The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS,

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.'---Euripides

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The Examiner

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WALTER C. GRANT,

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 1h. 31m., morn. E.S.E.
New Moon, 13th day, 4h. 34m., morn., E.N.E.
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 42m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 27th day 5h 20m, even. E.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rises h	m	SUN sets h	m	Sun slow clock m	s	Moon rises h	m	High Water h	m	Length h	m
1	Mon	6	43	5	43	12	3[illegible]	9	56	1	14	0	59
2	Tues		41		45	12	1	1	8	2	2	1	2
3	Wed		39		46	12	[illegible]	morn		2	49		5
4	Thur		37		48	11	[illegible]	0	16	3	33		9
5	Frid		35		49	11	38	1	29	4	33		1[illegible]
6	Sat		34		50	11	21	2	18	5	32		1[illegible]
7	Sun	6	32		51	11	9			6	32		1[illegible]
8	Mon		3[illegible]		52	10	51	3	10	7	35		2
9	Tues		3[illegible]		53	10	39	4	45	8	31		2[illegible]
10	Wed		28		54	10	23	5	15	9	22		2
11	Thur		26		55	10	7	5	18	10	8		29
12	Frid		23		57	9	51	6	50	10	51		3
13	Sat		19		58	9	35	sets	14	11	27		3[illegible]
14	Sun	6	17		59	9	18	7	03	morn			4[illegible]
15	Mon		15	6	1	9	1	8		0	3		40
16	Tues		14		2	8	44	9	2	0	38		4[illegible]
17	Wed		12		3	8	25	10	25	1	15		5[illegible]
18	Thur		11		4	8	9	11	30	1	54		53
19	Frid		9		5	7	51	morn		2	33		5[illegible]
20	Sat		7		6	7	33	0	33	3	17		59
21	Sun	6	5		7	7	15	1	31	4	6	12	
22	Mon		3		8	6	56	2	26	5	5		[illegible]
23	Tues		1		9	6	38	3	12	6	10		[illegible]
24	Wed	5	59		11	6	20	4	7	7	20		11
25	Thur		58		12	6	1	4	49	8	28		14
26	Frid		55		13	5	42	5	26	9	30		17
27	Sat		54		15	5	21	rises		0	26		21
28	Sun	5	52		16	5	5	7	41	11	17		2[illegible]
29	Mon		50		17	4	47	8	4	even			27
30	Tues		48		19	4	23	9	58	0	48		3[illegible]
31	Wed		45		21	4	10	11	4	1	35		3[illegible]

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office:-- Great George Street Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1868

JOHN F. BAINE, M. D,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

May be consulted at the Office of

John T. Jenkins, Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Mrs. BOVYER's, Great George Street,

Nov. 16, 1868. tf

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island

May 27, 1867. 1y

BELL'S

TAILORING ESTABLISAMENT

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown - - - P. E. Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning thanks for the patronage with which he has been favored during the past year, and would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he is still prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality.

CUTTING

Parties desirous of having Garments or Paterns cut, can be accomodated at the shortest notice.

JOHN BELL.

January 8, 1869.

JAMES F. WHITE

COOPER,

Tremain's Red Building, Queen's Wharf

FISH, Pork, and Beef Barrels, constantly on hand.

300 PORK BARRELS will be sold if applied for immediately, Cheap for CASH or approved notes of hand.

Ch'town, P. E. I. } August 3, 1868. } 1y

To the Travelling Public,

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened out, in this city a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

to which they have given the name of the

UNION HOUSE,

This Hotel is pleasantly and conveniently situated on the corner of

Queen and King Streets, Ch'town, P. E. I.

(The stand is well known as having been in the occupation of Mr J. G. Eckstadt)

It is the intention of the Proprietors of the UNION HOUSE to furnish First Class accommodation to travellers, and do all in their power to render a stay in Charlottetown pleasant and agreeable

A First Class Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, and a Barber Shop, are kept in connection with the House.

The Union House is pleasantly situated near wharves, and steamboat landings, and will be found convenient for travellers in all respects.

All matters pertaining to the wants and convenience of Guests will be promptly attended to by the Proprietors.

O'NEILL BROTHERS.

Ch'town Sept 28, 1868 tf

A Fortune for Sale!

IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated well known property, the

Half Way House, Vernon River, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Land consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these Provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods in the Store can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars, address,

GEORGE ADAMS,

Half-way House, Vernon River. } May 18, 1868 } tf

TO LET!

THE **HOUSE and SHOP** in KENT STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HUDSON, with large STABLE, COACH HOUSE and WAREHOUSE attached. Apply to

W. E DAWSON,
WILLIAM DODD,
Assignees of
JOHN HUDSON.

Ch'town Sept 7, 1868.

Flour, Leather &c. &c.

Just Received by the Subscriber,

100 Barrels FLOUR,
200 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
26 Casks MOLASSES, (in Puncheon Tierces and Barrels.
6 Casks SUGAR,
160 Boxes RAISINS,
15 Chests TEA, (Warranted,)
30 Barrels APPLES,
50 Kegs NAILS,
10 Dozen Underhill's AXES,
10 Barrels Kerosene OIL,
10 Tons IRON and STEEL,
120 Bags SALT,
50 Quintals CODFISH,
6 Barrels CURRANTS.

For sale low by

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 7 1868.

Dissolution Notice.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between STANFORD WELLS & JAMES PHILLIPS, of Charlottetown, Marble Workers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be conducted under the name of

JAMES PHILLIPS.

The Subscriber has constantly on hand a supply of

Italian and American Marble

FOR

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TOMBS,
TABLETS,
TABLE TOPS,
&c., &c.

A superior style of Workmanship to any on the Island. Terms moderate.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown Marble Works, } Nov. 7, 1868. }

MAILS.

Winter Arrangement!

THE Mails for the neighboring Provinces and the United States will, until further notice, be closed at this Office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate Friday and Monday, at 7 o'clock, p. m., as follows viz:—

Friday December 25,	Friday, March 5,
Monday, do 28,	Monday, do 8,
Friday, January 8,	Friday, do 19,
Monday, do 11,	Monday, do 22,
Friday, do 22,	Friday April 2,
Monday, do 25,	Monday, do 5,
Friday, February 5,	Friday, do 16,
Monday, do 8,	Monday, do 19,
Friday, do 19,	Friday, do 30,
Monday, do 22,	Monday, May 3.

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, via Bedeque, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday at 9, a. m.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

J A McDONALD,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Ch'town, } December 16, 1868. }

FARM FOR SALE AT ROSENEATH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE his VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, in the flourishing settlement of ROSENEATH, on the MAIN POST ROAD, being six miles from GEORGETOWN, and Two miles from a good shipping place. The FARM consists of

One hundred and thirty acres of very rich and fertile land

fit for any kind of crop; 90 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remaining forty acres are covered with hard and soft wood. There are a good new Dwelling House, Barn and outhouses on the premises, and well watered. The above property is well situated for mills, Churches, Schoolhouse; is partly covered with mussel mud, and within 1½ miles of the shore, where abundance can be obtained.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAKE.

Roseneath, Lot 52, Dec. 14, 1868 tf

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,
F

CARVELL BROS.

[illegible]ay 18, 1868.

TOBACCO!

JUST received per *Commerce* and *St Lawrence*, via Halifax, a large and varied assortment of fancy Tobacco, viz:—

12 boxes Best Gold Bar,
12 Caddies Best Navy,
12 do Temptation Roll,
12 do Beauties, Extra fine,

Wholesale and Retail for Cash or approved Credit.

O'NEILL BROS.

Union House, Queen Street, } Nov 23, 1868. }

Common Sense

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

only £3 17s. 6d.

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE

Sept. 7. *Queen Street*

WILLIAM KOUGHAN,

Ship Broker & General Agent,

Queen's Wharf,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Feb 8, 1869.

"LONDON HOUSE."

Established 1820.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers, that they have REMOVED from DODD & ROGERS' building, to their

New Brick Store.

AT THE

OLD CORNER, QUEEN SQUARE

where they have just opened one of the largest Stocks of

British, Foreign, & West India Goods

ever imported into the Colony

G. & S. DAVIES

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1868

WOOL. WOOL.

CASH PAID for WOOL, on delivery at the Store of H J CALLBECK

Charlottetown July 13th, 1868. tf

Cheapest School Books

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

Sept. 7, 1868. *Queen Street.*

GOLD & SILVER,

Watches, Clocks, Chain

BROACHES, EAR-RINGS, PENCILS, BUCKLES, STUDS,

and a large assortment of

BLACK EAR-RINGS, BROACHES AND CHAINS.

ALSO—A varied assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES to suit any sight, for sale by the subscriber, opposite the City Hall.

ROBERT SNEESTON, Watch Maker

N Side Queen Square, } Ch'town, June 15, 1868 } 1y

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR

COATED PILLS!

CURE SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM FEVER and AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, COUGHS COLDS, PAIN IN THE BONES ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, PILES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., and are

Warranted to Purify the Blood.

For Sale at the Principal Office, No. 372 Pearl Street, New York, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

W. R WATSON,
Charlottetown,
Agent for the Island

July 27, 1868. 1y

NEW PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new **PAINT SHOP** above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left either in the

House, Sign, or Carriage Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality neatness, and on reasonable terms

FRANCIS McGRORY, Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, } Kent Street, May 4, 1868 }

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

20 hhds SUGAR,
50 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

KEROSENE

20 Bbls KEROSENE,

For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

BUTTER CRACKERS

10 Bbls BUTTER CRACKERS
10 Bbls SHIP BREAD
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS

Oct 19 1868.

MR. W. H. POPE

Begs to inform the Public that he has resumed

THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

OFFICE—A few doors below the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, March 8 1869 —1m

A. HERMANS

Bell-Hanger,

GUN AND TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(next to Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constanty on hand

A neat Assortment of

Tinware, Kitchen Utensials, &c., &c., &c

ALL ORDERS in theabove BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Canada.

A SONG—BY W. H. HOOK.

Canada, bright Canada! the pure, the fresh, the free!
Thy name, adopted country, is ever dear to me!

Land of summer sun that tips the mountain peaks with gold!
Land of winter frost, that marks its earthbound ties with cold—
The summer fresh red songsters, or the sleigh bells tinkling round
Is music to my soul, and makes my heart with joy rebound

Canada, bright Canada! the pure, the fresh, the free!
Thy name, adopted country, is ever dear to me!

Land of freedom, health and peace, thy azure skies I love
Which over arch thy valleys, and the hills which rise above.
Thy broad majestic rivers, whose source the mighty deep
On whose expansive bosom the wealth of nations sleep,

Canada, bright Canada! the pure, the fresh, the free!
Thy name, adopted country, is ever dear to me!

Here honest labor meets its due, and man is man sincere,
Life's battle here is side by side, with helping hands to cheer.
Freedom and love the motto, on the flag we [illegible] above,
Upheld by honest striving and unfurled by manly love.

Canada, bright Canada! the pure, the fresh, the free!
Thy name, adopted country, is ever dear to me!

We love the ties uniting us with England far away,
For her freedom and her prowess, her prosperity we pray.
With LOYALTY, we grasp love's silken chords unseen,
And pray God bless our country, and VICTORIA our Queen.

Canada, bright Canada! the pure, the fresh, the free!
Thy name, adopted country, is ever dear to me!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EARTH CLOSET AND THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: As you were foremost in calling the attention of the American public to the Earth Closet System—the use of sifted dry earth for the deodorization and disinfection of human fœces — and thus become the pioneers of a reform that promises not only unspeakable relief from the gravest annoyance of our lives, but the prevention of the greatest waste of the fertility of the earth it is just that to you should be communicated an outgrowth of this system that offers, if possible, a still greater benefit to suffering humanity

One of the experimental commodes sent out by the Earth Closet Company was placed at the disposal of Dr. Addinell Hewson of the Pennsylvania Hospital (in Philadelphia) Its introduction into the surgical ward, where it has been for two weeks in constant use by about twenty patients, and has been subject to the severest tests possible, has been so satisfactory that it is proposed to substitute earth closets for water closets wherever these exist in that institution.

At the time of its introduction there was lying in the ward a patient suffering from a very severe compound fracture of the lower leg. The wound was in an unhealthy condition, and its exudations, amounting to a pint in 24 hours, were so offensive as to cause a sickening and even dangerous stench, that the excellent ventilation of the ward and the use of the usual disinfectants were hardly able even to mitigate It occurred to Dr Hewson to test the power of dry earth to absorb this odor, as it had that of excrement. The effect was magical. Not only was the offensiveness entirely overcome, but the effect on the character of the wound iteself was such as no previous treatment had been able to compass. The suppuration was, within a few days, so reduced that the daily dressing of a half pint of earth was not even saturated; the edges of the flesh wound lost their inflamed character; the intense pain of the sore was entirely relieved, and a healthy granulation has ensued.

Such an indication of a newly-found healing agent was not disregarded.

On Monday last, being in Philadelphia, I was invited to attend the morning dressing the earth-treated wounds. This is what I saw:

First: Two patients suffering from serious varicose ulcers, after prolonged suffering and with little relief from the usual treatment, have ceased to be offensive to their ward mates; they find their sores growing daily smaller: all pain and inflammation have left them; and they feel the certainty of an early cure.

Second: A railway breakman whose hand was—a year and a half ago—crushed between the coupling heads of two cars, and who has never been free from pain, and seldom from intense pain; whose hand from the wrist to the knuckles was a festering mass of carious bones and inflamed flesh and whose system has been so reduced that he could not have survived the amputation which alone can entirely relieve him, is now happy in freedom from pain. His flesh wound has taken a healthy character, and his strength is fast returning. He even hopes to save his hand, but the long-continued decay of the bone makes it impossible.

Third: Another brakeman, suffering from a precisely similar injury, in no respect less serious, but received within a few days, was immediately treated with dry earth. Its constant application has entirely prevented inflammation, and a healthy healing of the flesh and knitting of the bone will soon return him to his duties with two useful hands.

Fourth: A farm laborer, on Friday last, had three of his fingers nearly cut off and his hand fearfully torn by a horse-power hay-cutter. Since the first application of the dry earth (a few hours after the accident) he has been free from pain, and he will save his hand

Fifth: On Saturday last a laborer, engaged in breaking up condemned shells exploded one that was charged. The powder burned his face and arms, and (seriously) one of his knees, which was struck by a fragment of the iron that completely shattered the knee pan His burns and the fracture were immediately dressed with dry earth, and the freedom from pain and the absence of inflammation have been as marked in his case as in others Without this dressing the knee-joint must inevitably have become involved, and the leg must have been lost. Now, the wound is evidently healing, and (although it is too early to speak positively) there is every reason to hope that the only result of the injury will be a stiff knee.

Sixth: Within a few days a woman was brought to the hospital with her neck and a large part of her body very severely and dangerously burned That she could escape long weeks of agony was beyond hope. Yet on Monday her eye was clear and calm and her voice was strong, and when the doctor asked her how she felt, she said she was a great deal better, and that she had no pain.

Seventh: Last Wednesday an entire breast was removed for cancer and the wound was dressed with dry earth. It is now healing rapidly. There has been no inflammation and no supperation, and this woman, too—calm and happy looking, with a healthy color and a steady voice—spoke far more than her cheerful words in thankfulness for her relief.

Surely, with our gratitude to the Vicar of Fordington, who has conferred the greatest benefit on the human race that it has ever been given to one man to accomplish, we must unite our thanks to the senior surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital for thus applying the principles of his invention to the saving of life and limb and to the alleviation of unspeakable suffering.

And the end I trust is not yet It seems inevitable that the pustules of small-pox must give up their pain and their offensiveness at this magic touch of mother earth, and if it is true that its contagion spreads from its exudations, may we not hope that Dr Hewson has bound its feet as Mr. Moule has those of cholera?

Respectfully,
GEO. E. WARING jr.

New York, Feb. 24 1869.

ROMANCE OF A CALIFORNIAN.

HE PROVES TO BE AN IRISH EARL.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco "Times," in writing upon the notabilities of California who are now in the National Capital, gives the following bit of romance about one of the best known among them:

"Among the Californians here, James M Quinn, well known to San Franciscans is probably the most celebrated, because there is a bit of romance attached to his history. It is briefly this: After an absence of twenty years in Mexico and California, he returned to Charleston, his native place, and there found his father and mother deceased; but an old and faithful negro woman, his nurse when a child, had been entrusted by his mother, before her death, with the custody of a box, to be delivered to her son James should he ever return. Upon his arrival in Charleston, about two years since, the old negress, learning of him sought him and delivered the box which she had so long and faithfully preserved, and upon examination of the contents, it was found to contain papers, documents and correspondence establishing clearly his legal right to a large estate in Ireland, and to the title of Earl of Dunraven. He immediately placed his papers in the hands of Hughes Denver & Peck, a law firm of this city, and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Quinn will leave for Ireland soon, to take possession of the latter's estate. Who, among his old friends in San Francisco, can fully realise that Jim Quinn, that used to be, is now and was the Earl of Dunraven?"

On this hint the "Times" speaks of Mr. Quinn as follows:

"The strange freak of fortune narrated in our Washington correspondence brings to the memory of many an old Californian the lucky *hombre* who, after long years of vicissitudes, of life on the Pacific coast, has turned up the heir to the Earldom of Dunraven and the master of a splendid estate: the peer of the landed gentry of Ireland, and an important accession to the brilliant circles of Hibernian nobility. James Quinn is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and of Irish ancestry. He came to California in early days, and was particularly known at one time as proprietor of the 'Willows,' a favorite resort afterward absorbed in the rush of events. Failing in that, he went to Portland, Oregon, opened a public house, made another failure of it, returned to San Francisco, and put up his shingle on Clay Street at a saloon called the 'Esmeralda.' Mr. Quinn was quite a character in his way. He generally attended the sessions of the legislature; was noted for his scrupulous nicety in costume, and a certain reserved distant manner, which, while it did not tend to increase the number of his casual friends, conveyed the idea that under his waistcoat beat a 'noble' heart, and that he entertained a high estimate and lively appreciation of Mr. Quinn personally, and that sooner or later he would figure in a loftier sphere. About three years ago, becoming convinced that San Francisco was no longer the adventurer's elysium that it had been in the more primitive days El Dorado, and being troubled, withal, by a chronic impetuosity—unfortunately too frequent among 'fortynine'—Mr. Quinn went to New York, found his way thence to his Southern birth-place, and their learned the agreeable fact that he was an Earl and a rich man.

"No doubt the new made nobleman will support his honors with due dignity, and will now and then have a pleasant reminiscence of his political experience at Sacramento, and a glance generally at the plebeian life on the shores of the Pacific."

A sad story is told of the sufferings endured by the crew of the barque *China*, which was lost at sea in December last. After a succession of heavy gales and storms of rain and sleet, one morning a tremendous sea broke over the vessel, sweeping two of the sailors into ocean graves. Before the rest of the men could save themselves in the fore-rigging, another terrible sea plunged down on the doomed barque and swept off the forecastle houses, and carried the Captain and four of the sailors after their unhappy companions. As the cargo completely filled the hold, the cabin and forecastle houses were tossing in fragments on the sea, the only shelter left these horror stricken men was under a little forecastle deck, beneath which they crept as soon as they dared risk themselves on the clean swept maindeck, over which the seas were rolling mountains high Stowed away in this little recess scarcely large enough to hold them, and entirely open on one side to winds and waves they suffered for fourteen days and nights all the agonies of hunger and thirst, besides the unutterable mental tortures inseparable from their frightful situation. The only provisions left on the ship was a barrel of salt pork under one of the hatches. From this, after imminent risk of their lives, they obtained every particle of their food, and slacked their thirst with hailstones and such precious drops as they could squeeze from the ropes ends and bits of canvas when it rained. When rescued the stewart, who seemed to have lost the most strength of any of them, had to be hauled up the barque's side and could only exclaim in piteous tones, as he was lifted over the rail, 'My God, Capt. Lewland, fourteen days and nothing to eat.' The mate died from utter debility within two hours after his rescue notwithstanding the strenuous exertions that were made to restore him to consciousness and life All the men were not only as thin as skeletons, but were covered with boils caused by exposure to the salt water, and which added greatly to the other miseries of their hard lot.

THE USE OF THE HOUSE FLY.—Many persons may ask, what special service do flies perform in the system of nature? Their particular office appears to be the rapid consumption of those dead minute animals whose decaying myriads would otherwise poison the air. It was a remark of Linnæus that three flies would consume a dead horse sooner than a lion could. He, doubtless, included the families of the three flies; then he was certainly right. A single fly will sometimes produce 20,000 larvæ, each of which in a few days may be the parent of another 20 000 and thus the descendants of three flies would soon devour an animal much larger than a horse.—*Cassels "New Popular Educator," for January.*

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 21.

Mr. McMillan presented the Petition of Charles Otto Winkler, of Summerside. Said Petition sets forth that he (said Petitioner) was a native of Wertemburg, in South Germany, and emigrated to this Island about four years ago, and now desires to become naturalized subject.

Ordered, That Mr McMillan, Hon. Mr. Haviland and Mr. Green, be a Committee to Report on said Petition, by Bill or otherwise.

Mr Brecken presented a Petition from W. E Dawson and others, inhabitants of Charlottetown, setting forth that Petitioners have it in contemplation to erect a Seminary for the Education of youth, under the control of the Wesleyan Methodists; and that they, therefore, ask for an Act of Incorporation of the Trustees of the said contemplated School.

Ordered, That Mr Brecken, the Attorney General and Mr Owen be a Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. McNeill presented a petition from Alexander McMillan and others, inhabitants of Wheatly River and vicinity, stating that a "Joint Stock Company," known as the Wheatly River Lime Company had been formed, and asking for an Act of Incorporation.

Ordered, That Mr McNeill, Mr. Brecken and Hon. Mr. Henderson, be a Committee to report on said petition.

A Bill from the Legislative Council relating to the appointment of the Clerk to that body, was received and read.

Hon Attorney General, Hon. Mr Haviland and Hon. Mr McAulay remarked on the nature and object of the Bill, and said that the Bill infringed on the prerogative of the House, touching the initiation of money votes And also that though they would urge no objections against empowering the Legislative Council to appoint their own Clerk, yet they could not sustain the Bill on the ground that it interfered with the appropriation of money.

Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved that said Bill be read a second time that day three month's, in consequence of its being an interference with the privileges of the House in relation to money matters.

Said motion was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that on Thursday next, the House go into Committee on the despatch of Earl Granville, on the subject of paying the Governor's Salary.

Hon. Mr. McAulay in reply to the motion of the Hon. Attorney General to go into Committee of Supply. Said that the Government were responsible to the House for the manner in which the supply of last year had been expended, it was the duty of independent members to see that supply for the past had been judiciously expended before they entertained supply for the present year.

Hon. Atty. General said that his motion to go into Committee on supply, was in accordance with the precedent established in former years.

Hon. Col Secretary said that the Public Accounts had been on the table of the House for some days, and any hon. member could, by referring to them ascertain how the Public Money had been expended last year.

House in Committee on Supply.

Mr. Bell in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) said it was the duty of the Government to give an account of their Stewardship before supplies were granted for the current year. In the British Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to open his Budget, and show how money had been expended, and where expenditure was required also where taxes had been levied, and where it was necessary to reduce or increase taxation and all matters of that nature. The duty of the Opposition was to approve or censure the Government as they might think proper relative to such expenditure

Hon. Attorney General then proceeded to review the Financial State of the Colony, he said the Revenue for the past year was £83,391 9s. 9d., and the expenditure £92 424 18s. 7d. leaving a balance against the Colony of £9,033 8s 10d. The Lands purchased cost £5196 18s 10d. Seed Grain £2,259 17s 9d., Troops £2,088 18s. 9d., those items taken from the expenditure would leaves a balance in favor of the Colony of £512 6s. 6d The Receipts of the Land Office was for the past year £10,958 expenses of that office £605 18s. 6d., Interest £4310 10s. 0d., Purchase Money for Lands £5196 18s. 10d., making a total of £10,113 7s. 4d., which deducted from the Receipts left a balance of £844 18s. 10d. to the credit of the revenue. The probable revenue for the current year was estimated at £77,300. The question he said was, would that sum be sufficient to cover the expenditure? The probable cost of Education would amount to £20,000 House of Assembly and Legislative Council £4000, the same amount as last year A great deal had been said because the expenses to the House of Assembly last Session exceded those of the previous year; the excess, however, only amounted to £87 whilst in the Legislative Council the excess of last year over the previous year was £327, a fact which hon. members in that branch should bear in mind. It was contemplated to make provision for increased Steam communication on the coast of King's County, which would involve some outlay. There was another item which must be considered in making up future estimates, namely, the payment of the Governor's salary. He then alluded to Earl Granville's Despatch on that subject, and said that the earnest remonstrances and reasonable complaints urged on the Home Office to the effect that we had been deprived of our Public Lands by the action of the British Government were of no avail, as appeared from the peremptory Despatch alluded to. It was proposed to raise a sum of £5000 for erecting new public buildings; also £5000 under the supervision of the Board of Works. It was proposed, however, to raise that amount by Debentures payable in ten years. Should a third Judge be appointed, his salary would also have to be provided for. The Government, he said, considered it necessary to make some provision for an increase in the Revenue, and it was their intention to have an additional £2240 15s. 11d. raised by Land Tax. Although, as a Colony, we had much to contend against, and but few resources, yet the prosperity of the people would compare favorably with those of the other Provinces. Our taxes, he said, were small compared to those of other countries. It was impossible for any people to keep pace with the spirit of the age without submitting to taxation. Several resolutions were then submitted to the House in Committee on Supply, all of which were agreed to with but very little debate.

A vote granting £200 in aid of a Poor House was proposed.

After some remarks from Hon Attorney General, to which Dr. Jenkins replied, to the effect, that he was of opinion that, considering the abuses connected with Poor Houses, it would not be well to establish one here, but would like to see instead a House of Industry. If such an Institution as the latter were in existence, there were many poor women who would be glad to avail themselves of its advantages, and by their labor, would [illegible] nearly self-sustaining.

The usual allowance given towards the relief of poor Indians, called forth remarks from several hon members touching the very laudable and diligent efforts of the Indian Commissioner, Mr. T. Stewart, in the discharge of his duties.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23.

Hon. Mr Laird presented a petition from divers inhabitants of P E Island, praying for an amendment to the Election Law, setting forth that great injustice was done to the resident electors of the several electoral districts, town and royalties throughout the Island by certain clauses in the Election Laws permitting non-residents to vote on property held by them in the several districts, towns, and royalties. That elections were carried in several parts of the Island by the votes of parties holding property, but not residing in such districts, and that in many cases the property thus represented was of very little value, and held only to secure and hold political influence, and that in some cases resident electors were debarred the privilege of returning to Parliament the man of their choice, being outvoted by non-residents who had no interest in the local affairs of the District.

Petition was referred to committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ramsay presented a petition from inhabitants of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court at Lot 11.

Ordered that said petition do lie on the table.

The petition presented by Mr. Ramsay relating to the West Point Wharf was not received, on the ground that it infringed on the rule of the House, touching the initiation of money votes.

Hon. Attorney General presented a bill to amend the Act for preventing frauds by secret Bills of Sale of personal chattels.

Received and read.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee of the whole on Supply, reported several Resolutions, which were severally read from the Clerk's table, and adopted by the House. Among the items of expenditure contained in said Resolutions were the following, viz:—

For general Road Service £5000. At the disposal of the Government in aid of subscriptions for the purpose of organizing a Poor House, or otherwise, £200. For the Volunteer Militia, under Statute, a sum not exceeding £1500, and also the usual allowances to the Board of Health, Government House Committee Inland and Winter Mails, and other ordinary services.

Mr. Brecken, from the Committee on the petition asking to incorporate a Methodist School in Charlottetown, presented a bill to that effect, which was received and read.

Mr. McMillan presented a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at Summerside. Received and read.

Mr. McMillan also submitted a Bill to naturalize Charles Otto Winkler, of Summerside. Received and read.

House in Committee on Supply. Mr. Bell in the Chair.

The grants for Lights and Lighthouses elicited some remarks from several hon. members.

His Honor the Speaker spoke of the very great advantages of those lights, and the commendable manner in which Master Mariners and others alluded to our lights. He then urged the necessity of a light at Cape Bear.

Mr Prowse and the Hon. Mr. Henderson also contended for the erection of a light at Cape Bear, and instanced the fact that vessels were frequently driven ashore on that dangerous coast for want of light.

Hon. Mr. Duncan was of opinion that if the Light in question was intended to serve as a Channel or Gulf Light, Wood Islands would be a better site, for there it would indicate the position of the Indian Rocks which are dangerous to mariners.

Mr. McNeill agreed with the Hon. Mr. Duncan, and said that vessels entering the straits the light at Wood Island would be of great service not only to guard against the Indian rocks; but, also in taking their course to clear the Tryon shoals on the one side, and Cape Tormentine reef on the other.

Mr. Kickham spoke of the necessity of a light at Souris That the Custom House Officer at that place handed over to the Treasurer over £600 collected for duties was best proof of the fact that the trade of Souris increased.

Mr McMillan contended that a light at West Point was of very great importance, not only small vessels but ships were wrecked at the West Point. Vessels coming out of the different seaports of the north shore of New Brunswick, suffered severely for want of a light at West Cape.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that Lighthouses were to Mariners what good roads were to Landsmen. The means of protecting the lives and property of the people should be as freely imparted as possible.

Hons Messrs. Callbeck, Howlan, Davies, Hensley, and Mr. P. Sinclair severally addressed the Committee on the subject of Lighthouses, supporting the propriety and necessity of erecting Lights wherever practicable.

Hon. Attorney General submitted a Bill to amend the Act for preventing fraud by secret Bills of Sale. He explained the object of said amendment to be the lessening the inconvenience and expense attending the marking of Bills of sales satisfied in the proper offices.

Mr. Reilly presented a petition from James F. White and others, Mechanics engaged in the Coopering business, praying for a Protective Tariff on Pork and Fish Barrels imported to this Island. And setting forth that other departments of trade and manufactures such as Waggon Makers, Shoemakers, Tanners and Tailors were protected by a Tariff, whilst barrels were allowed to be imported free of duty. And also that Barrels made on the Island were superior in quality to those imported A debate on the merits of the petition then ensued.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that if imported barrels were of an inferior kind, the Home manufacturer had nothing to fear from competition.

Hon. Mr. Howlan remarked on the propriety of protecting this branch of trade He alluded to the fact that local tradesmen had invested in buildings and premises for the carrying on of the Coopering business. The barrels manufactured on the Island were superior to those imported. It was but just to foster Home manufacture in that as well as other branches of local industry.

Mr. Brecken said that the pork trade was becoming an important branch of Island production, and great care should be taken to guard that trade against inferior barrels for packing

Mr. Bell favored protection to Coopers as well as other manufacturers of a local character.

Mr. McNeill was of opinion that a small duty would be just and right in order to encourage our Island Coopers, more especially as the Dominion of Canada placed a Tariff on Island Barrels.

Hon. Mr. Davies said petitioners only asked to be placed on a level with other tradesmen.

Mr P. Sinclair.—The question under consideration required to be approached cautiously The local trade in Barrels was daily increasing, and should be left open to competition.