The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867. NO. 37

THE HERALD

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ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2d day, 11h. 0m, morning, S.
First Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 25m., morning, N. W.
Full Moon, 17th day, 0h. 42m., morning, S.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 15m., morning, E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	4 17	7 37	9 26	3 57	15 20
2	Sunday	17	38	10 52	sets	21
3	Monday	16	39	11 43	8 36	23
4	Tuesday	16	40	morn.	9 35	24
5	Wednesday	16	41	0 36	10 26	26
6	Thursday	15	42	1 28	11 12	27
7	Friday	14	42	2 22	11 49	28
8	Saturday	14	43	3 15	morn.	29
9	Sunday	14	44	4 7	0 24	30
10	Monday	14	45	5 5	0 56	31
11	Tuesday	14	46	6 2	1 26	32
12	Wednesday	13	46	6 59	1 57	33
13	Thursday	13	47	7 51	2 27	33
14	Friday	13	47	8 43	3 2	34
15	Saturday	13	47	9 31	3 36	34
16	Sunday	13	48	10 16	rises	34
17	Monday	13	49	10 59	7 51	35
18	Tuesday	13	49	11 40	8 36	36
19	Wednesday	13	49	even.	9 17	36
20	Thursday	13	50	1 0	9 54	36
21	Friday	13	50	1 39	10 28	15 37
22	Saturday	14	49	2 21	11 0	37
23	Sunday	14	49	3 2	11 30	36
24	Monday	15	49	3 47	12 0	35
25	Tuesday	15	49	4 36	morn	34
26	Wednesday	4 16	49	5 59	0 32	33
27	Thursday	17	49	6 27	1 8	34
28	Friday	17	49	7 31	1 46	22
29	Saturday	17	49	8 33	2 31	33
30	Sunday	18	49	9 35	2 23	32

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 21, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	6d to 7½d
Do by the quarter,	6d to 8d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	6d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 1s
Butter, (fresh)	11d to 1s
Do by the tub,	4d to 9d
Cheese, per lb.,	9d to 1s
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 6s
Lard, per lb.,	3½d to 4d
Flour, per lb.,	20s to 21s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	7d to 8d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 9d to 3s
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	none
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,	80s to 100s
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

BILLS FORWARDED.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. GORDON, a bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned, to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, with a bill to authorize the establishment of an additional Small Debt Court at Somerset and at Montague Bridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Also, a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue.

The said bills were severally read a first time, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, the first named was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL thought this bill was an improvement upon the former Small Debt Act, inasmuch as it named the places at which the Commissioners were to hold their Court, and he considered it necessary that the Courts should be confined to the places for which they were appointed. Bay Fortune Court had not been held in the place for which it had been appointed during the last seven or eight years, but was sometimes held in Grand River and sometimes in Dundas. He questioned the legality of the business transacted at the Court when it was removed from one part of the country to another without any authority. He wished to know whether it was competent for the Commissioners thus to remove the Court, so that all parties interested might know what they had to expect.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON asked if the Court had been removed to a different Township from that in which it had been formerly held.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL replied that Bay Fortune, the place for which the Court was appointed, was in Lot 43, and it was held part of the time in Lot 56, and he believed part of the time in Lot 54 or 55.

Hon. Mr. BEER remarked that by the present Act the precise locality where the Court was to be held was to be decided by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said what he wished to know was, whether it was a legally constituted Court when it was removed without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he could not see how it could be a legally constituted Court when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. LORD wished to know if it would be an advantage to Bay Fortune to have another Court established there. It was considered by many that the further people were from a law Court the better, as distance from a Court had a tendency to prevent litigation.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that what his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) wished to know was whether a Court was legally constituted when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council. It was not whether another Court would be an advantage.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said the President exactly understood his question: but in reply to his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) he would say that the people of Bay Fortune, as far as he knew, did not desire another Court. It was Bay Fortune Court, though it was held at Grand River.

Hon. Mr. GORDON said he was sorry that this bill, which was intended as an amendment to the Small Debt Act, did not go further, as that Act required many amendments. By the 68th section the defendant arrested by virtue of a Capias could put in security before the Justice of the Peace nearest to the place of arrest, that he would appear at the Court for the district. What district? It should mention the Court nearest to the district where the Capias is issued. He was also of opinion that the Clerk should have power to issue a Capias for £30 as well as a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace. The 24th section also required amendment. It required that notice should be given to a surety ten days before the issue of an execution, but there was no form of notice in the Act, neither was there any fee fixed for the Clerk. The Act now allowed mileage to a bailiff upon every summons. He thought that when a joint suit was instituted against two or more persons, all in the same direction, and a summons issued for each, mileage should only be allowed upon the one furthest off, and the fee for service on each of the others. In case of a bailiff becoming liable on account of some error, he was of opinion that no action should be maintained against him unless it should be commenced within six months after he became liable. When the Court is opened he thought the Clerk's functions, with respect to persons acknowledging judgment, should cease, for a considerable amount of confusion was caused by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk while the Court was sitting.

Hon. the PRETIDENT remarked that formerly a bailiff, when he had a number of summonses for parties residing at or near the same place, only received milage for one, but the rate of mileage was higher at that time. There was a good deal of difficulty connected with it, and to obviate that, the mileage was reduced and the present arrangement made. As to parties confessing judgment to the Clerk, he thought they should not be compelled to go into a trial. Parties who had business at the Court might arrive after the Court was opened, and it would be unfair to deprive them of the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. GORDON thought they should have the privilege at any time before the opening of the Court, but not after.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON was of a different opinion. He thought they should have the privilege at any time before the case was called, and he had known Commissioners wait a whole day without having a single case come before them.

Hon. Mr. BEER said that he had seen the business of the Court very much delayed, and a good deal of confusion caused, by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk, and he thought they should either do so before the Court was opened or wait till the case was called.

Hon. Mr. LORD said that after the case was called the parties had to pay the judgment fee, but if they confessed judgment to the Clerk that fee was saved. He supposed some of the gentlemen who had spoken felt a personal interest in the matter. He did not think it was the intention or desire of the majority of the Legislature to introduce any very extensive amendments this session; but if his honor who had found so much fault with the Act would introduce an amendment next session he would probably have his support. This bill, he supposed, was introduced for a certain purpose. When a change took place in the Government it was necessary to make changes in various departments. It was intended by this bill to establish some additional Courts, and he thought there should have been provisions made to establish one at the head of Murry Harbor and one or two other places, but he hoped no amendment would be introduced at this late hour of the session.

Hon Mr DINGWELL said that though it might be a little inconvenience to the Court, it was an advantage to the people. Perhaps some parties might not rightly understand their position till they came to the Court, and they should have the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk. He would like to see further amendments made to the Small Debt Act, but they had very little time to devote to it at present. Before another session they might ascertain the views of the people, and they might then have time to consider it more fully. He did not think it was necessary to establish so many Small Debt Courts. If there were fewer Courts, their sittings less frequent, and their jurisdiction extended, they would answer the general purposes of the country much better. He did not approve of having law too cheap, nor did he think it was an advantage to have a court near his door.

The House was then resumed, the Chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill to appropriate certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Respecting a grant of £600 for the purpose of procuring steam communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor, Pictou and Charlottetown, Hon. Mr. Dingwell remarked that he was sorry that the Government had not thought proper to include Grand River. It was a good harbor, perhaps as good as that of Georgetown, for a steam boat of the size contemplated. From Georgetown to Souris was a long distance, and he did not see why Grand River should be overlooked. He did not know whether £600 would be sufficient for the attainment of the object contemplated. However, as it was a step in the right direction, he would not oppose it, though he would rather the resolution had said "a sum sufficient."

Hon. Mr. WALKER quite agreed with his honor who had spoken. Grand River was an important place, and it was entirely overlooked. The amount was too small to induce any person to run a steam boat to these places. £600 more would be something like what was required. It was not what they would expect, but he supposed the state of the finances would not admit of a larger grant being given.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said if the Government were sincere in desiring to get steam communication to those places, as he supposed they were, they should have said "a sum sufficient," and then, perhaps, they would not have to pay more than £600. That part of the Island had been long neglected in that respect, and it should not be neglected any longer for the sake of a few hundred pounds. The people of King's County had to pay their share of the expense of steam communication to Charlottetown and Summerside, and they received no equivalent in the shape of extra grants for roads, bridges, or wharves. Whether Grand River was unintentionally omitted, or whether it was considered that it would occupy too much of the steamer's time to call there, he did not know, but he would be glad to have an alteration made if it were competent for the Council to do so. He observed that tenders had been advertised for, but he did not know if that would make much difference.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD observed that the people of Grand River had not asked for the boat to call there.

Hon. Mr. WALKER said he was aware that the Government had received a communication from a person at Dundas, calling their attention to it, and he thought that was sufficient to bring it to their notice.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he supposed it was the first time the two representatives of that part of the country had an opportunity of knowing whether Grand River was included or not. He thought it would be well to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, as it might have been unintentionally omitted.

Hon Mr DINGWELL said he was satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the Government, for he had confidence that they would do justice to that part of the country. Some members of the Council were members of the Government, and they should see that no part of the country was neglected.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor says "if the Government is sincere." Thus he evidently doubts our sincerity.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: No! I said I did not doubt their sincerity.

Hon Mr LORD: Well, his honor has qualified his statement now. For my part, I believe the Government is thoroughly sincere, as far as the amount is concerned. If the resolution said a sum sufficient, perhaps the tenders would be for double the amount which has been named. I think it is intended that the boat should call at Grand River, and, if I mistake not, it is named in the advertisement for tenders.

Hon Mr McDonald: No! it is not named in the advertisement.

Hon Mr GORDON: I am sorry that it was not "a sum sufficient" instead of the definite sum of £600; but, at the same time, I think it is probable that a boat can be obtained for that sum, or even less. It would be very little additional expense for the boat to call at Grand River. I believe it is quite possible for a boat to run from Georgetown to some part of Nova Scotia during ten months of the year.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I believe a boat can come to Grand River several weeks later in the season than to Georgetown.

Hon Mr McDONALD: I quite agree with my colleague (Mr Gordon) respecting the time a steam boat can run from Georgetown to Nova Scotia. With regard to the grant of £600 under consideration to be placed at the disposal of the Government to procure Steam Communication to that part of the Island, some of your honors think it would have been better to have said 'a sum sufficient,' but in that case it is within the bounds of possibility that tenders might be put in at an extravagant rate, and the Government might be subjected to censure if they refused to accept a tender which they considered extravagant. I think the sum granted is sufficient. It is equal to £25 a trip for the remainder of the season. I also consider it a fair appropriation when compared with the amount given to the present mail steamers, £1700. It is more than one third of that amount, and they will not be required to run so far nor so often—only once a week, the others twice. It would, no doubt, be well to have the boat to call at Grand River, though it would be some additional expense. It is a better harbor than Souris till the break-water is completed. I think the appropriation is a fair one, and there is a good prospect of getting a boat to run for that amount.

Item agreed to.

MACADAMIZING ROADS.

A special grant of £250 for the main post roads in the Royalty and Commons of Charlottetown, and £100 each for roads near Georgetown and Summerside, to be expended under the direction of the members for those Towns.

Hon Mr WALKER: I think it is not improbable that some difficulty may arise from that mode of appropriating money. Last year there were some grants appropriated in the same way, and there should be some returns or vouchers to show how the money was expended. It is a very loose and unsatisfactory way of doing business; but at the same time, I believe the amount appropriated for the roads near Charlottetown was well expended.

Hon Mr GORDON: I do not know whether the remarks of his honor are intended to apply to the members for Georgetown, but I can assure him that the money was well expended, and vouchers can be produced for every shilling of it if they are required.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I think the plan adopted last year must have given satisfaction or it would not have been continued. It may be a good method, but it is making Road Commissioners of the representatives of those towns. It is the duty of the Commissioners to expend the money appropriated for that branch of the public service, and I cannot see how the representatives of the people can claim to have it expended under their direction, nor is it to be supposed that every member elected understands making roads. The money may have been well appropriated last year, and it is thought proper to appropriate it in the same way this year, but I do not think this method will be pursued very long.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: As far as Georgetown is concerned, I may say that the amount appropriated was taken charge of by the two members for the town—half by each—and the part which came into the hands of the non-resident member was placed at the disposal of the magistrates. They had several meetings, and the money was expended under their direction. I can endorse the statement of my hon. colleague, respecting the vouchers, for I believe both he and I were present when they were produced and audited by the magistrates.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: With reference to the expenditure in and about Charlottetown, I can only say that, although I was one of the representatives of the city, yet I never heard a single word about the matter, and therefore I cannot give any account of the manner in which the money was expended.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: It is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: If the money has been better expended than formerly, I think it is well to appropriate it this year in the same way, for improvements are greatly required in our system of road making.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is a Road Commissioner appointed for Charlottetown and Royalty, and only three or four days ago a member for the City directed him to make a drain in the centre of a road. If the Commissioner is not competent to make roads, let him be displaced, and let the whole amount appropriated be placed at the disposal of the members. Any man of independent principle would not act as a Road Commissioner, if he were subject to the direction and control of the members for the town or district. If I were a Commissioner, I would resign the appointment, rather than be dictated to and controlled by a member who, perhaps, did not know as much about road making as myself.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken. I believe one member of the House of Assembly is going on the railroad principle. He had a drain cut in the centre of the road, and travellers were to keep on the right hand side; but I think the Commissioner has had his own way so far, for when the member from the City went out to see the road the next morning after he had the drain cut, he found it filled up, and I believe he has withdrawn his authority. Matters are now going on favorably. If I were a representative of either of those towns, I would not like to interfere with those small matters. If we will have men appointed who are not trustworthy, and I presume it amounts to that, then it would be better to leave it in the hands of the magistrates. Perhaps the members of those towns have a great deal of private business to attend to, and it cannot be expected that they would spend their time in superintending the roads without remuneration. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) and a member of the House of Assembly for that town, have spent a great deal of time in that way, and I believe the way the roads have been made has given great satisfaction, but it has given those gentlemen a great deal of trouble and they have not received anything for their time. The Government should appoint proper men as Commissioners, in whom the public would have confidence, and then there would be no necessity for others, who are not connected with the business, losing their time. Besides, it is seldom we find two persons agree about road making. We discuss the subject here, and scarcely two of us agree as to the best method to be pursued. It may be just so with the members and the Commissioners and we cannot expect them to work harmoniously together.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended, and if they choose to take the trouble, I do not see that we need complain or make any objection.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: His honor, the speaker before the last, said it would be better to leave it to the magistrates. I remember that eight or ten years ago the street opposite to my residence was cut down by order of Mr. Swabey, a magistrate, at an expense of £60, and last year it cost the Corporation £60 to fill it up again. I do not see any great benefit in that. The men who are appointed Commissioners should be competent to perform the duty—they should be men of ability and integrity—and they should not be controlled by members of either branch of the Legislature. I am sure the present Commissioner, Mr. Williams, has done good service to the country. He has built bridges which have stood the test of years, and he should not be under the supervision or control of any member of the House of Assembly. If it is thought that he has not sufficient ability or integrity, let him be superseded.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not think it is a very great improvement upon the system of expending the road money, as regards the Town and Royalty—that of placing the Commissioner under the superintendence of the members representing the city. I very much agree with his honor who has just spoken in that respect, for if it is necessary to appoint a commissioner or overseer of roads, none should be appointed but one in whom confidence should be reposed, and one sufficiently well acquainted with the business to perform the duty properly. I think it is a false idea to appoint and pay an officer, and then say to him, "We do not think you are fit for it, and we must appoint a couple more to watch you." Persons will differ in opinion; and there may be a great difference between the members for the city, for instance, the result of which may be a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment. These two members differ in their political views, and they may differ just as much in road-making. And if one should give the commissioner directions to do so and so to-day, and the other give him different directions to-morrow, how is he to act? He would just be left to his own judgment. I believe the present commissioner is as good a one as can be found. Only give him plenty of money and material and he will make good roads. I do not see that there is much to be gained by debating the matter, for it is a money bill and a money vote, and we have no power to alter it. The whole appropriation comes up in one bill, and we must pass it as it comes before us or reject the whole bill. True, we may have a conference, but that is of little use. And even though it were in our power I do not know that I should offer any amendment, for, till we arrive at that better system to which we are all looking forward, I do not know that it is worth while 'tinkering' with the plan at present in use. I suppose the gentlemen representing the city, in the House of Assembly, will not take any over officious interference in the matter, but will leave it pretty much to the present efficient commissioner.

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

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon Attorney General, with a Bill to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public service of this Island. Also, a Bill to enable George C. Stiles to obtain letters patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, May 11.

Hons. McAulay, Duncan, Henderson, and Messrs Brecken, Prowse, McLennan and Green also severally addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill; contending that the further purchase of Proprietory lands should be effected under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill as formerly; that the obtaining of a foreign Loan would involve the country deeply in debt, and though it might afford temporary relief to trade, the ultimate results would prove disastrous to the best interests of the Colony; that a loan, if procured, should be specially reserved for, and appropriated to the purchase of lands only, and not used to relieve monetary difficulties arising from commercial panics; that it was impolitic and unsound in principle to borrow from a foreign market, when the necessary funds could be procured at home; that though large quantities of land were purchased by the late Government, the money was procured from the country without cashing Warrants at Discount. The same principle, if judiciously applied, would eventually succeed in effecting the purchase of any remaining estates that might from time to time be offered to the Government. That the cause of the present depression of trade and scarcity of the circulating medium was not attributable to the purchase of the Cunard Estate, but to the fact that a larger quantity of goods were imported last year than was warranted by the circumstances of the Colony, and also to the fact that ships were sent to market, which were still lying in the English docks unsold. Hence the want of exchange to meet the bills of the merchants.

Hon Leader of the Government defended the principle of the loan bill before the Committee, and said that he had hoped both sides of the House would have concurred in the necessary means whereby not only to effect the further purchase of lands, but also to relieve the embarrassed state of the Colony commercially. The principle of the bill though formerly opposed and petitioned against by the Conservative party generally, was now almost universally admitted to be not only sound, but also loudly called for. In proof of which he referred to the petition of many of the merchants and others of Charlottetown, now on the table of the House, relative to the embarrassed state of the country. It was evident that the payment of the instalment due on the Cunard Estate was the cause of the banks refusing discount. The payment of which would absorb the greatest portion of the Gold and Silver in their vaults. Under the provisions of the loan bill the Cunard Estate would have been purchased and paid for, without experiencing any such serious depression in the ordinary trade of the country, as resulted from the said purchase, in the absence of such a measure. The loan would doubtless prove a boon, and he hoped that no such misrepresentations as were made against a similar measure on a former occasion would again be resorted to, for the purpose of defeating it. He hoped on the contrary that both sides of the House would have supported the question irrespective of party bias, as the effect of such general support from allparties, would tend to secure its success.

Hons. Davies, Howlan, Laird, and Messrs. Jenkins, Reilly, Bell, and McNeill, supported the Bill on the grounds that it was desirable to provide means for the final purchase of proprietory claims, where the tenants could be relieved without the infliction of any material injury to trade and other branches of industry. That the obtaining of a loan would not only effect that desirable object, but also give an impetus to the commercial transactions of the Colony. That the borrowing of money in England in accordance with the terms of the bill, would prevent the sudden withdrawal of the gold and silver of the country, and thereby enable the banks to keep up their circulation for the accomodation of the ordinary requirements of trade and commerce. That in proportion to the amount of exchange required to be drawn from the country, would be regulated by the facilities given by the banks. That the mode adopted for the purchase of the Cunard Estate, has had a depressing effect on the whole trade of the country, and that if a similar or even a smaller purchase than that were again attempted, without some such provisions as the bill contemplated, it would cripple all the banks in the Island, and entirely withdraw the circulating medium of the Colony from its ordinary and legitimate avenues. The banks having to provide exchange for heavy remittances required for the payment of the Cunard Estate, were crippled in their operations, and consequently curtailed, if not altogether refused discount on the very best security in the place. That had it not been for these heavy drains for the payments of lands, the quantity of goods imported last year would not have remained unsold, nor would the scarcity of money so much complained of be so general. When ships and other productions of the country were sold abroad, exchange of gold was obtained, and thereby the banks were relieved. Similar results would not follow the sale of lands. Loans of a similar nature had been obtained by other British Provinces, from the Mother Country; and as money was more plentiful, and consequently would be obtained cheaper there, than in small communities, it was a sound and wise policy to obtain a loan, for the reqirements of the Colony from abroad.

Continued on the fourth page.