**Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,**

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 28, 1867.

**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.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

**THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"**

**78 King St.----St. John, N. B.**

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

*H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,*

*H. R. H. PRINE ALFRED,*

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

*THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES*

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

**Holloway's Pills.**

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, the act is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

**Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.**

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

**Weakness and Debility.**

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of his purifying medicine, which insures lasting health.

**Disorders of Children.**

If these Pills be used according to the printed direction and the ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrat the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

**Disorders of the Stomach**

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholsome effect upon all its parts and functions

**Complaints of Females.**

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

**Bilious Affctions.**

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

**Dropsey.**

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bonutifully into the parts affected.

**Derangement of the Kidneys.**

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

*Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ague | Debility | Jaundice | Secondary symptoms |
| Asthma | Dropsy | Liver Complaints | Tic-Douloureux |
| Biliouscomplaints | Dysentery | Lumbago | Tumors |
| Blotches on the skin | Erysipelas | Piles | Ulcers |
| Bowel complaints | Females Irregularities | Rheumatism | Veneral Affections |
| Colics | Fevers of all kinds | Retention of Urine | Worms of all kinds |
| constipation of the bowels. | Fits | Scrofula or King's Evil | Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c. |
| Consumption, | Gouts | Sore Throats | |
| | Head-ache | Stone and Gravel | |
| | Indigestion | | |
| | Inflammation | | |

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.

NCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ERPRISING MEN!

he Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and FARMS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be

teen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in known as SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten 00 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. ere and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had ly Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the in this rising town.

e of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a able terms.

ation can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, ce can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANSON, ton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to be or the sale of Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Hon'ble. JAS cDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.



# The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JULY 1, 1868. NO. 37.

**THE HERALD**

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

**EDWARD REILLY,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

**JOB PRINTING**

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.


## Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 26, 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb. | 6d to 1s |
| Do by the quarter. | 6d to 9d |
| Pork, (carcass) | 3½ to 5½d |
| Do (small) | 5d to 8d |
| Mutton, per lb., | 5d to 9d |
| Lamb per quarter, | 3s to 5s |
| Veal, per lb., | 3d to 5d |
| Ham, per lb., | 6d to 7d |
| Butter, (fresh) | 10d to 1s |
| Do by the tub, | |
| Cheese, per lb., | 3d to 5d |
| Tallow, per lb., | 9d to 10d |
| Lard, per lb., | |
| Flour, per lb., | 3½d to 3¾d |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., | 20s to 22s |
| Eggs, pea dozen, | 7d to 9d |
| **Grain.** | |
| Barley, per bushel, | 5s to 6s 6d |
| Oats per do., | 3s |
| **Vegetables.** | |
| Peas, per quart | |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 2s 3d to 3s |
| Turnips per bush | 1s 6d to 1s 9d |
| **Poultry.** | |
| Geese, | none |
| Turkeys, each, | 4s to 7s 6d |
| Fowls, each, | 1s to 1s 8d |
| Chickens per pair, | |
| Ducks, | 1s 3d to 1s 6d |
| **Fish.** | |
| Codfish, per qtl., | 20s to 30s |
| Herrings, per barrel, | 25s to 40s |
| Mackerel, per dozen, | |
| **Lumber.** | |
| Boards (Hemlock) | 4s |
| Do (Spruce) | 4s to 5s |
| Do (Pine) | 7s to 9s |
| Shingles, per M | 13s to 18s |
| **Sundries.** | |
| Hay, per ton, | 120s |
| Straw, per cwt | 2s |
| Timothy Seed, | 14s to 17s |
| Clover Seed, per lb., | 1s 6d |
| Homespun, per yard, | 4s to 6s |
| Calfskins, per lb., | 6d to 9d |
| Hides, per lb., | 4d |
| Wool, | 1s to 1s 6d |
| Sheepskins, | 10d to 1s. |
| Apples, per doz., | |
| Partridges, | |

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

**A. HERMANS,**

GUN-SMITH,

**BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.**

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Business on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

**A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.**

Including the patent BON TON COOKER POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

**SHOP TO LET.**

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of B. D. REDDIN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

**Fire Insurance Company.**

*Board of Directors for the current year:*

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Brown, Esq., | Mark Butcher, Esq. |
| Hon. George Coles, | Mr. Thomas Essery, |
| Hon. H. J. Cudbeck, | John Scott, Esq., |
| Bertram Moore, Esq., | Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., |
| William Dodd, Esq. | Hon. W. W. Lord, |
| Artemas Lord, Esq., | Wm. Heard, Esq. |

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p 1

**NOTICE!**

**Postage Stamps.**

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after those hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Laird, | H. A. Harvie, |
| E. Reilly, | Mrs. Bremner, |
| Mrs. Stamper, | G. Hubbard, |
| J. C. McLeod, | Theoph DesBrisay, |
| Jas. DesBrisay, | H. Hazzard, |
| G. & S. Davies, | T. O'Connell, |

W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867. }


**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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☞ 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.

## MAILS.

**Summer Arrangement.**

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | May, 18, | Monday, | September 7, |
| Wednesday, | do 20, | Wednesday, | do 9, |
| Monday, | June 1, | Monday, | do 21, |
| Wednesday, | do 3, | Wednesday, | do 23, |
| Monday, | do 15, | Monday, | October, 5, |
| Wednesday, | do 17, | Wednesday, | do 7, |
| Monday, | do 29, | Monday, | do 19, |
| Wednesday, | July, 1, | Wednesday, | do 21, |
| Monday, | do 13, | Monday, | November 2, |
| Wednesday, | do 15, | Wednesday, | do 4, |
| Monday, | do 27, | Monday, | do 16, |
| Wednesday, | do 29, | Wednesday, | do 18, |
| Monday, | Aug. 10, | Monday, | do 30, |
| Wednesday, | do 12, | Wednesday, | Dec. 2, |
| Monday, | do 24, | Monday, | do 14, |
| Wednesday, | do 26, | Wednesday, | do 16, |

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868. }

**P. E. ISLAND.**

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S. STEMERS

*PRINCESS OF WALES AND HEATHER BELLE.*

**The Steamer "Princess of Wales"**

WILL leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 5 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for PORT HOOD every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of Train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, at 7½ p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Trains.

Leaves SHEDIAC for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

**The Steamer "Heather Belle"**

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for PICTOU.

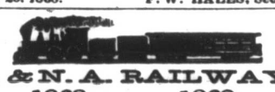
Leaves PICTOU at 9 a. m., same day for MURRAY HARBOR, GEORGETOWN and SOURIS, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves PICTOU every MONDAY for CHARLOTTETOWN, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

FARES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charlottetown to Pictou or back, | | £0 | 12 0 |
| Pictou to Georgetown, | " | 0 | 9 0 |
| " Port Hood, | " | 0 | 12 0 |
| Ch'town to Summerside, | " | 0 | 9 0 |
| " Shediac, | " | 0 | 18 0 |
| " St. John, | " $4 50 or | 1 | 8 14 |
| " Eastport, | " 6 00 | 1 | 17 6 |
| " Portland, | " 8 00 | 2 | 10 0 |
| " Boston, | " 9 00 | 2 | 16 3 |
| " Halifax, | " 4 00 | 1 | 4 0 |
| " Port Hood, | " | 1 | 4 0 |
| " Georgetown, | " | 0 | 9 0 |
| " Souris, | " | 0 | 12 0 |

May 20, 1868. F. W. HALES, Sec'y.



**E. & N. A. RAILWAY!**

**1868. 1868.**

**Summer Arrangement.**

ON and after MONDAY, 11th MAY next, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS—GOING EAST:

Leave St. John for Shediac and Point du Chene at 7, a. m., and 1.45 p. m.

Leave St. John for Sussex at 5. p. m.

UP TRAINS—GOING WEST:

Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.15, a. m.

" Shediac for St. John at 7 and 11, a. m.

The 6.15 a. m. Train from Sussex, and the 11 a. m. Train from Shediac, as well as the 1.45 and 5, p. m. Trains from St. John will carry Freight.

Freight from St. John and Sussex and Stations WEST, will be sent by the 5 p. m. train only, and must be delivered at that Station before 4 o'clock.

Freight for Stations EAST of Sussex must be delivered at St. John Station before noon, daily.

Freight to be forwarded from Sussex must be delivered at that Station at least ONE HOUR, and from other Stations than St. John, at least HALF-AN-HOUR before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.

Goods for Prince Edward Island must be accompanied with invoice or outward certificate of value, to prevent detention at Point du Chene.

Goods intended for exportation at St John to the United States, must, in addition to the invoice, when the value exceeds $50.00, be accompanied by a U. S. Consuls' Certificate.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Manager.

Railway Office, St. John, N. B., May 6, 1868. }


## DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

THURSDAY, April 23rd.

### EDUCATION BILL.

*Committee resumed.*

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I merely wish to say, that in giving my assent to this bill, I do not wish to do so silently, least it would be considered I gave my approbation to all contained in it. There are some provisions in it I do not approve of, more especially that of the increase to the Board of Education. There are also some other provisions in it with which I do not coincide, but I will not dwell upon them now, as they have been already discussed, and I do not wish to prolong the debate. My object is simply to say, that if I thought I could, by any exertions of mine, succeed in getting the bill altered in these respects, I would point them out more fully. There are no great alterations in the bill; indeed, the system is not altered at all, except so far as the examination of the teachers is concerned, and that I approve of, for they should be examined by competent persons.

The House was then resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill agreed to, and then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

### PURCHASE OF LANDS.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to empower the Government to expend £10,000 in the purchase of lands, said: This bill was introduced by the Government to enable them to expend that sum in the purchase of lands, if they think proper to do so. Your honors are aware that the Land Purchase Bill confines the Government to a particular price, five shillings sterling an acre. The Government have been in negociations with some proprietors whose estates, it is thought, would not be purchased at that price, as the land is valuable. It has already been mentioned that the Government have been negociating with Lord Malville, and these negociations have not been closed, partly on account of the illness of that gentleman's agent. They have also been negociating with other proprietors, but perhaps it is not advisable to say who they are, or what state the negociations are in, till the result is known. It has been thought advisable that the Government should be in a position to conclude a purchase if they considered an estate to be worth more than the price they are authorized to give under the Land Purchase Bill. The amount, £10,000, is not very large, but as a general rule it is not thought advisable to extend the price the Government are allowed to give, though some small estates are worth more.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I am perfectly sensible, your honors, that the observations I intend to make will not obstruct the progress of the bill; but so long as I have a seat here, I cannot allow such an important measure to pass without expressing my opinion upon it. I always understood that the great complaint the present government had before they came into power, was that the government which preceded them did not adopt such measures as would compel the proprietors of lands to sell them at some certain price, to be fixed by the Legislature of the colony—that they, the Legislature of the colony, were the only proper authority to fix the price. The cry was that the Land Question would never be settled till the proprietors were compelled to sell at such a reasonable rate as the Legislature should decide upon; but it appears to me that a change has taken place in the policy of those who now hold the reins of government upon the Land question. In the first place it is rather strange that the party should allow two sessions to pass without carrying out the great principle they advocated so warmly outside, to compel the proprietors to sell their estates, and they are now going in the very opposite direction, by passing a bill to allow the Government to purchase those estates at any price. I do not pretend to say the bill is unconstitutional, for if the Legislature choose to place such confidence in the Government, as to entrust them with such an amount of money, it then becomes constitutional, and if it is injurious to the public interests the Government are answerable to their constituencies. But what I complain of is the great inconsistency of the party, which they proclaim to the world by their present act. I feel this more particularly as I took an active part in passing the "Fifteen Years Purchase Bill," which the present party endeavored to cry down. They said it was ruinous to the interests of the colony—that it would forever settle the price of the lands, and prevent the possibility of any other party getting them at a cheaper rate. The tenantry were cautioned, publically and privately, to have nothing to do with that bill, but strange to say, and more inconsistent still, not only is that bill allowed to remain on the statute book, but they go still further and say "give us unlimited power to buy land at whatever price we please." There will be nothing to prevent the Government from giving twenty shillings sterling an acre if they choose to do so. Now let them do it, and if they can get land at thirty pence an acre, I will be as glad as they will, and as much pleased to see an end put to this question. But however unwilling I might be to raise a discussion upon this subject at the present time, I yet feel that I would be shirking from my duty if I let such a bill as this pass without these observations. I might weary your honors and take up the time of the House by going into the various phases of this question, but as the session is expected to close in a few hours, I will refrain from saying any more at present.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not know that I would have risen to take up the time of the House if it were not for one or two observations of his honor who has just sat down. He said he could not allow such a bill to pass, without making some observations upon it, and he went on to show that we were not only sanctioning the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill by allowing it to remain on the Statute Book, but we were authorizing the Government to pay twenty shillings sterling an acre for land, if they should choose to do so. Now, I am sure we could not bring in a bill which would please his honor more than that. That has been the tenor of his speeches for the last ten or fifteen years, and I say so without fear of contradiction. And now, because a paltry sum of £10,000 is to be placed in the hands of the Government to make the tenants free, we are to be charged with inconsistency, and an insinuation thrown out that the Government is not trustworthy. I believe the money is just as safe in the hands of the Government as it would be in the hands of the Prime Minister of England. I do not like to hear such a remark, for it is just as much as to say, the Government are taking £10,000 to squander among their friends. No, we want to use it for the benefit of the poor people, of this Colony, who have been crushed almost to death by the grasping landlords—men such as those who grasp a few hundred acres of land on Lot 1, or at the East Point, without paying a shilling for it. I know something about those transactions, and, I cannot help warming up, when I am brought out in this way. I am surprised to hear such observations from his honor.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: The great matter at issue is that the Government are making an application for discretionary power to expend £10,000 in the purchase of lands. No doubt they understand the views of their supporters, and for my part I have full confidence in them that they will expend it economically. They understand the value of land in the Island too well to give twenty shillings an acre for it, for that is more than the land and improvements together are worth. This land question is the crying evil of the colony. It has been agitated ever since I can remember, and, it appears to me that the Imperial Government take pleasure in keeping us in bondage. Many of the proprietors will not part with their lands at any price, and if there is any way to compel them to sell, we should have recourse to it. At the same time, we should use every means to bring the difficulty to as small a point as possible.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I do not rise to oppose the Bill, but his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell), on a former occasion, rather taunted me with having supported the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. I did so honestly, and with the colony in similar circumstances, I would support it again. I believe it was a step in the right direction, and it enabled a large number of the tenants to get their land at fifteen years' purchase instead of twenty, and it also remitted £40,000 or £50,000 of back rent. That was a burden upon the tenants, and if a man was selling his leasehold, the back rent would be deducted from the amount he would receive. Notwithstanding all that was said against that Bill, it was an advantage to the tenants. I claim to be as much in earnest as any member of the Legislature in getting this question settled, and any step towards getting the land out of the hands of the proprietors will have my support. I believe this is a step in the right direction also, for a considerable portion of the land is worth more than five shillings sterling an acre, and it cannot be purchased at that price. I have confidence in the Government that they will lay out the money judiciously, and not pay an extravagant price for the land, but still it gives them power to pay a higher price for the land than fifteen years' purchase. No doubt this bill will be the means of giving many tenants an opportunity to become freeholders, and on that consideration I will support it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I want to ask a question. We hear of the tenantry being relieved of £40,000 or £50,000 of back rent, but will the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill relieve a man who does not purchase his farm? I believe not.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I thought his honor would be well informed, for I believe he is sincere and feels warmly upon this subject, but I am astonished that he would ask such a question. His memory must be at fault. All tenants on the estates of proprietors who were consenting parties to that bill, were relieved of their arrears of rent up to 1858.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I give his honor who spoke last full credit for sincerity, but the great evil is that no two Governments agree upon a plan of settling this question. All parties profess to be sincere, and I believe they are, but while they are differing, the people are suffering. Unless the different parties can come to some better understanding, the question will still be unsettled, and the people will not derive as much benefit from our legislation as they are entitled to. I am willing to give my support to this bill. Of course, it is an important trust placed in the hands of the Government, but they are accountable to their constituencies. I am of opinion that there should be some discretionary power placed in the hands of the Government, under the Land Purchase Bill. There may be cases in which the Government would be justified in giving something more than the price allowed by the bill, and I would be willing to give the present, or any other government, power to do so. Every estate that is purchased is so much towards breaking that compact which has been opposed to the interests of the colony, and I hope the people will yet derive great benefit from our legislation. Our case, after all, is not so hopeless, for I see by the despatch of the Secretary of State in reply to the minute of Council, respecting a compulsory measure, His Grace asks for more information. That, I think, is a hopeful sign, and I trust good will yet result from the information which will be given him.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I did not hear the first part of the speech of his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer,) but when I came in he was speaking of the inconsistency of the present Government. I think he said we spoke warmly in favor of a compulsory measure before we came into office, and that we have done nothing since; but I think we have gone fully into that view of the case, and I conceive that the policy of the Government has been laid down in the minute of Council, which was transmitted to the Colonial Office. It would, perhaps, be unwise to go into a general discussion on the land question at present, for we should confine ourselves to the subject matter of the bill before us, that is placing a discretionary power in the hands of the Government to expend £10,000 in the purchase of estates, which are more valuable than those we could expect to purchase at five shillings sterling an acre. Now, I am willing to admit that I have no desire to deprive any proprietor of his property without giving him full compensation for it, but I would not permit any proprietor to value his land and say the Government should pay that price for it. And while I admit that I would not take a proprietor's property without adequate compensation for it, it is a sufficient answer to those who talk of confiscation, (and that is an ugly word,) to say that when private rights have to give way for the public good, it is for the public to give full value for them. To take a proprietor's property and give him full value for it is not confiscation, it is merely a transfer of property. I have heard something about the indistinct policy of the Government—that we had no policy—but for my part I have only recently entered into politics, and I do not feel myself bound to defend the policy of my predecessors. As to the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill, I admit that there is good about it, and I would be sorry to see it repealed. The wiping off arrears of rent was a benefit, but it was a matter of regret that, instead of wiping them off up to 1858, they were not wiped off up to the time the bill was passed. It is said that £50,000 of arrears were remitted by that bill, and if so, surely it must have been a great benefit to the tenants. It was also a benefit to many who, perhaps, never had a clear settlement with their landlord. I have seen a great file of receipts for rent, and yet not one of them a receipt in full. Such contingencies the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill, to some extent, obviated. It also gave some of the tenants a better opportunity to become freeholders, for I have known a sovereign an acre to be offered for land, on some of the estates to which that bill extended, and declined. These were good features in that bill, but after all it was only a small return for the large promises made by the late Government during the sitting of the Land Commission, by which the people were led to believe that a final settlement of the question would be made. But I am not one of those narrow minded men who cannot see any benefit in that bill. I believe good will yet result from it; but still I would regret to see it very largely adopted, because it would place in the hands of the proprietors a much larger sum than this poor colony can afford to pay. It has been said that the provisions of that bill can be extended so as to enable the Government to advance two-thirds of the purchase money to the tenants, but I consider that course objectionable, because it would be transferring a large portion of the capital of the colony to Great Britain to pay for land. That would be an evil, for your honors must remember that it would not be merely bank notes that would be drawn away, but gold and bills of exchange, which would not be easily replaced. The general tendency of his honor's remarks was that we were acting inconsistently in bringing forward this bill, but the policy of the Government should be to settle the land question the best way we can. If we cannot settle it upon certain terms which we would desire, we must endeavor to settle it upon the next best terms, and I fully admit that there are several estates thickly settled, where the tenants are wealthy, which we cannot expect to purchase at five shillings sterling an acre. By the minute of Council, you will see that the Government were in treaty with Lord Melville, and I must say that none of the proprietors acted in such a straightforward manner. He was offered £4000 for his estate, and that sum at five per cent. would yield as much as he received from his tenants. This, we considered, was dealing with the land question on a fair principle, but surely his honor does not think we would do anything so extravagant as to offer him a sovereign an acre. It would not, perhaps, be advisable to say much at present respecting other estates, for the purchase of which the Government have been negociating with the proprietors, but it has been thought advisable to be in a position to close with favorable offers, if they should be made. It is for this purpose that we ask to have £10,000 placed at our disposal. It is true, the price is not limited, but the tenants themselves would be the first to complain, for they would know that it would come out of their pockets. Then his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell), spoke of the differences which existed between parties on the land question, and that the people suffer on account of them. Well, I can only regret that such differences do exist, but I think I have shown a disposition to give the late government credit for what good features the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill possess, and I would be glad to give my support to any party that would bring in a bill to settle this question upon better terms. I would be a most humble and devoted follower of his honor for that purpose, if he were at the head of the Government.

The bill was then read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole House, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

### UNFORTUNATE DEBTORS BILL.

Hon. Mr. WALKER moved that a bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors be now read a third time.

Hon. Mr. BEER: Last evening when the House was in committee on this bill, an amendment was proposed to extend the time when it would go into operation, but by last mail, information has been received that a bankruptcy bill is before the British Parliament, and one of the members, Lord Cairns, who is one of the principal law officers, is warning the people against the effects of it. I am afraid that some injurious consequences may result from putting this bill too suddenly into operation, and I am inclined to let it be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and not pass it till next session.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I am not very well acquainted with commercial affairs, but it is the duty of all to prevent anything like hasty legislation. I think an error has been committed in bringing in such a bill as this, when your honors are occupied with other long and important measures. I do not withdraw any remarks I made yesterday, for a bankrupt law is necessary. It is barbarous to keep a man in bondage after giving up all his effects. Still, if ill effects should result from this measure, which might be prevented by further consideration, it would be placing this House in an invidious position. For my part, I must confess that from having my attention directed to other important matters, I did not give that consideration to this bill which it deserves, for there are bounds beyond which a man's attention cannot be given. There is a bankruptcy bill, we find by last mail, before the House of Lords, and we have seen comments upon it in the *London Times*, and we also see that the principal legal authorities in Great Britain are not in favor of it, or the principles upon which it is founded. But knowing the expectations of some parties outside, who are living out a miserable existence, it would be a matter of regret if the bill were frustrated. If a middle course could be adopted I would be glad, but whether such a course could be devised I am not prepared to say. The enactment of an appeal clause, to enable any party who felt himself aggrieved to appeal to the Judges of the Supreme Court, would perhaps, in some measure, obviate the objections. That these objections are not frivolous, is shown by the speech of Lord Cairns, which bears upon the principle upon which this bill is founded, as well as by a leading article in the *Times*. It is clearly shown that parties who expect to be relieved by a bill of this kind may have property carefully bestowed, which, when they are relieved of their old debts, would make them rich men again. I would be sorry to set up my opinion against such high legal authority, and at the same time I would regret to see the bill frustrated. I believe I am correct in stating that the bill contemplates that proceedings are to be initiated by the bankrupt himself, and that every circumstance should induce us to act with caution. True, it does not go into oper-

(*Continued on fourth page.*)