The Herald.

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THE HERALD

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JOB PRINTING.

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

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m, evening, E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Days length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday	4 18	7 49	10 34	sets	15 3
2	Tuesday	19	49	11 30	8 13	3
3	Wednesday	20	49	morn.	9 3	2
4	Thursday	21	48	0 21	9 46	2
5	Friday	21	48	1 13	10 24	2
6	Saturday	21	48	2 5	10 58	2
7	Sunday	22	48	2 52	11 27	26
8	Monday	23	48	3 44	morn.	25
9	Tuesday	24	47	4 30	0 1	24
10	Wednesday	24	47	5 25	0 30	23
11	Thursday	25	46	6 19	1 3	21
12	Friday	26	46	7 15	1 38	20
13	Saturday	27	45	8 9	2 15	18
14	Sunday	28	44	9 0	3 0	16
15	Monday	29	44	9 48	3 44	15
16	Tuesday	30	43	10 33	rises	13
17	Wednesday	31	42	11 17	7 56	11
18	Thursday	32	41	11 57	8 31	9
19	Friday	33	40	even.	9 4	7
20	Saturday	34	39	1 14	9 34	5
21	Sunday	35	38	1 55	10 4	3
22	Monday	36	37	2 35	10 34	2
23	Tuesday	37	36	3 18	11 7	14 59
24	Wednesday	38	35	4 4	11 43	57
25	Thursday	39	34	4 58	morn	55
26	Friday	4 40	33	6	0 25	53
27	Saturday	41	32	7 4	1 9	51
28	Sunday	42	31	8 13	2 4	49
29	Monday	44	29	9 19	3 5	49
30	Tuesday	45	28	10 21	sets	43
31	Wednesday	46	27	11 17	7 37	41

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 19, 1867.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.,	6d to 9d
Do by the quarter,	6d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	6d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	5½d to 7d
Lamb per lb,	6d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 1d
Butter, (fresh)	9d to 10d
Do by the tub,	4d to 7d
Cheese, per lb.,	9d to 1s
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 6s
Lard, per lb.,	3½d to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	17s to 18s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	7d to 8d
Eggs, per dozen,	

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 3d to 2s 6d
" new, per quart,	6d to 9d

Poultry.

Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	2s 6d to 3s
Ducks,	none

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Sprace)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, May 16, (*continued.*)

BILL TO ALTER THE REVENUE ACT.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McDonald a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue, was recommitted to a committee of the whole House, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

LOAN BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the Loan Bill. Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think there would be nothing unfair in my observing that there is an absence of one provision in this bill which I think should be in it, that is, a limit at which the debentures for this loan would be sold. We have had instances given where foreign countries and colonies obtained loans at from 80 to 102½, and it is impossible, without knowing the precise situation of those dominions, to pronounce whether we stand upon as good a footing to succeed in the same way or not. I feel that we can hardly flatter ourselves that we do. We are unknown upon the British Exchange—the country of brokers—and were our stock offered there the principal difficulty would be to acquaint them where the Island is situated, what is its size and population, &c. Therefore I think there should be some price, or some limit, in the bill; but it is left in the power of our Government to sell our debentures at whatever rate or price they please. They may sell them at 100, or at 80, or at 50 per cent, for there is no restriction in that respect. Some observations were made up by his honor from the second district of Queen's County (Mr. Haythorne) with respect to the late Government, but I do not feel myself in a position to uphold all their proceedings in all times, and it may very well be supposed that as I did not continue to be a member of that Government there were reasons for my not possessing sentiments in harmony with them, or my not approving of the conduct and objects of certain individuals composing part of that Government. That may be considered a sufficient reason for my not continuing to be a member of that Government. Therefore I do not feel myself bound upon all occasions to answer for their acts and policy. Nevertheless, one or two observations of his honor might appear inexplicable if I did not reply to them. One of them was the question "why I did not advocate an issue of treasury notes while I was a member of the Government." That is easily answered. As soon as our Government came into power, the value of treasury warrants began to rise; the state of our finances did not require a loan, and therefore there was no need for a proposition of that kind. Indeed it was the last thing required. Banks were instituted and allowed by Acts of the Legislature. And his honor went on to state "that the present Government should bring forward a remedy for the great evils which were brought upon the Colony by the unsettled state of the Land Question, which called for the bringing in of the troops—that the late Government were sadly deficient in their duty—they had promised that the whole Land Question should be settled in eight months." Well, I believe there was one member who, at a moment when his expectations were highly raised, made some promise of that kind, whether it was intended to be taken literally or not I do not know. But the late Government are accused of not having fulfilled their promises—of leaving the Land Question as unsettled as they found it—and it is necessary for the present Government to take up the question and apply a remedy. His honor plainly intimated that the present bill is intended as a remedy for that which the late Government neglected.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I do not think my remarks had that tendency.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: Well, his honor said that the late Government had promised to settle the question in eight months and that they were in power eight years and had not done so.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: When I spoke I referred to the settlement of the question by means of the land commission.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: Well, I did not hear his honor speak of the land commission, but he said that the late Government promised that the whole matter would be settled in eight months. He also said that this measure was now introduced as one long expected by the public, and would likely settle the question. Well, I believe it is intended as the best remedy the present Government can devise; but I cannot see that it is likely to be a better remedy than those already devised, or indeed that it is going to be any remedy at all. The unsettlement of the Land Question during the administration of the late Government was not caused by the want of circulating medium or means to purchase, for, as soon as land was offered they laid hold of it. The want of a Loan Bill did not prevent them from purchasing the Cunard estate. It was not that which prevented them from buying out the interests of the whole of the proprietors. It was a far different reason. It was because there was no measure to compel them to sell. It was said that the late Government did not compel the proprietors to sell at a reasonable rate. "It is for you," they said, "to fix the sum for which they should sell." This is the accusation which was made against the late Government. Now, what is in this bill to meet that objection? The admission of his honor is simply that he is following the tracks of the party he is condemning. He is merely going to buy land as happy chance and circumstances throw a bargain in his way—just to purchase lands if the money can be raised, in the first place, and in the second, if the proprietors will sell. I contend that it does not leave the Land Question in any better state than they found it. It is not a better remedy. It is mere delusion to state that this will settle the question any quicker than it would be done by the arrangement under the late Government. I make these remarks conceiving that it would not be right to allow this bill to go forth unexplained as to its object. And I take the position of that large number of persons who look with great expectations towards the popular Legislature which was coming in to settle this question. I will suppose this bill to be successful, so that all the money that is required will be obtained. I will view it on the bright side, as that appears to be more pleasant to his honor from the second district of Queen's County (Mr. Haythorne.) I will imagine these debentures going off at steam rate—that they will be sought after and purchased up—and then I ask the question on behalf of the people, how much nearer to the settlement of the Land Question will we be than we were before? There is the money to purchase, but no proprietor comes forward and says "I am prepared to sell." Now, I want this question to be answered publicly, in order that the people may see whether it is to be a remedy to settle their case or not. How is that money supposing it is obtained, to be made use of? How are they to purchase if no proprietor will sell? That was the great vexed question during the time of the late Government, and is it to be so for the time to come? If any other hopes are to be held out from this bill I will be glad to hear that I am mistaken. You will recollect that I am not standing up to excuse all the acts of the late Government, but am merely answering a charge brought against it while I was a member of it, and not for the mere purpose of answering it, but to let the public see that the same difficulty which existed then still exists, and further, that the present Government has not attempted to do anything that is calculated to meet that difficulty. It was not for want of means that the late Government did not buy out the rights of all the proprietors, but there was an attempt made to meet the difficulty. Therefore, I think the present Government should be silent in condemning their predecessors upon that point. I hope this bill will be successful, and as much money raised as is required: and I also hope that they will then get the proprietors to sell, for I have no desire to see those persons lock up their property and refuse to sell those lands which so materially affect the prosperity of the Colony. I have no interest in seeing them do so, neither have I been an advocate of the interests of the proprietors, but of constitutional principles, principles which, leading men of the Liberal party have approved and have given their voice and vote to maintain. I have as much interest in seeing the tenantry free as any member of this House or of the House of Assembly. I am not under any obligation to the proprietors, for I have received as little of their patronage as any individual in the Island of the class to which I belong. I know that I have been represented as the advocate of proprietors, but I think my conduct will give a contradiction to such statements. I am not prepared to take part of the blame which is supposed to be fastened upon the late Government up to the time that I left it for not passing a compulsory measure, which the present Government have not attempted to do, and which is not in their power to do. We are charged with bringing troops here and sending them round the country to collect rent. That is an occurrence which took place after I left the Government, and it is not necessary that I should rise to defend that act. It will be sufficient to know that the troops were within twenty-four hours' march of the Island before I had any intimation that an order had been sent for their introduction. But I could not allow this opportunity to pass without saying that, though the present Government rode into power to supply that great failure or to remedy that great defect of their predecessors, yet they are now reduced to the sad plight of offering this bill, or of saying they have none other to offer. I think that is the declaration of the bill now before us. Therefore, I think this question has not been satisfactorily answered; for supposing the money is in hand, how is the remedy to be applied? How are we to get hold of the proprietors' lands?

Hon Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor has made so many direct references to me that I shall not offer any excuse for rising to reply to them. First, I believe I said that the present Government were going to take warning by the experience of the late Government, and not to make rash promises. And in speaking of his honor's connection with the late Government, I intended to do so in the most respectful words. I believe I said that it was an evil day for the Island when he yielded up the reins of Government.

Hon Mr. PALMER: I did not take his honor's remarks to be personal in the least degree.

Hon Mr. HAYTHORNE: Well, as there is no misconception between us, I will proceed to notice some of his remarks respecting the bill. He thinks there should be a limit beyond which the debentures should not be discounted. The answer is this; if we fix a *minimum* price for our debentures, we will probably get an offer at that fixed rate, and not be able to realize any higher price for them. On the other hand, if we fix the price at a high rate we incur the danger of raising the price of the proprietors's lands in equal proportion. Besides, it would be almost equal to a vote of want of confidence and if it is considered that the Government is not fit to be entrusted with this loan, it is better to express it. his honor has also asked how much nearer we will be to the settlement of the land question if we get this loan. That is a very proper question, and we are willing to submit to any amount questioning. I believe it is our first duty to put ourselves in a position to make the proprietors an offer. Without that it would be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. If I wish to purchase any article it is my interest to show that I am in a position to pay for it. He says he does not know that any of the proprietors are willing to sell their estates. I can inform him that Sir Graham Montgomery is willing to sell, but the price is the same as his cousin asked. There are others also who signified their willingness to sell, but I do not feel myself in a position to mention their names at present. I think the Fanning property is likely soon to be in the market. Some will sell, but will not listen to the word 'coercion.' If we are in a position to make an offer and they refuse to sell, then it would be for the Government to consider what ulterior measures to adopt.

The House was then resumed, progress reported, and leave to sit again granted.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Dr. Jenkins, with a bill for the incorporation of a Flax Company in Prince Edward Island.

Also, by Mr. Brecken, with a bill to incorporate an Hotel Company in Charlottetown.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon Colonial Secretary, requesting this House to appoint a committee to join a committee which they had appointed, consisting of the Hon Colonial Secretary, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. P. Sinclair, and Mr. Owen, to report to the Executive Government, at their earliest convenience, upon the best method of improving the highways throughout the Island; whereupon it was resolved, that a committee be appointed as asked for by the House of Assembly, and the Hon Mr Haythorne, and the Hon Mr. Beer were appointed a committee accordingly.

LOAN BILL—(*Committee resumed.*)

Hon Mr. BEER. It appears from the paragraph just read that the power is given to the Government to borrow the whole amount either in the Island or in Great Britain, if I understand it aright. I thought a part of it, two-thirds I believe, was to be borrowed in Great Britain, and the remaining third here. If the loan is to be effected I would rather have the money borrowed in England than here, at it would afford facilities in getting exchange.

Hon Mr. McDONALD: The first clause of the bill provided that the money may all be raised here or all in Great Britain, or elsewhere; if it is found most advantageous to get it here, the Government will borrow it here; but, if it is found more advantageous to get a portion of it here and a portion in Great Britain, there is a power given to get it that way.

Hon Mr. DINGWELL: I approve of that clause. I do not think the Government should be bound to any one place, but should be allowed to use their own discretion. I am quite willing that such power should be placed in their hands. I think it is very doubtful whether the money could be obtained here at the present time.

Hon the PRESIDENT: I think the bill is quite right as far as that goes. If the Government is to be authorized to borrow money at all, why not be allowed to borrow wherever it can be most advantageously obtained? If the Government think that this measure will enable them to purchase more of the proprietors, I will be happy to give them my assistance, for I have always been an advocate for having those lands bought up. The late Government placed many of the tenants in a position to become freeholders. They did, perhaps, as much as the present Government will be able to do. Of course the management of the large property recently purchased by the late Government has been left to their successors. All the properties purchased by the late Government previous to that, as far as I can ascertain, will be self-sustaining, and I believe that one will be so also. I hope and trust that the present Government will continue to purchase out proprietors' estates as soon and as fast as they can be obtained, and even if a small loss should be sustained by the general revenue, I would not complain. But it appears that the money contemplated to be raised by this bill may be applied to other purposes, and, perhaps, it would be well to have its appropriation confined to the purchase of lands. I would not like to see money borrowed for any other purpose, as we have on hand large public works at present which call for a measure of this kind. If the Government succeed in obtaining a loan, I hope the balance of the proprietors' lands will be offered to them at such a price that they will feel justified in purchasing them, so that this question may be finally settled.

Hon Mr. GORDON. If the money is to be borrowed in England, I fail to see how it is to be a remedy for the evils we complain of. The people will have the supreme pleasure of paying, perhaps, £11,000 a year, and at the end of twenty years they will be just in the same way. I cannot, therefore, see what advantage it is to be. Such a course is not taken by business men; they would rather curtail their business.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I cannot see how his honor makes the interest to be £11,000 a year. (Mr. Gordon—interest and expenses.) We cannot tell much about the expenses, but I do not think they are likely to amount to anything like the sum which his honor has named. Besides, it is not necessary that the Government should borrow the whole amount at once, if it is not required. He says that individuals would rather curtail their business than borrow money to carry it on; but a man may have a large amount of real estate, and yet he may find it to his advantage to pay interest for money to carry on his business rather than lose the trade in which he is engaged. The Government might find it to their advantage to have more means to carry on their business rather than curtail it in the way he has referred to. The money borrowed will be represented by the quantity of lands to be purchased and already purchased. If those lands were purchased by the Colony without borrowing this money, the interest would still accrue and be charged against the Government, just as well as when it is borrowed in Great Britain. It is well known that the amount drawn from the Colony to pay for estates already purchased has crippled the trade of the Colony, and another payment will be due very soon, which will be still more severely felt. The money which was drawn away left the Banks short of specie, and they had to curtail their business, so as to meet the obligations of the Colony. I believe this Bill will, in some respects, remedy that evil, and I cannot see how it will entail such a burden upon the Colony as my colleague (Mr Gordon) has said.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would like a little information respecting the working of the sinking fund. A portion, five per cent., is to be applied to the payment of the principal. Will the parties lending the money receive this five per cent. besides the interest, or what is to be done with it?

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is to be five per cent. laid apart every year to pay the principal, but not to be paid to the parties lending the money. It can be invested either in treasury warrants or in some other government security; or it may be applied to the purchase and redemption of a part of the principal, before the twenty years are expired. A person holding £500, for instance, may wish to sell his debentures, and the Government may purchase them if they are in a position to do so. In this way a large portion of the principal may be purchased by the Colony.

The Bill was reported from committee agreed to without any amendment, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Walker, it was read a third time and passed.

A Bill to incorporate a Flax Company in Prince Edward Island, and a bill to incorporate an Hotel Company in Charlottetown, were severally read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Lord and Balderston were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the contingent expenses of the House.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, May 17.

A bill to incorporate a Flax Company in Prince Edward Island, and a bill to incorporate an Hotel Company in Charlottetown, were severally read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: Some observations were made a few days ago respecting the propriety of introducing a bankrupt law, but it was considered that, owing to the season being so far advanced when the Legislature met, sufficient time could not be devoted to it this session, and it was suggested that it would be better to appoint a Joint Committee of both Houses to take the matter into consideration during the recess and report upon it by bill or otherwise. I therefore submit the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of this House, to consist of three members, be appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to enquire, during the ensuing recess of the Legislature, into the necessity of providing by law for the relief of unfortunate debtors, and to report thereon at the next session of the Legislature by bill or otherwise; and that the House of Assembly be requested to join in the appointment of said committee for that purpose."

The question of concurrence having been put on the above resolution it passed in the affirmative, and the hon. Mr. Palmer, hon. Mr. Lord, and hon. Mr. Beer were appointed a committee accordingly.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General with a bill to add to and amend the act for the regulation of the Militia and Volunteer forces.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of the above named bill, said: Some bill of this kind is necessary in order to carry out the Act passed last year, in which many defects are found to exist, so that it is found impossible for the officers to carry it into effect. If we are to have a militia at all, they should be under some rules and regulations which the officers would have authority to enforce. This bill also exempts a number of persons, such as firemen and others, from serving as militia men. I think the act is necessary, and will therefore support it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If all the exemptions are made which are named in this bill, I think there will be few men left to perform militia duty. Then there is scarcely a clause in the bill but imposes a fine upon the people, and I would like to know who is to have the money. I do not approve of the bill at all, and I think there will be a majority in favor of repealing it next year. It is an immense power to place in the hands of a few officers, a power which I do not think they have any right to possess. If it merely went to keep up the Volunteer force I would not oppose it, but as far as the people in the country are concerned, I think it is a useless waste of time, and will be a serious loss to farmers and others.

Hon. Mr. BEER: As I understand that the bill has undergone a thorough revision in the House of Assembly, where parts considered too arbitrary have been eliminated, I hope it will not be found to work so injuriously as his honor contemplates.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I think it is necessary that there should be a militia in this Island as well as in the other Colonies, and if so, we should have a law for their governance and guidance. This bill was prepared by the military authorities, and I think it is to be regretted that the matter has been so long neglected. I have now been a number of years on the Island, and never was called upon to serve in the militia till last year. When a man has arrived at the middle age of life, it is rather too late to call upon him to shoulder a musket. Perhaps it is well to have some exemptions, but it should be seen that they are not too numerous. However, as the bill has undergone such a discussion in the House of Assembly, I think your honors may venture to let it pass in its present shape.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I would gladly contribute my assistance to make the Militia Law more perfect than it is at present, in order to render the service more efficient and really and truly something in deed as well as in name. In doing so, I think I would be rendering good service to the Colony. It is the only thing the ardent admirers of Confederation can take up against us, and it is the only thing the British Government can reproach us with, that we do not make ample provision for our militia. If we do our part in that respect as becomes a British Colony, and show ourselves willing, with a spirit of loyalty and courage, to step forward as a properly and well-drilled militia, then we leave nothing in the power of the British Government to bring against us, if the day should come when the enemies of the Island should endeavor to scheme us into Confederation. Therefore, I would assist, as far as I can, to render the act as efficient as it can be made, and I hope the people will not be so short-sighted and so blind to their own interests as to throw any obstacles in the way. Surely they do not lack the blood and ability of their ancestors, and would fold their arms, supposing that others are to protect their hearths and homes. I hope no such disposition is to be found in the people, and that we will not show ourselves behind any part of the British possessions in preparing to meet an invader. That will give claims to the enjoyment of an independent or separate Government, which I hope we may long enjoy, and the longer we enjoy it the more highly will we prize it.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: Hitherto I have not taken any part in this matter, but I think we should be prepared for self defence—prepared to repel a foreign invader, as well as to quell internal commotion; and if the occasion should arise, I believe the loyalty and patriotism of the people would be manifest, notwithstanding the tenant union proclivities of a part of Queen's County. I hope His Excellency and his advisers will see the necessity of taking off this proscription which is placed upon them. As I said upon a former occasion, if you treat a man as a rebel, it will have a great effect in making him such. I am of opinion that if the Volunteers had been treated properly there would not be so much necessity for a stringent law now, but when they had taken the oath of allegiance, and when there was only an imaginary disturbance their arms were taken from them. This virtually said that neither their word nor their oath was to be depended upon. Then the Government sent for Troops, who, I venture to say, were not superior to our men as far as loyalty is concerned. The result has been that when they were called upon to drill they merely made a virtue of necessity, and I venture to say that they would never have volunteered again while that Government was in power. I do not think, as I said before, that they were not treated as they should have been. However, I hope to see the day when every young man in the Island will be willing as well as prepared to defend his country if required, and I would make it a necessary qualification of schoolmasters to train the boys to some knowledge of military evolutions. When a man comes to be forty or fifty years of age, he takes no interest in the matter, but rather takes a disgust at it.

The Bill was then read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The Bill gives exemption to all volunteers, to Constables and to Jurymen. I think it is a very wide exemption. Constables are selected from an active class of young men, such as