

## Colonial Legislature.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 31.

The Bill to amend the law of evidence was read a second time, and agreed to.

The Bill defining the limits of the City of Charlottetown and the jurisdiction of the Mayor's and Police Courts was brought up from the House of Assembly, and read a first time.

The Hon. Col. Secretary informed the Council that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments of the Council to the Bill regulating the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in summary convictions and orders.

The Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from the Trustees of the Dunstaffnage School, praying the concurrence of the House in a grant to reimburse costs and damages incurred in legal proceedings in connection with the said school house.

The Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the law of limitations of actions for real estate. Read a first time.

## PETITIONS AGAINST THE TENANTS' COMPENSATION AND RENT ROLL TAX BILLS.

Hon. Colonel Swabey moved a Committee of the whole on the resolutions reported from the Special Committee.

Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair.

The resolutions having been read, Hon. Colonel Swabey moved that they be adopted.

His Honor the PRESIDENT.—I think it is the duty of this House to record its sentiments on the Journals with reference to the manner in which it has been treated. I say this, believing that the acts in question are essentially necessary to the welfare of the Island. Therefore, it is that I consider it due to the dignity and character of this House to record its opinion of the manner in which the petitioners have expressed themselves, with reference to the action we adopted in our legislative capacity. I must not be understood as desiring to infringe on the right of any man or body of men to petition or remonstrate against the passage of any measure they might deem prejudicial to their interests, and using every legitimate mode of opposition; but I go no further—I concede to them no right to abuse any Legislative body, or to allude offensively and unjustifiably to individuals, as these petitioners have done. They have exceeded the bounds of common courtesy, and in some instances of common decency. They have expressed, with offensive freedom, their opinions on individuals, on the Legislature, and on the character of the whole population. Under these circumstances, I cannot consider it improper for this House to repel the charges and imputations that have been dealt out in such profusion. I do not intend to enter into the particular statements contained in the various documents. If I did, I could easily prove the falsity of many of the assertions, which cannot be substantiated. I do not purpose to enter the lists as a rival to the petitioners in slander or abuse; such course would be undignified in this House; but we ought to shew the sense we entertain of the petitions by a resolution appearing on our Journals. The resolution reported from the Committee is, I think, well framed; it is to the point, and contains a sufficiently clear expression of the opinion of the House.

Hon. Mr. CRASWELL.—In rising to support the resolution now before your Honors, I shall endeavour to express my opinion on the documents which have caused it to be laid on the table of your Honors' House, as well as my regret that the Colonial Minister for the day should have stooped from the dignity of his position to receive petitions couched in language so unqualified and false; stigmatizing Her Majesty, her then advisers, the Government of the Island, both branches of the Legislature, and also basely slandering the inhabitants of the Island, from north to south, from east to west, the whole length and breadth of the land; and charging this branch of the Legislature with corrupt and unjust motives in the discharge of their duties. I would ask your Honors, looking at the feeling that exists in a neighboring country, if such is the way a British Colonial Minister expects to keep unsullied the loyalty of eighty thousand of Her Majesty's subjects, by receiving and acting upon documents that libel and traduce, to the lowest degree, the character of the people of the Island? I think not. What, your Honors, would a respectable person think if, on arriving on the Island, he were to read those documents? Would he not say, petitions written in such foul slang were more like the ebullition of some pestiferous pot-house than language of persons who were seeking their rights, and would wish to be thought of same minds? Such, I think, would be the stranger's opinion. With the permission of your Honors, I will now refer to those documents, which are so mixed up each with the other, that it is impossible to separate them. In the first of these petitions part of the second clause reads thus:—

"I do not hesitate to say that justice is quite out of the question, and could not be hoped for, under such arbitration. The Act would have, and is intended to have, in connection with other Acts, the effect of depriving the landlord of every remedy, other than the expensive one of an action at law in the Supreme Court of Judicature,—the rent being no more than one shilling per acre per annum, the defendant being generally destitute alike of property and of principle, the jury being invariably composed of tenants, or persons interested for tenants, or hoping themselves to become freeholders, without purchasing their land, and the sanctity of an oath being but little regarded when a proprietor is to be injured by its infraction."

Here, your Honors, is one of the most foul stain spots that can possibly be laid to the charge of the people of the Island, which I feel bound to repel with disdain, and hurl back upon the slanderer the foul assertions. What, your Honors, men called by their country to sit as jurors upon the life or death of their fellow man, care not for an oath, when arbitrating upon the paltry sum of five or ten pounds! Hide your diminished head, you slanderer, you are unworthy the countenance of your fellow man! The next section in this document, to which I will draw your Honors' attention, is the Record Bill, a measure, I think, very necessary, requiring all proprietors, large or small, to record their titles. This Bill, which has not become law, is represented in the petition to my Lord John Russell, as being a Government measure—a statement without the least foundation of truth; and the allegation of its being published as having been passed by the Legislative Council, so as to lead the country constituency to believe it to be the law of the land, is equally untrue and unfounded. On the same page there is a reference to the speech of the Hon. George Coles, the Leader of the Government, which I will read:—

"I beg to submit to your Lordship some extracts from a speech made by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. George Coles, in the House of Assembly, on March 29th last, in the course of a debate on the old subject of escheat. Your Lordship will see that these extracts are not mere expressions of feeling uttered during the heat of debate, but they are deliberate avowals of the past policy, and present views of the speaker: 'Believing that escheat was impracticable, I have introduced and carried other measures for the benefit of the people, at the expense of the proprietors, &c. &c. I have followed the same policy of dealing with the land question moderately, but to some practical effect.' &c. &c."

Here, your Honors, is a bold and manly statement made by the Leader of the Government, giving opportunity to his opponents to meet him on fair and even grounds; not like the base assassin who, hiding himself in the dark or behind the screen of deception, plunges his dagger into the character of an unoffending and unprepared people. No need of praise must be placed to the credit of the Leader of the Government for suppressing escheat. No, no, nothing done for the good of the country must be attributed to the present Government, that proceeds from other causes. With regard to escheat, I beg to state, I have always been opposed to it—but I now positively say that if escheat was again to blaze forth in all its

former fury, I would not dip my finger in water to cool the demon's tongue. Those petitioners appear to be sadly at a loss to know what the Leader of the Government means by an equitable settlement of the land question. I think, your Honors, if they will look at the Land Purchase Bill, they will there see the price at which the Government can afford to buy land; and the land obtained under the provisions of that Bill and re-sold, will amount to about the price they admit they are glad to catch; and if they get that they will think themselves fortunate.

The next charge is made against the Hon. Joseph Wightman, who, in the same debate, says:—"Before long, I have no doubt, that the proprietors will be glad to sell their lands to the Government, the land tax they will find to be a somewhat heavy burden, which is not without its influence upon them now." If your Honors will refer to another portion of the correspondence, you will there see the acknowledged confession of the petitioners themselves, almost in the very words used by the Hon. J. Wightman: "For the heavy tax on wilderness property has obliged proprietors to let lands without much discrimination as to the circumstances of the settlers, &c." I must now call your Honors' attention to the last paragraph of this grandiloquent document, which I certainly cannot pass without reading; and I must say, had the Colonial Minister condescended to peruse it, he must have been satisfied that the whole of the petitions were founded on misrepresentations and falsehood. The One-ninth Bill is also made a subject of complaint. I have been on the Island nearly fifty years, and I never heard of more being demanded, but in two cases; a state of things which clearly proves that the Bill is now what it was intended to be, a one-ninth Bill. The petitioners complain they have almost given their lands away by letting them for 999 years, at the yearly rent they say of £3 15s. British sterling. Now let us see, your Honors, how far this is a just ground of complaint. The landlords, for that length of time, will receive, according to their own statement, a very pretty sum, amounting to about £3746, and land tax saved to the amount of about £400, making in the whole between four and five thousand pounds sterling, for one hundred acres, and the land will then fall back into their or their assigns' hands again. This is certainly something to complain of. Those petitioners a so complain of the line of distinction drawn between proprietors of not more than five hundred acres and those of a larger quantity. If, your Honors, the large proprietors had looked with less jaundiced eyes, they would have been convinced that part of the Act was altogether in their favour, as the purchaser of 500 acres, the moment he made his purchase, commenced to pay an annual tax of six shillings and eight-pence on every hundred acres, and the proprietor or seller of the same land ceased to pay the tax immediately. Therefore it would stand thus—the purchaser of 500 acres of land would have to pay an annual tax of £1 13s. 4d., while the large proprietor would not only save the tax of £2 5s. 10d. yearly, but create a capital by such saving equal to £45 18s. yearly, in addition to the purchase money, say £50 per 100 acres, £250, which amount at five per cent is equal per year to £12 10s. This very Act, all unprejudiced minds must see, is, although designated by the petitioners as odious, very favourable to the proprietors, while its usefulness benefits both parties.

The Tenants' Compensation Bill, one of the rejected Bills, I now call your Honors' attention to. This Bill, had it become the law of the land, would have had a most desirable effect in setting at rest for ever the bad feelings that have existed for so many years between landlord and tenant. It would have given the tenant a stimulus for improvement and exertion, and by proper encouragement from the landlord, enabled him in a few years to have overcome a number of difficulties that now prevent him from meeting the demands of his landlord, and would also have helped him to make his family more satisfied, comfortable and happy. The petitioners state this Act to be fraudulent; I deny it; and we find the petitioners saying of the tenant, they have an unwillingness to interfere with or prevent his making the necessary improvements, resting satisfied that by so doing he was promoting the interest of the tenant, and enabling him to pay his rent with greater ease in future years; the very intention of the Legislature. This Act is made to appear in the petitions as class legislation of an odious kind, and to serve no other end than to reduce the value of real estate, as may be seen, they say, by the price paid by the Government for the Worrell estate. This, your Honors, is certainly a turning of the tables, for when the Worrell estate was purchased, the Government was grossly attacked and charged with extravagance; and the Act was designated as a most odious measure, which would induce a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and every species of slander was at the time heaped upon the Leader of the Government for the shamefully extravagant price paid for it; and now it is referred to as being bought at a reduced price. Verily, we have strange bipeds in this Island; possibly the proprietors have never given the question of the sale of their lands to the Government a proper consideration. I will therefore, your Honors, endeavour to demonstrate the advantage that would accrue to them by selling to the Government under the Land Purchase Bill. Suppose A and B had each 20,000 acres of land; A will not dispose of his unless he obtains 10s. per acre, taking it good and bad, and holds his land for twenty years, at which time he sells it for 10s. per acre, realizing £10,000; out of which, for the time he has kept it, he has paid tax, say £1800; that will leave A a clear sum of £8,200. B sells his 20,000 acres to the Government at the present time for 4s. per acre; this will amount to £4,000; that in twenty years, at five per cent, will realize £4,000 more; the tax saved £1,800; which being added to the two former sums will amount in the aggregate to £9,800, leaving a balance in favour of B over A of £1,600; but should B have placed the saved land tax at compound interest, it would have amounted to a much larger sum in his favour, besides being clear of the trouble that attends the occupation of lands in Prince Edward Island.

I now come, your Honors, to the last of these nondescript petitions; and as the others have columns of untruths and misstatements, this will make the cap-stone of shame to that mass of corruption and slander, and with one more reference to them, I shall commit them to the sink of iniquity from which they emanated. The last reference I have to make alludes, I believe, to myself and my friend, the Hon. Mr. Walker. There is, your Honors, if I may so speak, an arrow shot into this House, and while the shaft may be intended to inflict pain on your Honors, the barb was intended for myself and my honorable friend. In one place the petitioners state "that members of the Legislative Council are not qualified, according to either the letter or spirit of the royal commission and instruction," and in another, that "late appointments to that body would lead to the conclusion that a property qualification, if not altogether done away with, is at least not essential." I have yet to learn whether the ownership of 100, 1000, or 10,000 acres of land can enrich the mind of any man, and render him more capable of serving his country than the possession of but one acre. No doubt, your Honors, the petitioners think the only road to a seat in this House is the possession of a ragged polluted rent roll, and that no honorable member can give a conscientious vote unless he holds one. While I assure them that I hold no such plague spot, I regard with contempt and scorn the slanderer who made the assertion. It may not be known that, when the first Responsible Government was formed, I was requested to accept a seat in this honorable House. I declined the offer, for I resided at a considerable distance from Charlottetown, and I considered that there were many in the country, better qualified than I, who could attend with less personal inconvenience, to the duties of legislation. When, four years later, I was again solicited to take a chair at this table, I considered that, if my services could be beneficial to my

country, it was my duty to render them. I took my seat here, and it will ever be a pleasure to me to reflect that, since I did so, I have been associated with gentlemen, who, in the intercourse of social life, are second to none in the Island; gentlemen who, as Legislators, are competent and willing to discharge their duties honestly and beneficially for the interests of the people and the welfare of the Country; gentlemen from whom I have received every kindness, attention and courtesy, the recollection of which will, as I said before, be always a source of pleasure to me. But, your Honors, there are men whose political orgies have caused a cess-pool, the fumes arising from which have polluted the moral, social and political atmosphere around them—cess-pool in which their love to grovel and pander to the worst passions of their depraved natures, mad to think that they cannot draw down to their own degraded level all around them,—a cess-pool over which political death rides laughingly triumphant, with his uplifted dart ready to plunge into their guilty hearts, when their odious sinful cup of political iniquity is full, and then this Pandemonium of their own creation will disgorge and spew them out on its own filthy edges, there to writhe and crumble into dust like the carcases of traitors who have dropped peacefully from the gibbets on which they have been executed. The aim and object of our gracious Queen is the happiness of the people over whom she reigns, and who could have walked more in Her Majesty's steps than our beloved and respected Governor, when he gave his sanction to Acts of the Legislature tending to promote the general well being of the people whom he was appointed to govern. I have no doubt that those, or similar Bills, will yet become law. Let the people be true to themselves, and their representatives act with firmness, they will find in this House a disposition to do what in us lies for the advancement of the true interests of the Colony. I am yet, your Honors, notwithstanding their bad conduct, willing to extend to this little faction of petitioners the right hand of fellowship, if they will promise to cast away their sinful opposition, which, in my opinion, is maintained merely for its own sake, and unite with us in giving a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together. Then we may make such laws as shall make all classes, from the old man, drawing to the close of his earthly pilgrimage, to the child in the cradle, sing with joy, and as the happy sound leaves the smiling infant, may it be taken up by angels, echoed and re-echoed in strains breathing heavenly love, peace, prosperity and happiness to the people of Prince Edward Island. I must apologise to your Honors for the length of time I have occupied in making these observations, which, it appears to me, are justified by the documents before us.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I consider, your Honors, that no apology is necessary from the hon. member for the length of time his speech occupied. I have been much gratified at many of his remarks, and if I have any complaint to make against him, it would be that he has gone so fully into the several matters contained in the documents before us, as to leave but little for myself or others to say. I shall content myself by pointing out a few instances in which, I conceive, the statements contained in the Memorials are, to use the mildest term possible, incorrect. It is stated in one of them, and pretty well endorsed by the others, that by an existing local law, the process of distraint is rendered so difficult as to be almost impossible, especially on land managed by agents. Now, I am at a loss to know to what law this complaint refers, for, so far as I can call to mind, the Law of Distress is exactly the same here as in England, except in cases of distress of cattle, &c., made between the first days of December and June; when the tenant, under the provisions of our statute, on giving a Warrant of Attorney with securities for the forthcoming of the property, can postpone the sale of the property seized until the first of June. Now this does not render the process of distraint difficult, it only makes a humane provision, called for in a country like this, where, during winter, stock are almost unsaleable, or saleable only at a fearful sacrifice. The landlord is amply protected, so far as the property levied on is concerned; he has security for its forthcoming, and the law merely postpones the day of payment, to prevent the property of the tenant being sacrificed by a hasty sale, a result which no landlord, possessed of humane feelings, would desire. Indeed in many instances this provision must work beneficially for the landlord, as well as the tenant. The last Act passed on the subject of distress, 14 Victoria, cap. 13, with which some of the Memorialists appear much displeas'd, is taken wholly, or at least with very little alteration, from the British statute. It is a just and beneficial measure, and its object is to prevent tenants being oppressed by undue expenses when their property is distrained upon. It worked well in England, and I cannot see what just cause of complaint, against its operation here, any individual can justly adduce. How, too, can the allegation made by some of the memorialists be sustained, that landlords in this Colony are debarred from suing in the Small Debt Courts. That assertion is manifestly incorrect. Before the passing of the Small Debt Act the Landlord had, and still has, various remedies for the recovery of his rent. He can distrain, or bring an action of debt, or he may bring an ejectment on the covenant in the lease for rent, in case of non-payment of rent. The latter course can in general only be adopted where a distress has been made, and sufficient property to counterbalance a half year's rent is not found on the premises. The Small Debt Act does not deprive landlords of their right to sue, it merely says to them, "before you do so, you must pursue your remedy by distress, and if you cannot find sufficient property to meet your claims, you may bring your suit in the Small Debt Court." The right to sue, is, consequently only postponed, not taken away. The rent can still be recovered by distress, by suit in the Supreme Court, by suit in the Small Debt Court after exhausting the process of distraint, or lastly, by ejectment to re-enter on the land according to the nature of the case. There is one clause in the remonstrances which to me appears childish and ridiculous in the extreme. It is that in which it is stated, "That in all Acts of Parliament hitherto passed, either in the Parent State or its Colonies, infants, married women, lunatics, idiots, or insane persons, have been considered entitled to the special protection of the law, whereas in this Bill they are specially excluded and rendered liable, not only to the payment of the tax, but to all the fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by it." Now if any of your Honors will take the trouble to refer to the English Income Tax Act, I believe you will find that the clause in question contained in the Rent Roll Bill is taken almost verbatim from that act—a fact which the memorialists ought to have ascertained before making assertions directly to the contrary. Great stress is also laid upon remarks made by the Leader of the Government in a speech made by him in the House of Assembly last session. There is scarcely a column in which some allusion is not made to that gentleman's remarks. He is represented as saying that the imposition of the Rent Roll Tax would compel proprietors to sell their lands to the Government under the Land Purchase Bill, and he is denounced for daring to give breath to such a sentiment. Now, your Honors, without pausing to ascertain whether the language imputed be correct or not, it appears to me, on a reference to the records of former years, somewhat strange that such utter condemnation of the spirit of those statements should emanate from some of the memorialists. I will refer your Honors to the Journals of the House of Assembly for the year 1837. I there find a despatch from Lord Glenelg, at that time His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which despatch, after stating that His Majesty's Government declined advising His Majesty to take measures for escheating the Townships, his Lordship points out what he considered to be the proper mode of meeting the difficulty,

and bringing about a settlement of the Island. He states that in other North American Colonies similar difficulties had arisen, which their various Legislatures had endeavoured to remedy by taxing the lands, and he recommended the adoption of a similar course here. Now, your Honors, this is in my opinion a direct recognition and recommendation of the principle of taxing lands, which may be held in large quantities by individuals, in order to force a settlement. But on turning to page 33, of the same Journal, I find that the House of Assembly, acting on Lord Glenelg's advice, took up the question of land assessment, and passed certain resolutions on which the Bill afterwards introduced was based. I will particularly call your Honors' attention to the third resolution which is as follows:—

"Resolved, That His Majesty having been advised to disallow the establishment of a Court of Escheat, for re-vesting in the Crown such lands as might be found liable to forfeiture for the non-performance of the conditions imposed on the Grantees, and having suggested the adoption of a measure whereby all lands in this Island would be made to contribute towards the general Revenue of the Colony, and this Committee coinciding in opinion with His Majesty's Government that such a measure would be the means of inducing the proprietors of large tracts of wilderness lands speedily to settle or dispose of the same, and thereby lessen the burthens which have hitherto been borne by the resident Colonists only, they recommend to the House to order a Bill to be brought in, for imposing an assessment on lands within the Island."

The meaning of that resolution was, that as Escheat could not be had, (the Hon. Colonial Secretary is represented as saying he believed it impracticable), the then House of Assembly were of the same opinion as his Majesty's Government, that a tax should be put upon lands to induce proprietors to settle on disposed of the same. In the majority which voted in favour of the resolution, and thereby declared their approval of the principle it embodied, are to be found the names of Mr. Nelson, one of the memorialists, now, strange to say, denouncing in unmeasured terms the enunciation of such sentiments by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, also the names of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Pope. The despatch, it must be remembered, was a deliberately written state document, and the resolution was passed after mature deliberation, and not put forth, as the words complained of were, in the heat of debate. It appears to me that the Hon. Colonial Secretary is in the same predicament with Lord Glenelg, Mr. Nelson and the others, and in their company I shall leave him. But as his Honor, Mr. Craswell, justly remarked, an unfair spirit pervades the whole of the memorials, and it is easy to perceive in them a spirit of determined hostility to the Government, cloaked under the guise of remonstrance against its measures. The very remarks alluded to were made, not in a debate on the Rent Roll Bill, but when the speaker was pointing out the evils and utter hopelessness of agitating a much more extreme and violent measure—namely, Escheat. All this, however, is carefully and most ungenerously kept back, and I will ask in what manner is any measure the Government may bring in, invariably met by these parties? The Government is reviled; improper motives are imputed; epithets of reproach, with a repetition of which I will not soil my mouth, cast upon them. I know this well; but I abstain from retaliation, although I have been myself attacked. The measures were introduced by the Government in hopes to satisfy and quiet the public mind. The manner in which they have been met is known to your Honors, and the public will place the responsibility of the failure of those Bills on the proper parties. The Tenants' Compensation Bill has been denounced in an unjustifiable manner, instead of its merits or demerits being fairly and honestly argued. It is taken from a Bill introduced into the Imperial Parliament by Mr. Sherman Crawford in 1847, which did not pass, it is true, but it was met in a spirit very different from that manifested by the memorialists. Mr. Crawford was not charged with improper motives, or a desire to subvert the rights of property, but the Bill was discussed in a gentlemanly and courteous manner. Mr. Labouchere's speech on the occasion, as published in Hansard's debates, shews the spirit in which he opposed the Bill. The details of the bill were objected to, but not the principle on which it was based, namely, Compensation to Tenants. Mr. Labouchere, in speaking to the question, refers to the introducer of the bill, Mr. Crawford, as being a large landed proprietor, a circumstance worthy of notice. I will not detain your Honors with any arguments on the subject of the Rent Roll Bill, as the subject was fully discussed last session, when it passed this House; nor will I comment on the remarks of the memorialists of the constitution of this House, as their object, and the spirit which dictated them, are sufficiently manifest; but I will state that I am not one of those who think a long purse indispensably necessary to make a good legislator, or that the possession of a rent roll supplies the place of brains. I know many men who possess neither the one nor the other, but who, being men of moderate means, and honest, independent spirits, are, in my estimation, much better qualified for the discharge of Legislative duties than many of those who affect to despise them.

His Honor the PRESIDENT.—It is amusing to observe the manner in which the Tory party in this Island blows hot and cold as it suits their purposes. Formerly, with them, the Liberals were mere men of straw, demagogues, the very off-scourings of the community, legislating merely for their own private purposes. Now, however, they find that some of the liberals actually possess some property, and that appears to have given as much offence as if they were in the other state formerly attributed to them. As far as I am personally concerned, I have much pleasure in thanking them for the notoriety they have conferred on me, as having some property. After the observations of the Hon. Attorney General on the Tenants' Compensation Bill for Ireland, it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Honors with any observations of my own. I will, however, merely observe that the necessity for such a Bill is, to a certain extent, superseded by the establishment of the Encumbered Estates Court. I repeat what I previously said, that your Honors, in passing the resolution which I am glad to see is so moderate in its tone, do nothing but your duty to yourselves and the Country, by expressing in becoming terms your opinions on statements so false and unjust.

(To be continued.)

## THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 21, 1856.

The following is a list of the Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor at the prorogation on Monday last. We are precluded, by want of space, from offering any comments in our present No. respecting any of those measures. We shall, however, avail ourselves of the first opportunity to do so.

An Act to continue the Act for the regulation of the Mackerel Fishery.

An Act to continue the Act relating to the laying down, erection and maintenance of Buoys and Beacons in this Island.

An Act to protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious actions.

An Act to amend the Law in this Island, as to Ejectments and Distresses, and as to the occupation of lands.

An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace in this Island, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences.

An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, with respect to summary convictions and orders.

An Act to authorize the Government to prohibit the exportation of Saltpetre and other chemical salts.

An Act relating to the Indians of Prince Edward Island.

An Act transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the powers and estates vested in the principal officers of the Ordnance.