The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865. NO. 26.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speech being ended the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire. After prayers the House proceeded to business, which amounted to little more than the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES:

To prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Hon. Messrs. Beer, Palmer and Walker.

On expiring laws—Hon. Messrs. Palmer, McDonald and Goff.

To receive tenders for printing the journal of this House—Hon. Messrs. Beer, Goff and Dingwell.

To revise the journal—Hon. Messrs. Walker and Henderson.

On engrossed bills—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Beer.

To make arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of this House—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Beer.

Mr. James Ramsay was appointed Reporter to this House for the present session.

"*Resolved*, That the postage on all letters and printed papers, both foreign and inland, to members of this House, and the postage on the same when inland only, from members of this House, shall be charged to the contingent account of the House."

The Council then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1865.

Hon. Mr. Beer presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Squaw Bay, &c., &c., stating that the present School Act was unsuitable to the circumstances of the people, and that they found it impossible to comply with its provisions. Unsuitable, inasmuch as it imposed too heavy a burden on the poor man with a large family, while the rich man often went free; and impossible to be complied with, because the average daily attendance of scholars required by the Act could not be kept up in the greater number of the school districts—praying that the Act might be amended, and that the full amount of the teachers' salaries might be paid directly from the Treasury, and also that the schools might be supplied with books, &c., by some compulsory means.—Petition laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1865.

Hon. Mr. Beer, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session, reported the following draft thereof, which was received and read a first time:

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, ESQ., *Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the members of the Legislative Council, in our legislative capacity convened, request that your Excellency will receive our thanks for the Speech delivered by you at the opening of the present Session.

It affords us much happiness in accepting your Excellency's congratulation on the general prosperity of this Island, and we cordially unite with your Excellency in an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the abundant Harvest amongst other blessings which have been bestowed on the people of this Colony during the past year.

Your Excellency, in compliance with the Resolution passed last Session, having appointed delegates to confer with delegates appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, we will respectfully receive from your Excellency the correspondence on this subject, together with the Report of the Conference of the delegates.

There having been a second Conference, to consider the wider question of a General Union of the British North American Provinces, and your Excellency having nominated delegates to proceed from this Island to attend such second Conference at Quebec, we will be prepared to receive a copy of the Resolutions adopted at this Conference, as well as the despatches on this subject from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, so soon as our Excellency will be pleased to cause them to be laid before us.

The momentous question to which these documents relate shall receive our earnest consideration.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Volunteer movement in this Colony has called forth the approbation of the Colonial Minister.

We shall be ready to take into our consideration the efficiency of the Militia Laws at present in force in this Colony, and to give our careful attention to any measure submitted to us which may be calculated to obviate those objections to them which have attracted the attention of the Colonial Minister.

Deeply sensible of the vast importance of Agriculture, as the first of the resources of this Colony, we will readily concur in any reasonable measure to promote its further encouragement, and the improvement of the Stock and the Soil of the Colony.

The House then went into committee on the above draft address,—Hon. Mr. Goff in the chair.

The first four clauses were agreed to without any discussion.

Fifth clause.—

Hon. Mr. Lord: I would not support that clause if I thought it would render it binding upon me to vote for a bill to authorize the calling out of the Militia for the purpose of being drilled. Under the present law, the Militia may be called out in case of war, civil commotion, or other sufficient emergency, and I think that is sufficient. Why call the inhabitants of the Island away from their proper occupations to spend several days in drilling when it is not required? That was the case under the old Militia law, but it was found to be oppressive, without any corresponding benefit, and was therefore repealed.

Hon. Attorney General: There appears to be the most prudent paragraph in the Speech with the exception of the only relating to the Conference on the Union of the Colonies, but the answer does not oblige the House to accede to any alteration in the Militia law upon any defined principle. It merely says we will give our utmost attention to the measure. I am not prepared to say at present what measure will be laid before the House, or to what extent alterations are proposed to be made; but I can imagine of what nature they are likely to be. I so far agree with the Secretary of State, that our Militia laws are very inefficient, and without a parallel in any of the British Colonies. And though it may be an unpopular measure—though we may be unwilling to pass any stringent or burdensome Militia law,—yet I fear the time has come when it is necessary to see that our Militia laws are put upon a sound basis. At present they impose no burden upon the people; but every part of the British Realm is supposed to be under an obligation to contribute towards its own defence; and it is our obligation that each man should do his share of defending his country. And if all the neighbouring Colonies have thought it necessary to put their Militia laws on an efficient basis, I do not see how this Island is to claim any exemption. I think it would be good policy, especially at the present time, to take up those laws and show the Mother Country our good disposition—show that we are not disposed to shirk our share of the responsibility of defending the country. By showing a disposition of that kind, it may go far to prevent the British Government from imposing something more burdensome and objectionable upon the people. I think it would be wise policy now, when it is said that great changes are soon to be brought about, to leave no cause for complaint of that kind against the colony. Better to accede to a little increased taxation, or put up with a little inconvenience now, than have a more burdensome and intolerant measure imposed upon us for all time to come. I would advise the House to act in a spirit of patriotism and show that we do not wish to be behind our neighbours in doing our part.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I would not wish to anticipate any remarks which the bill might call forth; but, independent of that measure, and in view of the Colonial Minister's Despatch, or even without considering that Despatch, any one who [illegible] with a disciplinarian eye at our Militia laws must see that they present an anomaly and loudly call for amendment. What is the Militia law as it stands at present? It simply gives permission to the Lieutenant Governor to call out the Militia in case of emergency, such as invasion or civil commotion. That law assumes that the Militia are in such an efficient state of organization that they may be called out at any time for active service, and it therefore assumes what is not a fact. It assumes that every captain knows his company, and that the men know their officers, which I am sure is not the case. On the other hand, I believe that the very reverse is the fact. You might as well have Charlottetown without a fire company or fire engines, and say it is sufficient to call out the people when a fire takes place. What has experience taught us? What has been the result of neglecting to anticipate danger in this respect? It has been the destruction of property far beyond the expense that would have been incurred in making suitable provision to prevent the calamity. From my knowledge of Military matters, and I think I should have some knowledge of them, I may say that it would be utterly useless to call out a lot of undisciplined men to oppose an invading army. They would only be in each other's way. Do any of your honors or do merchants, for instance, act on the principles which you suppose to be sufficient in this case? A merchant would not fail to insure his property against loss, and thereby take the most direct way to prevent the loss of thousands of pounds by the payment of a small sum. We should act upon the same principle. We should carefully consider our Militia laws and endeavour to put them upon a sound and efficient basis.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I do not apprehend such immediate danger as the honor who has just spoken. I hope the day is far distant when there will be a necessity for calling out the Militia—the day when this or any other House will be under the necessity of passing a Militia law which would entail any additional expense or trouble upon the people. I expect this House will consider the interests of the labouring community, and not pass any law which would cause trouble and expense to the people. I have seen a great deal of trouble and expense incurred by calling out the Militia under the old law, without any corresponding benefit; and the repeal of that law, which was found necessary, has been a great benefit to the people. I have seen men come a few minutes too late to the place of drill, and an arbitrary captain would have fined or punished in some other way, and the same might occur again; but it is our duty to guard the interests of the people, and I know there is good sense enough in this building not to impose unnecessary trouble upon them.

Hon. Mr. Lord: It is all very well for us to express our opinion, but we must remember that the Government will have something to do with framing the measure; yet it is our duty, as far as it lies in our power, to guard against imposing unnecessary trouble and expense upon the people. We have heard a good deal from his honor from the first district of Queens' County (Mr. Henderson) about shearing ships, and other matters quite irrelevant to the subject; but I am glad that great issue has spoken, and I presume that he has expressed the opinion of the Government. And I dare say his honor, who has been so much scripe, will use all his influence to get a very stringent measure passed.

Hon. the President: I do not think it is worth while to occupy the time of the House by discussing this question now, or that it is any use to anticipate the measure that is likely to come before us. When the bill comes before us we will give it our earnest consideration. The present Militia law is certainly an anomaly, and under the old Militia law the people were called out more for a space than anything else, owing to the fact that there were no proper drill officers provided, and it was therefore thought better to leave them at home. I do not think the people would object to being called out for drill if suitable officers were provided for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I shall be satisfied to express my opinion when the bill comes before us. I think it is premature to enter into a discussion of this subject now. I would not regret any measure which I thought would impose unnecessary trouble and expense upon the people.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: It may be time enough to discuss this subject when the bill comes before us, but I hope your honors will allow more time for the consideration of the bill than you have allowed to consider this address.

Clause agreed to.

Sixth Clause read.—

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Respecting that clause I would merely remark that I am very glad that the Government have taken up the question of agriculture, or the encouragement of the agricultural industry of the country. It was always considered by the late liberal Government to be a question of the very first importance to the Colony; and they expended a very large amount in the importation of stock, in the purchase and working of the model farm, and in the encouragement of agriculture in various ways. Though the money was not as judiciously expended as it probably might have been, yet the question of very great importance, and I hope the Government will deal with it in a liberal spirit. No money ever expended in the Colony has been a greater advantage to it than that spent in the importation of improved stock, in the encouragement of the growth of grain of different kinds, and for the importation of seed of various kinds. It is well known that the grain grown in this Island is as good, if not superior to that grown in any of the neighbouring Colonies. In travelling through one of the neighbouring Colonies last Autumn I observed that one of their principal articles of culture was flax, and it is an article which I would like to see encouraged here. [illegible] and though those in the immediate vicinity of it will participate more largely to its benefits, yet those who are more remote will also derive some advantage from it. It is impossible to remove such objections. Schoolhouses, and shops of all kinds, are liable to the same objections. I trust, however, that those prejudices will be overcome. I can recollect the time when people thought it was no use to try to raise turnips in this country, saying that they would not grow, or that the flies would eat them. Experience has shown that they can be raised as cheaply here as in any part of the world. The turnip crop has been a great advantage to our farmers in a secondary point of view, as it enables them to support their stock through the long winter. Agriculture is owing to a great measure its progress and the encouragement it has received from the Legislature. I think it behoves every person who depends on the prosperity of the country to support any particular attention to the branch of industry which is the foundation of all other classes, and consequently the prosperity of the country. Our agricultural resources are all we have to look to in a few years. Ship building cannot endure long as the materials will be exhausted. When our population is increased to a much greater extent, the attention of our people may be turned to the fisheries, and they will have plenty of supplies, which will cause a demand for the produce of the soil. It is incumbent upon us to throw aside prejudice and give liberal support and encouragement to our agriculturists; and I believe we cannot do better than to place the management of it in the hands of a practical farmer, and of our most enterprising and liberal-minded men. When we have a little of his means and experience for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Beer: The model farm was broken up just at the time when it was likely to be a benefit to the Colony. There was a large number of young cattle on the farm, and they were sold at a great sacrifice. If any enterprise of the kind is undertaken again, I hope people will have more patience.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I am glad to hear that we are likely to have a model farm again; but who broke up the old model farm? It was established by the Liberal Government, and was in thriving condition when it was broken up, through the opposition of a few individuals when the Government was going down. These individuals would almost raise heaven and earth at that time to get the liberal Government broken up. I was very sorry that that farm was broken up. It was almost paying its way. There was a number of excellent young stock upon it. The first stock that were purchased were of inferior breeds, so the enterprise became unpopular, and a few individuals got up a hue and cry against it. The consequence was that it was broken up, which was a great loss to the Colony. If it were in operation now, we would not have to pay £100 for three or four horses. For better breeds, and more suitable to the wants of the country, could have been raised on that farm. I would pay £25 or £30 out of my own pocket to establish such a model farm again.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: The cause of that farm falling was, in my opinion, that it was established too much on political principles. It was made too much a party question; and if another were established on the same principle, it would meet with a similar fate. The Government will always be subject to change, and an enterprise of that kind should be kept as free as possible from political influence.

Hon. the President: I do not think it was established upon political principles. When the subject was brought before the lower branch of the Legislature, it was generally supported by all parties. I think the real cause of its being broken up was the want of a suitable person, who had a thorough knowledge of such things, to take charge of the farm, and carry out the enterprise. I do not think they gave it a fair trial, but yet I cannot think that it was broken up for any political influence.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I understood that the right man was not in the right place on account of his political principles.

Clause agreed to.

House resumed, and chairman reported address agreed to without any amendment.

Ordered, That the same committee who prepared the address be a committee to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain when he will be pleased to receive it.

Resolved, That the address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Tenders for printing and binding Journal.

Hon. Mr. Beer, Chairman of the Committee appointed to receive tenders for printing and binding the Journal of this House for the present Session, reported that they had received three tenders for printing and binding, and one for binding alone, viz: One, from Mr. Edward Reilly, offering to perform the work for the sum of 8s. per sheet of eight pages, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 9d. One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to perform the work for the sum of 4s. 3d. per sheet, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 6d. One from Mr. F. W. Hughes, offering to perform the work for 7s. 3d. per sheet, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 6d. And one from Mr. Daniel Bethune, offering to bind each Vol. for 2s. 6d.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the above Report—Hon. Mr. Beer in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald—The tender of Mr. Reilly, as I understand it, is 4s. per sheet for printing, and 3s. 9d. for binding. Now, there will probably be about twenty sheets of eight pages each, which would be £15 for printing and binding 75 copies, the number required, at 3s. 9d. each, would be £13 2s. 6d., making in all £58 2. 6d. The tender of Mr. Cooper would be £46 8s. for printing, and £9 7s. 6d. for binding, making £55 12s. 6d. for the whole, or £2 10s. less than the tender of Mr. Reilly. I therefore beg leave to submit the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the tender of Mr. Henry Cooper for printing and binding the Journal of this House for the present session be accepted, as it appears to this Committee to be the lowest tender."

House resumed.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Hon Mr. Beer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain at what time he would be pleased to receive the address in answer to the Speech, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would receive the address of the Council that day at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, in the Legislative Library.

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock, the Council walked upon His Excellency in the Library, and presented their Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"I thank you for your address.

"You may rely on my cordial co-operation in your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island."

Hon. Mr. Beer, as one of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, presented the Annual Report of that Institution for the past year, which was received and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Wright, by leave, presented a petition of Julia Hunt, for Eleanor's, praying for remuneration as a school teacher—laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, presented the Blue Book for the year 1863; also, the semi-annual returns of "the Bank of Prince Edward Island," past year.

Hon. Mr. Beer, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the publication of the debates of this House, for the present Session, reported that they had received two tenders, viz: One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to perform the work for 3s. per sheet of four pages, 1s. per copy for binding, and to publish the same in the *Monitor* newspaper for the sum of 5s. per column. And one from Mr. Edward Reilly, offering to perform the work for 8s. per sheet of four pages, to publish in the *Herald* newspaper at the rate of 2s. 6d. per column, and to stitch each copy for 6d.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the above Report—Hon. Mr. Goff in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald presented the following resolution, which passed in the affirmative:

"*Resolved*, That the tender of Mr. Edward Reilly, for publishing the Debates of this House for the present session, be accepted, it being the lowest."

Hon. Mr. McDonald expressed his regret that only two of the printers, whose papers he believed had a very limited circulation, had tendered for publishing the debates.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay wished that some better arrangement could be made for giving a greater circulation to the debates. They had hitherto been confined to one, or at the most to two papers. He did not know whether it was for want of a good understanding between the printer, but he was aware that some of them would not copy the debates from another paper. Being from the country, he was aware that the people took an interest in this branch of the Legislature, and had a desire to see the debates. If they were only to be published in the *Herald*, he thought they might almost as well have no reporter; but if a small sum were given to the other printers for publishing them, he did not think the country would be dissatisfied. The printers filled up their papers with notices of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and other things of far less importance to the country.

Hon. Mr. Beer thought that as only two of the printers had considered it worth their while to tender for printing the debates, they might, with propriety, grant a small sum, at the end of the session, to the unsuccessful competitor, if he would undertake to publish them in his paper.

Hons. Messrs. Atty. General, Anderson and Dingwell expressed their concurrence in the propriety of the suggestion, and it was resolved accordingly.

House resumed.

REPORT ON EXPIRING LAWS.

Hon. Attorney General, from the committee appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, presented the following report:—

The Act 9th, Vic., cap. 27, intituled "An Act to make provision for the regulation of Seamen on board of any ship or vessel owned in, or belonging to Prince Edward Island, whilst such ship or vessel shall be within the precincts of said Island," (continued by 22nd Vic., cap. 12,) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act 12th, Vic., cap. 34, intituled "An Act for the appointment of Clerks to Justices of the Peace, and to regulate proceedings had before them," (continued by the 22d Vic. cap. 9.) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act 21st Vic., cap. 15, intituled "An Act to continue for certain purposes the Seduction Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions," (continued by 22nd Vic., cap. 9.) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 22nd Vic., Cap. 8, intituled "An Act for regulating the size and quality of fish barrels and pieces, and the weight of fish made up therein, and for the appointment of fish inspectors; also to regulate the inspection of pickled fish for sale within this Island, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 24th Vic., cap. 13, intituled "An Act to authorize the appointment of Hog Reeves in certain districts in this Island, and to prevent the going at large of Swine within the same," will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 19th Vic., cap. 1, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," (continued with certain exceptions by 27th, Vic., cap. 1,) will expire on the 1st day of May next.

The Act, 27th Vic., cap. 1, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," will expire on the first day of May next.

On motion, it was ordered that the above report be laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, March 6th.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Goff, asked leave of absence for the latter gentleman till Wednesday next. Leave granted.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, presented to the House a large number of public Despatches and other Documents, on various subjects, the most important of which were those relating to the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, and to the state of the Militia Laws of this Island. The documents referred to were severally read a first time, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Col. Gray, requesting this House to appoint a committee to join a committee which had been appointed by that House, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Gray, Longworth, J. C. Pope, Coles, Hensley and Mr. Haslam, to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature during the present session.

A committee was accordingly appointed by this House for that purpose, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, McDonald, and Ramsay.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 7th.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Prince County, praying for a Charter, or Act of Incorporation, to establish a Public Bank at Summerside—read and laid on the table.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. Lord called the attention of the House to the publication of their debates for general circulation.

Hon. Mr. Beer stated that arrangements had already been made, he believed, in the absence of His Honor (Mr. Lord), for their publication. Tenders had been asked for, and only two of the printers, viz: Mr. Reilly and Mr. Cooper, had responded to the call. Mr. Reilly's tender, being the lowest, was accepted; but the House had come to an understanding to give Mr. Cooper a small subsidy, the amount of which would be determined at the end of the Session, if he would undertake to publish them in his paper also. Mr. Reilly, besides publishing the Debates in pamphlet form, as usual, would publish them in the "Herald," so that they would appear in two papers at least.

Hon. Mr. Anderson was willing to go further and give a small sum to the proprietors of the other papers if they would publish the Debates.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell agreed with their honors who had spoken that the debates and proceedings of this House should be made known to the public; but at the same time it was the duty of their honors to guard against any unnecessary expense. The Debates of this House, as well as of the House of Assembly, should be so interesting to the country as to induce the proprietors of the several newspapers published in town to publish them without much remuneration from the Legislature. He was under the impression that there was an understanding between the several printers not to publish the debates unless they were well paid for it, and he did not know if they could do otherwise this session than to allow them some remuneration. He did not think, however, that they should ask for any fixed sum. They should have sufficient confidence in the honor and honesty of the House to leave the matter in their hands to give them a fair equivalent for the work performed. He would like to see the debates sent to every part of the country, and they were placed in an awkward position, for they could not give the public the information they desired unless they voted away the people's money for that purpose. It was the duty of the House to choose that course which would give most satisfaction to the public.

Hon. Mr. Beer understood that there was a proposal made to the House of Assembly by some of the printers to publish their debates at 10s. per column. The Debates of the Council occupied about 80 columns in the "Monitor" last year, and at the rate named would have cost £40, besides publishing them in pamphlet form. The tenders for printing the debates of the Council this year were 2s 6d and 3s per column, respectively. He would like to have the debates sent to the country, but they should look to the manner in which they were spending the public money. Arrangements had already been made to have them published in two of the papers, but he could not say whether they had a very extensive circulation.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay said he did not feel satisfied with the way in which the debates and proceedings of the House were published; neither was he inclined to coax the printers, or to pay them a large amount for publishing them; as he thought they should let their subscribers know what was doing in the Legislature without being paid for it out of the public funds. People in the country were anxious to know what their representatives were doing, and when they went to the Post Office for their papers and found that they did not contain any legislative news, they were disappointed. He thought the people should not support newspapers which did not publish the debates, and he, for one, had told one of the newspaper proprietors that he would withdraw his support from his paper unless he published the debates. The papers were filled up with notices of patent medicines, and other matter which the people did not care a pin about, to the exclusion of that in which they felt a deep interest, and he did not think it was using their supporters well.

Hon. Mr. McDonald said he would like to see the debates published in the "Islander" and "Examiner," as those papers had a large and general circulation. The papers in which they were to be published had probably a good circulation, but he thought they were confined to particular localities. He would not object to giving £10 or £12 to each of those papers if they would publish them. The debates of the Council, it appeared, had occupied 80 columns in the "Monitor" last year, and at the rate which the parties had tendered for publishing them, it would cost about the sum he had named. It was not likely they would be any longer this year.

Hon. Mr. Lord would go no further matters it be understood that they would give £10 to the proprietor of any newspaper who would publish the debates in full, and in reasonable time; but he would not hold out any inducement by expectations of any larger sum. If they were half paid from the public funds, he thought the additional popularity which their papers would obtain, and consequently the increased number of subscribers would amply compensate them for publishing the debates. If this arrangement were made, he thought it would be a more popular movement than to select and subsidize any particular paper.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay thought that if they gave anything to the proprietor of one paper, they should give to all. He did not see how they could make a distinction.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell said he agreed with the last speaker that they could not make a [illegible]