

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.

Vol. X.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

New Series.—No. 11.

Gleanings from late Papers.

How to BURN COAL.—Nine out of ten who attempt to burn coal in a stove waste about as much coal as necessary to consume for the obtaining of all the heat desirable. Observe the following rules. We will suppose the stove cleaned out. First, To make a coal fire. Put in a double handful of shavings, or light kindling wood instead. Fill the earthen cavity of the stove nearly full of chunks of dry wood, say four or six inches in length. On the top put a d zuala lamps of egg coal. Light with a paper from beneath. In ten minutes add about twenty lumps more of coal. As soon as the wood has burnt out fill the cavity half to two thirds full of coal. The fire will be a good one. The coal will, by following these directions, become thoroughly ignited.

Second, Never fill a stove more than half or two thirds full of coal, even in the coldest weather. Third, When the fire is low, never shake the grate or disturb the ashes, but add from time to time small lumps of coal, and set the draft open. When these are heated through, and somewhat ignited, add the amount necessary for a new fire, but do not disturb the ashes yet. Let the draft be open half an hour. Now shake out the ashes. The coal will be thoroughly ignited, and will keep the stove at high heat from six to twelve hours, according to the coldness of the weather. Fourth, For very cold weather. After the fire is made, according to the rule first and third, add every hour about fifteen to twenty lumps of egg coal. You will find that the ashes made in each will be about in that ratio.

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.—A pleasant correspondent of the Boston Post writing from Jerusalem thus humorously describes his Dead Sea bath.

The Dead Sea has nothing of the desolation which it has been the pleasure of travellers to describe, and it seemed to smile at the secret dread with which it inspires the pilgrim. I, of course, took a bath here; and for a swimmer who has a fancy to keep his legs as well as his head out of the water, I can imagine that it was quite pleasant. My French friend, who is not a little inclined to corpulence, complained that he could not get down into the water, and floated about, now one side up, now another, for all the world like an inflated bladder. On emerging from the water it was rapidly evaporated by the sun; and the salt crystallizing on our bodies gave us the appearance of animated sticks of rock candy or a family appearance of Lot's wife. With a sensation upon our skin, as if we had been pickled for family use, and with a taste on our mouth compounded of glaucous salts and asphaltoids, we concluded that one bath in the Dead Sea was enough for a lifetime.

A SERIES OF HORRORS.—Cincinnati, March 7.—Last night Patrick McLaughlin cut his wife's throat, killing her instantly; John Miller was fatally stabbed in a street affray, and A. H. Bayard fell suddenly dead in the street.

Yesterday morning a woman was found dead in her bed on the corner of Pearl street and Western row.

On Sunday, a daughter of John Stratton, living on the Montgomery turnpike, was burned to death. This morning the hat and cap store of L. Isaac & Co., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1500.

An Indian and a white man recently skated sixty miles, on a wager, in Wisconsin. The Indian came in a few minutes less than ten hours, and did not seem to suffer from the exertion. The white man was over eleven hours in making the distance, and in a few hours after he pulled off his skates his limbs swelled to a monstrous size, and he was disabled for several days.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.—According to the official returns her Majesty's criminal subjects in England and Wales are in number about 16,000, of whom about a fifth are in goal, and the other four-fifths at large pursuing their nefarious avocations. Upon a moderate calculation, each criminal preys upon society to the extent of £75 a year, and thus the 135,000 at large may be estimated to cost the public in the shape of plunder about £10,000,000. But to this must be added the cost of police, prosecutions, prisons, &c., making £2,500,000 more, or a total of £12,500,000. The thieves thus cost the nation more than the Royal Navy, nearly twice as much as the British army, and more than twice as much as the poor, extorting from the public a revenue equal to a fourth part of the contributions to the State. If the charge could be seen in the shape of a rate, the thieves' rate for England and Wales would be about 12s. 6d. a head for a man, woman and child. A thief is supported by every 120 of the tax payers. The male criminals are due to the female in the proportion of two to one, but a much larger proportion of the females are at large. Under sixteen years of age there are upwards of 12,000 males, and half as many females to recruit the felonious ranks.

AN "OILY GAZON."—An exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango county, Pa., profited in the following manner by the "oil excitement" now prevailing so extensively in the western and northwestern part of Pennsylvania: He bored a hole in his land, poured a barrel of oil in it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was that he sold his land for \$2000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots and "slept."

IN RUSSIA FIRES ARE VERY FREQUENT, and according to a recent report of the Minister of the interior, in the year 1855, not fewer than 56 churches, 333 public buildings, and 10,210 private houses, the whole of the value of 25,440,270 roubles (more than \$20,000,000), were burned down in that country.

In England locomotives have recently been built, possessing the following peculiarities: The cylinders are outside, and the engine and the works are built independently of the boiler, which can be detached and taken from the working parts. The locomotive has four driving wheels, each five feet in diameter, and one pair of hind running wheels, three and a half feet in diameter. A donkey pump is situated near the engineer, for feeding the boiler, and a steam pipe is conducted so as to extinguish the fire in a minute, if necessary.

THE LIVERPOOL DEAL MARKET.—A late circular thus refers to the sales in the Liverpool Deal Market:—

In the early part of the month considerable sales in cargo of St. John and similar quality Deals, were effected at £9 to £9 2s. 6d. per standard by private contract, and by auction at £9 4s. to £9 5s. per standard. Since the announcement of the Chancellor's intention to equalize the duties upon Colonial and foreign Deals there has been a considerable falling off in the demand for Spruce, and no sales by private hands have been made. The late sale by auction shows a reduction in price of 10s. per standard.

A COMMON FOIBLE.—You don't much mind being only a commonplace man in all other respects, if only there be one respect in which you can fondly believe you are superior to everyone else. A man is taller than anybody else in the town or parish; he has longer hair; he can walk faster; he is the first person who ever crossed the new bridge; when the Queen passed near she bowed to him individually; he was the earliest in the neighbourhood who got the perforated postage stamps; he has the swiftest horse in the district; he has the largest cabbage; he is the oldest wench; one Smith spells his name so no other Smith was ever known to do. It is quite wonderful how it is possible for men to find reason for cherishing in their heart a deep-seated belief, that in something or other they stand on a higher platform than all the remainder of

MATCH MAKING.—A woman—'ah wedded wife—ah fond mother of fair daughters! how strange thy passion to add to thy title that of mother-in-law! I am told, when you have got the title, it is often but a bitterness and a disappointment. Very likely the son-in-law is rude to you, the coarse, ungrateful brute! and very possibly the daughter rebels, the thankless serpent! And yet you will go on scheming: and having met only with disappointment from Louisa and her husband, you will try and get one for Jimmie, and Maria, and down even to little Toddlie coming out of the nursery in her red shoes! When you see her with little Tommy, your neighbour's child, fighting over the same Noah's ark, or clambering on the same rocking-horse, I make no doubt, in your fond silly head you are thinking, 'Will those little people more some twenty years hence?' And you give Tommy a very large piece of cake, and have a fine present for him on the Christmas tree—you know you do, though he is but a rude noisy child, and has already beaten Toddlie, and taken her doll away from her and made her cry. I remember, when I myself was suffering from the conduct of a young woman in—in a capital which is distinguished by a viroregal court—and from her heartlessness, as well as that of her relatives, who I once thought would be my mother-in-law—breaking out to a friend who happened to be sporting some lines from Penyanon's "Ulysses,"—"By George! Washington, I have no doubt that when the young syrens set their green caps at the old Greek captain and his crew, and are beckoning him with their white arms and glancing smiles, and wheeling him with their sweetest pipes—I make no doubt, sir, that the mother syrens were behind the rocks (with their dyed fronts and cheeks painted, so as to resist water) and calling out, 'Now, Halcyon, my child, that air from the Pirata! Now, Glaukops, dear, look well to that old gentleman at the helm! Bathylagora, love, there's a young sailor on the maintop, who will tumble right into your lap, if you beckon him!' and so on, and so on. And I laughed a wild shriek of despair. For I too have been on the dangerous Island, and come away thence, mad, furious, wanting a straight-waistcoat."—Cornhill Magazine.

THE BEFFANA, ITALIAN TWELVE-NIGHT CUSTOM.—The "Beffana" is said to have been an old woman who was busied employed in cleaning the house when the three kings were journeying to carry the treasures to be offered to the infant Saviour. On being called to see them pass by, she said she could not just then, as she was so busy sweeping the house, but she would be sure to see them as they went back. The kings, however, as is well known, returned to their own country by another way; so the old woman is supposed to be ever since in a perpetual state of looking out for their coming, something after the manner of the legend of the wandering Jew. She is said to take great interest in the welfare of young children, and particularly of their good behaviour. Through most parts of Italy, on the twelfth night, the children are put to bed earlier than usual, and a stocking taken from each, and put before the fire. In a short time there is a cry, "Ecco la Befana!" and the children hurry out of bed, and rush to the chimney, when lo! in the stocking of each is a present, supposed to have been left by the Befana, and proportioned in its value to the behaviour of the child during the past year. If any one has been unusually rebellious and incorrigible, he holds the stocking full of ashes. This degrading and disappointing circumstance is generally regarded with tears, and the little rebel is then told, if he or she will promise most faithfully to be better behaved for the future, the stocking will be replaced, and perhaps the Befana may rely on the promise of amendment, and leave some little present as she comes back. Accordingly the child is put to bed again, and in a short time the cry is again raised, "Here is the Befana," and the child jumps up, runs to the stocking, and finds some little toy there, which of course the parents have placed there in the interim. "My misbehaviour during the following year is met with, 'Oh! you naughty child, what did you promise on Epiphany? No more presents will you get from the Befana.'"—Notes and Queries.

WRITES SOMEBODY.—A lady perhaps—from New York to the Traveller about Shopping.—I have seen one dress purchased at a well known house, which, with its trimmings, cost \$455. It is of violet colour, and of the richest quality, wrought with purple. The trimmings consist of eleven rows of flossine covered guipure of myrtle green and embellished with a broad band of black velvet just above the hem. Another dress purchased at the same store, is one of grosseille colour silk, which cost \$350. It is figured with small bouquets of flowers, and has nine narrow flounces, each edged with velvet. But the crowning of its most beautiful feature, ornamented as it is with a fichu border of tulle trimmed with blond. The purchaser of the former is a Brazilian lady, the wife of a diplomatic functionary; and the latter is the bridal present of a New York merchant prince to his niece, one of the most beautiful young ladies in the Fifth Avenue.

IT IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED that cats will not injure children, but the Boston Herald disproves this. It says:—

A boy, two years old, the son of John Jones, living at 174 Franklin st., was playing during an afternoon recently with a strange cat which came to the house. When the child went to sleep the cat was under the bed. In the night the parents noticed that the little fellow was quite uneasy from time to time, and at length he cried out that the cat hurt him in such a manner so as to attract their attention. On examination they found the cat upon the bed over the child's face, and the pillow and bed saturated with blood. The child was taken up and washed, but no wound could be discovered. All the blood came from the nose, and it was evident that the cat had been imbibing the vital fluid by suction. A physician was called, and some time elapsed before the hemorrhage was stopped. This should serve as a warning to parents who allow cats and dogs to occupy their sleeping apartments. There is always danger from such animals. Cats should never be allowed to enter a sleeping apartment.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED AT THE CHINA ISLANDS.—An American captain has written a long letter to one of the American newspapers, with the object of drawing attention to the injustice and partiality shown by the authorities of the China Islands to American and English captains loading gunpowder there. It is stated that the system is giving, that those who do not follow this corrupt practice are put to serious inconveniences in several ways. The writer thinks it ranges that the governments of either the United States or England have never thought it necessary to station a small vessel of war at the islands, or in the neighbourhood, to prevent the many high-handed acts of despotism and injustice of daily occurrence.

TOPS.—Tops have come. We saw one yesterday—a veritable top—we heard the music of its hum—we watched it as it went to sleep—and we waited until its last gradation died away and it flew off, out of the magic in the same old fashioned and irregular tangent. "Well, what if tops have come," the reader may say, "is there anything particular in a top?" Good friend—although somewhat critical—there is much wisdom in a top. It has a story to tell—it comes in with Lent—its wings of white clouds and blue skies—it is a forerunner of April showers—the first blossom of Spring. Those urchins in roundabouts and tucked pantaloones—whose pockets are now swelled out with magical cones and whips—those are best chronicles of the changing seasons. They watch for the buds of March with eyes that will not be deceived, and they know when the sunshine is longer and stronger, as well as astronomers and meteorologists. Tops, marbles and kites are as regular in their round as the planets in their orbits—and you may swear by them, as men sometimes swear by Jupiter and Mars.—Providence Journal.

A COMMON FOIBLE.—You don't much mind being only a commonplace man in all other respects, if only there be one respect in which you can fondly believe you are superior to everyone else. A man is taller than anybody else in the town or parish; he has longer hair; he can walk faster; he is the first person who ever crossed the new bridge; when the Queen passed near she bowed to him individually; he was the earliest in the neighbourhood who got the perforated postage stamps; he has the swiftest horse in the district; he has the largest cabbage; he is the oldest wench; one Smith spells his name so no other Smith was ever known to do. It is quite wonderful how it is possible for men to find reason for cherishing in their heart a deep-seated belief, that in something or other they stand on a higher platform than all the remainder of

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1860.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Walker, by leave, presented a Petition of Lawrence Doucette, a Licensed Teacher, at Rustico Cross Roads, praying that this House will concur with the House of Assembly, in granting him the sum of ten pounds, which has been delinquent from his former allowance, in consequence of the boundaries of his School District not being defined and described as the Law directs.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Education.

The following Petitions were also presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:

By the Hon. Mr. Simpson, a Petition of divers Mechanics and Farmers, of Township No. 52, praying that this House will concur with the House of Assembly, in granting a small sum in aid of individual subscriptions towards the formation of a Library, to consist of a few standard works on History, Mechanics, and Agriculture, the Petitioners having established a Society for mutual improvement.

Also by the Hon. Mr. Simpson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of South West River, New London, French River and vicinity, praying for the establishment of a Post Office at the head of French River. His Honor spoke briefly in favour of the prayer of the petition, asserting that a Post Office was very much wanted in the locality indicated by the Petition.

Also by the Hon. Mr. Simpson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying that this House will concur with the House of Assembly in granting a sum in aid of the erection of a Light House at the East Point of this Island. His Honor, in presenting this Petition, stated that the inhabitants located on the northern coast of the Island were much more interested in the object of the Petition than the citizens of Charlottetown, on account of vessels leaving the barred harbours of east coast and taking their departure, when they had the only tide which would enable them to pass over the bars, on accomplishing which they generally passed the East Point before day, from which point a low and dangerous reef extended a considerable distance seawards; to avoid which vessels often overran the mark, and so ashore on Cape Breton, as was the case with a schooner last fall.

By the Hon. Mr. Forgan, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Casumpeck and vicinity, praying aid towards the erection of a Commissioners' Court House and Lockup House.

Ordered, That the four preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

By the same, a Petition of Mary Kelly, of Charlottetown, widow, with four female children, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer presented a Petition of divers Mechanics and Labourers, praying for a Law to give persons of their trade and occupation the benefit of a lien on any ship or vessel they may have worked on, for the balance of their wages thereby earned. His Honor, in presenting this Petition, merely observed that there was attached to it an almost endless amount of signatures; that he had no doubt the matter would receive due consideration in the other House; and that should any measure founded on it be sent up to this House, he felt assured that it would receive their Honors' best consideration; also—

Ordered, That this Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

DEPARTCH IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF LAST SESSION.

His Honor Mr. PALMER, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House copy of a Despatch from Lord Carnarvon (in the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton), dated 14th June, 1859, in reply to the Address to Her Majesty of the Legislative Council of last Session, on the subject of the exclusion of Heads of Departments from the Government and Legislative Council.

His Honor, in presenting this Document, explained that, in consequence of its having been published some months ago in the *Royal Gazette*, it was not considered necessary to have it read down at an earlier period. That when it was called for last week, he thought it was the answer to the counter Address of the House of Assembly that was required; and, therefore, he applied for that answer, which appeared in His Excellency's Message of Wednesday last, and which would not have been laid before the Legislative Council had he not, through misapprehension understood that that Despatch was the one enquired after.

The Despatch, as follows, was then read by the Clerk.

“**DOWNING STREET, 14th June, 1859.**
“**SIR.**—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 28, of the 12th May, transmitting an Address to the Queen, from the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, expressive of their dissatisfaction at the exclusion of the Members of the Council from the present Executive Government of the Island, and at the policy which is pursued by that Government of excluding from seats in the Legislature the holders of salaried offices.

I have to request that you will state to the Council that I have laid this Address before the Queen; but that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to interfere, as has been requested, with the proper local authorities in the formation of a new Administration.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.
(In the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton.)

His Honor Col. SWABEY—I remember that when this Despatch was the subject of discussion, the other day, I did not know that it was published. When it appeared in the *Royal Gazette*, it is more likely that, at the time, I was aware of it, but if so I had quite forgotten the fact. It is not, however, sufficient for legislative purposes that Despatches should merely be published in the *Royal Gazette*; they should be duly communicated to both Houses of the Legislature, and appear upon their Journals, in order that they may be easily and directly referred to as the basis of future proceedings on the subject matters thereof, should such subsequently be contemplated, or found necessary. I should wish to know from His Honor Mr. Palmer whether or not the Despatch in answer to the Address to the Queen of the House of Assembly of last Session is to be considered as before this House.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—Certainly it must be considered as being before the House.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—Then I give notice, that on Thursday next, I will move an Address to His Excellency requesting him to cause the despatch to which it alludes to be laid before the House.

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read:

By the Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of Francis Buote, of Tigish, an aged Academic Teacher, praying remuneration for his long services as such.

By the Hon. Mr. Johnson, a Petition of Harriet C. M. Kewen, praying that this House will concur with the House of Assembly in granting her allowance for six months' services as a Teacher in Georgetown, which has been withheld from her, in consequence of a deficiency in the average daily attendance of Scholars, owing to the prevalence of sickness in the Town and neighborhood.

Ordered, That the two preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Education.

By the Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Kildare Settlement, praying that the Light Establishments on this Island may be rendered more efficient; and particularly that this House will sanction the construction of Light Houses on the North Cape and East Point of this Island.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

By the same, a Petition of Mary Kelly, of Charlottetown, widow, with four female children, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

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Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, with a Bill intitled "An Act to authorise a Cash Account to be opened by the Governor in Council with the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Also, a Bill intitled "An Act to amend an Act, made and passed in the 18th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force relating to the Office of Sheriffs in this Island';—to each of which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

The said Bills were read the first time.

FRIDAY, March 9, 1860.

PROTECTION OF THE SALMON FISHERY.—CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN ACTS.

A Message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, with a Bill intitled, "An Act for the Protection of the Salmon Fishery;" also a Bill intitled "An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned."

The said Bills were read the first time.

SCHOOL VISITOR'S REPORT.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Copy of a Correspondence which has recently passed between Lieut. Governor George Dundas, and the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the North American Provinces, on the subject of the absence of Light Houses on the East Point and North Cape of this Island.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

By the same, a Petition of Ann Morell, of Township No. 7, with two children, one of whom is of unsound mind, praying relief.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

Adjourned until Monday the 19th March, 1860.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1860.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Honor the President informed the House that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor had been pleased, by Commission bearing date the 20th March, instant, to appoint James Barrett Cooper, Esquire, (Clerk of the Legislative Council of this Island, which Commission was read; and, thereupon, Mr. Cooper, having been duly sworn in took his seat at the Clerk's Desk.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE PAST SERVICES OF CHARLES DESBRESAY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CAPACITY OF THEIR CLERK.

Hon. Col. Swabey submitted the following Resolution; and, anticipating no opposition to it, suggested the publication of it in the *Royal Gazette*.

Resolved, That the Legislative Council cannot permit Charles Desbresay, Esquire, to retire from the Office of Clerk to this Branch of the Legislature without giving expression to their high sense of the zeal, fidelity, and skill (to which he has always performed the duties of that important Office for an uninterrupted period of twenty-five years; and this Council assures Mr. Desbresay that he carries with him the best wishes of every member thereof for his present and future welfare.

The Resolution was agreed to *non. cen.* and it was then ordered that a Copy of it be furnished to Mr. Desbresay.

PETITIONS.
The following Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:

By Hon. Mr. Johnson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 13, setting forth that the Small Debts Courts, as at present constituted, are in many ways defective, and susceptible of great improvement; and suggesting that the power of taking Bail, in cases of Capias, should be vested in the Bailiff serving the process; and praying for such an amendment of the law as will obviate the evils complained of, and secure the impartial administration of justice.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 13, 14, and 16, praying for aid to extend a Wharf at Ellis River Ferry.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, praying for aid towards repairing the Causeway on the North side of Ellis River Bridge, Lot 16.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of the Central Bedouque School District, praying that an Act may be passed to prevent penning at large of hogs within the limits of the said District.

By Hon. Mr. Bagnall a Petition of divers inhabitants of Montague River and adjacent settlements, setting forth the inconvenience under which petitioners labor owing to the want of a Public Wharf for the shipment of produce at this the most extensive shipping place in King's County, and praying that the House to take such steps as will secure to them a good wharf.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of Montague Bridge and vicinity, setting forth that petitioners labor under great disadvantage, owing to the want of a suitable building wherein to deposit the Weights and Measures purchased for the use of the Bridge, and praying the House to grant the sum of £10 towards defraying the expense of erecting such a building.

Ordered, That the six preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

Hon. Mr. Bagnall also presented a Petition of Edward Wilson, of Township No. 52, a cripple, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

PROTECTION OF THE SALMON FISHERY.

The Bill intitled "An Act for the Protection of the Salmon Fishery," was read the second time.

On motion the House then went into Committee thereon, his Honor Colonel Swabey in the Chair.

After some time the House was resumed, and the Hon. Col. Swabey reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had agreed to the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received; and that the said Bill be read the third time tomorrow.

The Bill intitled "An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned," was read the second time.