The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866. NO. 41

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 51m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 12th day, 1h. 23m, morning, N.N.E.
First Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 31m., morning, E.
Full Moon, 27th day, 0h. 0m., evening, N.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	2 47	9 49	15 31
2	Monday	19	49	3 29	10 21	30
3	Tuesday	20	49	4 17	10 53	29
4	Wednesday	21	48	5 7	11 25	28
5	Thursday	21	48	6 2	morn.	27
6	Friday	21	48	7 4	0 2	27
7	Saturday	22	48	8 7	0 36	26
8	Sunday	53	48	9 14	1 18	25
9	Monday	24	47	10 20	2 8	24
10	Tuesday	24	47	11 20	3 2	23
11	Wednesday	25	46	11 59	sets	21
12	Thursday	26	46	morn.	7 49	20
13	Friday	27	45	1 2	8 30	18
14	Saturday	28	44	1 51	9 8	16
15	Sunday	29	44	2 35	9 40	15
16	Monday	30	43	3 16	10 9	13
17	Tuesday	31	42	3 59	10 40	11
18	Wednesday	32	41	4 44	11 6	9
19	Thursday	33	40	5 31	11 36	7
20	Friday	34	39	6 28	morn.	5
21	Saturday	35	38	7 13	0 7	3
22	Sunday	36	37	8 8	0 43	14 2
23	Monday	37	36	9 1	1 22	59
24	Tuesday	38	35	9 57	2 9	57
25	Wednesday	39	34	10 48	3 0	55
26	Thursday	40	33	11 35	3 53	53
27	Friday	41	32	even.	rises	51
28	Saturday	42	31	0 56	7 52	49
29	Sunday	44	29	1 45	8 24	46
30	Monday	45	28	2 26	8 59	43
31	Tuesday	46	27	2 8	9 30	41

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

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The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review. (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866. } y

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,
Sail Maker,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to his Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the *L. C. Owen*, from Liverpool, and *Ariadne* from Glasgow, open a

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. HYNDMAN, head of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, viz:—

Cordage, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Anchors, Chains, Iron, Steel, Spikes, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

May 9, 1866. 6in

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—

Flour,	*Tea,*
Sugar,	*Rice,*
Kerosene Oil,	*Molasses,*
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Soap,	*Candles,*

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal,
50 do. do. small do.
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also,—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes.

Apply to J. P. IRVING,
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 2, 1866.

T. T. T.

HUDSON & WRIGHT

Offer for Sale at the

KENT STREET

Grocery Depot,

A SUPPLY OF

TEA,

Direct from LONDON, which they warrant equal, if not SUPERIOR, to any ever offered for sale in Charlottetown.

Kent St., May 30, 1866. R. W. 1m

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)
Retailing low at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)
Wholesale and Retail at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 27, 1866. 3m

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by—
W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 28, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Solicitor General, with a bill "for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island."

Also, by Mr. McLennan, with a bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company."

The militia bill was again committed, and, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, was amended by striking out the words "or for drill or training," after the word "service."

LAND ASSESSMENT BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill for the settlement of doubts that have arisen relative to the titles of lands sold under the land assessment act, was read a third time and committed.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: It is said that the titles are not legal, on account of the land not being properly advertized. We see 46,000 acres proclaimed for non-payment of tax last year, besides town lots, common lots, and water-lots. Now, if each plot had to be advertised by metes and bounds, there would have to be about 600 different descriptions, which could not be inserted in any newspaper in less than three months. This bill confirms titles which have been granted; but I would like to know what course is to be pursued for the future.

Hon. Attorney General: This bill, I think, has originated from a decision of the Supreme Court, where land was sold under the land assessment act, and a Sheriff's deed given. It seems that the Court deemed it necessary, in order to comply with what it laid down as the meaning and intention of the act, that when land was actually seized and advertised to be sold, some definite boundary should be given, so as to notify the owners of the land that it was in danger of being sold. For instance, where a sheriff advertises land to be sold, he advertises so much on such a township. This, it is considered, amounts to no notice at all of particular individuals, because it does not say where the land is situated,—whether on this side of a river or on that side; whether front land or rear land. The spirit of the act is not complied with; for when the sheriff is ordered to advertise land, it is intended to meet the eye of the man owning it; and to say 1000 acres on Lot 8 or Lot 9, or whatever Lot it may be, is no notice to the owner, for he cannot tell whether it is his land or not. Consequently, he does not get notice till his land is taken away from him. In fact, the Sheriff himself does not know whether there is such land, for there is often a difference in the area of Townships, and disputes about boundary lines. The Court seemed to consider, or rather the Judge who decided the case referred to, that the sale was not legal; and it was to have come up again and be decided by both Judges, but I understand that the parties have compromised the matter. This bill is intended to obviate the necessity for such cases in the future. Now, the Sheriff might say, I cannot give notice by metes and bounds, for I do not know where the land is; but he has to find it out ultimately, before he sells, for he cannot sell unless he does. Therefore, if it is possible for him to find it out at one period, it is equally possible for him to find it out at an earlier period. I know there may be difficulties, and perhaps, in some cases, it will be impossible to find out the land; but whatever trouble it may be, it only imposes the performance of the duty thirty days sooner than under the law as it now stands. The same principle is acted upon in the United States, where land is sold for Government taxes and rates. The law, as laid down there, is very applicable to this Colony; and I have understood that the learned Judge who decided the case referred to was guided very much by decisions in the United States, where the practice is uniform.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I think it will cause a great deal of trouble and expense to require the sheriff to advertise the lands by metes and bounds. The present act says the land is to be defined on the day of sale. If the land is to be advertised by metes and bounds, a man may withhold the payment of his tax till the Sheriff gets it surveyed. Every man knows what Township he is living on, and he knows that, if he has not paid his tax, his land is liable to be sold.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Before the present law was passed, the Sheriff would sell 100 or 1000 acres, upon a Township, and the parties purchasing had to find it. The Sheriff had not to find the land, and there were numerous instances where parties purchased and paid for land and could not get it. If a person bought land, and should claim any particular farm, some other person would say it was his. My father suffered under that law. He purchased land and could not get it. A lawsuit was the consequence, and he lost not only the amount he paid the Sheriff, but a large amount besides. This bill does not specify that the sheriff is to sell by metes and bounds, nor do I see that it gives more trouble than at present.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: Suppose 1000 acres were proclaimed on one Township, must the sheriff survey the whole of it? When it comes to be sold, 100 acres might pay the whole demand against it.

Hon. Attorney General: It will be perceived that this bill merely affects lands which have been sold. It confirms the titles, provided all other requisites of the proceedings have been complied with. It does not compel the Sheriff to advertise by metes and bounds, but leaves the law as it was before in that respect. It is only the decision of the Judge that would lead us to suppose that it would be more necessary for the sheriff to act more cautiously than formerly. It is merely the decision of the Judge, and that is never considered a final decision of the law. It may be that the sheriffs will still go on as formerly.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: I think some amendment of the law is required, for the Sheriff has great difficulty in finding the land, and in some cases it is impossible for him to do so. This bill merely confirms the titles which have been given, and leaves the law as it was before.

Hon. the President: There is great difficulty, no doubt, for the Sheriff cannot tell whether a farm belongs to this man or that; but this bill does not interfere with that question.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: True, this bill has nothing to do with that question; but I would call the attention of the Government to the fact that a considerable amount of land tax is due on some Townships, and remains unpaid from year to year. In Prince County, where large amounts are due, there has been little, if any, land sold for two years. On Lot 9, I see that 2,443 acres are proclaimed, but the Sheriff cannot find it. In this way, there is a loss of a considerable amount of tax, which should be paid. The only way to find it is to get a list of the parties who have paid from the Treasurer, and compare it with a list of those who have paid in the previous year. Still, as farms often change hands, it is difficult to find out those which have not paid their tax in this way. I think a general survey of the Townships should be made, so as to ascertain what quantity of land they do contain.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman, Hon. Mr. McDonald, reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

The bill was then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, read a third time and passed.

SUMMERSIDE FISHING COMPANY.

A bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company" was, on motion, read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: An application has been made for this bill, I believe, by some of the enterprising merchants of the thriving town of Summerside, and I am pleased to see such a bill before the House. I am glad to see Prince County going ahead in the fishing business, for I believe it is a business which will tend greatly to promote the prosperity of the Colony. The Company, I understand, are building a vessel at Summerside now for the fishing business, and if they get good men, I think there is very little doubt but it will prove a profitable speculation to them. Some of the Americans, I believe, are making small fortunes by the fish which they are taking around our coast; and if the business were vigorously prosecuted by the people of this Island, it would be a benefit not only to the fishermen themselves, but also to the farmers. I think the Government should do all in their power to encourage the fisheries, by taking the duty off salt and other necessary articles. Perhaps it would be well to give a small bounty for a few years, but I am afraid it would go into the hands of other parties, not those of the fishermen.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I am pleased to hear of the prosperity of Prince County; but it is not very often that fishermen make fortunes in this country. The season here is too short. I may be deceived, but from what I have seen I do not think the men who catch the fish do very well by it, though the merchants may sometimes make a profitable business out of it. Still, if a trade could be opened up which would be a benefit, and increase the prosperity of the country, I would do anything in my power to encourage it.

Hon. the President: I am glad to see such a bill before the House, for I think the fisheries might be made a source of wealth to the country. Men living a thousand miles away come here in the summer and make riches by catching fish around our coasts, and why should not the inhabitants of this Island do likewise? I believe it can be done. It is only required to have vessels properly fitted out, and to have the business vigorously and systematically prosecuted to make it pay. I heard of a man at Rustico who paid a debt of £100 last year, and had something to spare, with only the assistance of a small boy in a boat; and I have known five men to get £33 for one day's work. I am pleased to see the country waking up to the importance of this branch of business, for I am confident that money could be made by it if it were properly conducted.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I believe the fishing business, if properly conducted, would pay well; but many of the people of this Island who engage in it do not thoroughly understand it. Many towns of the Northern States have grown wealthy by the fishing business. Various trades and occupations are followed by the fishermen in the winter. They manufacture their barrels, and many other articles which they require; and if our fishermen would do so, it would be a great advantage to them. If the business were extensively entered into and properly conducted, it would be a benefit to the farmers, as well as the fishermen themselves, for it would cause a demand for eggs, butter, potatoes, and various articles of agricultural produce. We would have a home market, instead of having to send those articles to a foreign market. I would gladly support any practicable measure to encourage this branch of business.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I agree with his honor who has just spoken as to the importance of the fishing business of this Colony. I think it should be fostered and encouraged, and I am pleased to see the people waking up to the benefit of incorporated companies for carrying on the fisheries. This is the second bill of this kind which has been before us this session, and if the parties are at all successful, I believe a great many more will embark in the business. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) spoke of that County being ahead of other places, and as far as this bill goes, it is in advance of King's County; but I am happy to know that in King's County there are five vessels being built this season which will cost as much as the entire stock of the company to be incorporated by this bill. They will cost at least £1,000 each, and they are being built by private individuals expressly for the fishing business. We have had very numerously signed petitions presented to the House this session, praying for a bounty upon mackerel, and I regret that the Government has not taken any action upon the matter. I believe that there is no subject of greater importance before us than the encouragement of the fisheries. Large sums are given every year for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of stock, while the fisheries, which, if properly encouraged, might be of greater importance to the country than agriculture, are entirely neglected. Many young men leave the Island and bring home $400 or $500 each for their summer's work—fishing in American vessels for four or five months. Now, if a number of vessels were fitted out here, there is no doubt but it would be the means of increasing the trade of the Colony very much, and it would keep many of those young men on the Island who now go away. And, perhaps, out of every hundred who go away, not more than eighty return to the Island. They settle in the United States.

Hon. the President: I do not think half of them return.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Well, I do not know that they do. As his honor from the first district of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) said, the manufacture of barrels would be an important and profitable business for the fishermen in the winter. The Americans buy a great many of their barrels in Nova Scotia, and I know they would give more for barrels manufactured here. They would give a half more than for those manufactured in the States. The men who embark in the business are not generally men of large capital, and if this should be an unsuccessful year, they will abandon it, and thus the trade will be thrown back twenty years; but if a bounty were given, it would encourage them to continue another year. I regret that the Government has not, ere this, introduced a measure in compliance with the prayer of the petition. We know that persons fishing from this Island will have to compete with the Americans at a great disadvantage. Not only have the Americans more experience in the business, but they have an advantage of two dollars per barrel, which is the duty they have put upon mackerel. If a bounty were given, it would enable our fishermen to compete with them. I am pleased to see people getting in the way of embarking in the fisheries in companies. They do not do so to any extent in the United States; but fifteen or twenty or thirty men often associate together, and one person manages for them. This enables persons who have a small amount of capital to have an interest in a vessel. One assists another, and I hope the same will be adopted here.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) thinks there is nothing to be made by the business.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I said in general, the persons who caught the fish were not enriched by that means.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: Perhaps his honor has never been in the Bay Chaleur, where twenty or thirty large ships are laden with fish every year. I have seen nine large ships dismantled, waiting till their cargoes were caught; and if it were not a paying business, it would not be entered into so extensively. I have seen some fishing establishments here, but none like I have seen at Caraquet, where I have seen 500 boats going out from one little place in the morning. Many of them stay out till they get their loads. Some of them rode out the great gale in 1851, when so many Americans were lost. We want better boats here, so that they could stay out till they get their loads, and not run in every night as they do at present.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I can scarcely understand the arguments of your honors. You say the fishing business is so very profitable, so much money to be made by it—and yet you wish to have a bounty given. Well, if a bounty is given, it must come out of the pockets of the farmers, and if the business is so very profitable, I do not see why those who engage in it should require a bounty. I do not wish to discourage the fisheries—far from it; but if I have been able to discern anything, it is that those who engage in the fisheries have not been the most prosperous. Those who have given their whole time to farming have generally been more prosperous than those who have given a part of their time to fishing and a part to farming. I would like to see the fisheries prospering—to see companies established in all parts of the Island—but we should be very cautious in giving a bounty, for it will require a very considerable sum of money, and if it is such a very profitable business I do not see that it is required.

Hon. Mr. Beer: If by giving a bounty to the amount of £1000, we could receive and put in circulation £10,000, I think it would be acting on the principle of "throwing a speck to catch mackerel;" and though it would come out of the farmers' pockets in the first instance it would go into them afterwards. We have no fishing business here, properly speaking, and we want to encourage and establish such a business; then, after a few years, it would maintain itself. Millions of dollars have been paid in the United States in bounties on fish. They have two or three objects in giving this bounty. They get their markets supplied with fish, and a greater demand is caused for other kinds of produce. Such a great number of people being engaged in the fisheries, stimulates all branches of trade. It would have the same effect here. If we had two thousand or three thousand men engaged in the fisheries, it would cause a demand of various kinds of farmer's produce; little manufactories would spring up, and money would circulate. Though I am not in favor of bounties as a general rule, yet I would support a bounty on fish for a few years, so as to get the business fairly established.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: This is justly admitted to be a very important question; and in reference to bounties, I believe it is considered by all that, as a general rule, they are objectionable. They are a species of protection which does not tend to benefit the country in general; but that does not for a moment prove that exceptional cases may not arise where a thing objectionable in itself may produce a desirable result. I do not say I can prove that this is such a case. There are complications and difficulties in the question. One is, that the sleek Yankee would probably get three-fourths of the bounty; but if they were really resident in the Island, I would not care whether they were Yankees or not. But taking it as an exception of the general rule, if your honors, who have had more experience in such matters that I have, and if, from your knowledge of mercantile business and political economy, you are satisfied that a bounty on fish would give a stimulus to trade,—that it would put a larger amount of money in circulation in the country than would be drawn out to pay the bounty,—I would support it. It is a very important question, and should be fully and calmly considered. In reference to what his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said about those who gave a part of their time to fishing and part to farming, not prospering, it may be an exception to a general rule, but there is truth in it; for those who are wavering between two opinions, or "Jacks of too many trades," would, no doubt, lose by them; but that should rather induce us to hail with satisfaction such enterprises as the company which this bill is intended to incorporate; for it is admitted that it is capital which makes capital. Where there is combination and system, a business will pay where isolated cases will not, and it is more likely to pay where science and experience are brought to bear upon it. It will be surprising if, by the fall of the year, it will not prove so encouraging as to induce many more to apply for acts of incorporation for the same object.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: I remember that some years ago there was a bounty given on vessels, but many of them did not fish at all. Where would the bounty come from? It would have to come out of the country. I do not think it would be right to tax the farmers to give a bounty to the fishermen. If they got a bounty they would not do any more. Perhaps they would do less; for they would look to the bounty to support them, as they did before, instead of working as they should do.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: His honor is opposed to giving bounties, and believes there would be no more fish caught if a bounty were given; but we want to encourage people to embark in the business in a proper and systematic manner. As his honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) has said, they should remain out till they get their loads, but at present they can only go out on fine days, and the very day they should be fishing, they are about the shores. Perhaps on fine days, when they do go out, they should be on their farms. His honor from King's County (Mr. Dingwell) is afraid that if the bounty were given to the fishermen it would be at the expense of the farmers. Just as well might the fishermen say that the farmers receive bounties at their expense, for they do get bounties in the shape of grants for the importation of seed, and stock, and in various other ways. It may be said that the effect of these grants is a general benefit to the Island; just so it would be with a bounty given for the encouragement of the fisheries. A number of vessels would be built for the purpose of carrying on the business properly and systematically. A large amount of money would be put in circulation, and more would be returned to the treasury than the amount laid out. His honor also said that farmers, as a general rule, were better off than the fishermen, but it is because the fishing business is not properly carried. It is well known that those engaged in the fisheries can pay higher wages than farmers can pay. Farmers cannot pay more than £4 a month, and it is doubtful if a man's labor on a farm will return them much; but those engaged in the fisheries often pay £6 £8 and £9 a month for men; and when they go fishing on the shares, they often make more than the largest of these sums. I have known a man to make £50 in one season. That shows that it is a more profitable business than farming, and I would like to encourage our people to engage in it properly, for then it would be more profitable. I do not think it is fair to say we will not give a bounty at all. A bounty was given before, as his honor from the first district of Prince County (Mr. Yeo) has said, but it was given on a wrong system. It was given on vessels, and every old vessel that could be obtained was fitted out, and claimed the bounty when perhaps they did not fish at all. The proper way is to give the bounty to the men who catch the fish. His honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) was afraid that the bounty would go into the hands of Yankee speculators, but there are very few such men here, and if they are living here, and if they teach our people to engage in and carry on the business properly, they have a right to a share of the bounty. I regret that the Government has not brought forward a measure to give a bounty, for I believe it would be a general benefit to the country. His honor from King's County (Mr. Dingwell) thought if it was such a profitable business there was no necessity for a bounty; but a business may be very profitable when it is thoroughly understood, and yet people be afraid to embark in it. It is well known that persons in town have a considerable amount of money on which they are not receiving any interest, and yet they would not give it out to parties to engage in the fishing business because they are not acquainted with it. The parties not having real estate to represent, cannot obtain money, and they cannot embark in the fishing business without it. We want to let those people have to say there is something they can depend upon; and while they have to pay a duty of two dollars per barrel in the United States' market, they should have one here to meet it, so that they might have some chance to compete with the Americans.