

(Continued from fourth page)
he would ask what had they to say from the other side of the House? It was, his opinion,
"Better to hear the ill we have."

Mr. Cameron regretted to hear expressions used by hon members on both sides of the House which might as well have been kept out of the debate, as they would be productive of no good. The consolidation of the school system was not generally practiced in country schools. He could not, therefore, see the justice of compelling candidates to attend that school. It was, however, a question of time, and would be available to those who, in the opinion of the House, required to attend thereat.

Mr. Bell—The School System, as established, was free and comprehensive—it could embrace 150,000 children. It was conferring lasting benefits on the youth of the Colony, many of whom distinguished themselves at home and abroad by their educational attainments. He alluded to the laudable exertions put forth for many years by His Lordship the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, who had done more for the education of the poor than any other individual in the Colony. He knew, from his own personal knowledge, that no man in the Colony had done so much to encourage education as that worthy prelate, yet he could not support his memorial relative to a grant from the mixed state of the population, separate schools would be impracticable. He would support a compulsory clause in the Bill. Many parents were careless and indifferent, and would not voluntarily send their children to school.

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giving public grants—they having their object demoralized, and all that was required, and necessary, to be provided on the part of the State. He alluded to the Memorial of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop, asking for aid towards the support of institutions of learning presided over by His Lordship, and said that as the subject established by law were open and accessible to all, he could not see the justice nor necessity of extending Legislative aid to any denominational institutions, however superior their character be, inasmuch as the extent of those under whose patronage they existed.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition followed, and reviewed the different points touched upon by the hon member, Mr. Davies. He referred to the wide field that existed in every country for charitable schools, and their usefulness. Some of the points he alluded to were the following:—The fact that the schools referred to in the memorial in question, were full of scholars, was, he said, the best proof of their being appreciated. He alluded to the variety of opinions which were expressed by hon members of the majority, and of the Government on the vital question of education, and said that the Government should know but one opinion on an important subject.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that it would appear the Opposition entertained different views on the subject, and he would give expression to any opinion relative to the question. After some further remarks from the Hon. Mr. Henderson, he asked for the hon member's opinion on the subject. The Hon. Mr. Davies, in reply, said that he was in favor of the Bill, and would support it.

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cluded to, had been placed in the hands of hon members not acquainted with the locality in question, and with the condition of the people more immediately interested in the matter. He did not believe that the Government had recourse to such a hasty means, but that there were those who, through selfish motives, had been unfairly meddling with the question. There were a few individuals who, through selfish motives, had been unfairly meddling with the question. There were a few individuals who, through selfish motives, had been unfairly meddling with the question.

On motion of Mr. Yeo, it was resolved that the petitions and papers relating to the West Point Wharf be referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon. Ordered, That Messrs Yeo, Frowe, and Bell do compose the said Committee. The Revenue Bill was submitted to a Committee of the whole, and progress therein reported. The Bill relating to Alewives Fisheries was read a second time, and reported agreed to. House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 15th. Hon. Leader of the Opposition regretted to say that he felt it his duty to call the attention of the House to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Davies had published in the Examiner newspaper, as well as in the Parliamentary Reporter, the Examiner, to-day, a statement which was entirely untrue, and which was placed on the Reading Room tables of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, where the Hon. Mr. Davies had been seen to consult the copy of the paper, which was published in the columns of that paper, to be taken as a criterion of the educational requirements, which were proposed in the Bill. He said he would not accuse the official Reporter of partiality, for he observed that hon members on both sides of the House were equally guilty of the same offence. He alluded to the Hon. Mr. Davies' Address, as published in the paper named.

Hon. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Frowe severely complained of the Hon. Mr. Davies' conduct, during the debate alluded to, were incorrectly reported, and read extracts in proof of the fact. Hon. Mr. Davies and the Hon. Mr. MacKay protested against those extracts being read, and the Hon. Mr. Davies was quoted as true words of his proceedings. Hon. Mr. MacKay said the whole system of reporting, as hitherto adopted by the Hon. Mr. Davies, was wrong, and that he would not support it. He said that he would not support the Hon. Mr. Davies' conduct, and that he would not support the Hon. Mr. Davies' conduct, and that he would not support the Hon. Mr. Davies' conduct.

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News by Telegraph.

Ottawa, April 10.—Whelan, the man suspected of being the murderer of Mr. McGe, with many other persons, was arrested last night, near his residence in Alexander street. The former of a large manufacturing establishment here disappeared on Saturday night last, he was well known to be of French nationality, and is suspected of having implicated the assassins. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Devlin denounced the assassination in strong terms. Resolutions passed expressing sorrow and indignation at the crime, and a benefit to be given for the widow. Mr. McGe's funeral will take place at 9 a. m. on Monday, and will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in Montreal.

Ottawa, April 10.—A meeting of the City Council was held at 10 o'clock, and was presided over by Mayor Friel. The Mayor reported that the City Council had passed a resolution in relation to the West Point Wharf, and that the Mayor had been authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. McGe. The Mayor also reported that the City Council had passed a resolution in relation to the West Point Wharf, and that the Mayor had been authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. McGe.

Ottawa, April 10.—The murder of Mr. McGe continues to excite the public mind. The authorities are daily receiving additional evidence against James Whelan. To-day footprints were discovered in the snow in the vacant lot in Sparks street, opposite the spot where the murder was committed, which correspond with the boots worn by Whelan. The authorities are convinced that Whelan is the murderer, and are endeavoring to gather evidence which will enable them to discover the whole plot. They are confident that Whelan is the man who fired the fatal shot.

Ottawa, April 10.—Business is suspended here to-day, in consequence of the funeral of Mr. McGe. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of persons. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of persons. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of persons.

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The country is mountainous and very difficult for the artillery and trains. King Theodorus is near Magdala and intends to make a tour. Letters from the Emperor say they are well. The health of the troops is good. The effective force under Gen. Napier, now advancing on Magdala, numbers three thousand, says the British Express.

Paris, April 10 (Sunday).—The 'Monitor' of to-day publishes an official report made to the Emperor by Minister Foville, in which an account is given of the military changes made since the reorganization of the army last year. The Minister states that all the reforms introduced since August 1867, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, are now complete, and he asserts that these changes have been received with popular applause almost everywhere in the Empire. He contradicts the report of dissatisfaction, and says that the army law will be sustained and defended by the patriotism of the French people, who thus give new proofs of their confidence in the Emperor. Gold quoted at 124.

New York, April 9.—Charles Dickens gave his farewell reading in Boston last night to an immense audience. There is little reduction in the price of gold, which closed to-day at 124. New York, April 10th.—Good Friday, no gold trade to-day.—A special despatch from Ottawa says: a plot has been discovered by the Honors of Parliament by means of Nitro-glycerine, which has produced most intense excitement in every circle. Extreme vigilance is maintained by military and civil authorities to prevent any outbreak.—Government and English Cabinet are constantly exchanging long Cable Despatches concerning events past, and possible of future.—Judge Curtis, one of the President's Council, opened defence yesterday, in strong language, against which will continue to-day.—Steamer Sea Bird started yesterday for Lake Michigan, and out of 100 persons on board only 2 escaped death.

New York, April 11.—A Montreal special dated yesterday says that, at St. Eustace, a man named LeBlanc and his wife, who were in the habit of robbing and murdering way-farers and travellers who stopped at their house, attacked a traveller in the man with a razor, and the man with a razor. The traveller knocked down his assailants, and the wife, mistaking her husband for him, cut his throat. She has been arrested, and confessed all her past horrible transactions. Three skeletons found in the house. New York, April 11.—A special despatch to the Herald from Montreal, says: the British Express 'Chatterbox' is closely watching the movements of our Fleet in Mexican waters and along the California and Gulf coasts. It is believed that the American man-of-war were in port at one time, the British man-of-war is about that the U. S. Government intended to take forcible possession of Mexico, and immediately interfere in this state. Another report allowed that a large man-of-war fleet was sailing and steaming here with all haste.

The Herald. Wednesday, April 22, 1868. SEED GRAIN FUND. By order of the House of Assembly, we place before our readers to-day the action which the Government has taken to supply destitute persons with the means to procure seed grain this Spring. The great severity and length of the winter have exhausted the fodder of a number of farmers, they were compelled to encroach upon their oats and potatoes to save the lives of their cattle. This, as a matter of course, reduced their supply of seed, already dwindled to a minimum quantity from the demands of Government and other creditors. For lands, &c. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Government, it was resolved to extend assistance, as far as the funds of the Colony would admit, because it was considered that, if the land were left uncultivated, many individual suffering and general loss would be the result. In extreme and exceptional cases such as the present, would the Government be justified in advancing money to enable farmers to obtain seed grain; because once such a plan is adopted, the indigent and the poor in spirit look to a continuation of it to be relieved from their difficulties year after year. State aid generally tends to destroy that principle of self-reliance and respect which are the secrets of success in life. In every country there is a class of people whose slothful, improvident, and dissipated habits keep them in poverty and wretchedness, however good the times and favorable the circumstances of the land in which they live. To encourage a class of this kind in their censurable habits, by extending State aid to them every time they find themselves in difficulty, would be folly of the simplest kind, and censurable in every point of view. We are happy, however, to be in a position, and we bear willing testimony to the fact, that the inhabitants of this Island are a most industrious people, who use every exertion to place themselves in a position of comfort and independence. To attain this end, they lead a life of laborious industry and self-denying economy; and, thanks to their sturdy spirit of independence, aided by the labor of their strong and willing arms, the great majority of them are the owners, in whole or in part, of well-cultivated and well-stocked farms. Viewing their privations and struggles to gain the coveted goal of independence, it is no more fancy to say, in language of one of England's most admired poets, that:

"Oh have we seen them at the peep of dawn  
Brushing, with hasty steps, the dew away,  
To meet the sun upon the upland lea?"  
How beloved the woods beneath their sturdy plough!  
In fact, much of the present trouble has arisen from over-exertion on the part of our farmers in setting themselves free from the bondage of the rental system by paying, to the last farthing, the instalments on their lands. The untoward event of the past winter being nearly two months longer than usual, greatly increased the trouble; and, under all the circumstances of the case, it would have been cruel in the extreme if the Government had not come to the rescue of the people. We have great reason to be thankful that the condition of the country is no worse than it is. In all human probability, three thousand pounds spent in seedling the ground, will represent twenty or thirty thousand pounds in the Autumn. The country will be so much the gainer, and the people, relieved not merely from a temporary, but a permanent embarrassment, will be enabled to return, with talents, whatever funds they may borrow from Government. Three thousand pounds is the sum voted by the Legislature. It is not a large amount, but it is hoped that it will be quite sufficient to meet the present emergency, which, though not so great, would have left a great deal of unutilized money this Spring, and led to the forced emigration from the Colony of a number of farmers. The manner in which the money is to be advanced is detailed below, with one exception, and that is, that a Committee of three is to be appointed for each Road District, whose duty it shall be to advance a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds to the really necessitous, taking Joint Notes therefor, payable on the first of December next, with interest at six per cent. The Road Committees in each District is to act as Chairman of Committee. As soon as possible, we will publish the names of the other members of Committee. For the present, further explanation is unnecessary, as the following Resolutions of the House are sufficiently explicit to be understood by the commonest capacity.

Resolved, That the sum of Three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government, to be advanced in sums not exceeding to any one individual, to parties atones of destitution are such, that the purchase sufficient Seed Grain for the same to be divided as follows: Nine hundred each Country, and Three hundred per Road District, to whom shall be entrusted the amount allotted to the District of the several sums advanced to Joint notes, payable to the Treasurer, six per cent, on the first day of December the several amounts, when due, to be granted by the last preceding Resolution time, shall appoint. The Liaison in Council, if they think fit, may raise Three thousand pounds by issuing Debit Notes on the Public Funds of this Island, time as the Government shall appoint, a trest at a rate not exceeding six per cent.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 20 & 21, 2nd, 22 & 27, 3rd, 23, 24 & 25, 4th, 26 & 28, 5th, 29 & 30, 6th, 31 & 32, 7th, 33, 34 & 35, 8th, 36, 37 & 38, 9th, 39, 40 & 41, 10th, 42, 43 & 44, 11th, 45, 46 & 47, 12th, 48 & 49, 13th, 50 & 51, 14th, 52 & 53, 15th, 54 & 55, 16th, 56 & 57, 17th, 58 & 59, 18th, 60 & 61, 19th, 62 & 63, 20th, 64 & 65.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 38 & 39, 2nd, 40 & 41, 3rd, 42 & 43, 4th, 44 & 45, 5th, 46 & 47, 6th, 48 & 49, 7th, 50 & 51, 8th, 52 & 53, 9th, 54 & 55, 10th, 56 & 57, 11th, 58 & 59, 12th, 60 & 61, 13th, 62 & 63, 14th, 64 & 65.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

In the House of Assembly, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868. Ordered, That the following Resolutions be inserted into the papers published in Charlottetown:—

Resolved, That the sum of Three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government, to be advanced in sums not exceeding to any one individual, to parties atones of destitution are such, that the purchase sufficient Seed Grain for the same to be divided as follows: Nine hundred each Country, and Three hundred per Road District, to whom shall be entrusted the amount allotted to the District of the several sums advanced to Joint notes, payable to the Treasurer, six per cent, on the first day of December the several amounts, when due, to be granted by the last preceding Resolution time, shall appoint. The Liaison in Council, if they think fit, may raise Three thousand pounds by issuing Debit Notes on the Public Funds of this Island, time as the Government shall appoint, a trest at a rate not exceeding six per cent.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 38 & 39, 2nd, 40 & 41, 3rd, 42 & 43, 4th, 44 & 45, 5th, 46 & 47, 6th, 48 & 49, 7th, 50 & 51, 8th, 52 & 53, 9th, 54 & 55, 10th, 56 & 57, 11th, 58 & 59, 12th, 60 & 61, 13th, 62 & 63, 14th, 64 & 65.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 1, 2 & 3, 2nd, 4, 5 & 6, 3rd, 7 & 8, 4th, 9, 10 & 11, 5th, 12 & 13, 6th, 14 & 15, 7th, 16 & 17, 8th, 18 & 19, 9th, 20 & 21, 10th, 22 & 23, 11th, 24 & 25.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 26 & 27, 2nd, 28 & 29, 3rd, 30 & 31, 4th, 32 & 33, 5th, 34 & 35, 6th, 36 & 37, 7th, 38 & 39, 8th, 40 & 41, 9th, 42 & 43, 10th, 44 & 45, 11th, 46 & 47, 12th, 48 & 49, 13th, 50 & 51, 14th, 52 & 53, 15th, 54 & 55, 16th, 56 & 57, 17th, 58 & 59, 18th, 60 & 61, 19th, 62 & 63, 20th, 64 & 65.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine hundred pounds, by the last preceding Resolution being in each County, to assist destitute chated Seed Grain, be divided between Road Districts thereof, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Road District, Amount. 1st Road District, Lots 1, 2 & 3, 2nd, 4, 5 & 6, 3rd, 7 & 8, 4th, 9, 10 & 11, 5th, 12 & 13, 6th, 14 & 15, 7th, 16 & 17, 8th, 18 & 19, 9th, 20 & 21, 10th, 22 & 23, 11th, 24 & 25, 12th, 26 & 27, 13th, 28 &