

# The Examiner.

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EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

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## Colonial Legislature.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 20.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

#### EDUCATION BILL.

GAELIC TEACHER.

Mr. LAIRD said, before the House proceed further, he would like to submit a petition praying that provision be made for a teacher to teach the Gaelic language.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN suggested the propriety of amending the Act in so far as to enable teachers to draw their salaries quarterly, instead of half-yearly, as heretofore. It was a matter, he thought, of as much importance to school-masters, as it was to officials receiving £300 a year. It would be no additional expense to the Government, and might do away with expedient often resorted to of getting warrants "shaved," which entailed considerable loss on the "shave."

Hon. COL. TREASURER thought if such an amendment were made, it would give schoolmasters an opportunity of leaving their places before the term they agreed to serve expired; and it would not be sound policy to place too much power in their hands.

Mr. CLARK agreed with the hon. member who had just spoken. He thought school-masters got more than would support them in the country, and could well afford to wait for six months for their salary.

Hon. the SPEAKER said if a teacher received his salary for six months, he could live upon it for the six months following.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said the objection used to such an arrangement, by the Hon. Col. Treasurer, was a good one, and if the system of quarterly payments was introduced, he was certain many teachers, who might become discontented would leave, upon the receipt of their quarter's salary, thereby causing great inconvenience to the people.

The petition presented by Mr. Laird was then read, when the following discussion upon it ensued.

Hon. Mr. LORD thought it would be no harm to have a teacher in the Gaelic language to be paid by the Government, provided it was called for.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said that it would be as reasonable also to add others to teach Irish. But if such a thing were really called for the Board of Education had full power to license such a teacher without making it necessary for this House to enact a law to that effect. He said there were very few Scotchmen but could speak English, and no doubt, preferred that language to Gaelic. It was different, however, with the Acadian French, many of whom could not speak a word of English, and that was the reason a clause authorizing teachers to instruct in the French language, was in the act.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY said he did object to the teaching of the Gaelic language, if it did not interfere with English education.

Mr. MUNROE.—The hon. member (Col. Secretary) labors under a mistake, when he says there were very few Scotchmen but can speak English. There are a great many who can not speak a word of English, and in view of this fact, I think the Government ought to pay for their instruction in the Gaelic tongue.

Mr. MACINTOSH was not in favor of the proposed measure, and thought that instead of taking advantage of an English education, it might lead many young persons to an unprofitable study, which could be of no great benefit to them when compared with a good education in the English language. There was no fear but what they would learn the Gaelic language at home, as well as at school, and better.

Mr. MUNROE.—There is no fear but they would learn it at home, but they might forget it after a time, if they were not practised in it.

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—No teacher is prevented from teaching in Gaelic by the act, if it be desirable.

Mr. LAIRD.—If it be not objectionable to have such a teacher, let the law allow it. That is all they require. A clause to that effect can do no harm.

Hon. the SPEAKER would oppose any motion to that effect, because, although he was partial to the Gaelic as a language, he thought it was not necessary to have it taught now-a-days. It was fast becoming obsolete, and was, in fact a dead language; and in the course of a few years we would hear the sound of it no more. On the contrary, the French language, was one that was every day brought into requisition, especially if a man were going to travel; for there is hardly a country in the world in which it is not spoken. The Gaelic on the contrary, however, he was sorry to say, was not so universal, and therefore less likely to be of any service to the coming generations.

The clause, as it stood originally, was then agreed to, and the blank for the continuance of the Act was filled up with the words "six" (years).

The House resumed. The chairman reported the Bill agreed to with certain amendments, which report was received.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—Before the question be put on the amendments which have been rejected in committee; I move the Bill be referred back to a committee of the whole House. Which motion being seconded, was put and negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Hons. T. H. Haviland, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wightman, Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Yeo and Laird—8.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Mr. Lord, Whelan, Mooney, Messrs. McDonald, Munro, Perry, Clark, Muirhead and McIntosh—11.

#### GEORGETOWN SCHOOL.

Mr. McDONALD then submitted the amendment to embody into the Bill a clause for an addition to the salary of the present master of the Georgetown Grammar School, and moved it be referred back to a Committee of the Whole.

The House divided on the amendment.

Yeas—Messrs. McDonald, Munro, T. H. Haviland, Laird, Yeo, Hons. Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Palmer, Longworth, Montgomery and Wightman—10.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Lord, Mr. Mooney, Messrs. Clark, Muirhead, Perry and Macintosh—9.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Perry in the chair.

On the resolution being read—

Hon. the SPEAKER.—It may seem strange that I oppose this amendment, being from King's County; but as I am a country member, and fully aware of the privations to which country schoolmasters are subjected in comparison to teachers in town, and knowing the difficulties under which both country teachers and their pupils labor, I would not feel justified in advocating a claim of this kind, without bringing in a similar one in behalf of every schoolmaster in the Island, which I am not prepared to do. (The Hon. the Speaker then adverted to the cheapness of living in Georgetown, which having been frequently adverted to before, the reporter omits.)

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—I would support such a law as the hon. member (the Speaker) hinted about—that is, to increase the salaries of all the teachers. I have always advocated that more should be paid teachers for their services than they now receive. The reason I will vote for the amendment now under consideration, is, because it will procure the people of Georgetown, the services of a more competent teacher.

Mr. YEO opposed the motion with much warmth, saying it was not right to single out Georgetown as the only place in the Island where the teacher of a school should be placed on an equality in regard to salary, with the master of the Academy

in Charlottetown. (The hon. member also urged that as provisions, rent, &c., were so much cheaper in Georgetown than Charlottetown, it should be an additional reason for not increasing the salary of the teacher at that place.)

Hon. Mr. MOONEY thought it was not in justice to give so great an increase of salary to the teacher in Georgetown, when he had an easy berth when compared to some country teachers. He would support an amendment to the amount of £5.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I regret I was not in the House when this matter was first brought up, and I might have voted differently from what I have just done. For my part, I should always feel a pleasure in rewarding schoolmasters for their labor, handsomely; but I was not prepared for this movement, and had not sufficient time to make up my mind on the matter. I move the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. CLARK.—The idea of the hon. member (Mr. Montgomery) is a good one—to increase the salary of all teachers throughout the Island. I would go for such a measure, if the present state of the revenue warranted it. But I would not advocate the present measure on the same grounds he does. But if I were in favor of the present motion, I would also be in favor of a similar additional grant for Princetown, since, by the new Election Act, Lot 18 has been joined to the Town and Royalty. If, as the Hon. the Speaker says, we increase the salary for the Georgetown schoolmasters, we must, in justice, increase the salaries of the other teachers throughout the Island, also. I will therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. T. H. HAVILAND.—If the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) was in his place in the early part of the afternoon, he would have an opportunity of hearing the merits of the case more fully, for we had a long discussion upon it. The hon. member (Mr. Clark) opposes the grant, because, as he expresses it, other villages, and especially those of Princetown and St. Eleanor's, could with equal justice claim a similar right. I would like to ask that hon. member, if he wishes to compare those towns with Georgetown. I suppose the next thing he will be doing, is to compare Georgetown with that beautiful district he represents. But he should remember that Georgetown has a population of 800. He cannot see why the masters of Georgetown should get larger salaries than those of the places he has named. Of course not. I am surprised to see hon. members from King's County oppose such a grant, merely on the ground that schoolmasters of other parts of the Island could with equal justice claim a little increase of salary. But I would remind them that other districts have not asked for a like increase, and must, therefore, be content with what they receive.

[Some personal recrimination took place between Hon. Mr. Whelan and Mr. T. H. Haviland, which the reporter did not note down.]

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—The hon. member (Mr. Haviland) says, he is surprised to see members for King's County oppose this grant. I am a member for King's County, and have the interests of my constituents at heart as well as the hon. and learned member for Georgetown; but am I to go against the dictates of my own judgments, and give my support to a measure I do not approve of, merely because I am a member for King's County? While I say this, in self-defence, I do not wish it to be understood that I will oppose the present grant; but when it is thrust upon us at so late an hour—without giving sufficient time to weigh the justice of the claim—it is but natural I should oppose it until I know the merits of the case. But there is no immediate necessity for further action upon it. Let us adjourn for the present, and when the matter can be reconsidered, I do not know but I shall be found among the list of its supporters.

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—I think it comes with excessively bad grace from the hon. and learned member for Georgetown, to speak so lightly of the people of Prince County. I would tell that hon. member, that there are districts in Prince County as flourishing, to say the very least, as the one he represents. The hon. member affects to sneer at the people represented by my hon. friend, Mr. Clark; but I would tell that hon. and learned member, that he is slightly "astray in his reckoning." The population of Lot 18 is 1,800; compare that with Georgetown, with a population of only 800, and see to what cause can be ascribed the sneers of that hon. member. It is all very well for the hon. member (Mr. McDonald) to come at this late hour to gain his object, with the aid of the minority; but he has hardly acted a prudent part in forcing upon us the adoption of a measure we can see no justice in. However, I would be willing to go so far as to vote for an additional £5, to be added to the teacher's salary. Still I think it would be better to report progress for the present.

Hon. the SPEAKER.—I think we should not report progress; but conclude the present action upon the Bill. I would ask the hon. member (Mr. McDonald) if the Georgetownians subscribe in any way for the support of their teachers, to make up the deficiency of the salaries they receive from Government?

Mr. McDONALD.—Yes; there have been subscribed £20 to one of the teachers last year, and I believe this one received the same amount.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—I think the Hon. member merely wants to show his constituents that he can make this House vote what he pleases. I would suggest that it would be better for the hon. member to withdraw his motion, and his claim shall be fully considered, without he wishes to defeat the bill under consideration.

Mr. McDONALD.—I have no idea of the kind. All I ask for is to place the teachers of Georgetown, on an equal footing with those of Charlottetown. We find that teachers in Charlottetown get £85 per annum, while the teachers of Georgetown get only £60. We ask for an increase of £20, to make the salary £80, which is after all not quite so much as the teachers get in Charlottetown, nor is the increase asked for so unjust, when it is considered that in Georgetown they have to teach Latin. As to the cheapness of living in Georgetown when compared with Charlottetown, as adverted to by hon. members, the difference, if there be any, is not so great as they imagine.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Still I think the measure is unnecessary, and forced upon us at an unbecoming stage of the proceedings.

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—One word, Mr. Chairman, before closing. If the House of Assembly will vote supplies, after this fashion, they will relieve the Government of the responsibility they ought to be under to the people.

The House then divided on Mr. McDonald's amendment:

Yeas—Messrs. McDonald, T. H. Haviland, Munro, Laird, Hons. Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Palmer, Longworth, Montgomery, Wightman and McIntosh—10.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Lord, Whelan, Mooney, Messrs. Clark, Muirhead, Speaker and Yeo—9.

The House resumed. The Chairman reported the bill agreed to with an amendment. The Bill was then read a second time and ordered it to be engrossed.

Then the House adjourned.

T. KIRWAN, Rep.

SATURDAY, March 21.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The order of the House limiting the time for the reception of petitions having been suspended, several were presented, viz:—

By Hon. Col. Treasurer, from Daniel McAldoff, Cascumpec, praying additional remuneration for rebuilding a bridge; Also from inhabitants of Kildare, praying aid for a road; both referred to the members for the district; A petition of inhabitants of Tignish, praying for the establishment of a light-house committee; Also, from Thomas Robson, Sackville, New Brunswick, relating to a Fog Bell; laid on the table.

By Hon. Col. Secretary, from Henry Bessmer, Civil Engineer, London, praying for the passing of an Act to secure to him the benefit of his recent discovery of improvements in the manufacture of malleable or bar iron and steel; laid on the table.

#### PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.

The petition of the office-bearers of the Prince County Central Agricultural Society was taken up.

Several hon. members expressed their opinions in reference to the claims and prayer of the petitions, generally strong, by disapproving of the course pursued by the former Society, and being opposed to granting anything to the present Society, till the office-bearers of it made satisfactory arrangements with the Royal Agricultural Society, in relation to its claim against them. A few statements respecting the proceedings and management of the former Society, in addition to those noticed when the petition was presented, were also made; but as the hon. member (Mr. Yeo) who presented the petition, was absent, the further consideration of the petition was postponed.

The petition of the Princetown Mechanic's Institute relating to a Lock-up, was taken up and referred to a special committee consisting of Hons. Montgomery, Col. Treasurer and Col. Secretary.

The petition of James Macneil, Cavendish, praying remuneration for his care and support of John Ashworth, was then taken up.

Mr. LAIRD knew the circumstances of the individual alluded to in the petition, and that he had no relations to contribute towards his support. He thought a larger amount would be required than that granted to paupers, which would not afford sufficient relief; and moved that the petition be referred to Supply.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY thought if the individual in question had been an inhabitant of a respectable neighbourhood, the inhabitants of it should do a little towards his support, and that a small sum appropriated by the Pauper Committee, would be sufficient. The country generally where such persons resided ought to feel an interest in them; and there were many such persons about the city, who were entirely supported by the beneficence of its inhabitants.

Several other hon. members concurring in these views, the petition was referred to the members for the district.

The application of the Wesleyan Dorcas Society, was then taken up, and referred to Supply.

The petition of John Macleod, New London, was next taken up.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY since he presented the petition to the House, had seen one of the Commissioners of Small Debts, who adjudicated in the case of the petitioner, and he had informed him of some of the circumstances connected therewith, which he detailed. The other circumstances alluded to in the petition were connected with the snow storm and the practice of the Supreme Court in such cases as that of the petitioner. He thought if the petition were favorably entertained, a door would be opened for many similar applications being made to the House.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY expressed himself to the same effect as he did when the petition was presented, detailing a few additional circumstances in relation to the case of the petitioner, and thinking the best way to dispose of the petition, was to refer it to a special committee.

Hon. Mr. PALMER did not know anything respecting the particular case before the House. The practice of the Court was, that crown and civil cases requiring juries, took the precedence, and when these were disposed of, or not ready to be brought forward, then appeal cases were heard. In these circumstances many having appeal cases did not attend the Court at an early stage of its proceedings, and thus sometimes their cases were dismissed, if brought forward in their absence. Such appeared to be the case of the petitioner, and it was not a singular one. The practice of the Court might, however, be changed, so that a particular time might be allotted to hearing appeal cases. As the present case had not been heard by the Court, an address of the House might be presented to His Excellency desiring that he would recommend the Court to hear the case.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY was quite opposed to addressing His Excellency for such a purpose. It would establish a dangerous precedent were the House to interfere with the Judges of the Court.

Mr. LAIRD thought they were very much in the dark in the case under consideration, as there were so many conflicting statements respecting the case of the petitioner, which was a hard one, and something should be done in respect to it. Though a Bill were brought in to alter the practice of the Court, yet that would not afford relief in the present case. It might be a bad precedent; but he thought they ought perhaps to grant the petitioner a small sum.

Several other remarks were made on the subject; and some other hon. members expressed themselves on the question under discussion, all admitting that the case of the petitioner was a hard one.

Two motions having been made, one that the prayer of the petition be rejected, the other in amendment that the petition be referred to supply, the House divided on the motion of amendment as follows.

Yeas—Hons. T. H. Haviland, Longworth and Montgomery, Messrs. Douse, Laird, T. Heath Haviland, and Clark—7.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Lord and Palmer, Messrs. Macdonald, Munro, Perry, Macintosh, Muirhead and Hon. Mr. Mooney—10.

Hon. Mr. Longworth then submitted a resolution to the effect that an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, recommending His Excellency to bring the said case before the notice of the Supreme Court with the view of the Court granting a hearing of the case on its merits.

The resolution was negatived; and so the prayer of the petition was rejected.

Adjourned till the afternoon.

R. LAIRD, Rep.

#### AFTERNOON SITTING.

PETITIONS, &c., PRESENTED.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House a copy of the correspondence between the Road Correspondent and Mr. Peter Macgregor, Commissioner of Highways for the fifth District of Prince County, in reference to the Bridge over the South West River, Township No. 16. Laid on the table.

Mr. Muirhead presented a petition of Simon Knowlan, setting forth that in consequence of a mistake made by the Receiver of Land Tax, in the year 1854, in giving him a receipt for payment of Assessment on Lot 16 instead of Lot 19, his farm of 50 acres had been sold without his knowledge, whereby he has been obliged to pay £16 10s. expenses in order to redeem the said land; and praying that the amount of expenses so paid may be refunded to him. It appeared, however, in the discussion that followed, which was participated in by nearly all the hon. members, that it was not the fault of the Receiver, but of the messenger Mr. Knowlan employed; and on a motion being made to refer it to Supply, the House divided, when it appeared that only 5 voted for the motion, and 8 against it. It was consequently lost.

#### PRIVATE PETITIONS.

The House then went into the consideration of private petitions.

The petition of inhabitants of Summerside, St. Eleanor's and others, in reference to telegraphic communication, was taken up and again read, when it was resolved to be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition, as the proper place to send it was to the Company, and it was not considered right to interfere in their affairs.

The petition of Edward Lane and others, Trustees of Dunstaffnage School, was taken up—praying to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in defending a lawsuit brought against them for alleged trespass, arising out of a disputed claim respecting the extent of ground comprised in the site of the said school—when Hon. Mr. Mooney took occasion to say it was needless to enter into a detail of the merits of the case which were, last session pretty fully discussed, and moved it be referred to Supply.

Hon. Col. Treasurer moved as an amendment, that the petition be rejected.

[The petition was opposed by Hons. Messrs. Montgomery, Haviland and Lord, Messrs. Haviland, Clark and McIntosh, and supported by Hon. Col. Secretary. From the discussion it appeared that the site of the school in question was given by Mr. Stewart, but when Sir Donald Campbell visited the place, the school was named, in compliment to him, Dunstaffnage, which did not please Mr. Stewart, who thereupon commenced a series of annoyances, and dug a cellar before the door of the schoolhouse, which the trustees filled in, &c.; for which act they were sued and damages recovered against them. It was the opinion of some of the hon. members who opposed the petition, that if Mr. Stewart did not act as he should have done, it did not justify the trustees in committing any overt act.]

The petition was finally rejected on a vote of 10 to 5.

The petition of inhabitants of Mount Stewart and vicinity, was again read, praying for a grant towards the running of a steamboat between that place and Charlottetown, as the proprietor of the steamboat which ran between the above places last season threatened to discontinue running on account of the speculation not paying him. A short discussion ensued, in the course of which it was suggested, as the best method for the proprietor of the steamboat to adopt, and as an argument against granting the prayer of the petition, that a higher charge be made for transporting persons, stock and produce, between the places above named. The House divided on the motion to refer the petition to Supply, when it was manifest that an equal division existed—9 voting in the affirmative, and 9 in the negative. The motion was, however, negatived on the casting vote of the Speaker.

The petition of Hon. T. H. Haviland and others, Officers-bearers of the Charlottetown Horticultural Society, praying a grant in aid of its funds, was again read, whereupon a sharp and animated discussion ensued, in the course of which much witty repartee was indulged in by Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Mooney and Mr. Douse, when Hon. Mr. Mooney moved an amendment, that the prayer of the petition be rejected, which was lost on a division of 7 to 10; and the petition was referred to the Committee on Supply.

The petition of Daniel Scott, farmer, North River, Lot 32, was again read, praying the House to interpose to avert the penalty of £236, being for 118 days, at 40s. per day, which elapsed from the time the contractor agreed to have the work of repairing the wharf at Minchin's Point completed. The petition goes on to state that last year Mr. Daniel Scott, contracted for the repairing of said wharf, undertaking to furnish eight new blocks, with other repairs to the same, for the sum £498. The time of taking the contract being the winter season, the petitioner was unable to ascertain the amount of labor required to clear away the old rubbish, ballast, &c., which far exceeded his expectations. On placing the timber near the wharf for use, says the petition, the fastenings were cut by some malicious person unknown, and the timber went adrift, which put the petitioner to considerable extra trouble and expense. Again, after collecting and securing the chief part with iron chains, booms, &c., a heavy gale from the north-west swept it all away, about one-third of which was never recovered, and which the contractor had to replace by again entering the forest in the summer season. The petitioner also states, that during the time the work was in progress, on the 31 of July, 1856, he had instructions from the Superintendent of Public Works to lay down stringers to connect the blocks for the accommodation of the public, and from September, vessels commenced loading thereat, which greatly retarded the work. The petitioner further states that there had been extra work performed to the amount of £264, which was allowed by arbitration. It appears, by a document appended to the petition, signed by the Road Correspondent, that Mr. Scott is indebted to the Government to the amount of £72 4 9.

A short discussion ensued on the petition, in the course of which it appeared, from statements made by Hons. Col. Secretary and Mr. Wightman, that the petitioner had not paid proper attention to the work he had contracted for, and the misfortunes he complained of were brought on through his own want of attention; that his delays caused much inconvenience to the travelling public; that the services of Mr. Doirant had, after a time, to be procured, and that in an arbitration held on the work, the petitioner had been allowed for work done by Doirant as well as himself; and that the work was not after all, finished in accordance with the terms of the contract, notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrators allowed him £264 for extra work done, and the Government forgave him the penalty of £72 4 9 for not having completed the work in time. The prayer of the petition was therefore rejected.

The petition of inhabitants of Wood Islands and vicinity, praying that the nearest Small Debt Court might be removed to a more convenient locality, or an additional Court established, was again read, and after a short discussion, was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Montgomery, rejected, on the ground that the remedy was elsewhere.

The petition of James J. Rice, Printer, praying to be compensated for the insertion in the *Morning Advertiser*, of certain advertisements ordered by the House to be published in all the newspapers printed in Charlottetown, payment for which was disallowed by the contingent committee last session, was again read, and, after some discussion, referred to Supply, on the casting vote of the Speaker.

The petition of James Howatt, of Crapaud, setting forth that having imported a mill-shaft from New Brunswick, and paying duty on the same, the said shaft proved defective, upon which he was obliged to send it back and import a better one, for which he was also compelled to pay duty, and praying that the said duty be returned to him, was again read. Referred to Supply.

The petition of inhabitants of Cascumpec, Kildare and Tignish, praying for the repeal of the anchorage duty, as far as relates to fishing vessels entering that port, (Cascumpec), was again read, and on motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, was rejected, it being deemed inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The petition of inhabitants of the Northern and Western portions of this Island, praying for the establishment at Cascumpec of a Court House, office of Probate of Wills, and other Law offices, was again read, and referred to the committee appointed to report on the petition of Thomas McNutt and others, of the Princetown Mechanic's Institute.

The petition of William Chappell, of Bay Verte, for a grant in aid of the Bay Verte sailing packet, was again read and referred to Supply, the Hon. Col. Secretary remarking that the petition ought to come through the proper channel. The Government, of course, could not be held responsible for any undue expenditure of the public money, if the House continued to receive such applications without their authority, and thus taking the responsibility from off their shoulders.

Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition of the City Council of Charlottetown, setting forth that during the past year, they have expended on levelling, raising, grading and paving the streets of the City a sum of £700; and in grading and stoning the roads within the Common, a sum of £276, and praying a grant in aid of the improvements contemplated on the roads within the said Common; and further praying a grant towards the repair of both the public wharfs of the City. Laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider further of a Supply. Hon. Col. Treasurer in the Chair. After some time spent therein, the House resumed, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to several resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House, whenever it should be pleased to receive the same. It was ordered that the report of the committee be received on Monday, and that it have leave to sit again.

Then the House adjourned.