Summerside Journal.

AND WESTERN PIONEER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

Vol. 2. Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, May 9, 1867. No. 31.

THE

Summerside Journal

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,

BY

JOSEPH BERTRAM

AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.

TERMS:

1 copy for one year, in advance, 6s. 3d.
" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
" " at the end of year 9s.

Persons getting up CLUBS of TEN Subscribers will be entitled to the JOURNAL for one year.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as AGENTS, and they are authorized to receive monies and give receipts, on our account:

Charlottetown—W. E. Dawson, Esq. Henry Harvie, Esq.
Centreville—Major Wright, Esq
Upper Bedeque—Wm. G. Strong, Esq
Tryon—George Muttart, Esq
Crapaud—Charles Collit.
St. Eleanor's—W. T. Hunt & Co
Miscouche—Joseph B. Perry.
Port Hill—David Ramsay, Esq.
Cascumpec—Benjamin Rogers, Esq
Tignish—Benjamin Haywood, Esq
Miminigash—Thomas Costin
Margate—Reuben Tuplin, Esq
New London—Pidgeon & Stewart
Stanley Bridge—George R. Garrett
Malpeque—D. & P. McNutt
Southport—Henry Beer, Esq
Vernon River—Mr. George Vickerson
Georgetown—Andrew LeBrocque, Esq

Mr. THOMAS GORDON, of Newcastle, N.B. is our Agent for that place

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted at moderate rates and in good style.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS may be made on reasonable terms for a whole, a half, or quarter column, or by the year.

JOB PRINTING

of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL Office.

Summerside Markets.

SUMMERSIDE, May 9, 1867.

Oats per bush	2s 4d a 2s 6d
Barley per bush	3s a 3s 6d
Potatoes per bush	1s 9d a 2s
Turnips per bush	1s a 1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	1s a 1s 1d
Lard per lb	9d a 10d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	6d a 8d
Beef per lb	4d a 6d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Pork per lb by carcass	3d a 4½d
Geese each	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Flour per bbl	50s a 60s
Oatmeal per cwt.	[illegible]
Hay per Ton	50s a 60s
Straw per cwt.	1s 6d
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Corner of Queen & Water Sts., Charlottetown
President—HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND,
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—Fom 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 2 p.m to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.
Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m to 1 p m., from 2 p.m to 4 p m,

SUMMERSIDE BANK.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—Hon. JOHN R. GARDINER.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11 o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m., from 2 p. m., to 4 p.m.

GEORGE ALLEY,
BARRISTER AND
Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Telegraph Buildings, Water Street,
Charlottetown,----------P. E. Island.

WILLIAM M. HOWE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. ELEANOR'S.....P. E. ISLAND.

THOMAS KELLY,
Barrister - at - Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.
aug. 9, 1866 1y

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office—PAVILION HOTEL.
(next door to the Hon. Joseph Hensley's.)
CHARLOTTETOWN - - - P. E. Island.
Jan. 17, 1867. 1y

North American Hotel,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
JOHN MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.
Permanent and Transient Boarders will find good accommadation.
Good Stables in connection with the HOTEL, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1867. tf

JOHN HOMER, M. D. F. M. M. S.
MEDICAL OFFICE
OVER GREEN & SCHURMAN'S STORE,
WATER STREET, SUMMERSIDE, P. EI.

DR. McNEILL,
Physician & Surgeon,
RESIDENCE—At J. M. LYDIARD, ESQUIRE, Stanley Bridge.
New London, - - - - P. E. I.
Jan 24, 1867. 1y

Business Cards.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Flour, Produce, Leather,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL, ------- C. E.

The most careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions. Leather, Hides, Coal Oil, and general Merchandize. Freights secured and Insurances effected at lowest current rates.

Merchants in the Lower Provinces will find it to their interest to forward their orders for Flour to us for execution, as an extensive acquaintance with Western Millers, and as Agents for some of the most popular Brands in Canada, we can with safety assure them of every satisfaction.

Remittances against orders when not otherwise provided for, may be made with Stirling Exchange, or Gold Drafts on New York. Drafts on New York being worth usually an ¼ per cent more than on Boston.

Every information as to the state of the market, present and prospective, given when required.

Consignments of Fish, Cod Oil, &c., carefully realized, and returns made with the utmost promptitude, or applied according to the wish of consignors.

Charges only made for actual disbursements and Commissions not over those of responsible Houses in the line. Unquestionable refernces given when required.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.
503 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, C. E.
February 7, 1867.

James Greenough,
FLOUR
Commission Merchant.
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street----- BOSTON.

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Nov 1, 1865

C. L. RICHARDS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
British & Foreign Groceries
4, North Wharf,
ST. JOHN, - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
Dec. 6, 1866. ly

J. F. HILL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Potatoes, Apples, Onions,
Foreign & Domestic Fruits,
Cranberries, Beans, Green & Dried Apples
Stalls 107 and 109.
and Cellar No. 19, Faneuil Hall Market
SOUTH SIDE BOSTON.

Archibald McKay.
MONCTON, N. B,
CONTRACTOR AND AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Ships Timber. Masts, Plank, House Frames,
and LUMBER of all dimensions and descriptions.
☞ Orders for early shipment will receive prompt attention.
Feb 14, 1867. Ex. 3m.

JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD,
Importer of Dry Goods,
Hardware, Crockeryware, Groceries,
stoves, Furniture, &c. &c.
Summerside, ---------- P. E. Island.

DAVID BERTRAM,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
Water Street . . . . . Summerside.
October 12, 1865.

CARD
WILLIAM BEAIRSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, ---------- P. E. Island

H. J. RICHARDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Auctioneer.
Dealer in Flour, Groceries, and Dry Goods.
Water Street . . . . . Summerside.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN--- P. E. ISLAND

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, - - - - - - P. E. Island.

DR. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, ... P. E. ISLAND,
October 12, 1865.

POETRY.

HAUNTED.

BY ELIZA P. MORIARTY.

Oh ever through the long, long day
His image flits before my sight,
In crowded streets or lonely rooms
I seem to see my lost delight.

The image of my lost, lost love
Is ever with me day and night;
Where'er I go, where'er I turn,
I see again my lost delight.

I ever see his dark, dark eyes,
They shine on me like twin stars bright
From out the depths of memory's skies,
While I deplore my lost delight.

Though other eyes oft smile on me,
And chase away the shades of night,
Yet in the soul sad tears arise
For my beloved, my lost delight.

Miscellaneous.

EARLY LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE.

The earliest recollection of my mother recalls a picture so often seen among the Scottish poor—that of the anxious housewife trying to make both ends meet. At the age of ten I was put into the factory as a "piercer," to aid by my earnings in lessening her anxiety. With a part of my first week's earnings I purchased Ruddiman's "Rudiments of Latin," and pursued the study of that language for many years afterward, with unabated labor, at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labors was followed up till 12 o'clock or later, it my mother did not interfere by jumping up and snatching the books out of my hands. I had to be back in the factory by 6 o'clock in the morning, and continue my work, with intervals for breakfast and dinner,, till 8 o'clock at night. I read in this way many of the classical authors, and knew Virgil and Horace better at 16 than I do now. Our schoolmaster — happily still alive — was supported in part by the company; he was attentive and kind, and so moderate in his charges that all wished for education might have obtained it.

My reading while at work was carried on by placing a book on a portion of the spinning-jenny, so that I could catch sentence after sentence as I passed at my work; I thus kept up a pretty constant study undisturbed by the roar of the machinery. To this part of my education I owe my present power of completely abstracting the mind from surrounding noises, so as to read and write with perfect comfort amid the play of children or near the dancing and songs of savages. The toil of cotton spinning, to which I was promoted in my 19th year, was excessively severe on a slim, loose-jointed lad, but it was well paid for; and it enabled me to support myself while attending medical and Greek classes in Glasgow in winter, as also the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, by working with my hands in summer.

I never received a farthing of aid from any one, and should have accomplished my project of going to China, as a medical missionary, in the course of time, had not some friends advised my joining the London Missionary Society on account of its perfectly unsectarian character. It sends neither Episcopacy, nor Presbyterianism, nor Independency, but the Gospel of Christ to the heathen. This exactly agreed with my ideas in regard to what a missionary society ought to do; but it was not without a pang that I offered myself, for it was not quite agreeable to one accustomed to work his own way to become in a way dependent on other; and I would not have been much put about though my offer had been rejected.

Looking back now on that life of toil, I cannot but feel thankful that it formed such a material part of my early education; and, were it possible, I should like to begin life over again in that same lowly style, and to pass through the same hardy training.

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment, as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy—and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

PROGRESS.

A hundred years ago, when some of the North American Colonies of Great Britain were asking not to be taxed without representation, and gradually began to hint separation, a roar of contempt and anger arose in Parliament, and even Edmund Burke, our chief friend, said that he did not deny the authority to tax, but held that it was inexpedient to exercise it. Then came the war first to subside the rebellion, and afterward to prevent the separation—a war which shook Great Britain to the heart, which was the source of innumerable disasters, and which planted the seeds of an almost inextinguishable jealousy between America and England. But now, when the Canadian Colonies propose to change their condition, John Bright speaks for the common-sense of his country in saying: "For his part he wished the population of the province to do what they felt to be the best for their own interest; he would allow them to remain connected with this country if they liked, to become an independent society if they desired it, and to start upon that career of glory and greatness which their advantages and virtues might insure them; or if they liked better to annex themselves to the United States he should not complain of that."

Had this been the sentiment of Great Britain a century ago we should have been most faithful mutual friends and allies instead of distrustful and wary rivals. But the new England which John Bright and his friends represent should and will produce in this respect a new America.—*Harpers Weekly.*

DOMESTIC LIFE IN JAPAN.

"Nothing produced a more agreeable impression upon me," says Dr. H. Maron in his work upon Japan and China, "than the amicable relations prevailing in the family circle. In the smallest hut, as in the more opulent houses, a sincere interest and affection is manifested by the inmates toward each other, which, while it was entirely free from mawkish sensibility, is accompanied with a politeness and equality of manner that in more civilized countries is the result only of the highest cultivation.

"The social position of woman is primitive and natural. She is not a slave as among most Asiatic nations; neither is she the spoiled, pampered goddess whom we worship with such exaggerated devotion; she is the friend and adviser of her husband, from whom she invariably receives attention and respect, the sharer in his pursuits, and, while she is always protected from rudeness by the sacredness of custom, should she ever be attacked with insult from without, she is sure of being promptly and chivalrously defended. But her domain is limited to the superintendence of the household and the education of her children. The sterner calls of business and authority are answered by the man alone. The Japanese treats his wife as a useful being, equal with himself, who is created for the happiness and embellishment of his existence; and the law as well as custom has decided that the relations between them can never be reversed. There are therefore neither Xantippes nor goddesses in Japan; neither romantic dames who pine for love, nor strong-minded women; the young are careless and merry, the matrons sensible and industrious. The Japanese maiden is perfectly aware of the fate that awaits her as regards marriage, and is indifferent as to the choice between Paul and Peter. The lover and the latter, for in Japan all are alike; and in each are seen the same mats, paper door, portable hearth, food and clothing; in each prevail the same duties and rights. Her heart no doubt speaks its preference, and feels as deeply as that of her European sister, but she does not weakly sink into the despair of nameless grief if her wishes be frustrated. Her education has a solid and unchangeable foundation which permits no deviation from its rules, and prepares her methodically for her real vocation—to be loved. The end and object of all the care bestowed upon her is, the husband. Our young ladies are too proud to educate themselves merely for domestic life, too weak to render themselves competent to live alone, and thus they float through life without sufficient ballast to keep them steady. They learn too little for independence, too much for real loveliness.

"The relations between parents and children, and the rational manner in which the latter are brought up, are not the least admirable features of Japanese domestic life. The rules which govern the system of education are directly opposed to the laws governing the state, which impose the penalty of death for every infraction of blind and stupid obedience. The child, on the contrary, is treated with the most inexhaustible patience; and if persuasion and kind reasoning must give place to punishment, the mildest one that can be thought of is ever that resorted to. I have never witnessed the correction of a child, nor discovered any instrument which could possibly be used for such a purpose, nor can I remember ever to have heard a little voice either sobbing or crying, yet I can assert with truth that in no part of the world have I met with such thorough well-behaved, amiable children as those in Japan."

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, April, 29.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from one George C. Stiles, of Salisbury, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Master Builder, setting forth that he was the inventor, or discoverer, of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, and praying for the passing of an Act authorising him to obtain a Patent from the Government of this Colony, for the exclusive making, using, and vending of his said invention.

Ordered, that said petition be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Bell presented a petition from the Shareholders of the Alberton Masonic Hall Company, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Ordered that the same be referred to Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of said Committee, presented a Bill to incorporate the said Masonic Hall Company, which Bill was recived, read, and referred to special Committee on Private Bills to report thereon.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions which had been laid before his Excellency, in Council, and referred to that House, praying for the establishment of new Post Offices, and other matters relative to the Mail service.

Ordered that said petitions and documents be referred to special Committee appointed to report thereon.

Said Committee are hons. Atty. General, Kelly, Messrs. Howatt and Kickham.

Resolved, That no new matter on which a Bill can be founded, be introduced to this House after Monday, the 6th May next.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House various petitions, praying for aid to paupers, and several miscellaneous papers; all of which were ordered to be laid on the table.

House in Committee on the further consideration of expiring laws, reported several Resolutions from Committee, which were agreed to by the House.

The Resolution to continue the Act 15th Vic., chap. 33, authorising Harbor Masters to superintend the laying down, erection and maintenance of Buoys and Beacons, called forth remarks from hon. Mr. Howlan, hon. Attorney General and Mr. Bell.

Hon. Mr. Howlan observed that when a new Government came into power, many difficulties presented themselves; and, in regard to the subject of the resolution, he said that he had just received information to the effect, that the laying of buoys, &c., at Malpeque had been sold for the large sum of £68, and at Cascumpec the same service was sold for £13, showing a vast difference in the cost of performing services of a like character. He thought the law should be more clearly defined on that point.

Hon. Attorney General said the Act was sufficiently clear and well guarded; and, having explained its provisions, said that if Harbor Masters acted in conformity therewith, no advantages could be taken detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Bell said he thought it would be better to place a sum sufficient in the hands of proper persons who would see the work properly performed. The placing of buoys, especially on Bar Harbors, required great care and skill, and should, therefore, be trusted in the care only of men upon whom the Government could depend for the faithful performance of the work.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the Sheriff's Return to the writ of Election, issued for the Third District of Queen's County.

Hon. Mr. Coles, Colonial Secretary, who has been re-elected a member for said District, appeared at the Bar of the House, was introduced, and took the usual oaths and his seat. House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Committee on the petition of John Compton, and others, relative to the advisability of altering the Act restricting the running at large of Rams, reported that, after a careful consideration of the question, a majority of the said Committee had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to altar or amend the law relative to that subject. He (hon. Mr. Davies), at the same time, expressed his own views, differing from the majority of said Committee, believing, as he did, that the allegations of the petitioners were well founded; he however, as Chairman, moved to concur in the report of the Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented various petitions praying for the opening of new lines of roads; which petitions had been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and referred to the House.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all such petitions.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Mr. G. Sinclair and Mr. Owen, were then appointed said Committee.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House the Report of T. Stewart, Esq., Indian Commissioner, together with his detailed account of expenditure, in connection with his office, for the past year.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented a petition from John Scott, and others, setting forth their invention of a Horse-power Machine for raising Mussel Mud from beds of Rivers, and praying the House for such encouragement, either by patent or premium, as might be deemed expedient.

As the law authorises the Government to grant patents for such inventions as may be considered of sufficient importance and value, it was ordered that said petition be withdrawn.

FIELD INSPECTOR'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE SUBJECT OF MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Hon. Attorney General said it would be well to hear the views of hon. members on the subject alluded to in the address.

Dr. Jenkins—The necessity of physical as well as mental training, could not be overestimated. The usual school hours were much longer, for exclusively mental exercises, than was necessary. It would be well, therefore, to have a portion of that time allotted to military training.

Hon. Mr. Coles thought that military training might be imparted, in connection with the District Schools, without much additional expense, as the services of Drill Serjeants, when not engaged in drilling Militia Companies, might be secured on reasonable terms. The result of such training would be beneficial in after life.

Mr. McNeill said he would go a little further, and making military training a qualification on the part of Teachers, especially as their salaries was about to be increased. He spoke of the aptness of boys to learn military matters, and instanced the visit of a Drill Instructor to a School in his District where the boys were put through military exercises, which were performed with great credit. That officer informed him that he could teach boys more in one day than men would learn in a week.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, from his own experience and knowledge of the military and educational institutions of Scotland, said the principles shadowed forth by the address of Col. Smith were similar to those adopted in said institutions, where military training, was not confined to boys alone. Young ladies were also instructed in those gymnastic exercises peculiar to proper training. He then commented on the beneficial effects on health resulting from those physical exercises, and strongly recommended their adoption in the educational seminaries of the Colony.

Hr. Howatt said that the School hours were sufficiently short for learning the ordinary branches of education, and could not see how the time could be occupied by military training. In Charlottetown they might favor such instructions if they thought proper, but, in his opinion, it was not required in the country.

Hon. Mr. Laird—We are now said to be living in an enlightened age, and it appeared to him like a retrograde movement to infuse a military or warlike spirit into the youth of the Colony, which only became a nation of warriors. It were better to train them in those branches of trade and industry that would be of more profit in after life. He instanced Prussia as a country every child in which received a military training, and as a consequence, they became a nation of warriors, and referred to their recent victories as such, but considered it questionable if the warlike spirit inculcated would tend to their general prosperity. He believed it better to inculcate peaceful habits in boys than a love for military life and fame, which could be productive of no good.

Mr. Brecken—If the time had arrived when men would turn their swords into ploughshares, &c., he would agree with the hon. member (Mr. Laird,) but it appeared that, in the present day, military defences engaged the attention of statesmen of every country. He was of opinion that physical training was overlooked. It was essential to the health of the hard student to enjoy, at times, the recreative exercises peculiar to military evolutions, and would, therefore, support the adoption to a limited extent of military training at schools.

Hon. Mr. Davies would, to some extent, support the views of the Hon. Mr. Laird, on the subject of military training at schools. If teachers were competent to impart such instructions, he would not oppose the setting apart a small portion of school hours for that purpose. He would not favor the employment of military officers, for the services of whom that house would be called upon to make provision.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said it were better that people should direct their attention to agriculture, science, art and commercial pursuits rather than to war and the sword; but as long as the present dispensation lasted, war, with all its concomitants would have to be endured. It was, therefore, better always to be found in a state of preparation. Youth was the proper time to acquire a knowledge of military evolutions as well as other branches of learning. It was now the policy of all civilized countries to combine gymnastic and military exercises with other branches of learning. The expansion and strengthening of physical development was essential to health of body and mind, and by the adoption of that system of training, mental progress would be by no means retarded. He said, in reply to the hon. Mr. Laird, that though Prussia was a nation of soldiers, her people were also lovers of literature. Some of the ablest scholars in sacred and profane history were citizens of that kingdom. They also were skilled in the mechanical arts and in agriculture, and their military training did no harm to civilization as evinced by their recent celebrated military triumphs. He also alluded to Canada as taught in colleges and schools, and said that, among those who shed their blood in defence of their country during the Fenian invasions of last summer, were students from the University of Toronto.

The address of Col. Smith, Field Inspector of Militia under consideration, was then ordered to be laid on the table.

A Message from the hon. the Legislative Council, announced that the Council had passed the Revenue Bill without any amendment; after which, a Message from His Excellency commanding the attendance of the House at the Bar of the Council Chamber, and having returned, his honor the Speaker reported to the House that His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the Revenue Bill, and also to the Act relating to limits and rules of Jails on this Island.

House in Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, it was ordered that the several papers now on the table, which had been before His Excellency, in Council, and referred to the House, be now read.

The prayer of the petition from divers inhabitants of Lot 11 and 12 was supported by Mr. Ramsay, who explained that the opening of the road prayed for, leading from D. Milligan's to the shore of J. Carr, would be of great benefit, not only to the petitioners, but to the public generally.

The said several petitions and documents were then ordered to be referred to Committee; after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 30.

Hon. Col. Secretary laid on the table the Sheriff's Return to the Writ of Election, issued for the return of two members for the Second District of King's County, in room of Hon. E. Whelan, Queen's Printer, and W. E. Clarke, Esq., Collector of Excise, whose acceptance of office vacated their seats.

Edward Rielly and Anthony McCormack, Esquires, elected members of said District, appeared at the Bar, and having been introduced took the usual oaths and their seats.

Mr. Bell, from Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions agreed to; upon which the question of concurrence was severally put and agreed to.

The Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company of Alberton, was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. P. Sinclair in the chair.

The Bill was then read by the Chairman, in Committee, clause by clause, and reported agreed to without any amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Owen presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Cardigan, against the opening of a new road through certain lands North of Cardigan River.

Referred to Committee on new Roads.

Dr. Jenkins presented petitions from certain Fire Engine Companies in Charlottetown, praying exemption from Militia duty.

In presenting those petitions, the hon. member (Dr. Jenkins), in explaining the prayer of the petition, remarked that in other countries Fire Companies were exempt, not only from Militia duty but also from the payment of taxes, and from serving as Jurors. It was, therefore, but fair to place petitioners on a similar footing with their fellow Colonists of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and other places. It must be plain to all that it would be impossible for the members of Fire Engine Companies to attend Drill, as by law specified, and alluded to in the petitions, and at the same time attend properly to their Engine Rooms, and be ready at a moment's notice in case of an alarm of