(*Continued from fourth page.*)

Petitioners recommend the adoption of a like mode of procedure to the Wards of the City of Charlottetown which, they believe, would be found to work advantageously.

Petitioners, therefore, pray that the suggestions submitted, be embodied in an amendment to the laws now in force, regulating the sale by license of spirituous liquors.

On motion of Mr P. Sinclair, it was ordered that said Bill be submitted to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Brecken, that the Bill to amend the City Incorporation Act, be read a second time, a discussion relative to the merits of said Bill ensued.

The objects of the Bill are; to levy an assessment upon the proprietors and owners of Real Estate; to fix the amount of license duty payable by shop and tavern keepers, for the sale of spirituous liquors, in less quantities than two gallons, and to inflict penalties for the infraction of such rules relating thereto, as may be enacted. Thirdly—To levy duty on goods or merchandize, the property of non-residents, sold at public auction; and to compel auctioneers selling the same, to give a true account thereof to the City Council. To require every person not a native, or who may not have resided three years, previously to the passing of the Bill, on the Island, before commencing any trade or business in the City, to take out a license, for which to pay, if a British subject, £4; if an alien, £6; no such license to be demanded, if the party will, on oath, declare his intention to remain over one year on the Island.

The asking for an extension of power relative to criminal jurisdiction. The Bill sets forth that there are various improvements which the increasing population and commerce of the City demand, in order to protect health and promote comfort, for which the present revenues of the City are inadequate, and, that, therefore, it is essentially necessary to grant the Corporation such powers and privileges as are asked for by the amendments proposed and submitted in said Bill.

On motion, the debate on the question was adjourned, after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

Hon Leader of the Opposition regretted that the unpleasant task of again directing attention to discrepancies in the extended debates of the House seemed to devolve upon him. That sheet of the Parliamentary Reporter then before him, was full of errors and incorrect statements. In proof of which he quoted extracts from said sheet, to show that the Reporters were not only defective in their knowledge of the rules of Parliament, but also unable to comprehend, in many instances, the meaning of the Speakers.

Mr Brecken, Mr. Prowse, and Hon Mr Henderson also alluded to mistakes made in reporting their remarks, and disclaimed ever having uttered certain sentiments attributed to them in the Parliamentary sheet in question.

Hon Leader of the Government and the Hon Atty General hoped that the Reporters would be more particular in extending their notes, and that in future they would submit their manuscripts to Hon Members in order that errors, especially regarding the rules and forms of the House, might be corrected.

[Mr Brecken moved that the bill to amend the City Incorporation Act be read a second time. The principal objects of the bill were fully explained by the Hon Member for the City (Mr Brecken), who urged the propriety of going into Committee on the bill, in order more fully to investigate its provisions, any of which, if considered derogatory to some principles, might then be struck out.

Several Hon Members on both sides of the House spoke favorably of some clauses in the bill, whilst at the same time they expressed their disapproval of other provisions in it. After a lengthy discussion on the matter, the bill was, on motion of Mr Brecken, committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr McLennan in the chair.

The clause relating to increased taxation called forth a lengthy debate, which was adjourned for further consideration.

The clause increasing the powers of the City Council, in regard to the granting of licenses to retail spirituous liquors was agreed to.

The clauses relating to the imposition of taxes on the goods and wares of non-residents sold by auction. The payment of a license fee on the part of aliens and strangers doing business in Charlottetown, for a less period than one year, and the extension of power in reference to certain contracts made within the City, were all considered, discussed and severally disagreed to, principally on the grounds that their provisions were contrary to the free trade principles of the day, and contained restrictions calculated to prejudice the best interests of the Colony.

Hon Atty General submitted an amendment to the clause relating to increased assessment on real estate, in the shape of a proviso to the effect that the tax to be imposed on Real Estate, should be expended in permanent improvements, and not spent in the ordinary management of the Co poration.

The debate on the bill was adjourned till to-morrow.

Progress reported.

THURSDAY, April 2.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz:

Bill to prevent accident by fire.

Bill to incorporate Baptist Church at Long Creek, Lot 65.

Bill relating to Savings Bank.

Hon Mr Davies referred to a petition from William Jardine, of Crown Point, Lot 49, which had been laid on the table, and moved for a Committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise. After some remarks on the nature of the petition from Hon Attorney General, Hon Leader of the Opposition, and others, the motion was withdrawn, on the ground that the grievance complained of was of a peculiarly personal nature, and could not be entertained by the House.

Mr Bell presented a petition from Geo. Maggieson, of Lot 5, Prince County, setting forth that in the year 1788, petitioner's father purchased from the late Wm. Hazzard, for 75 guineas, 300 acres of land, which was originally loyalist grants, and granted to the said Mr Hazzard, of Bellevue. That in the year 1815 petitioner's father died, and in 1817, one John Hill laid claim to said land, and served an ejectment on Mrs Maggieson, to which she paid no attention; and after setting forth certain grievances complained of, prays that he may be reinstated in the lands.

Ordered that the petition be referred to a Committee to examine the same and report thereon. Mr Bell, Hons Davies and Howlan, appointed said Committee.

Hon Attorney General introduced the bill to amend and consolidate the Education Act. Received and read, and, on motion, was ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

Hon Attorney General, in introducing the bill, explained the principal amendments to the Education Law contemplated by the bill. The salaries of teachers and the mode of paying the same, was not to be changed. The constitution of the Board of Education was to undergo a revision, by adding to its members two examiners, whose special duty it would be to attend to the examination of candidates for the important offices of teachers. Said examiners would be expected to attend regularly at each meeting of the Board, and under its rules and regulations, examine said candidates in the various branches required to qualify them for the different classes of teachers. The Normal School, he said, was not to be abolished, but the clause in the School Act relating thereto, compelling attendance for five months at that institution, was to be repealed. Candidates, however, making their appearance at the Board and found incompetent, would be called upon to spend a term at the Normal School, in order to prepare themselves for a successful examination. He, (Hon Atty General), then alluded to cases of peculiar hardship, where young men from the sister Colonies, having diplomas from first-class institutions, were called upon to spend five months at the Normal School before they could procure licenses as District Teachers. The same arrangement applied to Students from St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales Colleges, some of whom, rather than bow to such an humiliatory course, left their native homes, and thereby the land of their birth was deprived of their valuable services as teachers. It was contemplated to engage a second Teacher at the Normal School to train youth, provided a sufficient number of children would offer, at a fee of 40s. a year for each child. When 30 boys would thus attend, a Teacher would be employed, to whom a sum would be paid from the Treasury, in addition to the sum thus subscribed by parents. There was no vital change in the present system of learning imparted at schools contemplated by the bill.

The assessment clauses of the Act would be rendered more explicit, in order to prevent troubles and disputes, arising from misconception thereof, among Teachers and Trustees. The Act itself would be so consolidated as to reduce its present number of pages to one-half. The bill contemplated the appointment of three Visitors of Schools, one for each County. There was a clause to exempt Ministers of religion and Professors of Colleges from the payment of school assessment. It was, on motion, ordered that the bill be read a second time on Saturday.

Hon Col Secretary—A number of petitions which had been laid before His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, praying aid for paupers. Ordered that said petitions be referred to the members for the several Districts.

Hon Col Secretary presented to the House extra supplementary estimates for the current year, as follows:

Special Grants for Bridges and Wharves,	£250	0	0
Towards erecting a Light House at Crapaud Harbor,	10	0	0
To Commissioners for revising Laws from 1862,	60	0	0

A sum sufficient for taking the census.

Dr Jenkins introduced a bill to amend the Militia Law. On presenting the bill, Dr. Jenkins explained its principal features. The object of the bill he, (Dr. Jenkins), said, was to increase the efficiency of the Militia force, and, at the same time, relieve the people from some of the inconveniences to which they were subjected, under the law as it now stood, by calling out, in time of peace, one-half only of the people, and allowing any one unwilling to serve to provide a substitute, who should undergo a medical examination. The Militia to be called out five days and drilled four hours a day; under the present law they were liable to be called out ten days, and drilled one and a half hour per day, by which men lost the whole day, for they were unfit after drill to perform work the rest of the day. If men drilled 4 hours a day for five days, they would perform 20 instead of 15 hours as at present, and, at the same time, not lose as much time as under the present system. The efficiency of the Militia force would thus be increased, and men unwilling and unfit to serve, by being allowed the privilege of a substitute, the country would have in their places men capable of doing their work, and under proper discipline, one-half the force would thus become more effective and be capable of performing more efficient service than the whole Militia force of the Island as at present.

Hon Leader of the Opposition took exception to the bill, on the ground that its principles had already been before the House this Session in the bill presented by Mr. Howatt, and also because it contemplated the infliction of fines and penalties, and should, therefore, have originated in a Committee of the whole House. After some further remarks from hon members on the subject, the Speaker declined receiving the motion to read the bill a second time, on the ground that its introduction was contrary to Parliamentary practice.

On motion of Mr P Sinclair, the House went into Committee on the Temperance Petition. Mr Arsnault in the Chair.

After a long debate on the general question of Temperance, and the best method to be adopted for the suppression of the various evils resulting from the traffic in Spirituous Liquors, Resolutions to the following effect were severally submitted and adopted, viz:

That no Government office nor Court House be kept in any house licensed by law to sell spirituous Liquors.

That the Certificate for a Tavern or Store Pint License be obtained by two of the nearest four magistrates calling a public meeting of the inhabitants, giving two weeks' notice thereof, and upon a Majority of said meeting agreeing to have a public house or a store licensed to sell by the pint, the applicant shall have a certificate for said license.

The following committee was then on motion appointed to bring in a bill in accordance with said Resolutions, viz.

Messrs. Peter Sinclair, Bell, F. Brecken.

House ajourned.

FRIDAY April 3.

Mr. Prowse asked the Government what action, if any, would be taken on Petitions relating to the establishment of a Post Office on Township 63.

Hon Leader of the Government in reply observed that the subject of additional Post Offices would receive due consideration. The Post Master General would report on the subject to the Government.

Hon Leader of the Opposition gave notice of his intention to ask the Government for any correspondence between His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, and the Government, relating to the subject of Education.

The Bill to amend the Summerside Bank was committed to a Committee of the whole House and reported agreed to.

Hon Mr Kelly presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Townships Nos. 36, 37, and 48, praying for an amendment to the Small Debt Act, and to remove the Small Debt Court from Alex. Hayden's Point to Fletcher's Corner, Fort Augustus. Petition was received, read, and referred to the following Committee to report thereon, viz:—Hon Mr. Kelly, Mr Reilly, Mr McNeill.

Ordered that the petition of Thomas Mowbray, and others, of Egmont Bay and vicinity, on a similar subject be referred to the above Committee.

House in Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr G Sinclair in the chair.

Hon Atty General presented several Resolutions on the subject, and said that it was not contemplated to make any material change in the bill of last year. He read extracts from letters received from gentlemen in New Brunswick touching the necessity of affording facilities to parties from the Provinces who were disposed to establish manufactories on the Island, and with that view were desirous to learn what action the Legislature would take to encourage the introduction, free of duty, of machinery and other articles required to carry on such factories. He then alluded to the prospects of an influx of manufactures to the Colony, as the result of the high Tariff imposed by the Dominion Government. He, Hon Atty General, then submitted a Resolution having for its object the granting of drawbacks to parties importing machinery and other articles for manufacturing purposes. He also submitted a Resolution touching the necessity of a more stringent mode for collecting duty on goods received from steamers.

The Chairman then reported said Resolutions, and obtained leave to sit again.

The debate on the City Bill was again resumed. Mr McLennan in the chair.

The clause relating to increased taxation, amended by the adoption of the proviso submitted thereto by the Hon Atty General, to the effect that the increased rate of assessment should be expended in permanent improvements, was agreed to.

The clause relating to the extension of criminal jurisdiction elicited a long debate. The principal point in debate was the principle of inflicting punishment by imposing fines instead of imprisonment.

It was contended by Hon Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Atty General, and others, that the principle of inflicting fines, as a punishment for crime, was wrong, and should not be recognized in the bill under consideration. The more effectual principle for the prevention of crime being that of imprisonment. Parties addicted to crime regarded fines, which in many cases, they could pay out of the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains, as a trifling punishment compared to that of being thrown into prison, and there to be made to atone for their crimes.

Mr Brecken contended that in the absence of a Workhouse or Reformatory, the principle of allowing the Court the discretionary power of inflicting punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, was absolutely necessary. It was a great hardship to cause young offenders to be thrown into the same prison, and made to associate with old and vile criminals, whose society would tend to strengthen, rather than eradicate the propensities for evil in the minds of such youthful offenders. He (Mr Brecken) urged the propriety of leaving the exercise of discretionary power in the hands of the City authorities, who would inflict the punishment in the manner and to the extent called for by the nature of the offence.

Several hon members on both sides took part in the discussion which followed, at the close of which, the clause under consideration was thrown out of the bill.

The chairman then reported the bill, as amended, agreed to.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 4.

Mr Arsenault presented a bill to incorporate Societies for the sale and distribution of seed Grain.

Bill received and read.

Mr Arsenault explained the object of the bill, and stated that parties disposed to unite themselves into a Club or Society, with the view of selling seed grain, &c., on credit, to those requiring relief in that way, should be placed in a position legally to transact their business; with that object in view, they desired to be incorporated, so that the power of suing and being sued should extend to them as to other corporate institutions.

Ordered that said Bill be referred to the special Committee on private bills.

Mr G. Sinclair from the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, reported 5 Resolutions, to the effect:—

1st. That the present Revenue Bill be continued until the 1st May, 1869.

2d. That when any party shall notify the Government that he desires and intends to import into this Island, any machinery for the purpose of establishing manufactories, the Governor in Council may make an order to admit the same duty free.

3d. That upon the exportation from this Island of articles manufactured thereon, from materials imported into it, and upon which duties have been paid, the Government shall pay from the Treasury to the person entering said goods for exportation, such drawback thereon, not exceeding the amount of impost duties, which may have been paid on the materials out of which such articles have been solely manufactured.

4th. That on the entry of the manufactured goods for exportation to any port or place, not within this Island, and on the production of a duly authenticated copy of the entry inward of such goods, and their arrival at the place of destination, the said drawback for the amount of duties paid on the materials entering into the composition of such manufactured goods, shall be paid to the party exporting the same.

5th. That all materials used for manufacturing purposes may be imported by the manufacturers for that purpose only, and entered at the Custom House.

On motion the question was separately put on said Resolutions and agreed to by the House.

Hon Leader of the Government presented to the House a Copy of Memorial of His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, on the subject of Education, and also copy of minutes of Council in reply to said memorial. Said memorial states:—

That in 1835 the late Right Rev. Æneas Bernard MacEachern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, did establish a College or Institution of learning at Saint Andrew's, in King's County, which he endowed with certain lands and property, which were invested in Trustees by an Act of the Legislature the same year for the support of said College.

That with the aid of a grant from the Legislature every year up to 1844, the College was kept in active operation, when it was deemed advisable by the late Right Rev. Bernard Donald McDonald, the R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, to erect a College on a large scale near Charlottetown, now called St. Dunstan's College, and which he endowed with certain lands in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and in aid of which the income arising from the property of St. Andrew's College, has been appropriated since it was opened in 1855.

That in 1857 a female Boarding and Day School was opened in Charlottetown, conducted by the Ladies of Congregation of Notre Dame, in which most of the higher branches of female education are taught, while a large number of the poor children of the City have been, and are still, taught free of any expense whatever.

That in 1862 another school was opened on Pownal Street, known as St. Joseph's School, conducted by the same ladies, which, although numerously attended, very few of them pay any fees whatever.

That another female Boarding and Day School was opened in Miscouche, in Prince County, in 1864, in which the usual higher branches of female education are taught, at which a large number of pupils attend daily.

That between the four educational Institutions just named, upwards of 500 pupils are educated—three-fourths of whom belong to the poorer classes, and consequently pay nothing. He feels convinced that the education imparted is superior to that taught in district schools, he feels it a grievance that he gets no aid from the school fund of the Colony—not even as much for the number of children taught free, as should be paid for them if they attended District Schools.

That in seeking a redress of this grievance his Lordship disclaims all idea of any exclusive privilege—nothing more than even-handed justice is desired—and that he has for some years, with no little sacrifice and inconvenience, endeavored to establish and maintain those Institutions, which he considered essential to a sound Catholic education, in the earnest hope that, one day, simple justice would be received at the hands of the Legislature.

His Lordship, therefore, earnestly entreats His Excellency in Council to consider impartially his case, and ask the Legislature to alter the present School Act, so as to permit his schools to participate in a fair proportion of the school fund, according to their number and efficiency; or to grant a sum specially for the purpose.

The copy of Minutes of Council in reply to said Memorial states:

That whilst His Excellency in Council freely acknowledge the great and meritorious exertions made by His Lordship in the cause of education, they regret that they do not feel themselves in a position to submit the proposed grant to the consideration of the Legislature.

Ordered that said papers be laid on the table.

Hon Mr Callbeck presented the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Hon Atty General gave notice that on Monday next, he would move that the Bill relating to Education be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House in Committee of the whole on the Report relating to the improvement of Highways. Mr Yeo in the Chair.

Hon Atty General, in submitting the Report, remarked that it was not intended to take immediate action on the question, involving, as it did, a radical change in the whole system hitherto pursued relative to Road making. It would, however, be well to publish the Report for general information, in order that public opinion might be known on the different suggestions it contained, relative to so important a subject. The Report recommends placing the management of the Highways under the control of a Board of Works, consisting of five persons, three of whom to be members of the Executive Council, and the Chairman of the Board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

The purchase of one of those machines known as "Blake's Stone Breaker," with a portable eight horse power Steam Engine, is recommended, for the purpose of breaking stone for roads in those localities, where the concentration of traffic renders it essential that transit should be as safe and unobstructed as possible; and the appointment of a skilled Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Works, whose duty should be to conduct all Public Works connected with the proposed system. The contracting a loan, with provision for its repayment in twenty years, is suggested, on the principle that the cost of roads lasting for half a century should not be borne entirely by the present generation.

The Report also recommends, that the Board of Works should select three Superintendents, under whose immediate management the principal mail routes should be placed, whose duty it would be to control the expenditure of grants from the Legislature, subject to the direction of said Board of Works; and to report, from time to time, on the state of said mail routes to said Board; said Superintendents to be paid a salary sufficient to enable them to devote their whole time to the road service. Other Highways to be left under the management of the existing Road Commissioners, who, being relieved from the care of such Main Post Roads, would be able to devote more attention to the inspection of the different precincts; and that the Statute Labor should be performed at an earlier period in the season than was now customary. The radical faults of the present system, as pointed out in said Report, are said to be the result of the want of responsible and permanent management.

Mr P. Sinclair said, that as one of the Committee appointed to report on the subject under consideration his name was mentioned in the fifth section of that Report as being adverse to borrowing for the purpose contemplated. He was against commencing by borrowing. Government works were not always as successful as could be desired. It was therefore, in his opinion, better to appropriate for the first few years the sum required from the revenue of the country, and, if the result was satisfactory, a loan could afterwards be contracted for.

The Report was read by the Chairman, clause by clause, and its general principles favorably commented upon by hon members on both sides, all of whom concurred in the desirability of adopting a more effective and systematic mode of road making than that which had hitherto obtained in the Colony. The necessity of a competent supervision, such as that pointed out by the establishment of a Board of Works, was generally admitted. The expenses consequent upon such an extensive undertaking, were taken into consideration, and the comparative difference between the amount of work that could be performed by machinery, and that of manual labor, as well as the relative expenses required to carry on such work, was also discussed.

Mr P. Sinclair submitted a Resolution to the effect, that the Report under consideration be printed once in the several newspapers of the Island, and that its further consideration be deferred until next Session.

Said Resolution was accordingly adopted.

Mr P. Sinclair, from the Committee to whom were referred the Resolutions on Temperance, introduced a Bill in conformity therewith. Said Bill was received, read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 6.

House in Committee on the bill to incorporate Societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.

Mr. McNeill in the chair.

Mr. Arsnault explained the object of the bill, which was to empower parties, so disposed, to form themselves into Clubs or Societies of not less than nine members, with the view of selling or loaning seed grain to parties desirous of obtaining it on such terms as might be agreed upon. It was, therefore, necessary that such societies should be incorporated, in order that their transactions would be legalized. He, (Mr. Arsnault), alluded to societies of that nature already established in the country, and spoke of the advantages derived from such organizations.

After some time spent in Committee, the chairman reported the bill agreed to.

Hon. Atty. General submitted several resolutions, having for their object the amendment of the School Act. The principal of which are to the effect:

That the Board of Education should consist of eleven members, instead of nine, as formerly, two of whom should be titled Examiners, whose duty should be to examine candidates for the office of teacher, subject to the rules of the Board. Such examiners to receive a salary of £20 each. One of said eleven to be the Secretary of the Board, to whom should be paid a salary of £50 per annum. Ordinary members of the Board to be paid £9 per annum, subject to a reduction of 15s. for each absence.

That it should not be essential for candidates for the office of Teacher to attend, as hitherto, for a term of five months at the Normal School, provided the Board of Education considered them competent without such attendance; but, if not, said Board should have power to compel their attendance at that institution for a period not exceeding five months.

That ordinary pupils attending the Normal School, not intending to qualify as teachers, should pay a tuition fee of £2 a year, payable quarterly, into the Treasury; and when, on that principle, 30 pupils should be enrolled, the Government would appoint an assistant Teacher, to whom, in addition to such fees, the sum of £25 should be paid from the Treasury, making in all a salary of £85. That ministers of religion and professors in colleges, and district teachers, should be free from assessment for building school-houses, purchasing books, &c.

That on the School Visitor reporting to the Board any district teacher incapable of conducting a school, or improperly performing his duties as teacher, it shall be the duty of said Board to re-examine such teacher, or suspend his license as they may deem advisable.

The number of Grammar Schools not to exceed three in King's, three in Prince, and five in Queen's Counties, in addition to those Grammar Schools now established in Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown.

That there should be three School Visitors, one for each County, at a Salary of £150 each.

That District Teachers who may receive from the Board of Education licenses for competency to teach the French language, and who shall teach that language to not less than ten pupils in each School, should receive an additional sum of £5 per annum, for their services as French Teachers, the Trustees to provide an equal sum of £5 for said object.

The different alterations referred to in said Resolutions elicited remarks from hon members on both sides.

The increased number of members on the Board, the appointment of three School Visitors, instead of two, as formerly, abolishing the necessity of attendance at the Normal School, on the part of Candidates for the office of teacher; and the Resolution granting Five Pounds extra salary to Teachers of the French language, were the principal points brought up by the Opposition, the discussion on which, at greater length, they would reserve until the Education bill be introduced.

The question, at the close of debate, having been severally put on said resolutions, they were reported agreed to, and the following committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity therewith, viz: Hons. Attorney General, Colonial Secretary and Howlan.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the detailed public accounts for the past year. Referred to special Committee on public accounts.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Geo. Sinclair, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House three Resolutions, to the effect that Preventive Officers be appointed at Charlottetown, Summerside, Georgetown, Souris and Murray Harbor, whose duty it should be on the arrival of the Mail steamer or other steamships to go on board said steamers and demand a manifest of the cargo, and hand over as soon as possible to the Collector of Customs at such port, said manifest—penalty for false manifest, £100. Goods for which no permit has been procured, shall, if landed, be delivered to said Preventive Officer, who shall store the same carefully, until delivered to the owner, on production of permit, and payment of expenses of storage, freight, etc.

The question having been put on said Resolutions severally, they were reported adopted, and the following Committee appointed to bring in the bill in accordance with said Resolutions, viz:—Hon Attorney General, Howlan, Mr. George Sinclair.

Hon Attorney General presented a petition from John Chappel and other Ministers of the Bible Christian Church, praying that an Act be passed, conferring on that body similar powers, touching the celebration of Marriages, as are enjoyed by Protestant Ministers of other churches on the Island. Said petition was received, read, and the following Committee appointed to bring in a bill in compliance with the prayer thereof, viz:—Hon Atty General, Messrs Prowse, Brecken.

Hon Col Secretary presented the detailed accounts of Theophilus Stewart, Indian Commissioner, for the year ending 6th of April, 1868.

Hon Atty General, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, introduced the Education Bill, which was received, read, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr Brecken introduced a Bill for the relief of unfortunate Debtors, which was received and read. Mr Brecken reviewed the principal features of the Bill, and said the object was to adopt some measure for the relief of those who, owing to failures in business, were placed in positions of peculiar hardships. The bill, he said, contemplated empowering a Judge of the Supreme Court to appoint a Clerk, and an Assignee, as officers for the transaction of business connected with the provisions of the bill, whose duties, as such officers, he pointed out. Preferential assignments made by Debtors contemplating Insolvency, to be void, and of no effect. Assignments of debts, &c., under the bill, to be placed in the hands of the Assignee appointed as aforesaid, whose duty it would be to distransact the business connected with such assignment. Debtors wilfully found to make false statements relative to their affairs touching such assignment, to be liable to conviction for misdemeanor. He, Mr Brecken, said that the bill could not be called a general Bankruptcy Act in the fullest extent, but he hoped it would be found to be a step in the right direction. The great want complained of by the commercial community was, that after a party, unfortunate in business, had made a full disclosure of his affairs, and offered a surrender of all his effects, for the benefit of his creditors, he was still unable to resume business as formerly; and therefore, deprived of that liberty, which, under a bankruptcy law, would be his privilege to receive. The bill, in question, contemplated a redress of that grievance.

The bill was then ordered to be read a second time tomorrow. House in Committee of Supply. Mr Reilly in the Chair. The vote relating to the payment of the expenses connected with the transport of the troops recently stationed in Charlottetown, called forth a debate, as did also the sum of £200 voted to pay for insurance, and other contingent expenses connected with Victoria Barracks. At the close of which the chairman reported progress.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Mr Reilly, from the Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of supply, reported several resolutions, among which were:

That a sum sufficient be placed at the disposal of the Government to pay the expenses connected with the transport of troops whilst stationed at Charlottetown, the accounts for which had been furnished to the Government of the Island.

Improving the Main Post Road between Southport and Lot 48,	£50	0	0
Improving Hillsboro' Square,	40	0	0
Ch'town Fire Department,	50	0	0
To paint roof of Geo'town Jail,	20	0	0
Light House at Crapaud,	10	0	0

That the following Postmasters be paid, in addition to their allowance by Statute, the following sums, viz:

Postmaster at Summerside,	£40	0	0
" Georgetown,	10	0	0
" St. Eleanor's,	10	0	0
" Princetown,	5	0	0
" Cascumpec,	5	0	0
" Port Hill,	5	0	0
" Tignish,	5	0	0
" Souris East,	5	0	0
" Souris West,	5	0	0
" Orwell,	3	0	0
" Cape Traverse,	2	10	0
" Bedeque,	2	10	0
Insurance and contingent expenses of Victoria Barracks,	200	0	0

Hon Leader of the Opposition took exception to the vote relative to the contingent expenses of Victoria Barracks. Keeping said Barracks insured was very proper, and he would not object to any sum required for that purpose, but he would object to pay a salary of £100 to the person in charge of those Barracks. Drill serjeants in the pay of the Military department of the Colony, could be had to take care of the Barracks free of charge, they being allowed free quarters in those buildings. The efficiency of a soldier or military officer, as keeper of Barracks, should be considered preferable to that of a civilian. He was not, therefore, prepared to support the payment of any such salary, in order to enable any man to live at his ease, when others were prepared to discharge the duties of the officer in question free of charge to the country. He then moved that the words 'contingent expenses' be struck out of the resolution in question.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that in taking charge of the Barracks after the troops left, the Government found it necessary to appoint a careful and competent person to take care of that property, whose constant attention to that duty was required, in order to prevent a resort that might lead to the destruction of a property that had cost the country a large sum of money. Drill serjeants were employed to go through the country, and could not, therefore, be expected to attend duty at the Barracks. The officer appointed had discharged his duties satisfactorily, and was under the control of Government. Drill serjeants were under the control of the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, whose orders they were expected to obey. The officer in charge of the magazine was provided with free quarters at said Barracks.

Hon Mr Davies said that he, as one of the committee appointed to look after the Barracks, felt it his duty to see that a reliable person was placed in charge of that property, to clean and put it in a proper state of preservation. Had military officers been appointed to that duty, they would require subordinates, and, in his opinion, would not perform the duties as cheap or as well as a civilian.

Hon Mr Henderson could not comprehend the reasoning set forth by hon Mr Davies. A trained volunteer or military man was surely better qualified than a civilian to superintend matters relating to Barracks. Why was not the officer in charge of the magazine entrusted with the keeping of the Barracks, and thereby the salary in question saved?

Mr P. Sinclair said the hon member, (Mr Henderson), should not oppose a vote to pay for taking care of Barracks built for the accommodation of troops called in, as would appear from that hon member's remarks on a former occasion, by his own advice and sanction.

Hon Mr Henderson would reply to the remarks just made by the hon member, (Mr Sinclair), at the proper time, the rule of the House being against doing so at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr Brecken said that had a similar political office, to that in question, been created by the opposition, when in the majority, the arguments of hon members, now in the Government, would be very different.

Mr McNeill said that if the valuable property now laying waste, and for which the country had to pay a large sum, was allowed to go to destruction, the cry of mal-administration would be raised.

Hon Mr Laird, the vote in question had reference to the current year, and if the contingent expenses alluded to, would not be required, the whole of the amount, it would be accounted for in the ordinary way.

The House then divided on the amendment of the hon Leader of the Opposition, as follows:—

For the amendment—Hons Leader of the Opposition, McAulay, Henderson, Kelly, Messrs. Brecken, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay, Howat, Green, Prowse, Yeo, —12.

Against it—Hons Leader of the Government, Atty. General, Laird, Davies, Callbeck, Howlan, Messrs. G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair, Arsenault, McCormack, McNeill, Kickham, Cameron, Reilly, Bell—15.

Mr Prowse asked the Government to lay before the House a certain petition from inhabitants of Murray Harbor North, praying for a post office at or near John Chipman's, together with any correspondence with the Postmaster General on that subject.

Hon Leader of the Government replied that the Government was not disposed to present every petition asked for; but in regard to that alluded to by the hon member, (Mr Prowse), the subject was referred to the Postmaster General, who did not recommend the prayer of said Petition.

Mr Prowse said that his object in making the enquiry was, that the inhabitants of the adjacent settlement who had signed the petition in question, had been led to believe, since doing so, that the petition they had so signed asked for the removal of their post office, and not the establishing of another office at Chipman's. He, therefore, felt it his duty to state that the prayer of said petition was solely for a new post office.

Hon Leader of the Government said that the remarks of the hon member, (Mr Prowse), were perfectly correct. The petition in question asked for a new post office at Chipman's, but it had not been considered advisable to increase the number of post offices.

Hon Mr Davies moved that the order in reference to the petition of inhabitants of Lot 35 and others, and also that of Thos. Mowbray and others, in reference to the Small Debt Courts, be discharged, and that said petitions be referred to the Committee appointed on the 26th ult., to report thereon, and that the names of the hon Mr Kelly and Mr Arsenault be added to the said committee. Motion carried.

Mr Brecken gave notice that to-morrow he would ask for memorial of City Council relative to a House of industry.

Hon Mr Callbeck presented a petition from certain inhabitants of North River, asking for an act to incorporate the Baptist Church at that place. Said petition received and read.

House in Committee on Temperance Bill.

Mr Cameron in the chair.

A long debate on the bill followed. Among the points debated was the changing of the mode for obtaining licenses for Taverns in school districts, from the majority of householders in said districts, to the majority of a public meeting called for that purpose. The supporters of the bill said that parties went from house to house, and succeeded surreptitiously to secure a majority of signatures to their certificates to obtain licenses. Other hon members were of opinion that but few of the inhabitants of some school districts would attend meetings, and thereby licenses might be obtained without the consent of the majority of the district.

Hon Mr Howlan submitted a resolution to the effect, that post offices, hereafter to be established, should not be kept in taverns, but that such post offices as were now held in such places should be allowed to continue. In support of which, he said that the number of post offices held in houses of entertainment were but few, and said houses were among the first of the kind in the colony, in regard to respectability and character; would, therefore, appear a hardship to compel Government to remove the post offices from such houses.

After considerable debate on the point, Hon Leader of the Opposition suggested the desirability of a compromise between the views of those hon members who contended for the sweeping change contemplated by the bill, and those who, though not opposed to the principle of the bill, were against removing the post offices now established.

Hon Mr Howlan then withdrew his amendment in favor of that proposed by the Hon Leader of the Opposition, to the effect, that any post office hereafter established, and all Courts of Justice now constituted or hereafter to be constituted, should not be held in public houses or taverns. Said amendment was carried.

Dr Jenkins submitted an amendment, to the effect that the Government should be allowed the exercise of discretionary power, relative to the establishment of houses of entertainment at distances from eight miles apart on main Post Roads, where such might be required—limiting and restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in such houses, to bonafide travellers and for medicinal purposes.

He, Dr Jenkins, contended in support of his motion, that those who had to travel through the country suffered much hardship from the fact, that for long distances, on certain roads, no houses of entertainment were allowed.

The supporters of the bill contended that the introduction of the Resolution referred to, was contrary to the principles of the bill, and, therefore, strongly objected to its adoption. Said Resolution was then rejected.

Another amendment, submitted by Dr Jenkins, to the effect that Tavern-keepers should be compelled to open their houses for the reception of travellers at all hours of the night as well as the day, was carried.

The Chairman then reported the bill, as amended, agreed to.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Rep

News by Telegraph.

HON. T. D. MCGEE ASSASSINATED

SHEDIAC, April 7.—Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was shot at the door of his lodgings, Ottawa, at 2 o'clock this morning, and instantly killed. Assassin unknown. $1000 reward offered. McGee had just delivered an address in the House of Commons and was returning to his lodgings when the fatal shot was fired.

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the House of Commons this afternoon there was a long debate on H. McDonald's motion for papers in connection with Nova Scotia House of Assembly, Address to the British Government on the subject of the repeal. H. McDonald, Parker, McGee, E. M. McLellan and others took part. The Government resented to the motion, and the House adjourned a quarter past two. At half past two o'clock the Hon. McGee was murdered while about opening the door of his lodgings on Parks Street. The assassin shot him behind, the ball passing through his mouth, carrying front teeth and causing instant death. The excitement is intense. Several arrests have been made, but it is not whether the guilty person or persons have yet been caught.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The Hon T. D. McGee was shot at the door of his lodgings, at 2 o'clock this morning. On leaving the House of Commons, he proceeded in company with Mr. McFarlane, M.P., who parted with him at the gate of Parliament Grounds. From that point, within a block of his lodgings, he was accompanied by Buckleys, messengers in the House. As he reached his room, and was in the act of opening it, a pistol was fired at him from behind, the ball entering the back of the head and escaping through his mouth, breaking out his teeth. His lodging housekeeper who was upstairs by the shot, opened the front door, when Mr. McGee fell heavily into the entrance, quite dead. The alarm was given immediately. The Premier, Sanford McDonald, Holton, the Police Magistrate, and many Members of Parliament, who had not retired to rest, were quickly on the spot, and measures set a foot at once to discover the perpetrator. The assassin must have approached Mr. McGee as he was in the act of stooping to insert his key, placed the pistol to his head, fired, and fled in the dark. The key-hole, and death must have been almost above the key-hole, and death must have been instantaneous. Mr. McGee's hat was not even displaced from his head, his cane was under his arm, and a partly smoked cigar lying beside him. It has created the greatest excitement and horror in this community. No clue has been obtained as to identify the murderer; but the police all over this section, have been put on the alert, and efforts are being spared to discover the perpetrator of this horrible an atrocity. The Government of Canada offer five thousand dollars, and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec two thousand five hundred dollars each, for the apprehension of the assassin.

ST. JOHN, N. B, April 8.—The body of the late T. D'Arcy McGee will be taken to Montreal. The House of Commons moved to adjourn one week, as a mark of respect for memory of deceased—moved by Sir John McDonald, seconded by Mr. McKenzie. Both spoke with feeling, paying warm tribute to his noble qualities—commiserating his widow and children to the care of the Dominion. Whalen was arrested last night. In his possession found a revolver, all the cells of which were loaded with bullets similar to that which killed McGee. Dem, a man in Parliament buildings, was found shot this morning at his residence.

SACKVILLE, April 8th.—James Whalen examined. Papers found in his possession, and other evidence give positive proof of his guilt. Numbers of others are in custody