

(Continued from first page.) impossible for them to be always correct in its expenditure. It is from these facts, the necessity of having competent persons appointed for commissioners, whose judgment should be relied upon in such matters, and then there would be a fair prospect of having the work done in a proper and substantial manner, more particularly if better remunerated for their trouble.

The petition was laid on the table. Mr. Laird presented a petition of inhabitants of Lots 23, 24, and vicinity. Also a petition of inhabitants of Lot 22, all praying aid to improve their road communications. Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Palmer presented a petition of W. W. Lord, Henry Hazard, T. B. Tremain and others, praying for the passing of a Bankruptcy law, which was referred to a special committee, composed of the following gentlemen:—Hons. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wigham, Col. Secretary, and Col. Treasurer.

Mr. Clark presented a petition of Leland H. Stumbles, licensed teacher, and of the school trustees and other inhabitants of Middleton School District, Lot 27, praying remuneration to said teacher for his services as such, in said school, for the period of four and a half months. Also, a petition of school trustees, Back Settlement, Lot 27, praying for an allowance to Henry Lecky, an unlicensed teacher. Referred to committee on teachers petitions.

Mr. Clark presented a petition of Alex. C. Mason, praying for an alteration in the course of a road running in an angular direction through his farm at Carleton Point. Referred to committee on new roads.

Mr. McIntosh presented a petition of John Stewart praying remuneration for his services as licensed teacher, Cross Roads District, Lot 47, for a period of four and a half months. Referred to committee on teachers petitions.

Mr. Clark presented a petition of William Wilson, Postmaster, and other inhabitants of Central Bedouque, praying for an increase of salary of the said Postmaster. Referred to committee on new Post Offices.

A message was received from the Upper Branch, acquainting the House that their Honors have appointed Mr. Aldous a committee, to join a committee of the House, for the purpose of examining into the proceedings of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, pursuant to the Twenty-ninth section of the Act 18th Vic. cap. 10.

Mr. Douse presented a petition of A. McKay, M. A., Minister, and 1311 others, praying the House to adopt such means as will redress their grievances, and grant them the enjoyment of their rights, by conferring on all who may desire it, the privilege of having their children morally trained, at an early hour, every day, from the Holy Scriptures, in both the Normal School and the Central Academy, and by causing to be appointed, if necessary, such teachers as are both able and willing to impart such moral training. Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Mooney presented two petitions from inhabitants of Lots 30 and 65, praying aid to improve their road communications. Laid on the table.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Montgomery, it was ordered, that the several private petitions before the House be taken up on the 16th day of March. Adjourned for one hour.

T. KIRWAN, Reporter.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1858.

BIBLE QUESTION.

PETITIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATION.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the several petitions praying that the Bible may be read in the Normal School and the Central Academy, having been read, the said petitions were severally read by the Clerk.

Mr. LAIRD then rose and said: As I presented some of the petitions which have just been read, I wish to say a few words in support of the prayer, which is common to them all, that parents who may desire it may have the privilege of having their children morally trained, from the Holy Scriptures, in both the Normal School and the Central Academy, and particularly with respect to the exclusion of the Bible from the Normal School, although, at the time of the inauguration of that institution, it was declared, by those whose province, upon the occasion, it was to explain the principles upon which the institution would be based and conducted, that the first exercise of each day would be a lesson from the Bible. To prove this, I will just read what was said, with reference to it, by Mr. Stark, Superintendent of Schools. The hon. member then read as follows:—"The education to be imparted here will embrace what constitutes a true education: namely, moral, intellectual, and physical training. The moral department will be carried on by the opening and closing of the institution with prayer, according to the regulation of the Board of Education; by a daily Bible lesson (the first exercise of the day after opening) in which the truths and facts of Scripture will be brought before the children's minds by illustrations and picturing out in words, in language simple and easy to be understood, from which every thing sectarian or controversial will be carefully excluded." I will also read a few sentences from speeches made by other gentlemen on the occasion, which will better explain than I can do, by any words of my own, what principles were then laid down, as those on which the institution was to be based and conducted. Mr. McNeill said: "Being entrusted with a share in the direction of the public instruction of this my native country, I think it right I should record, in a more tangible shape than by mere verbal declaration, my idea of the principles upon which the institution is founded, and upon which it will be carried on, with a view of thus more emphatically correcting any erroneous impressions which may be entertained by some regarding its nature and its objects." Mr. McNeill then read: "On the threefold basis, as I understand it, of physical, intellectual and moral training, this institution rests. Without any peculiarity of creed or denominational teaching, its system of instruction is to be—like the Legislature which has established, and the Government which fosters it—non-sectarian and national, considered in a purely provincial point of view." Mr. Monk, the master of the Normal School, thus expressed his acquiescence in the principles avowed by Mr. Stark: "My respected friend, Mr. Stark, has so well elucidated the principles and detailed the working of the Normal School, that it is needless for me to attempt anything further in explanation, either of the one or of the other." In fact, the Hon. the Col. Secretary, the Hon. the Queen's Printer, the Hon. Colonel Swabey, and most of the other gentlemen, who spoke on the occasion, declared—if not by words exactly, yet by a silence which implied assent—in exact accordance with the principles expounded by Mr. Stark, "that not the least important feature of education is to inculcate obedience to the laws, and, by inculcating the youthful mind with sound principles in morals and religion, to rear up the best ornaments to, and barriers for the protection of society;" and all that the petitioners ask of the Legislature is, that this institution in particular—the Normal School—shall be conducted on the principles on which it was professedly established; that is, by allowing young persons studying in the institution, whose parents shall desire it, to be morally trained, from the Bible, in principles of truth and honesty.

Mr. COOPER.—Some hon. members, who intend to support the prayer of the petitions, ought to move a resolution declarative of his views with respect to it; and then members generally would have an opportunity of speaking to it.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—If it is the intention of the House to accede to the prayer of the petitions, it will be best to move that they shall be referred to the consideration of the House when in committee on the Academy Bill; and I will accordingly move that they shall be so referred.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY.—I understood, yesterday, that there was to be a Call of the House to-day to take up the petitions, praying that the Bible may be read in the Normal School and the Central Academy; and also the petition, presented by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, (Hon. Mr. Palmer), praying for a grant of money, as an endowment, to St. Dunstan's College; and I, therefore, move that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to deliberate upon the prayers of the said petitions.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—I agree that the propriety of acceding to, or of rejecting the prayers of these petitions, must be discussed in a committee of the whole House; but it matters not whether in the House shall be in committee on the Academy Bill, or now in committee immediately upon these petitions themselves; but as there is to-day a Call of the House with a view to go into consideration of them at once; and I, therefore, second the motion of the hon. member for the second district of Queen's County, (Hon. Mr. Mooney).

Hon. the Speaker then put the question thus moved and seconded; and the same having been unanimously agreed to, the House resolved itself into committee accordingly.

House in Committee on the petitions praying for the introduction of the Bible into the Central Academy and the Normal School.—Mr. McGill, in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the principal petition—all the others being exactly to the same purport, and expressed nearly in the same words—setting forth, that the petitioners, (the undersigned Protestants) as loyal subjects, claim the right of having their children instructed from that recognized standard of true morality in all the public institutions of learning the Protestant Bible; and whereas in the Normal School that has been established in this province, for the training of Teachers, said Protestant Bible has not been permitted as a book of moral training, in such times, and at such hours as are convenient; and, thereby, a most important part of the training of Teachers in neglected—although the Board of Education and the Master of the said school deemed the introduction of such daily moral training both possible and the introduction of such daily moral training, in such a manner, notwithstanding denominational differences,—which is advisable, notwithstanding denominational differences,—the sanction proposition of the Board of Education did not receive the sanction of the Executive: And whereas in our highest institution of learning, the Central Academy, no moral instruction, from the Bible, is permitted, thereby lowering this institution in the estimation of the religious portion of the community, and circumscribing its influence for good; and concluding by praying the Honorable House to take the premises into their serious consideration, and adopt such means as shall redress their grievances, and grant them the enjoyment of their rights, by conferring, or causing to be conferred on all who may desire it, the privilege of having their children morally trained, at an early hour, every day, from the Holy Scriptures, in both these institutions, and by appointing, or causing to be appointed, if necessary, such teachers as are both able and willing to impart such moral training.

After the reading of this petition, by the chairman, the committee having sat some time in silence, whilst it was evident that a resolution, to be moved, was being prepared on the opposition side of the House.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY rose and said, Mr. Chairman, upon my life, if we sit much longer in silence, I shall fall asleep; for I have found it very difficult to keep myself awake for the last ten minutes. It would almost appear that we had resolved ourselves into a real Quaker's meeting, to sit in profound silence; instead of a committee, to take into consideration the prayer of certain petitions; and, in free debate thereon, to decide, either on the propriety, or the impropriety of our acceding to such prayer. I did expect, Sir, when you took the chair of this committee that we should find that hon. members in opposition, who have been so anxious to enter upon a discussion of the question which is expected to be submitted this evening, would have, at least, been prepared to submit some resolution, at once, whereby to test the sentiments of the committee. The man who wants to keep the roof upon his barn, will always be prepared with implements and materials to repair it, as occasion may require; he will not wait till the wind rises, and threatens to unroof it, before he begins to look about for nails and shingles to remedy the rents. I am not willing, funny as I am, to treat the question of the evening with levity; but really, Mr. Chairman, as I find hon. members are not at all prepared to enter upon the expected discussion, and as I am positively afraid I shall fall asleep, if we sit any longer without some business in hand, to keep our wits alive; I am disposed to move, that the Speaker take the chair, as when he shall have done so, we may, perhaps, find something to do that will keep us awake.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—It sometimes happens, in a theatre or a circus, that whilst due professional arrangements are being made, behind the curtain, previous to the commencement of the performance, by those who are to be the chief actors therein, the audience become impatient for the rising of the curtain; and, in order to reconcile them to the necessary delay, and restore them to good humor, a certain gentleman is sent out to amuse them by the drolleries of his peculiar art. The hon. member from Flinly Glen appears to have come forward on the present occasion, in the character of that amusing gentleman; and, I assure him, I have not the slightest objection to his occupying, for a few minutes longer, the position which he has so fully chosen. (A laugh.)

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND, after some little further delay, rose and said:—On a former occasion, I had the honor to move a resolution in this House, of a nature, in some respects similar to that which it is now my intention to submit to this committee; and, although I was not so successful as to carry it, still a part of what was asked by it was subsequently granted; that is, that, in our District Schools, the Bible should be daily read by a majority of the parents of the children, attending in any of them, should require it. I have every regard for the conscientious scruples of my fellow Catholics on this question; and, on no account, would I deliberately seek to do violence to them. But still I think that that book which is dear to the hearts of those who compose the church of which I am an humble member, should not be excluded from any of those institutions in which they have a right to claim that their children shall be educated. The members of that church and of every other denomination of Protestant Christians, hold it to be of the highest importance, both as respects the eternal and temporal interests of their children, that, in school, as well as in their homes, the reading and study of the sacred volume should be a primary object of education; for they justly hold that, unless a due knowledge of, and reverence for, its holy precepts and commands be early instilled into and impressed upon their hearts and minds, their acquisitions of secular or scientific life, be of no service whatever to them; but perhaps the reverse. Fully satisfied of the wisdom of such sentiments, and of the propriety of the prayer of the petitions which are now under our consideration, I shall, therefore, without further preface, move the resolution now in my hands, as I think it is perfectly in accordance therewith. The hon. gentleman who read the following resolution, and moved its adoption by the committee:—

"Whereas it is inexpedient that any law or rule should exist by which the use of the Holy Scriptures should be excluded from the Central Academy and Normal School of this Island, in any case where the parents or guardians of any scholars placed in those institutions may require such Holy Scriptures to be used or read therein by such scholars:—

"Resolved, therefore, That it is necessary to provide, by law, that the Holy Scriptures may be read and used by any scholar or scholars attending either the Central Academy or Normal School, in all cases where the parents or guardians of such scholars may require the same to be so used by them while attending such institutions respectively."

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—The School Act, by which no religious test is imposed, or any course of religious instruction prescribed, has now been in operation for some years; and it has, I believe, in its working, given general satisfaction; I can not, therefore, think that it would be right, or even safe, if we value the existence of social harmony and good feeling throughout our community, to make any alterations in it, which we know very well are not generally called for, and which would be acceptable to all; and such an alteration is that which is called for by the Resolution which has just been submitted to the Committee by the hon. member for Princetown (the Hon. T. H. Haviland) It has been said, with respect to the Normal School, that when that Institution was inaugurated, it was declared that a Bible Class should be taught daily therein; and that the Scripture lessons would be explained by the teacher, whoever he might be. I believe that the present master of the Normal School is well qualified to explain the Scriptures in general, according to the received and professed religious opinions, or mode of faith of that Christian Church, in which he has been brought up and indoctrinated; but, as all the pupils and students under his care and tuition do not, and certainly will not, so long as the institution is, as it ought to be, open for the reception and tuition of young persons of every Christian denomination, belong to the same body of professing Christians as himself, it would surely be very improper to allow him to teach and explain the Scriptures, in such a way as to sustain, and inculcate upon the minds of his scholars his own peculiar religious views and doctrines; and, if he taught at all in an effective or conscientious manner, in no other way could he explain the Bible lessons. In every free and enlightened country, it is now practically acknowledged that the State ought not to interfere with, so as to control, or seek to control the religious education of children, contrary to the desire of their parents or other proper guardians of their youth; and I hope every such attempt, as often as it shall be made, in this Colony, will be wisely and yet temperately resisted by the Legislature. I entertain as high a regard for the Church of which I am a member, as, perhaps, is felt by any other layman belonging to it; and I sincerely desire that my children shall, as respects their religious education, be brought up in due observance of the doctrines and discipline of that Church. In expressing this desire, I state, not only my right, but my duty; and what I clearly perceive to be my own right and my own duty, in this particular, I, as clearly, perceive

to be the right and the duty of every other parent, to what religious denomination soever he may belong; and, consequently, if I would preserve intact, my own rights and privileges, in this respect, I must, not only be willing, but anxious, that every other man should be fully protected in the same liberty and freedom of conscience which I myself desire to exercise. I believe the creed and discipline of my own Church to be the best; and I allow every other Christian who may differ from me on that subject to think the same of his. With these views, I will move, as an amendment to the Resolution submitted by the hon. member for Princetown, (the Hon. T. H. Haviland), a Resolution which I hold in my hands, and which I will now read. The hon. gentleman then read the Resolution as follows:—

"Whereas the Legislature of this Colony has hitherto acted on the principle—so generally adopted in every free and enlightened country—of keeping its educational establishments free from religious tests, believing that these tests tend rather to retard than advance the cause of Education, while they never fail to promote acrimony and ill-feeling in a community composed of different denominations of Christians, and are, consequently, as injurious to the spread of true morality and religion, as they are to education:—

"And whereas the Law entitled 'An Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown,' passed more than thirty years ago, provides that no religious test whatever shall be used in the said Academy; and during this long period only one attempt has been made—and that by a small section of the general public—to enforce, by Act of Parliament, the reading of one version of the Holy Scriptures in the said Central Academy; and there is no obstacle to the adoption of the same practice in all the common schools of the Colony, this House is of opinion that legislation upon the subject is quite unnecessary, and, if resorted to, would be subversive of the rights of conscience:—

"And whereas certain petitions now before the House, purporting to emanate from the Protestants of Prince Edward Island, wherein the petitioners claim a right to have their children instructed in the Protestant Bible, which they believe to be the fundamental Law Book and the recognized standard of true morality—concludes by praying that this House shall adopt such means as shall redress their grievances, and grant them the enjoyment of their rights, by enforcing the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Normal School and Central Academy—thereby inferentially leading to the conclusion that the use of the Scriptures is not prohibited in the common schools:—

"And whereas it has been shown in these premises that there is nothing to prevent the voluntary use of the Bible in the Normal School, while its introduction as a class book into the Central Academy, which would constitute a religious test, is expressly forbidden by a law which has remained on the statute book for thirty years; and that successive Houses of Assembly since never regarded this law as an infringement of the rights of any portion of the inhabitants of the Colony; nor has any complaint been made of the enactment in question, by any considerable number of the Protestant parents of children who are sent to the Academy for instruction, and who might be reasonably supposed to be the most deeply interested in the matter:—The House, therefore, deems that there has been no infringement of a right, no substantial grievance can be said to exist:—

"Resolved, therefore, That it is inexpedient to comply with the prayer of the several petitions now before the House, asking for an Act of the Legislature to compel the use of the Protestant Bible, as a class book, in mixed Schools, like the Central Academy and Normal School, which were established for, and are supported by, Protestants and Catholics alike—this House feeling assured that so unwise and so unnecessary a measure is not desired by a majority of the inhabitants of the Colony, nor essential to the encouragement of Education and Religion."

The hon. member having read the above, concluded by moving the same in amendment to the Resolution, submitted by the Hon. T. H. Haviland.

(To be continued.) R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

To the free and independent Electors of the Third District of Prince County. GENTLEMEN.—Having received several requisitions from various sections of the Third District of Prince County, which will become the Fourth District as soon as the new Election Law shall go into operation—all of which have been numerously and respectfully signed, as will appear from the copy herewith annexed—I cannot hesitate longer to express my hearty and sincere thanks for the high honour that has been conferred upon me in making this early call for my services to present myself as a Candidate for the representation of their interests in the next General Assembly.

I beg to say, that while I accede to the wish of my friends, the requisitionists, I do not agree with them in the estimate they have formed of my merits as a public man. Heretofore I have been actuated by a sincere and honest desire to promote the interests and honor of my native country, to the fullest extent of my humble abilities; and should I again be entrusted with the confidence of a portion of my fellow countrymen, I will endeavour to pursue the same straightforward and independent course of action. With regard to the local interests of the district itself, it is unnecessary, I hope, to assure my friends, that a section of the Colony in which so long and so happy a period of my life was spent is entitled to, and shall always receive my unwavering and zealous attention.

I remain, gentlemen, your obt. servt., Ch. Town, May 1, 1858. WILLIAM W. LORD, To the Hon. W. W. Lord.

SIR.—Anticipating, as we do, the approach of a General Election, and knowing the necessity of securing a fit and proper person to represent us in the new House of Assembly—one who is fully acquainted with and alive to the interests of the Island, conversant with its present position—political and financial—and sufficiently independent to support every measure brought forward, which is of a genuine liberal character, by which the general prosperity and best interests of this our Island may be advanced; and, likewise, one who is acquainted with the local affairs of our district, and whose well being is interwoven with those of his constituents:—

Convinced, Sir, from the line of policy you have hitherto pursued, and your faithfulness as our former representative, that you are thus qualified,—we, therefore, beg leave respectfully to solicit a renewal of your services in the new House of Assembly. That, notwithstanding our defeat at the last election, occasioned by the false representations of our opponents, we are now more confident of success, and would earnestly request that you would come forward as our Candidate at the approaching election, when and where you may confide in the support and interest of us, the undersigned, who remain, honored Sir, Yours respectfully,

Richard Hudson, Tryon, Elisha Hooper, S. E. Dawson, do., Patrick Duffy, John Lea, do., Thomas McBride, John Bell, sen., John Gallagher, Lewis Nuttall, William Jamieson, sen., Archibald McPherson, James Dalziel, Donald Manson, Peter Gillis, Alex. McAnnis, Michael Mullin, John Crockett, John Webster, Joseph Black, Alex. McKinnon, sen., Hugh Montgomery, And about 600 others. Prince County, Third Electoral District.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible situated Lot of LAND in Richmond-street, fronting on Hillsborough-square, measuring 50 feet front by 160, with that well-finished HOUSE, containing six large rooms on the first floor and six on the second. This property commands an excellent view of the Hillsborough River, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen or mechanics.

Also,—The LOT adjoining, 42 feet front by 160. They will be sold together, or in part, as may suit purchasers. These Lots contain in all eight feet more than a Town Lot, being 92 feet front by 160 feet. For further particulars enquire of May 3, 1858. 41 HENRY SMITH, jun.

Seeds, Seeds!

M. W. SKINNER is now opening a case of fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS, the growth of 1857, and true to their kinds. Clover and Timothy Seed, and an excellent sample of White Clover. Charlottetown, May 3, 1858.

TENDERS will be received at St. Dunstan's College until the 1st day of June, for the making of SEATS for St. Dunstan's Church, Rustico. The tenders to specify the price of each seat. Materials found. For further particulars apply at the College. 41 May 3, 1858.

Notice to Fishermen.

THE subscribers will pay CASH for Green and Salt FISH of all kinds at their place of business, Campbell's Beach, one mile inside the Lighthouse, in the harbour of Pictou, and will keep a supply of SALT and other things required for the fishermen. THOMAS T. MCKEEN & Co. Pictou, May 3, 1858. 6w

No. 75. LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Committee, alterations and amendments have been made in the Rules and Regulations of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping as follows, viz:—

SECTION 39.—The intermediate dimensions for the scantling of timbers between the floor heads and the gunwale to be regulated in proportion to the distance from the two points. Should the timber and space be increased, the siding of the timbers to be increased in proportion. Whenever ships are built with double floors, thick strakes (see Table B) must be worked inside, to extend from the lower part of the short floor-head checks to the upper part of the long floor head checks, and be well bolted through and clenched, with one bolt at the head of each long and short arm of floors, and at the heel of each first and second footlock which come upon them, from the foremast extending a distance off equal to three-fifths of the length of the ship; in such cases the timber strakes need not be through bolted.

SECTION 45.—The following has been added to this Rule, viz:—"The breadth of the wales in every case is to be regulated as under, viz:—

When the extreme length of the ship, measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern-post, on the range of upper deck, is six times her depth of hold (and under,) the wales are to be in breadth 3 in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

When the extreme length of the ship is eight times her depth of hold, the wales are to be in breadth 3 1/2 in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

When the extreme length of the ship is ten times her depth of hold (and above,) the wales are to be in breadth 4 in. to every foot of the depth of hold.

And other intermediate dimensions in these proportions. SECTION 62.—So far as it relates to ships, the length of which exceeds five times their breadth, has been amended as follows:—

Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all ships the frames of which are composed of fir, of 600 tons and upwards, and all ships (wherever built), the length of which (measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern post on the range of upper deck), shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, shall have diagonal iron plates closely inserted either outside or inside the frame. If placed outside, the said plates to extend from the upper side of upper tier of beams to the lower part of checks at first footlock heads amidship, and to the same perpendicular height forward and aft, measured from the lower part of the keel; and if placed inside, the plates are to extend from the upper side of upper tier of beams to the lower part of checks at floor heads. Whether placed outside or inside, the sizes of the plates not to be less than as follows, viz:—

Table with 4 columns: In ships of 100 tons and under 200 tons, 200 and under 400, 400 and under 700, 700 and under 1000, 1000 and above. Dimensions in inches and feet.

and to be fastened with bolts, one at each alternate timber if outside, and one at each timber if inside, not less in diameter than the sizes given for "through bolt" in Table D.

The number of plates to be in proportion of not less than one pair to every twelve feet of the ship's entire length taken as above, but not to be more than eight feet asunder measured on a square; the said plates are to be placed diagonally, at an angle of not less than 45 degrees, their lower ends pointing to the after end of the keel in the after body, and to the fore end of the keel in the fore body, four pairs crossing each other amidship.

All such ships to have shelves and waterways to each tier of beams each equal in contents to the transverse sectional area of the beams of their respective decks at their ends; each of the said shelves and waterways to be bolted through the outside planking at every timber, with bolts of the size given in Table D; likewise the shifts of inside and planking not to be less than six feet, unless there be a strake wrought between them, and then a distance of five feet will be allowed.

Hemlock timber, of good quality, will be allowed to be used for the following parts in ships of Four Years' grade, viz:—Floors.

First, second, and third footlocks and top-timbers. Beams, hooks, and knees. Planking, inside.

and will be entered in the Table A accordingly. The Committee have also approved of a drawing, showing the direction of the iron plates on frames prescribed by the Rules Sections 39 and 62, and the iron knees and riders prescribed by the Rules Section 62. Copies of the drawing may be had on application at this office, or to the Surveyors.

By order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, LONDON, E. C., March 18, 1858. CHARLES R. COKER, Lloyd's Surveyor.

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

KENT-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, Carriage and Sleigh Builders, &c. &c. &c.

Carriages and Sleighs always on hand, and built to order, at the shortest notice. Carriage and Sleigh Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Now on hand a variety of new and second-hand Carriages, for sale at reduced prices. The public are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. May 3, '58.

Notice.

THE Imported American Stud Horse "ECLIPSE" will stand during the season at the following times and places:—Saturday, the 1st May, at Mr. George Smith's, Charlottetown Common.

Monday, the 2d, afternoon, and Tuesday, 4th, forenoon, at the "Seven Stars Inn," Malpeque Road; the same day, afternoon, and Wednesday, the 5th.

Thursday, the 6th, forenoon, at Ling's Mill, Wheatley River Bridge; the same day, at noon, will call at Mr. John Matheson's, Winslow Road, and then proceed on to Mr. Thomas Rodd's, Brackley Point Road, and remain there until Friday, 7th, afternoon; and on Saturday, 8th, in Ch. Town Common.

Monday, 10th, and Tuesday, 11th, at Belle Vue. Wednesday, 12th, and the remainder of the week, at his stand Charlottetown Common. The above route will be continued during the season until August.

TERMS.—Cash 15s. for the season, paid to the Groom at the time, or Note of Hand, 20s., paid on or before the 1st October. Belle Vue, May 3. EWEN CALAHAN, Groom.

Regatta.—Rare Chance!

THE subscriber wishing to part with the fast-sailing cutter "EMMET," will treat with persons disposed to purchase until Monday next, the 10th instant; and if not sold before that date, she will be sold at Public Auction at Reddin's Wharf, at 4 o'clock.

Ch. Town, May 3, 1858. JAMES W. FORD.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. THOS. MORRIS, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of "J. & T. MORRIS."

Feb. 8, 1858. Mon Isl & Jour 3m. JAMES MORRIS.

The Examiner

IS printed and published every Monday by EDWARD WHELAN, at his office, Kent-st., nearly opposite Mr. Coles's Brewery. Price—15s. per annum, payable half yearly in advance.