

vice of the Government to import those machines for private use. It would be well, however, for the Government to make the necessary outlay for deepening and improving our harbors. Perhaps I should apologize for the course under consideration not being more distinct, but the reason for its obscurity is, that the Government was not in possession of all the facts that would render our course more clear and definite.

Hon. Mr. Frazar. I was glad to see a clause of that kind in His Excellency's Speech, and I do not know that I should have found fault with it for not being more definite. It is sufficient to bring those questions before the members of the Legislature who should be supposed to read to devise such means as will carry out those objects. Now, with regard to some of those public undertakings, I have formerly concurred in the sentiments expressed by his honor from Belfast (Mr. Beer), but I am sorry to say that, in some of the ideas to which he has just given utterance, I cannot coincide. I am of opinion that, at present, and for many years to come, the benefits resulting from canals would bear a very small proportion to the expense and heavy taxation which would be entailed upon the people by their construction. With regard to procuring dredging machines at public expense, I am of a different opinion. Since I have seen the benefit of those machines, I am of opinion that it is desirable for the Government to try the experiment of importing one. I do not think there is any way in which the Government could so much advance the interests of the people, and especially of the agricultural portion of the community, as by facilitating the means of exporting their produce. When a farmer is successful in raising a large quantity of produce he often finds great difficulty in getting it to market, and bringing it to market. I am of opinion that if our many inlets and harbors were attended to, many places would be found which, with the aid of a dredging machine, might be rendered fit for the admission of vessels, suitable for carrying produce, and thereby a vast and lasting benefit would be conferred upon the people at large. Looking at these experiments as they have been carried out here, I feel assured that nothing we could engage in would be more satisfactory or pay better. I have brought to the notice of the late Government, and it is my desire that they should appropriate a sum of money to procure one of those machines, so as to deepen the water of our harbors and let vessels come to places where the present approach is so difficult. I have great objection to experimenting too much with Government means, but I think this one might be safely embarked in; and I am convinced that 22,000 appropriated in this way would yield valuable results with respect to the cultivation of Flax. I agree with a good deal of what has been said, but it is more a matter for private enterprise than for government speculation. The model farm I think should be kept up, for I am convinced that raising stock in this country is more economical than importing it. As to the improvement of the country, there is no doubt that the importation of seed grain would be an advantage. I am sorry that the Government has fallen off so much within the last few years, for I can see that it has been an advantage to the country. I hope to see the Government to see the necessity of seed grain made by it, oats as well as wheat. I think if we had some oats imported from Great Britain or some of the Northern countries of Europe, it would show itself in this Island. I do not think there would be much difference of opinion between parties respecting those improvements, though there might be some diversity of opinion as to the means of carrying them out. I have always supported objects of this kind, and will continue to do so while I have a seat in this House.

Hon. Mr. Beer. I am pleased to hear that it is the intention of the Government to do something towards an industrial exhibition, for I am of opinion that such exhibitions have been attended with the most beneficial results. They have induced private parties to manufacture articles which would otherwise have been imported. I will certainly give the undertaking my support, as well as any other which has for its object the advancement of local industry. In speaking of the necessity for dredging machines, I might mention the harbor of St. Peter's, and also the mouth of the river, which places the inhabitants under a good deal of trouble, and I think they should be assisted. As regards the stock farm, no doubt there will be a report laid before the Executive Government, and I have no objection to view of what has been done, though there is not much to be said, as it is an experiment which is only in its infancy. We found the land very much out of order, and well as the fences and buildings, so that a large expenditure was necessary, much larger than was anticipated by those who undertook the management of it. However, the prospects are looking brighter, and I hope we will soon be able to present a more favorable report than we can at present.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented a petition from John Compton, and others, relating to changing the time for the running of large Buses.

Ordered that said petition be referred to Committee to report thereon.

According to order, six resolutions, agreed to in Committee of Supply yesterday, were then reported and severally agreed to by the House.

The Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, was read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Calbeck in the chair.

After some explanatory remarks from the Hon. Attorney General, touching the nature of the Bill, it was reported agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition submitted a resolution to the effect, that the Revenue Bill be recommitted with the view of reconsidering the alteration made in the Tariff, touching the duty on gin, whiskey, and rum, and in doing so, to address the House on the subject, more especially on the West India trade, which he said would suffer very materially by the additional duty of six pence per gallon on said liquors. It was, he said, contrary to the principles of free trade, now so universal, to impose a protective duty of that kind, and would tend to protect the local distiller against the enterprising merchant, who, by encouraging distilling, opened a trade where a ready market was had for the agricultural productions of the Colony, and, in exchange, imported sugar, molasses and liquor, and thereby enhanced the Revenue of the Colony to a large extent. He contended that thus laying an additional duty on the imported article, and not mete out the same rule to the home manufacturer, was injurious and preferential.

Mr. Owen supported the motion made by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Attorney General said that in the year 1864, the duty on imported rum was the same as that now imposed, against which the Hon. Mr. Haviland, then a member of the majority, offered no objection. He said the West India trade depended on the importation of rum, it could not be productive of any real profit to the people of this Island. Parties engaged in that trade could import more largely sugar, molasses, and other useful articles, the productions of the West Indies, and hence the trade is cheap run. He hoped the members of the majority would bear upon their consciences the principles that could be destroyed by the increase of six pence a gallon duty on rum and whiskey.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Trade would suffer in proportion to employment to ships, sailors, and farmers was withdrawn. The imposition of the tax in question would necessarily tend to destroy or injure that branch of industry, so beneficial to this country, as the West India trade appeared to be.

Mr. Brecken. Could it be shown that imposing the extra duty in question would lessen the amount of rum imported, but it was apparent that increasing the duty on foreign trade, was not an inducement to the home producer to extend their business, but to the health and prosperity of the consumer; and that, as imported by the foreign trader.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that the principles of free trade were the universal as the lion leader of the Opposition would make it appear. He instanced the restrictive policy of the United States, a country second to none in progress and enterprise. He did not wish to see the trade with the West Indies crushed, but he believed it could be successfully prosecuted independent of the rum traffic.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition condemned the Japanese theory of the United States relative to protection, a policy which that country would never abandon.

Hon. Mr. Howland said the importance of the West India trade was magnified, if not over estimated. He quoted from statistics to show that, for some years past, the exports from this Island to the West Indies were decreasing, whilst the imports were increasing, showing that the balance of trade was against the Colony. If anything injurious or preferential appeared in the matter it must be in favor of those few persons interested in importations, and not in favor of the manufacturers of this Colony.

Mr. Bell—No prosperity could follow from the importation of rum. He would not support that traffic in any shape, which he believed marred and depressed the real interests of the people. If the trade in question depended on rum, it would be better to abolish it altogether.

Hon. Mr. Henderson would not sympathize with any trade that would increase drinking. Temperance advocates too frequently described the disease without pointing out the remedy. Those descriptions of manufacturers that laid hold of the raw material man, and put him through the distiller's process were not calculated to benefit the country. Whilst the desire for drink prevailed, smuggling to a fearful extent would follow all attempts at suppression by increased duties.

Mr. Jenkins was of opinion that the importance of the West India trade was somewhat magnified. He would, however, support that trade, but it must hang on a better basis than to be crushed by six pence per gallon extra duty on rum. He pointed out the evils, morally and physically, resulting from the drinking customs of society.

Hon. Mr. Duncan—The revenue derived last year from home manufactured liquors, was but £45 on whiskey distilled from molasses, and £81 from that distilled from barley; from which he pointed out the necessity of adopting a more stringent mode for the collecting of taxes and duties levied on both the foreign and home trade. He could not see the justice of increasing the duty on the one and not on the other.

Mr. G. Sinclair remarked that no revenue of any consequence could be raised by increasing the duty on home manufactured liquors, the quantity being comparatively trifling. He could see no real objection to the principle of raising a revenue by the imposition of the duty in question.

Mr. P. Sinclair would not support any trade that must be kept up by the liquor traffic, the sooner such was destroyed, the better for the best and vital interests of the whole community.

Mr. Prowse said the matter must be viewed as a protection to home distillers. It was impossible to stop the liquor traffic until the people became better informed on the subject. He would, however, oppose the motion of the hon. leader of the Opposition, on the ground that he was opposed to the importation, as well as manufacture of rum.

Mr. McNeill said that those who drank the rum in reality paid for the duties imposed. The extra duty under consideration was an experiment the result of which could not be very damaging to any trade.

Mr. Cameron—The quantity of liquor manufactured on the Island would not be very materially increased as the result of the extra duty on the imported article.

Mr. Calbeck remarked, in regard to the carrying trade, that the late Government, of which the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member, imposed an extra duty of three pence per gallon on molasses; and, in consideration, tended more to cripple the West India trade than did the extra duty of six pence on rum. Molasses was consumed largely, as an article of food, by the poor of the country, whilst rum was a luxury which tended to destroy the prosperity of the people.

The House was divided on the motion of amendment, as follows:—

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, Messrs. Ramsay, Owen, Gless, McLennan, Brecken—9.

Nays—Hons. Howland, Henley, Kelly, Laird, Calbeck, Messrs. Samson, Jenkins, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arsenault, McNeill, Bell, Howat, Kitchin, Prowse—15.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 29.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from one George C. Miller, of Salisbury, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Master Builder, setting forth that he was the inventor, or discoverer, of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, and praying for the passing of an Act authorizing him to obtain a Patent from the Government of this Colony for the exclusive making, using, and vending of his said invention.

Ordered that said petition be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Bell presented a petition from the Shareholders of the Theatrical Hall Company, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Ordered that the same be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions, which had been referred to the Committee in Council, and referred to that House, praying for the establishment of new Post Offices, and other matters of a similar nature. He would, however, refer to the same to the Committee appointed to report thereon.

Said Committee are Hons. Atty. General, Kelly, Messrs. Howat and Kitchin.

Resolved, That no matter on which a Bill can be founded be introduced to this House after Monday, the 6th May next.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions, praying for aid to paupers, and several miscellaneous papers; all of which were ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition submitted a resolution to the effect, that the Revenue Bill be recommitted with the view of reconsidering the alteration made in the Tariff, touching the duty on gin, whiskey, and rum, and in doing so, to address the House on the subject, more especially on the West India trade, which he said would suffer very materially by the additional duty of six pence per gallon on said liquors. It was, he said, contrary to the principles of free trade, now so universal, to impose a protective duty of that kind, and would tend to protect the local distiller against the enterprising merchant, who, by encouraging distilling, opened a trade where a ready market was had for the agricultural productions of the Colony, and, in exchange, imported sugar, molasses and liquor, and thereby enhanced the Revenue of the Colony to a large extent. He contended that thus laying an additional duty on the imported article, and not mete out the same rule to the home manufacturer, was injurious and preferential.

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Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the Sheriff's Report on the trial of the case of *John D. v. John D.*, which was referred to the House, and read the usual order of the day.

Hon. Mr. Colas, Colonial Secretary, who has been referred to the Committee on the subject of the trial of the case of *John D. v. John D.*, appeared at the Bar of the House, and took the usual order of the day.

Hon. Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Committee on the petition of John Compton, and others, relative to the advisability of altering the Act restricting the running of large Buses, reported that, after a careful consideration of the question, a majority of the said Committee had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to alter or amend the law relative to that subject. He (Hon. Mr. Davies), at the same time, expressed his own views, differing from the majority of said Committee, believing, as he did, that the allegations of the petitioners were well founded; he, however, being the minority, had, as Chairman, to present the report of the Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented various petitions, which had been referred to the House, and read the usual order of the day.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed, to whom should be referred a petition, presented to the House, praying for the opening of new lines of roads; which petition had been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and referred to the House.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Mr. G. Sinclair, and Mr. Owen were then appointed said Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House the report of the Hon. Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Committee, together with his detailed account of Expenditure, in connection with his office, for the past year.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented a petition from John Scott, and others, setting forth their invention of a horse-power machine for raising Molasses Mud from beds of rock, and praying for a patent, or other recognition, either by patent or premium, as might be deemed expedient.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition was of opinion that the Government to grant patents for such inventions as may be considered of said importance and value, it was ordered that said petition be withdrawn.

FIELD INSPECTOR'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Hon. Attorney General said it would be well to hear the views of hon. members on the subject alluded to in the address of the Inspector of Schools.

Mr. Jenkins—The necessity of physical as well as mental training, could not be over-estimated. The usual school hours were much longer, for exclusively mental exercise, than was necessary. It would be well, therefore, to have a portion of that time allotted to military training.

Hon. Mr. Colas thought that military training might be imparted, in connection with the District Schools, without much additional expense, as the services of Drill Sergeants, when not engaged in drilling Militia Companies, might be secured on reasonable terms. The result of such training would be beneficial in after life.

Mr. McNeill said he would go a little further, and make military training a qualification on the part of Teachers, especially as their salaries were about to be increased, where the desirable condition of the Colony, with regard to a market for their services, had been considered, and resulted in an advertisement for tenders for a Steamer or market vessel, to be employed on the coast, between Murray Harbor and Pictou. But while I feel pleased with this step in the right direction, which, if properly carried out, would be a great boon to our short-sighted privilege are obtained or enjoyed by the owners of the Steamer, still, I think the advertisement bears evidence that the Government lacks information with respect to the other route which our short-sighted legislators of this County, in fact, bears evidence, so far as those two Districts are concerned, to be a matter of course. In view of this fact, I take this view of the case, I (who am not a representative of the independent Liberal electors of the Third District, and am acquainted with the wishes of the people generally of Nova Scotia) shall take the liberty of stating what we want and expect, and feel confident of obtaining, too. So soon as our truly Liberal Government, in the present day, is in view of this fact, I propose the following as an amendment to the advertisement: From Souris to Charlottetown, touching at the intermediate ports, Grand River, Grand River, Grand River, and Pictou Island; and, to be as economical as possible, an Indian can be kept at each Port to transfer passengers and freight to and from the Steamer with a canoe. This route would certainly be a cheap one, but when it is borne in mind that the Government subsidy would be about all the parties would be touched at, as a matter of course. But, perhaps, I will be told that this *superior* work will involve too much expense, and occupy too much time. In saying expense and time are the grand objects, I think it will be admitted that more produce is exported from Grand River, Carleton Place, and Montague, than there is from all the other ports in the County. Just look at the geographical position of the above named places. The first and second occupy the most central points in the County, and are the two great natural outlets for the Second and Third Electoral Districts. This is no doubt the case, since St. Peter's has proved to be such a troublesome and unsafe harbor, that I believe the most of the produce from that region finds its way to Grand River, a distance of eight miles, or to Carleton, a distance of twelve miles; and, as for Montague, I need say nothing about it. True, though it be, and, consequently, deserving nothing at the hands of a Liberal Government, the truth and the few good Liberals there demand our recognition, even at the risk of the poor, bigoted Liberalism, in common with their more enlightened Liberal neighbors, a share of the blessed shower that should, in justice, only descend on the good; but in these things we must strive to pattern after our divine exemplar, who, in mercy, causes rain to descend upon the unjust as well as the just.

Now, Sir, I hope you will exert yourself in this matter on behalf of your constituents in particular, and the Colony in general. I hope the people of these districts, directly interested, will take the matter in hand, and, unitedly demand equal privileges with their fellow citizens, and, as for the Government, I trust and believe that the Government will not be slow in granting us a privilege for which, whether it be granted or not, we shall be called upon to pay an equal share with those living in the most favored spots.

On behalf of the Independent Liberals of the Third District,

I remain, &c.

CHARLES CLAY.

Milton Mills, Dundas, April 26, 1867.

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CHARLES CLAY.

Milton Mills, Dundas, April 26, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MR. EDITOR.—The *Bothwell* correspondent is in print again, endeavoring to justify the object that prompted him to give his *liberal and judicious* award in the case of the East Point lighthouse—in print again, because, on a recent occasion, he figured before the public as a writer of no enviable notoriety, when he slandered and libelled the peaceful inhabitants of the Newfoundland shore, which dwells from the *Island Express* a well merited castigation, and had the good effect of keeping him at his more congenial employment of attending his mill.

Now, this enlightened, badly propped piece of creation says he gave Benton the benefit of the "ceasing fence." How far that benefit was carried out to Benton's advantage, let the people see. One hundred and thirty-three chains of a fence to be kept up the length, and across his farm. Could that be done, at the present state of labor and prices of rails, for the large sum of £20? The "ceasing" fence was immediately removed by the original owners, (being composed of widows and poor people,) leaving the whole lot of the 133 chains of a fence on Benton's Strangers look at that! Do you doubt it? The lighthouse still remains to be seen, and those whom curiosity or fancy may direct to the locality, for years to come, can pass their own judgment on the matter. The clouds of charity you are endeavoring to throw over your malicious doings may pass for genuine till people become acquainted with your deep designs.

Mr. McVane has also made the wonderful discovery that they divined his fields into square, then oblique lines, making, according to his statements, right angles. No doubt the *Saragons* measured the angles by the same instrument they did the altitude of the cliff—a tailor's tape line.

So ended the renowned, economical, judicious, honest, impartial survey of the immortal trio.

Mr. McVane's contented and another visit to the North Shore this year in search of the remains of those ill-fated crews who were devoured by the cannibals last summer. I hope the late Government will do something to perpetuate the memory of such a philanthropic and devoted servant to the Tory cause. He will, no doubt, have a more fitting field to exercise his philanthropic spirit than in a 8 x 10 Post-Office, moving round with the gravity of an Eastern Nihilist.

"Oh, ye Gods and little fishes," *howed* "Jue" does not admire forced favors," particularly at a low rate. He's for sale, give a bid; but no, he has no more influence than moral courage or charity. We will keep a shot in the locker yet for him if he continues to outrage the feelings of the community.

Souris, April 8, 1867. SCRIVINER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 4, 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA is in the throes of an electioneering campaign for members to serve in the General and Local Legislatures. Calculating at this distance, it is difficult for us to say whether the people's candidates or the nominees of the Confederates will win the day. The best men appear to have been selected on both sides, and the contest will, without doubt, be keen and spirited. One advantage which the Confederates have on their side is the exercise of Government patronage, and the influence which the control of the purse-strings of the Province gives to them. Our sympathies are altogether on the side of the people's candidates, and, judging from the opposition which the people generally of Nova Scotia have given to the transfer of their rights to Ottawa without their consent, we have reason to hope that they will boldly assert their claims as freemen by the triumphant return of the anti-Confederate popular candidates. We notice that at one meeting in Halifax, Greston Williams' Private Secretary took an active part in the proceedings, and proposed or seconded one of the Confederates candidates. This conduct would seem to give a coloring to the statements of the anti-Confederate press of Nova Scotia with regard to the participation of Governor Williams on the question of Confederation. This we consider highly improper, and when we read the gallant General's despatch to Lieut. Governor Dundas of this Island, during the heat of an electioneering contest, we thought he might be more judiciously employed than in forwarding despatches intended to influence such elections. We cannot conceive of any greater derogation to the high position of the representative of majesty, than for a Governor or Lieut. Governor to descend into the arena of party local politics, and, by the undue exercise of royal authority, to bias men to a course of action contrary to their own conscientious convictions, their dearest rights, and most highly-prized privileges. At all events, the men who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by their constituents in the sister Province, richly deserve to be shamed for the remainder of their lives, and if from-born Nova Scotians, sanction by their votes, the infirm conduct of their so-called delegates, we shall not pity them for the treatment, however harsh it may be, which they may receive from the Dominion of Canada. We say this, not because we wish to enter into the merits or demerits of Confederation from a Nova Scotia standpoint, but for the simple reason that we believe the Legislature of that Province exceeded its legislative power in handing over, without the direct sanction of the people, the government of the Province into stranger hands, and, virtually, to a foreign country.

MELAN, HOLY ACCOULTINO, Edward J. McKenna, of this ship *Cameron* for a trip to transit. McKenna received a notice of the death of Halifax Harbor, on (Wednesday.) We receipt of this tragic end of the friends of the city generally—in a known. Under order death is sorrowful of this kind, the feeling ditionally shocked I and the melancholy We sympathize with fiction, and we Providence will, it usage their poignant twelve months ago the sudden loss of and now again, in their nearly-healed the midst of life as this calamity is less so to live for the visit of the their age, sex, nor never, and with informs us, kneel ant and the coast the kindly offer of others, Mrs. Lori who was there carefully attend town for sepulchral arrived here on funeral took place McKenna's residing largest concert upon like occasional ecclesiastics, the Irish V. the Steam Fire the deceased was and added not appearance of service by the salute was fired the Irish Volt purpose. The age. May 1867.

THE MEMO showed forth opened the following parti 1st. That the out of the Treas 26 Victoria, and partly by until they have five pounds 2d. That the quarter of this 3rd. That be calculated at the end of said Act.

These are adequate pro colony, and of a salary of a £1000. In saying being opposed contrary to them, in best support our whole E and placed satisfaction, parent or u or elected in intelligent, m the question given to an endeavor, i amendment in Expenses. I was in a sound had the w judging w

His Exc has been p vic.— Mr. Gee Exotic, an of New Le John T. Officer fo Act 19th 1 Johnstone Mr. Pe tive Offi Vic., Mr. Mr. M at Mitch sperson of Mr. Ar Crampand, Mr. H town WI Mr. M Wharf at

The C two were who was the Pris the bow tordant an erup camp was a n expens of his si Times i this city