# The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY MAY 29. 1867. NO 34


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 MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 3h. 28m, morning, E.
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 52m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 18th day, 9h. 40m., morning, N. W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 1h. 10m., evening, W.

| DAY MONTH. | DAY WEEK. | SUN rises | SUN sets | High Water | Moon rises. | Day's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | Wednesday | 4 51 | 7 4 | 8 40 | 3 30 | 14 13 |
| 2 | Thursday | 49 | 5 | 9 32 | 4 4 | 16 |
| 3 | Friday | 47 | 6 | 10 22 | 4 42 | 19 |
| 4 | Saturday | 46 | 7 | 11 9 | sets | 22 |
| 5 | Sunday | 45 | 8 | 11 57 | 8 44 | 24 |
| 6 | Monday | 44 | 9 | morn. | 9 51 | 25 |
| 7 | Tuesday | 43 | 10 | 0 47 | 10 52 | 27 |
| 8 | Wednesday | 42 | 12 | 1 40 | 11 45 | 14 30 |
| 9 | Thursday | 41 | 13 | 2 35 | morn. | 32 |
| 10 | Friday | 40 | 14 | 3 43 | 0 31 | 34 |
| 11 | Saturday | 39 | 16 | 4 29 | 1 13 | 37 |
| 12 | Sunday | 38 | 17 | 5 31 | 1 49 | 39 |
| 13 | Monday | 36 | 18 | 6 31 | 2 21 | 42 |
| 14 | Tuesday | 35 | 19 | 7 32 | 2 51 | 44 |
| 15 | Wednesday | 34 | 20 | 8 26 | 3 22 | 46 |
| 16 | Thursday | 33 | 21 | 9 13 | 3 52 | 49 |
| 17 | Friday | 31 | 23 | 10 0 | 4 25 | 52 |
| 18 | Saturday | 30 | 24 | 10 45 | rises | 54 |
| 19 | Sunday | 29 | 25 | 11 24 | 8 15 | 56 |
| 20 | Monday | 28 | 16 | even. | 9 7 | 58 |
| 21 | Tuesday | 27 | 27 | 0 43 | 9 54 | 15 0 |
| 22 | Wednesday | 26 | 28 | 1 25 | 10 36 | 2 |
| 23 | Thursday | 25 | 29 | 2 5 | 11 15 | 4 |
| 24 | Friday | 24 | 30 | 2 47 | 11 50 | 7 |
| 25 | Saturday | 23 | 31 | 3 32 | morn | 10 |
| 26 | Sunday | 4 22 | 32 | 4 20 | 0 25 | 11 |
| 27 | Monday | 21 | 33 | 5 11 | 0 57 | 13 |
| 28 | Tuesday | 20 | 35 | 6 7 | 1 29 | 15 |
| 29 | Wednesday | 19 | 36 | 7 4 | 2 1 | 17 |
| 30 | Thursday | 18 | 37 | 8 4 | 2 35 | 18 |
| 31 | Friday | 17 | 39 | 9 0 | 3 14 | 20 |

## PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN May 25 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb., | 4d to 8d |
| Do by the quarter, | 5d to 7 |
| Pork, (carcass) | 4d to 5d |
| Do (small) | 5d to 7d |
| Mutton, per lbs, | 5d to 8d |
| Veal, per lb, | 3d to 5d |
| Ham, per lb., | 6d to 8d |
| Butter, (fresh) | 1s 3d to 1s 4d |
| Do by the tub, | 1s to 1s 1d |
| Cheese, per lb., | 4d to 7d |
| Tallow, per lb., | 9d to 10d |
| Lard, per lb., | 8d to 9d |
| Flour, per lb., | 3d to 3½d |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., | 18s to 20s |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 8d to 10d |
| **Grain.** | |
| Barley, per bushel, | 4s to 5s |
| Oats per do., | 2s 4d to 2s 6d |
| **Vegetables.** | |
| Peas, per quart, | |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 2s 9d to 3s |
| **Poultry.** | |
| Geese, | 5s to 8s 6d |
| Turkeys, each, | 1s to 1s 8d |
| Fowls, each, | none |
| Ducks, | |
| **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, | 100 to 110s |
| Straw, per cwt., | 1s 9d to 2s |
| Timothy Seed, | 18s to 20s |
| 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 3d |
| Sheepskins, | 5s to 6s |
| Apples, per doz., | 2d to 4d |
| Partridges, | |

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

## COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

*DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

### Council Chamber,

MONDAY, April 29, (continued.)

### REVENUE BILL.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I wish to make a few remarks respecting this additional duty. I think there is more than six-pence, for I see there is an additional half-penny per gallon on the bubbles for every bubble over proof by Sykes' hydrometer. I take this additional duty to be an additional bounty upon smuggling. His honor from the second District of Prince County (Mr Muirhead) said the high duty in the United States would prevent rum from being smuggled here; but by taking a certain number of casks, there is a drawback allowed, then it is easy to run it to French St. Peter's, and from thence to this Island, without entering it in the Custom House. I consider spirituous liquor a great curse to the country, and I am opposed to it in every shape, but I am sorry that the duty is so high upon wines. I think it would be better to let the people drink more of the cheaper kinds of wines than this poisonous whiskey and rum. I agree with his honor on my left (Mr. Dingwell) that the duty upon flour is a burden upon the people. It costs the consumers half a dollar more per barrel in consequence of the duty, for the merchant will have his percentage upon the duty as well as upon the first cost. This is a great burden upon the poor, and though we are returned to represent men of property, yet we should also guard the interests of all classes in the community. I would like to see the duty taken off flour altogether.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: As your honors of the Opposition say you do not intend to oppose or obstruct the bill, I do not consider it necessary to say anything upon it. But as regards the additional duty upon rum, I think it will operate in favor of the superior qualities. I am of opinion that the West India trade will be benefitted by it. With regard to the tariff in general, I may say that the Government, having been such a short time in power, are not disposed to make any extensive alterations this session. We have used all proper diligence to forward the business of the session. I have not spent more than three or four days about my own business since the Government was formed. Therefore, whatever faults may be found in this Bill, I trust your honors will not be disposed to judge us harshly on account of them. Perhaps at the next session we may be enabled to re-model the tariff and take the duty off flour. There are many other things which we object to on principle, but the shortness of the time prevents us from making changes.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Being a member of the Government, of course I coincide with his honor who has just spoken, but were I not in the Government, I would, perhaps, take a different view of this matter. When I look at the serious injury which results from the use of ardent spirits, and though I have always taken a little myself, yet I will say that it is an immense evil. If there is one article that should be taxed more than another, it is intoxicating liquor, for gentlemen who take the best qualities are, we presume, able to pay for it, and I would be pleased to see the duties raised on all kinds of liquor. As to the duty on flour, I could not agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is a proper idea that the poor man will have to pay three or four shillings a barrel more for it on account of the duty of 1s. 6d. It is not done in town, and if it is in the country, the sooner those gentlemen's customers leave them the better. There is one thing, however, connected with the duty upon flour which I consider a great hardship. Flour coming direct from Canada by the St. Lawrence comes free, but when it comes by New York or Portland, the duty is charged upon it the same as American flour. I had 100 barrels brought by the Portland route last year, and I had to pay £7 10s. upon it. Why should that be the case? We have not facilities for importing it direct from Canada, and therefore we take it by the other route. I consider this a serious grievance, but I do not know whether we could induce the other House to make an amendment.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: All we can do is to suggest an amendment to the other House through a Conference. If placing a high duty upon spirituous liquor would prevent its importation I would support it, but I am of opinion that it would not have that effect.

Hon. Mr. LORD: That objection has always been raised whenever this question came up ever since I had a seat in the Legislature, but I do not believe in that doctrine. I believe that taxes should be laid on as they are in England, and then the Government could afford to keep men to protect the revenue.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I would ask your honors whether there is much flour comes to this Island from Canada through the United States. If it is sold in the States and reshipped from there, it cannot then be considered Canadian flour; it becomes American.

Hon. Mr. LORD: All flour coming that way, if it is entered under bond, must be subject to the duty.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think it is fair to charge duty upon Canadian flour coming that way, and I would like to see it taken off.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no doubt but the bill contains the same provisions as the Act of last year, and as Canada reciprocates with us, all Canadian flour will come in free of duty. I think it is well that this distinction should be preserved in favor of the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: We had to pay duty on all Canadian flour coming through the United States last year.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I could wish that the bill now before us could have embodied a clause in another act now in force with reference to reciprocity with the other Colonies, under which Canadian flour is imported free of duty. Many are of opinion that all flour is subject to duty. This act will be published in the *Royal Gazette* as well as in pamphlet form, and there is nothing in it to show that flour, and some other articles, are imported from the Colonies free of duty. With the view of suggesting an amendment through a conference, I beg leave to move that the President take the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I apprehend that the reason why it is not introduced in this bill is that the law is permanent, and power is given to the Governor in Council to admit certain articles from the Colonies, which reciprocate with us, free of duty. Canada might make an alteration as soon as our Legislature rises, and decide that they would not reciprocate with us. Then it would be necessary for our Government to make an alteration also.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I think it would be well if that question were made plainer, and was better understood, as his honor from the Belfast district (Mr. Beer) has said. I do not see why one shilling and six pence should be charged on flour coming over the Railway, while it comes by the St. Lawrence free. It is surely too much discrimination to make between these two routes. I would be in favor of admitting all flour free from duty. It is more advantageous to import from the United States, because we can exchange our productions with them, which we cannot do with Canada. I have imported thousands of barrels from the States without sending a shilling in money to pay for it. We have no trade with Canada, and cannot remit anything there but money. We speak of crippling the West India Trade, but I think that by the duty upon flour, we are crippling a trade which is of far greater importance.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The clause I alluded to will be found in the consolidated Statutes of the 19th Victoria, chapter 1. It enumerates all the articles which are admitted from Canada free of duty; and it should be known to all parties what those articles are. I think it is an oversight not to have that clause inserted in this Bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: That would not obviate the difficulty alluded to by his honor the Chairman, unless the clause was altered, for the duty would remain on flour the same as before.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If we are satisfied that Canadian flour coming through the United States should not be subject to duty, then a very slight alteration in the Bill will obviate the difficulty. This tax is a burden to the consumer, and I think we should try to remove it. I do not think it is the intention of the other branch of the Legislature that duty should be paid upon Canadian flour.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If we have proper certificates that the flour has come from Canada, without passing through the hands of United States citizens, then I do not see why it should not come in free.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is very probable that in passing this bill with the duty upon flour, the House of Assembly have acted deliberately. They may have thought that taking the duty off flour coming through the United States, would be opening a door to fraud. I cannot myself advocate leaving this duty upon flour, but, as I observed before, the tariff was adopted because there was no time to make alterations. I would remind your honors again, that the first of May is almost here, and it is necessary to pass this bill with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree to the principle that we should not impose duty upon Canadian flour, whether it is imported direct from Canada or not; and I do not think there is a desire on the part of this House to make any alteration in the duties, but to remove an obstruction or misunderstanding in the collection of them. Large quantities may be imported by Portland this year, and I think it is worth while making an attempt to induce the House of Assembly to make a slight alteration. There is very little time to spare, but the whole may be done in an hour.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I cannot understand the objections of his honor from the first district of Prince County (Mr. Lord). Is he a member of the Government, or is he not? The Government agreed to this Bill, and now a member of the Government thinks an alteration is necessary.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor need not be alarmed. I understand perfectly well what I am about. As members of the Government, we are shackled to some extent, but this is a matter which the Government have had very little to do with. I am glad that it has been spoken of, and it was with a view to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, that I made the remarks that I did.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I believe it is generally understood that flour coming direct from Canada is free of duty, but when it comes through the United States it is not. Perhaps the Government have not fully considered the matter. It appears fair to my mind, that all flour from Canada should come free, providing that no advantage should be taken of it by the Americans.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: That is the difficulty. If the flour passed through the hands of the Americans, it would not be considered Canadian, though it were Canadian brand; but when it is purchased in Canada by parties here, it should come free of duty.

Hon. Mr. LORD: No flour can come in without being sworn to by the captain and mate of the vessel, and certified by the American Consul, and I scarcely think you could find a merchant in the United States who would attempt anything of the kind. Therefore I consider this objection utterly futile. I depend more upon the honesty of those gentlemen.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I have no desire to delay the bill, but I think it should be made so plain that there would be no misunderstanding about it.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: I am of opinion that the American flour should come in free of duty as well as the Canadian.

Hon Mr HAYTHORNE: I understand that this proposition has undergone a full discussion in the House of Assembly, and it was rejected upon the grounds we have anticipated. The Americans, who are so ingenious as to manufacture wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints, would find ways to evade this law, if the alterations were made which some of your honors desire. Therefore it is only a waste of time to discuss it any further.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I understand that this question was fully discussed in the House of Assembly, and they came to the conclusion that the Act was to remain the same as last year with all its defects. We cannot presume to make an alteration though we may make a suggestion to the other branch of the Legislature. If it is the case that the Act is to remain as it is and we are to pay the duty, then If I am spared I will not let it pass next year so easily.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It appears that it was the intention of the Government to exact this duty. When it was first spoken of I thought it might be a mistake, but as we now see that is not we know better what we are about, for it affects the Government. At the same time I do not see any reason why we should not have a conference upon it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: The Government is not alarmed. We are not interfering with the act, but we want to see whether we will have to continue to pay the duty on flour which comes through the United Statest

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. No doubt the intention of the Government is that all Canadian flour should come in free of duty. As for giving facilities for fraud, I think it is a slur upon the British Consul, for he must certify that it is the growth of Canada, and that it has not passed through the hands of any American Merchant, but it is sent by a british subject for transhipment. I therefore think it is hard to have to pay the duty—to pay $10 to the British and $5 to the American Consul.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that it is a hardship, and I am sorry to hear that it is not intended to let it come is free of duty. I think it is bad policy to say that we must submit to this hardship because there is no remedy. We should at least make the attempt. We know that freight down the St. Lawerence is very high; by the steamers it is enormous. It is an indispensible article, and we should afford every facility for its importation in the least expensive way. Small as the duty is, it is material to a poor man, who has to give a promissary note for his flour, which is, perhaps, put into the bank. I cannot understand why this distinction should be made if the custom house officer is satisfied that it is of Canadian production, any more than in other articles where the duty depends upon their being of foreign or colonial production.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If the House of Assembly would reconsider the matter upon its being brought to their notice by this House, I do not think much time would be lost. It is a great hardship to have to pay duty upon flour for no other reason than that it comes through a portion of the United States in its transfer.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: Perhaps it would meet the objection to leave it entirely in the hands of the Executive Government. If they are satisfied that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of American citizens, it will be admitted free. That course would render any delay in passing the bill unnecessary.

Hon Mr. BEER: If we arrive at such an understanding as that with the Government, I will have no objection to withdraw my motion.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: The leader of the Government is prepared to give such a pledge.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am much obliged to the leader of the Government; but does he suppose that the trains with flour are to wait till the vessels to take it will have arrived, if so, it shows that he knows very little about it. No, it must be entered and go into bond, and then, I suppose, it will be considered American flour as far as the duty is concerned. If that is to be the arrangement we may as well give it up.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: That might do for merchants in Charlottetown, but how is a country merchant to give that satisfaction or guarantee to the Government? I would rather pay the duty at once and be done with it.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

(Committee resumed.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not know whether the arrangement by which goods are allowed to be landed from steamboats before they are entered in a custom house, should not be confined to certain ports where such boats are known to run, because as the bill stands at present, it might leave a door open for unfair traffic. It is true those goods are to be put in possession of a revenue officer; but the Island is easy of access, and a steamboat might land goods where there was no such officer. However, as it is indispensible that this bill should be passed very soon, I will not offer any obstruction to its progress.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is a probability of steamboats running this summer to Souris, Georgetown and some other harbors. They should have the same privileges as the boats which now run to Charlottetown and Summerside.

The House was then resumed and the bill reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD, presented a petition of Benjamin Rogers, and other inhabitants of Alberton, praying for an act to incorporate a Masonic Hall Company at that place.—Read and laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill for raising a revenue was read the third time and passed.

At a quarter past five o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and having summoned the members of the House of Assembly to the Bar, gave his assent to a Bill to revive, continue and amend an Act relating to the limits and rules of jails in this Island, and a bill for raising a revenue.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire, and the Council then adjourned till to-morrow at four o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 30th.

The Council met and there not being a quorum, they adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon laws that have expired, or are about to expire, presented the following report:

Your Committee appointed to report on what laws have expired, or are about to expire, respectfully submit that

The Act of the 8th Victoria, Chapter 20, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Mackerel Fishery."

The Act of the 15th Victoria, Chapter 93, intituled "An Act authorizing the Harbor and Ballast masters of the various Harbors and Rivers in this Island to superintend the laying down, erection and maintenance of Buyos and Beacons therein,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Princetown Royalty Church Incorporation Act, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 12, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent horses, swine and geese, from going at large in Georgetown,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 13 intituled "An Act granting a yearly sum to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company,"

The Act of the 19th Victoria, Chapter 14, intituled "An Act to repeal the Act relating to Light and Anchorage Duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,"

The Act of the 25th Victoria, Chapter 17 intituled "An Act to incorporate the Ministers and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Bedeque,"

Will respectfully expire at the end of the present session.

The Act of the 19th Victoria Chapter 1, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," will expire on the first day of May next.

The Act of the 12th Victoria, Chapter 1, intituled "An Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island," expired at the end of the last session of the General Assembly.

The Act of the 26th Victoria, Chapter 5, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the several laws relating to Education." will expire at the end of the present session.

EDWARD PALMER,
W. W. LORD, } Committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 2nd.

The following petitions were presented to the House, read, and laid on the table:

By the Hon. Mr. Lord,—A petition of Fire Company of Engine No. 12, praying to be relieved from liability to serve in the militia.

By Hon. Mr. Dingwell,—A petition of certain inhabitants of Cardigan and vicinity, respecting a road.

By Hon. Mr. Muirhead,—A petition of Julia A. Hunt, school teacher, St. Eleanor's praying remuneration.

A bill to diminish the delay and expenses of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, and a bill to continue certain acts therein mentioned were brought up by message from the House of Assembly, severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. McDonald, by command, presented to the House a copy of the Warrant Book from 6th February, 1816, to the 21st January, 1867—Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Gordon obtained leave of absence till Wednesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 3d.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to continue and amend certain acts therein named."—Hon. Mr. Haythorne in the chair.

The Bill having been read clause by clause by the chairman, was agreed to, and the President having taken the chair, it was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, moved that the Bill to diminish the delay and expense of certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, be now referred to a Committee of the whole House.

House in Committee. Hon. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would like to hear what improvements are to be made in the practice in the Court of Chancery. I suppose improvements are required, but would like to know their nature.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The object of the Bill is to facilitate certain proceedings in Chancery, which cannot, under the law as it at present exists, be decided without the institution of a suit. It is provided by this Bill that parties, through their Counsels and Solicitors, may state what is called a case at law in the particular matters in question, just as well as if a suit was instituted for the purpose. This is the main feature of the Bill, which, I believe, is little more than a copy of an Act in force in Great Britain. It will save much expense by enabling parties to bring matters immediately before the Chancellor, in a more concise and expeditious way than at present, and will be of great advantage to Widows, Infants, Lunatics, &c., and in cases of trust Estates, An order will be obtained in these cases which will answer all the purposes of a decree. The Bill does not give any more powers to the Court than it already possesses, it merely provides that in some cases those powers shall be exercised in a less formal manner, thereby saving expense and time.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It seems that the Bill is intended to facilitate the attainment of justice in the Court of Chancery, and I am sure your honors will aid in such a measure, especially as the expense in that court will also be lessened. In my younger days it was thought that when a man instituted a suit in Chancery, he was leaving a legacy for his children to inherit.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The Bill does not interfere with suits already instituted. As it is intended to save the expense, it will I trust be passed. I have seen bills of costs in Chancery that would almost terrify anyone.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am perfectly satisfied with the explanation of the Bill given by his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer.) As it is intended to lessen the costs of proceedings in Chancery, I am sure no one will object to it.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: As regards the delay in Chancery, I recollect a case which was pending in that Court for fifty-two years, and which had after that to be settled by arbitration. I hope the Bill will do good, and I will therefore support it.

The Bill having been read by the Chairman, was agreed to with certain amendments, and the President having taken the Chair, was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. McDonald presented the School Visitors' Reports for the eastern and western section of the Island.

Ordered to lie on the table.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, the School Visitors' Reports were read by the Clerk.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I do not rise to throw any reflection upon the School Visitors, for I consider it unreasonable, as well as unseasonable, to condemn the officers of the late Government at present, as they will probably be suspended. I merely wish to know whether your honors think these Reports of sufficient importance to be published. The publication of them in the Journals cost about £60 last year, as I have been informed, and I would like to know whether your honors consider them important enough to justify that outlay. I have always objected to the appointment of two Visitors for the Island, as I considered that when there were more than one there should be one for each County. I believe it is not the intention of the Government to make many radical changes in the Education Act this Session, further than providing that the Teachers shall be paid entirely out of the public money. I woud like to hear the opinions of your honors regarding the publication of the Reports.

Hon. Mr LORD: I suppose his honor does not speak from his own knowledge when he says that the publication of these Reports cost last year the sum of £60. I hope that he may be mistaken, but if they really did cost so much, I trust that they were more important than those just read, which I do not consider of sufficient importance to be published.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL: I merely said that if the publication of these accounts cost last year the sum named, it was for your honors to consider whether their importance justified a similar expenditure this year. The statement which I made regarding the cost is very nearly correct.

Hon. Mr BEER: Although no immediate benefit may be derived from the publication of the statistics in these Reports, they are documents that might be required for reference fifteen or twenty years hence, and any break occuring in them might occasion inconvenience. Although it costs a considerable sum to publish them, I think it should be done, for we ourselves or those who come after us might regret that, for the sake of saving this expense, the statistics had been lost.

Hon. Mr HAYTHORNE: I agree with his honor who has last spoken as regards the importance of preserving these statistics for future reference. In some future Legislative Council you may wish to refer to the particulars of the Education in this Island in 1866, and it might be a great loss not to have statistics of the subject. The average attendance of scholars, for instance, is given in these reports, and this information might be useful at some future day I must say that we have cause to be proud of the interest taken in Education in this Island. I am in the habit of noticing paragraphs in British newspapers upon Education, and it is with some pride that I look around and see that we on the whole take a greater interest in Education than our forefathers in Britain do. I lately took an extract from a paper which shows the truth of this. The paragraph occurred in the Spectator of March 23rd, 1867, and is as follows:

"The other day, in a Western County, an excellent clergyman had all his farmers to dinner, wishing to ascertain their views on the Education of agri-