The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MARCH 25, 1868. NO. 23.

THE HERALD

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BY

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JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON S PHASES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 0h. 36m., morn., E.
Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 10m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 11h. 16m., even., W.
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 47m., morn, N. E.
First Quarter, 31st day, 8h. 13m. morn., S. W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	DAY'S LENGTH
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	6 43	5 43	4 34	0 8	10 59
2	Monday	41	45	5 34	1 15	11 2
3	Tuesday	39	46	6 39	2 19	5
4	Wednesday	37	48	6 50	3 18	9
5	Thursday	36	49	7 59	4 9	12
6	Friday	34	50	9 3	4 59	15
7	Saturday	32	51	9 59	5 43	18
8	Sunday	31	52	10 51	rises.	21
9	Monday	30	53	even.	7 11	23
10	Tuesday	28	54	0 19	8 20	26
11	Wednesday	26	55	1 4	9 30	29
12	Thursday	23	57	1 30	10 33	34
13	Friday	19	58	2 33	11 36	39
14	Saturday	17	59	3 21	morn.	42
15	Sunday	15	6 1	4 13	0 30	46
16	Monday	14	2	5 10	1 24	48
17	Tuesday	13	3	6 7	2 17	50
18	Wednesday	11	4	7 5	2 59	53
19	Thursday	9	5	7 59	3 42	56
20	Friday	7	6	8 48	4 17	59
21	Saturday	5	7	9 33	4 50	12 2
22	Sunday	3	8	10 17	5 20	5
23	Monday	1	9	10 55	5 49	8
24	Tuesday	5 59	11	11 31	sets.	11
25	Wednesday	58	12	morn.	7 55	14
26	Thursday	56	13	0 3	9 2	17
27	Friday	54	15	0 42	10 0	21
28	Saturday	52	16	1 25	11 9	24
29	Sunday	50	17	2 8	morn.	27
30	Monday	48	19	2 55	0 9	31
31	Tuesday	45	21	3 48	1 9	35

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 20, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 9d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 3¾
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	21s to 23s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	4s to 4s 6d
Oats per do.,	2s 10d to 3s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	2s 6d to 2s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 3s to 1s 4d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	3s to 5s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

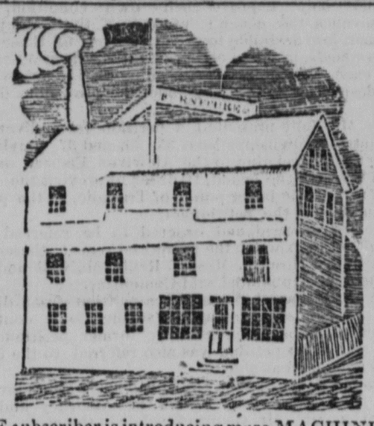
including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold *Medal* Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the *Market*, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. e

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE FACTORY.



THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortmen tof BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

—o—

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1y

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned,

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 18, 1867. i e tf

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Danduff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

STELLA COLAS

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologue, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger,

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of

B. D. REDDIN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ROGERS' MILLS, Western Road, on Township No. 5. These Mills are in good working order, placed on a good and never-failing stream, with 150 acres of as good Land as this Island can afford, well covered with large Hard and Soft Wood. This property is invaluable to a person of small capital. There is an industrious and thriving settlement—Bloomfield—fast improving the lands around this property, and Lumber always in demand. There is a Cottage at the Mill, a small clearance of 6 or 8 acres, with a Dwelling House and Stable. The Mill is new, well-made, and double-geared.

Information may be had on application to Mr Rogers, on the premises; Benj. Rogers and Herbert Bell, Alberton; or to the subscriber in Charlottetown.

I. C. HALL.

January 20, 1867. 2m

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADDRESS—ANSWER TO SPEECH.

(*Continued.*)

Second Paragraph.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I do not think there can be any opposition to that paragraph. The object of it is to show that we are willing to concur in any legislation necessary to enable the tenants on that estate (the Selkirk Estate) to receive their lands at the rate the Act contemplated. It appears that the prices chrged for the land were higher than it was the intention of the Act that they should be. I shall not take upon myself, at present to say whose fault it is, though I may entertain a well grounded opinion of the reason why the prices were fixed at so high a rate. However, it is found, upon looking into the matter, that the prices charged will return a much larger amount than the original cost and management of the estate entailed upon the Government, and this paragraph only says that we will concur in any legislation considered necessary upon the subject.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I shall not make any observations upon that paragraph at present, for I assume, from His Excellency's speech, that a measure upon this subject will be introduced, and, with that understanding, I will wait till it comes before us.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think myself that it is the intention of the Government to lay a bill before the Legislature—such a bill as will give that relief to the tenants which they seek, more particularly as the Crown Officers have given their opinion so much in favor of the petitioners; but, without going into the question, as perhaps a lawyer would be supposed to do, it is quite enough for me to say, at present, that I am prepared to support a bill of that kind.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I am glad to hear that his honor from the city, who has just spoken, is disposed to take such a liberal view of this matter. When the subject was first mentioned, I thought that, perhaps, the difficulty could be met by an expenditure of public money upon that estate; but, upon further consideration, I saw that such a course would not be practicable, and I conceive that there can be no two opinions upon the subject. It is just the same as if an individual found that he had charged a larger amount for an article than he was entitled to receive. You would say that the proper course for him would be to refund it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think the course pursued by the Government is just and proper, and will be much more satisfactory than to lay out the amount of the overcharge in public works, for a good deal of expense would be incurred in collecting the amount, and it is better to meet the difficulty immediately by reducing the price of the land to such an amount as would make the property self-sustaining.

The President then resumed the chair, progress was reported, and the House adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech.

Third Paragraph.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: It is found by the operation of the Land Purchase Act, that a large quantity of wilderness land is now in the possession of the Government, and they have thought it advisable to introduce a more liberal measure for the disposal of those lands. I believe that if they were let upon different terms from those upon which the Government is now authorized to let them, they would be settled upon, and turned to some advantage. As they are now, the timber is plundered off them, and it is impossible for the Commissioner of Public Lands to look after them and prevent that from being done, no matter how many persons he may employ. We consider that it would be better to let them to actual settlers so that they may be brought into a state of cultivation; but as the Act is at present, people do not care to settle upon them while they can get farms partly cleared to purchase. His honor from Queen's County (Mr. Beer) has said that the sons of farmers have no inducement to remain in the Colony; but I believe that if these lands were let upon more liberal terms they would be induced to settle upon, and in course of time to pay the Government for them. I cannot say that the Government has perfected any measure yet, but it is my impression that if they were let, with a right of occupation, so that they might be cultivated upon certain conditions, it would be an advantage to the country generally. With a view of having some measure introduced, and, I suppose, to ascertain the views of members upon the subject, the paragraph in the speech referring to this subject was introduced.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would be glad to support any measure to facilitate the settlement of those lands, if people could be induced to remain upon them. But a good deal of the land is very barren. A larg tract in the vicinity of Murray Harbor, a part of the Cunard Estate, I presume, has been burned over several times, and I do not think it could be sold for any price. If persons could be induced to settle upon it by giving them 20 years free occupation, with liberty to purchase, at a moderate price, I think it would be an advantage. No doubt, it could be made good arable land, by the bestowal of capital, and the application of mussel-mud, or something of that kind, but I am afraid that a poor man could scarcely earn a livlihood upon it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am glad that the Government has thought proper to put that clause in the speech, for if some plan is not sdopted to have the land settled, it will be plundered and become of less value. I think it would be an advantage to have the land settled upon, and therefore, the bill shall have my support. If the Government get nothing but the tax, it would amount to a considerable item.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I would readily support a measure to facilitate the settlement of wilderness lands if I thought any benefit would be derived from it, but it may be that men of capital will take it up and become proprietors of large tracts of country.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am glad to hear such views expressed, for we might have another class of proprietors springing up among us. If the Government would make a free gift of a great portion of those lands to actual settlers, I think it would be the wisest step they could take.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: This proposed relaxation of the terms upon which wilderness lands are let, has, I think, become necessary for several reasons. From information I have received, it appears that the Government now hold about 130,000 acres, and only about 80,000 are considered fit for settlement. I consider the loss of population the greatest calamity that can befal us, and I think there is nothing more galling than to see young men taking themselves off to foreign states just at a period when they would be a benefit to us. The object the Government have in view is to obviate, if possible, that most undesirable fact that so many young people leave our shores and settle elsewhere. Another reason is, that our chances to get a share of that constant stream of emigration which is flowing towards America must depend, in a great measure, upon the facilities afforded for obtaining land; but, under the present arrangement, the price of wilderness land is from five to ten shillings an care. There is a general reluctance on the part of the young men of this country to undertake the clearing of the forests. Whatever is the reason they do not appear to be so willing to commence upon wilderness land as their fathers were. It is a fact, however, that this Colony is not very well situated as regards the encouragement of settlers, which may be seen upon comparing it with other Colonies. South Australia, which has not been settled over forty years, had, in 1864, a revenue, derived from Customs alone, of £203,369, and from the land fund, £263,266. That land fund enabled the Government to expend a large sum for the encouragement of emigration, and for the construction of public works. The law in force demands that two-thirds of the proceeds of the land fund shall be expended in local improvements, public works, &c., and one-third devoted to the introduction of labour. And thus, though the taxes are high, yet the people have the satisfaction of seeing a large amount expended for local improvements. Take another Colony: in New South Wales, in 1864, the amount actually received from the sale of lands was £112,719, or 12 per cent below the receipts of 1863. And to show your honors that these are not exceptional cases, take Northern Australia, or Queen's Land: in 1860, only 23,587 acres were sold, and in 1864, 139,814 acres, for which £210,725 were paid. Now, I would like to draw the attention of your honors to another very superior Colony. If we had such funds for the erection of public works we would be in as respectable a position as any Colony in Her Majesty's Dominions. I mean the Colony of New Zealand. In 1864, the revenue derived from Customs amounted to £592,546; territorial, £714,770. These sums, when received from the sale of public land, place the Colony in a respectable a position, while, instead of that, we are languishing, or merely creeping on, step by step, with our public works and other interests to support from a revenue derived from taxation. I am not going to say much against the proprietors, for the blame must be attributed to the error of the Imperial authorities. But as to those wilderness lands, I think we cannot do better with them than to let them to actual settlers upon some easier terms than the Government is authorized to do at present. At the same time, we should carefully guard against such contingencies as two of your honors have referred to, that is, that another class of proprietors might spring up; but the land would only be let to actual settlers, and, with due precaution, there would be no danger of anything of that kind occurring.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I must say that I concur very much with your honors with respect to the policy of bringing all those lands into the market. I know it has been often suggested that it would be better to authorize the Government to sell the whole of those lands at whatever could be got for them, but I never was a convert to that opinion, for I did not consider that the demand for land was greater than the supply. Many of the young men of the Colony, it is true, do not appear disposed to engage in agriculture, but I do not think it is for want of land. It may be attributed to some inducements which draw them away from the Colony, and probably they get some ideas from their restless neighbors in the United States, who are never contented unless they are turning over a dollar. I conceive however, that it will be a difficult thing to draw the Act in such a way as will prevent its being evaded or abused, for if actual settlement is insisted upon, I do not think the measure will have much effect. At present we pay no taxes for the land, it is costing us nothing, and it must rise in value. I will, therefore, be cautious how I consent to such a bill, and will not commit myself at present as to what course I will pursue when the measure comes before us. It appears that we have 130,000 acres of wilderness land, and 80,000 acres of it are considered good. That leaves 50,000 acres which are not considered good, and that is not a vast quantity. I think it will soon come into the market. We know there never was a time when we were more in need of emigration, and if we offer any proposition for its encouragement, and people of an agricultural class are willing to come out from the old country, the first question they will ask is, "What land have you undisposed of?" We know that in many parts of the country, and in Charlottetown, too, it is very difficult to procure labor. Scarcely any man will work for less than five or six shillings a day, which shows that we want an introduction of a laboring class. It is also matter for consideration whether the letting of those lands by auction will not induce parties to speculate, for there will be ways found to evade the Act, let it be ever so well guarded.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I do not think it is contemplated to dispose of those lands by auction. That would be a very improper course to pursue. But, at present, when a man goes to the Office and enquires the price of any piece of land, he is told that he must first pay 20 per cent. of the purchase money, and we know there are a great many young men who have not the required amount to pay down. But if the Commissioner of Public Lands were empowered to sell on different terms from those he is now required to demand, he might say he would give a grant of a certain quantity upon conditions of actual settlement. That might be done without any fear of a monopoly, or of having a second class of proprietors. His honor, from Charlottetown, (Mr. Palmer), thinks 80,000 acres is but a small quantity of land, but it is equal to four townships, or one-fifteenth of the land cultivated on the Island. For the reasons I have stated, I think it is desirable that the provisions of the "Land Purchase Act" should be so far relaxed as to enable the Commissioner to let land without the deposit of 20 per cent.; but I would let those who occupy the land be liable, after a certain time, to pay a fixed and fair price for it. At the same time I would not allow any individual to take a large tract.

Fourth Paragraph.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: Upon this subject I think we will be pretty much of one opinion, that is, that the present system of education does not give satisfaction to the Island, and that it requires to be changed. And as I understand that this is to be one of the principal Government measures of the Session, I did expect something more definite upon the subject than what is contained in the Speech. Perhaps something further is to be elicited from your honors, now, that the question is introduced, and I would feel my self better informed, if I could hear what the proposed alterations are to be. Of course we are not expected to discuss the question now, but yet it is only fair for the Government to indicate upon what principal it is proposed to bring forward a measure of this kind, and, as it will probably be three or four weeks before the measure is brought forward, the public will be anxious for some information upon the subject.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I do not think, your honors, that it is contemplated to make any radical change in the system of education, such as that the teachers shall not be paid from the treasury; but still it is very well known, and, indeed, is patent to every person who has anything to do with the people of the country, that the Act, as it now stands, is the cause of a great deal of litigation and dissatisfaction. That arises from the number of different acts we have upon the statute book. Almost every year there is some amendment or some new act, and it is found that they have become so complicated that it must take a legal mind to sift out its various provisions, for it is almost impossible for the school trustees to arrive at what the act really means without consulting legal authority. It is, therefore, found, that consolidation of those various acts is absolutely necessary, and some new provisions will also be introduced. One, I think, is, that where the appointment of teachers to certain schools—grammar schools, for instance—is in the hands of the Government, it will be placed in the hands of the people, who, it is considered, will be the best judges of the kind of person that would suit for their teacher. In some instances, the appointment of trustees also rests with the Government and I do not think that is desirable. I cannot say that any radical changes are to be made, but I do not think the Government should any longer defer a consolidation of the acts. I believe there are some petitions to come before the Legislature, and perhaps they may lead to some change.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If the various acts on education are to be consolidated, I hope the legal minds to whom it will be entrusted will try to produce one that is more explicit, for, at present, it is almost impossible to find out what those acts really mean. I have had occasion to look over those acts as a commissioner for small debts, and I find that some clauses are quite antagonistic to each other. The acts are too cumbrous and difficult to be understood.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I am glad to hear that it is contemplated to simplify the acts upon education, for they are entirely too cumbrous. It is also to be regretted that people do not take advantage of the facilities afforded them to get their children educated, for there is a great want of attendance at the schools. If there was some way to compel parents to send their children to school, it would ultimately be a benefit, though I do not know how it would meet their views at present.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I must say your honors, that I was surprised to hear his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) introduce the subject in the way he did, for I think the clause in the speech is as explicit as such clauses usually are. It says:—"A measure for consolidating the present laws on this subject, (Education), and for amending them in certain particulars, will be submitted for your consideration." Now, I think, that clause afforded a very respectable clue as to what the intentions of the Government were. I was also sorry to hear his honor allude to it as a party measure, for on such a subject I think the Government might claim support from both parties. My hon. colleague, (Mr. Beer), says the acts on this subject require to be simplified, and that is just what His Excellency says. I believe they can be simplified and very much improved in that respect. With regard to compulsory education, that is an opinion which is pushing itself forward. In England they are taking hold of that idea. But though it is very desirable that all classes should be educated, yet, there are peculiar difficulties in the way in this country. One is the severity of the climate, and another is the scarcity of labor, for there is often no alternative but to let a piece of work remain undone or keep young lads out of school. I see that even on the ice, at the present time, very small boys find employment at raising mud, and though they are not going to school, yet they are getting the best practical kind of education they can receive. However, it is not that kind of education which would develope their faculties and make them useful subjects. I would be glad to see them spend more of their time in the school-house; but, at the same time, though they do not attend school as regularly as we could wish, yet there is a great deal of cleverness and precociousness about them which enables them to do more than much older boys could do in other countries. There may be settlements in which the opportunities for obtaining an education are neglected, but I hope to see more attention paid to it. The unfortunate side of the question is, that the opportunity once lost cannot be recalled.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I am sorry if I have misunderstood or misinterpretted the speech in the estimation of his honor who has just sat down. I was under the impression that there would be a Government measure brought forward on this subject, which would, of course, have the approbation of the Government; but it does not follow that if it is to be a Government measure, it is to be a party measure. The paragraph in the speech, as I read it, is as follows:—

"When I released you from the Legislative duties of last Session, I expressed the hope that you would, at your next meeting, take into consideration a measure calculated to impart to your system of Education a degree of efficiency and practical benefit more commensurate with you liberal provisions for that service.

"A measure for consolidating the present laws on this subject, and for amending them in certain particulars, will be submitted for your consideration."

Well, that, I take for granted, means an improvement upon the system, and you cannot improve upon the system without making an alteration. A measure for consolidating the laws upon Education we can all understand, and I quite agree with your honors as to the necessity for it, for I can give my testimony as well

(*Continued on fourth page.*)