OR SPECULATORS

NG MEN!

for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD
LFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation
good and valid t tles and immediate possession can be

(the other nine having been sold the present Season) in
ER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
ice are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash.
eat Britain the United States &c.
and Temperance Society have been established for some
; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had
for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the

bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a

ined by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON,
from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANDUR,
. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to he
nny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated
lills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS
; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Alhambra.

AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very heap.

E. REILLY.

Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868.

PASTURE ON WILLOW FARM.

PASTURE, on the above-mentioned farm, can be secured for a limited number of cattle, by an early pplication to the subscriber. Terms—payment in adance. Cattle to be taken on pasture 1st June.

THOMAS POWER.

St. Dunstan's College Farm, April 29th. 1868.

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. 23. 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.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affordable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heds
Sand-flies	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11ls 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

August 7, 1863.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JUNE 17, 1868. NO. 35.

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.

ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 5th day, 2h. 43m., morn., S. W.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 1m., morn., N.
New Moon, 20th day, 10h. 33m., morn., S. E.
First Quarter, 27th day, 1h. 38m. morn., S. E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water		Moon sets.		DAY'S LENGTH	
		h m	h m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	Monday	4 17	7 37	7	30	2	31	15	20
2	Tuesday	17	38	8	26	3	3		21
3	Wednesday	16	39	9	17	3	36		23
4	Thursday	16	40	10	6	rises.			24
5	Friday	16	41	10	54	7	54		26
6	Saturday	15	42	11	35	8	45		27
7	Sunday	14	42	even.		9	33		28
8	Monday	14	43	1	0	10	16		29
9	Tuesday	14	44	1	41	10	51		30
10	Wednesday	14	45	2	23	11	24		31
11	Thursday	14	45	3	5	11	55		32
12	Friday	13	46	3	49	morn.			33
13	Saturday	13	46	4	36	0	20		33
14	Sunday	13	47	5	25	0	46		34
15	Monday	13	47	6	19	1	15		34
16	Tuesday	13	47	7	14	1	42		34
17	Wednesday	13	48	8	9	2	23		35
18	Thursday	13	49	9	5	3	0		36
19	Friday	13	49	9	59	3	43		36
20	Saturday	13	49	10	55	sets.			36
21	Sunday	13	50	11	46	8	44		37
22	Monday	14	50	morn.		9	28		37
23	Tuesday	14	49	0	33	10	22		36
24	Wednesday	15	49	1	29	10	59		35
25	Thursday	15	49	2	21	11	34		34
26	Friday	16	49	3	12	morn.			34
27	Saturday	17	49	4	5	0	6		33
28	Sunday	17	49	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]
29	Monday	17	49	5	50	1	6		32
30	Tuesday	18	49	6	55	1	40		32

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 5, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter.	6d to 9d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	6d to 10d
Lamb per quarter,	4s to 5s
Veal, per lb ,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 7d
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.,	21s to 22s
Eggs, per dozen,	7d to 9d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
Oats per do.,	3s 3d to 4s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	2s 3d to 3s
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Turnips per bush	
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 to 140s
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 4d
Sheepskins,	5s to 7s.
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 Busines 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 COFFEE 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.

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S
PATENT CORN SOLVENT.
For Sale by
W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1v

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.,
Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

WM. KOUGHAN,
(*Late of the Customs Department*)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - *P. E. Island.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23. 1867. tf

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store 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. Calbeck,	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 i

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

ON HAND,

NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summonses, &c., &c., at the QUEEN STREET BOOKSTORE.

E. REILLY.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.
Important Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettlde Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

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. }

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

Hon. Mr. LORD: This is an important subject, and I have no doubt but every member of this House will express the same opinion as his honor who has just sat down. We know that many of the tenants have great hardship in paying their rent, and many are dissatisfied, while their neighbors are freeholders. But after the answer we have received from the Colonial Office, I do not know that we shall be able to drive or coax Her Majesty's Ministers to pass a bill to compel the proprietors to sell their estates. However, there is nothing like perseverance—nothing like urging the question—and I am glad to see that we have an addition to our ranks. I have always advocated the settlement of this question, and I hope that with the assistance of those gentlemen, we will succeed in obtaining the object we all have in view. His honor who has just spoken said that a number of his supporters had only 40 year leases. I was not aware of that, for I thought all the tenants, except those on the McDonald Estate, had 999 year leases. A case of that kind is a very great hardship, for by the time a man gets his farm clear and in such a condition that he can live upon it, he is deprived of it. Those parties should be relieved if there was any possibility of doing anything for them. I know such cases myself. I know one man who pays £15 6s. 8d. a year rent; he has raised a large family and put up fine buildings, but his lease is nearly expired, and his landlord has told him that he will not allow him to remain on the farm. As to lands leased at a shilling an acre, I believe it is just as well to pay the rent as to make them free under the terms of the Fifteen Year's Purchase Bill. I do not know whether his honor who has just spoken supported that bill, but I am of opinion that it did more injury than any other measure that has been passed to settle this question, because it fixed a positive price for the land. His honor has well said that the proprietors who assented to the passing of that bill sold their lands for less now. However, that bill might be a benefit to a few of the tenants, if the Government was prepared to advance one-half, or two-thirds of the purchase money.

Hon the PRESIDENT: His honor who spoke last says the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is an injury; then I ask why does not the Government of which he is a member repeal it? If it was an injury surely the sooner it is repealed the better. Before they find so much fault with that bill they should introduce and carry some measure which would be of more benefit. But it is doubtful to me if the party now in power will be able to carry a better measure in four years. I know many of the tenants have been relieved of a large amount of arrears of rent, some of them as much as £40, by that Bill. Some will say "O, it could not be recovered;" but I know that in most instances it could be recovered. And can it be supposed that a man about to purchase the leasehold of one of those farms with a large amount of arrears of rent would give as much for it as he would if there was none. No, he would not. Surely then the Bill must be some benefit! I know many of the tenants on Miss Sullivan's Estate are prepared to purchase under that Bill. They are only waiting to see if any better terms will be offered, but they do not intend to let the ten years expire without purchasing.

House resumed and further progress reported.

A Bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General to consolidate and amend the several Laws relating to Education—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

SUMMERSIDE BILL.

Hon. Mr MUIRHEAD, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill, to continue and amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Summerside, said, the object of the Bill was merely to continue certain Acts relating to Summerside which would expire at the end of the present Session. There were two or three slight amendments the most important of which was that the inhabitants of that town would be allowed to assess themselves to the amount of £150 for local improvements, instead of £50 as by the old Act. The Act to prevent the running at large of swine in Summerside was also continued by this Bill.

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.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH BILL.

A bill to amend and explain the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty King William the Fourth, relating to the celebration of marriages, so far as it relates to the Bible Christian Church, was then read a second time.

Hon. Mr. BEER, on rising to move that the said bill be referred to a committee of the whole House, observed that a petition had been received from the members of that denomination praying that they might be placed upon the same footing as other christian sects with regard to the celebration of the marriage ceremony. He (Mr. Beer) was not aware till lately that they were not upon the same footing, but it appeared that there was no doubt among themselves inasmuch as there was no mention made of their denomination in the Act passed in 1832, relating to the celebration of marriages in this Island. He believed that at the time that Act was passed the Bible Christian denomination had no organization on the Island, and there was now a doubt among themselves, as to whether the marriages performed by their ministers were legal. The Attorney General, he believed, was of opinion that as the licenses were granted by his Excellency the marriages were legal, but the bill, which would have a retrospective, as well as a prospective effect, would remove any doubts which existed about that matter.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole House, reported agreed to without any amendment, read a third time and passed.

EDUCATION BILL.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to Education, said: I presume your honors are pretty well acquainted with the contents of this bill, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to give any lengthy explanation of its details. The salaries allowed to teachers will be the same as under the Laws now in force. There is some difference with respect to the Board of Education. There are two members to be added to it whose duty will be to examine all candidates for teachers' certificates. It is found that as the Board is constituted some of the members do not take a great deal of interest in those examinations, or they do not attend, or perhaps they are not in the habit of examining those parties as they ought to be. It is therefore advisable to make provision for the appointment of two individuals for that special purpose. Of course the other members of the Board will give their decision on the merits or qualifications of those condidates. Those two examiners will receive a salary of £20 each. £9 were formerly allowed to members of the Board; but as those two will have to attend all the meetings of that Body, that sum is considered as little as could be given to them. There is also a provision in the Bill to enable a person who is sufficiently qualified to receive a certificate to teach without attending five months in the Normal School. Your honors are aware that under the present law, it is no matter how efficient a person may be, he has to spend five months at the Normal School before he can get a certificate to teach. There is likewise a provision in the Bill to enable the Board of Education to settle a variety of disputes, so that Trustees and others will not be under the necessity of applying so frequently to a Court of Law as they do at present. This, it is thought, will simplify the working of the Act a good deal. The various Acts are consolidated, so that, though this is still a lengthy bill, yet it will not contain much more than half the amount of matter which is in the Acts now on our Statute Book. I look upon it that this bill, while it introduces some necessary amendments, is not, in some respects, such a bill as I could wish; still it is the bill which has met the approval of the majority of the members of the Legislature and as such it has my support.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would like to see something in the bill to encourage those who embark in teaching school in their young days to continue in that occupation. Now, school teaching is just made a stepping stone to something else. Young lads begin teaching perhaps when they are eighteen or nineteen years of age and just watch for something else by which they can obtain a better livelihood. If each teacher were provided with two or three acres of land and a comfortable cottage, it would encourage many of them to follow teaching as a permanent occupation. In many parts of the United States that is done, and if there was a clause in the bill to enable wealthy settlements to do something of that kind, it would add to the respectability of those settlements and of the teachers likewise. If there was something in the bill to authorize the Government to grant a fixed sum, when a settlement had made up a certain amount for that purpose, I think it would have a good effect. If that were done, I am of opinion that in a short time there would be a spirit of emulation among the people of the various settlements, as to which would have the best residence for their teacher.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I rather sympathise with the views of his honor who has just spoken, with reference to inducing teachers to adopt that profession with a greater degree of permanency; but I regret that the state of our finances is not such as to warrant us in carrying out his proposal. I think his honor is falling back upon the system which was in operation in England a quarter of a century ago; and also in Scotland, where a teacher was an almost indispensable personage in a parish. But in this country the population is less stationary, and I have heard it said, that a teacher is never so efficient as in his earlier years, though I cannot say whether it is the case. There are more persons educated for teachers than are required for that profession, and that shows that the kind of education which would fit them for teachers would fit them for useful members of the community in other occupations. I think that is a good feature in our educational system, that while so many are made competent to act as teachers, they are also fit to engage in other employment. Therefore, I do not think it is a matter of regret that they are not confined to one locality, and if they find employment in other business their places are soon filled by juniors. I would rather see something like a retiring allowance provided for persons who have spent their lives in teaching. Perhaps a small percentage might be deducted from the salaries of active teachers to form a fund for that purpose. I just mention this so that it may be considered whether it would not be well, at a future time, to make some provision of that kind.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: No doubt the suggestion of his honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer,) would have a good effect if it could be carried out, for it would be an inducement for good teachers to continue in the occupation. That principle has been carried out in some instances. In Princetown Royalty there is a piece of land, consisting I think of two eight acre lots, with a cottage for the use of the teacher. At present, young men take up teaching mainly with a view of qualifying themselves for some other occupation; and we will not have a class of men who will engage in it as a permanent calling till there is some greater encouragement held out to them than there is at present. [illegible] ment to them, but I do not think it would be advisable to build houses, for there are many young men and women teaching who would not live in them. Besides, many of the settlements can scarcely build schoolhouses.

Hon. Mr. BEER: my hon. colleague (Mr. Haythorne) who is a member of the Government, is a little afraid of the finances, and perhaps it is quite right that he should be so; but it would be a long time before a large amount would be required from the public funds. It would only be in wealthy settlements that anything of that kind would be undertaken. Perhaps sufficient could be procured to buy two or three acres of land. Then perhaps a few individuals of sufficient public spirit could be found to contribute something towards building a cottage. If that were done they would have a claim upon the Government for some assistance. Perhaps not more than half a dozen applications of that kind would be made in the course of the year, but it would be a beginning, I think some of our best farmers would take pride in seeing a teacher's cottage beside the schoolhouse. It would be in the shape of a permissive measure and would be acted upon gradually.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: If his honor would draft a clause such as he proposes, perhaps there would not be any great objection to it, but it should be remembered that we are already expending a very large proportion of the revenue for Education. It is considered that not less than £20,000 will be required this year. And when I reflect that the prospect for a large revenue is not very good this year, I would be unwilling to undertake any further expediture for that service. The expenditure would first be called for in the most opulent districts which should be well able to build such houses themselves, without calling upon the Government for assistance. In fact the poor would be paying for the expenses of those houses in rich districts, for the expenditure would come out of the pockets of the whole population. Therefore, much as I would desire to see the school-master have a house in the district, I would let it be accomplished by local funds.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I am of opinion that if free education is to be carried out, the Government will have to increase the taxation, and I do not think the people would object to a slight increase of the taxes for that purpose. Six shillings and eight pence for one hundred acres of land is a small amount of tax for education, and £20,000 out of our revenue for education is more than we can afford when we consider all the other demands for roads, bridges, wharves, &c. Therefore, to carry out the principle fully, the taxes will have to be increased.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The suggestion made by his honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer), may be a very good one, and I would like to see it carried out if we were in a position to do so; but there is nothing to prevent a wealthy settlement now from giving a teacher the encouragement his honor speaks of. It is well known that the expense of education at present is as much as can be borne by the revenue without increasing the taxation. I am glad to see his honor so liberal. In fact he almost surpasses any of those who used to be called liberals. The proposal, however, is not very consistent with reducing the teachers' salaries a few years ago. I do not speak disparagingly of his honor, for I always gave him credit for sincerity, and I am glad to see that every thing he takes in hand is taken up in a liberal spirit.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think I can fully justify the vote I gave a few years ago, on what his honor calls reducing the teachers' salaries. It was considered at that time that those who received the benefit of the teachers' services, should contribute something directly towards their salaries. The revenue at that time was deficient, and found insufficient to sustain the expenditure incurred under the Education Act, together with all the other demands which were upon it. It had to be considered, how we would make both ends meet, and this plan of requiring those who employed the teachers to pay a portion of their salaries was adopted. It was also considered that the parents, when they had to pay a portion of the teachers' salaries, would take a greater interest in the education of their children. There was no idea of reducing the teachers' salaries, but it was thought it would be better, while a portion was paid by the Legislature, that the balance should be paid by the people. Therefore, I do not think I am any more liberal now than I was then, and I am prepared to justify almost every vote I have given in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: We are all very liberally disposed at times, and I feel just as liberal as any of your honors just now. I would give the school teacher a cottage, a cabbage garden, a horse and chaise, &c., and perhaps they would be nothing more than the interests and necessities of that class would require. But these are matters which require careful consideration, and they are suggestions which it is impossible for the retiring allowance to aged and worthy teachers, is well worthy of consideration; but the method proposed of raising a fund for that purpose, that is, to require a small contribution from each licensed teacher's salary, would not, I apprehend, be very well received at present. The teachers consider their salaries very low, and however small the per centage might be, the young man who would have his salary clipped down in that way would have reason to complain. Therefore, I think it should rest with the Legislature to make provision for individual cases. If an individual were occasionally met with who had given up the greater part of his life to the purposes of education, I see no great objection to allowing him a small amount when he has no other means of obtaining a subsistence. I think that would be better than establishing a general principle which would entail a greater expenditure of money than perhaps the merits of the applicants would entitle them to. With regard to the present expenditure for education, if it arrives to £20,000 this year, as has been predicted, the time will certainly have arrived to put on new taxes. I do not think twelve months will elapse before the people will wake up to the necessity of doing so. That must be done, else we must go in debt, or we must curtail our grants for the public service. I think the tax at present upon a man occupying 100 acres of land is by no means unreasonable. The markets are improving, so that the agriculturalist has now greater encouragement, and gets a far better return for his industry than he did 25 years ago, when he could not get market for what he raised. That must, of necessity, increase the value of land, and therefore what was considered a sufficient tax ten or fifteen years ago might very well be raised now. I would be an advocate for raising the tax upon those who own land, for that is the most legitimate source of revenue for the purposes of education. Then the teachers would have some chance of getting those extra privileges which the philanthropy of his honor from Queen's County, (Mr. Beer), suggests. I think the people may prepare themselves to submit to increased taxation, for it is utterly impossible that one-fourth of the revenue can be appropriated for the services of education. It is beyond all reason. There is no precedent for it to be found in any part of the world. And however warm our feelings may be towards the teachers, it is in vain for us to take up time, or to suggest amendments, with a view of carrying out the propositions made in their favor at present.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: If the very liberal suggestions which have been made were carried out, we would have to seek retrenchment in some other branch of the public service. If anything more is to be given to the teachers it would be better to increase their salaries according to their qualifications. I am of opinion that if young men, who commence teaching, only intend to continue in that employment two or three years,

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