

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

NO. 38

THE HERALD

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m., evening, E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

DAY	SUN	High	Moon	Day's
MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	rises/sets	Water/rises.	Hours.
1 Monday	4 18 7	49 10 34	sets	15 31
2 Tuesday	19	49 11 30	8 13	30
3 Wednesday	20	49 morn.	9 3	29
4 Thursday	21	48 0 21	9 46	28
5 Friday	21	48 1 13	10 24	27
6 Saturday	21	48 2 5	10 58	27
7 Sunday	22	48 2 52	11 27	26
8 Monday	23	48 3 44	morn.	25
9 Tuesday	24	47 4 30	0 1	24
10 Wednesday	21	47 5 25	0 30	23
11 Thursday	25	46 6 19	1 3	22
12 Friday	26	46 7 15	1 38	20
13 Saturday	27	45 8 9	2 15	18
14 Sunday	28	44 9 0	3 0	16
15 Monday	29	44 9 48	3 44	15
16 Tuesday	30	43 10 33	rises	13
17 Wednesday	31	42 11 17	7 56	11
18 Thursday	32	41 11 57	8 31	9
19 Friday	33	40 11 41	9 4	7
20 Saturday	34	39 10 29	9 34	5
21 Sunday	35	38 1 55	10 4	3
22 Monday	36	37 2 35	10 34	2
23 Tuesday	37	36 3 18	11 7	59
24 Wednesday	38	35 4 1	11 43	57
25 Thursday	39	34 4 58	morn	55
26 Friday	40	33 6	0 25	53
27 Saturday	41	32 7 4	1 9	51
28 Sunday	42	31 8 13	2 4	49
29 Monday	44	29 9 19	3 5	49
30 Tuesday	45	28 10 21	sets	43
31 Wednesday	46	27 11 17	7 37	41

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 29, 1867.

Provisions.		
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 10d	
Do by the quarter,	4d to 5d	
Pork, (carcase)	6d to 8d	
Do (small)	5d to 7d	
Mutton, per lb.	3d to 5d	
Veal, per lb.	6d to 10d	
Ham, per lb.	10d to 11d	
Butter, (fresh)		
Do by the tub,	4d to 9d	
Cheese, per lb.	9d to 11d	
Tallow, per lb.	8d to 6s	
Lard, per lb.	3d to 4d	
Flour, per lb.	20s to 21s	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	7d to 8d	
Eggs, per dozen,		
Grain.		
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s	
Oats per do.,	2s 9d	
Vegetables.		
Peas, per quart,	2s 9d to 3s	
Potatoes, per bushel,		
Poultry.		
Geese,	5s to 8s 6d	
Turkeys, each,	1s to 1s 8d	
Fowls, each,	none	
Ducks,		
Fish.		
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s	
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s	
Maackerel, per dozen,		
Lumber.		
Boards (Hemlock)	4s	
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s	
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s	
Shingles, per M.	13s to 18s	
Sandries.		
Hay, per ton,	75s to 85s	
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s	
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s	
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 6d	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s	
Califkins, per lb.	6d to 9d	
Hides, per lb.	4d	
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d	
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s	
Apples, per doz.		
Partridges,		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.

MAY 16th (continued.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on the appropriation Bill resumed.

POSTMASTERS.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I cannot see why so many Postmasters in Prince County should get extra grants. I believe there is only one in King's County who receives more than the usual allowance. If I had the appropriation of the public money, I think I would apportion it in a fairer ratio.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I can hardly understand those items. Perhaps some of the friends of the Postmasters have more influence than they should have. I know the Postmaster near where I reside has a great deal to do, and there is nothing extra for him. If they had not sufficient pay, why not put them all on the same footing? What is the reason of this distinction? When one receives £7 and another, who has perhaps quite as much to do,

only gets £2, it causes dissatisfaction, and for my part I cannot see either justice or reason in it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not see either why the Postmaster at Tignish, for instance, should get an extra grant. In general they are not paid as they should be. In some cases the mail does not arrive till late at night, people gather in, and wait for their papers and letters. They occupy a room, which perhaps has to be washed out next morning, a light is kept for them, and all the Postmaster receives is £2 a year, besides a trifling per centage. It is certainly too little, and I do not see why the Postmaster at Tignish or at Princetown, should receive more than one at Park Corner, or Campbellton and other places.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: At some Post Offices ten times as many letters are received as at others, and at some offices the mail arrives before dark, so that the Postmaster is not under any necessity to keep a room or a light for the accommodation of the public.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The Postmaster I alluded to often spoke to me about the hardship to which he is subjected. He has often to sit up till one or two o'clock in the morning to receive the mail—for he is bound to receive it when it comes—and all he gets is £2 a year. The remarks of his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) are very just. Where the mail arrives early in the evening there is not so much inconvenience felt. However, I suppose it is too late now to make any alteration, but at a future session I hope they will be put upon an equal footing.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: As his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) said, we must either pass the bill as it is or reject it altogether, and I do not see any use in taking up time in discussing it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not agree with his honor. We have not power to alter the Bill, but we may express our opinions upon it. I think the remarks of his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) are very just, and I have no doubt but there is as much correspondence through Bedeque Post Office as through the one at Cascumpec or at Tignish. I do not think any Postmaster in Prince County has more to do, with the exception of the one at Summerside and perhaps the one at St. Eleanor's, yet he receives no special grant.

Hon. Mr. LORD: They do get a little more than the £2: they get twenty per cent upon the stamps they put upon letters, but it does not amount to much.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is no difference between the sums voted this year and last, and with regard to those additional allowances, I think it is necessary that there should be some distinction made. At Summerside, for instance, the steamers are calling nearly every day in the summer, and mails are received from, and made up for the other Colonies. There must, therefore, be more work to do in that office than in those who only receive the mails from the General Post Office in Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: What I complain of is some are overlooked who require special grants, just as much as those who receive them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not think £20 additional for the Summerside Postmaster, where the steamers are calling and mails have to be received and delivered so often, is sufficient. We do not find fault with the sums given, but, as his honor who spoke last said, we complain that the claims of others are overlooked.

SOURIS BREAKWATER.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I am aware that a large sum of money has been expended upon that breakwater. The inhabitants came out manfully, and done a great deal of work. Last year £100 were voted for it, but when the Superintendent of Public Works went up he took a man from the other side of Souris who was unacquainted with the place, and who was opposed to having the breakwater built there. That gentleman gave it as his opinion that the money should not be expended, as it would only be throwing it away. The advice was taken, and the money was not expended. Now, I think any person who would go there, would see the necessity for a breakwater, and when the people have done so much there should be something given from the public funds to assist them; for if their design should be accomplished there would be water enough to admit a vessel of almost any size. I know that Mr. Knight, if he did not consider the object a feasible one, would not have expended so much upon it. I believe it has cost £300 or £400 already.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Superintendent of Public Works thought that the sum being too small, for £100 is a small sum to build a breakwater, it would only be throwing it away to expend it without something more. I have heard people say that it would be a great advantage, but I think it would take a great deal of money to build out solid masonry work so as to resist the action of the sea. If there was a sum of £500 or £1000 granted, something might be done, but to grant £100 looks to me like throwing so much money away. The inhabitants have done a good deal, and it is a very laudable thing, and though I live in a distant part of the country, I would not object to a considerable grant for such an object.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I agree with his honor the President in some things, and I am glad to hear that he is disposed to assist that part of the country, but his honor evidently labors under a mistake. He speaks as if a large amount had been laid out or appropriated for that place, which is not the case, and all that has been done has been done by voluntary labor. I am at a loss to know why the place has been so long neglected. We speak of steam communication, but I believe we never can have a steamer of any size calling there till that work is completed. When it is completed it will make a safe and commodious harbor, and easy of access. There has not been any supporter of the Government representing that place during the last eight years, and probably that is the reason that it has been so much neglected, but I hope and trust that it will not be the case much longer. I believe the people in that part of the country are very much dissatisfied with the late Government, on account of the way that work has been neglected. £200, though a very small sum for such an undertaking, is yet a step in the right direction. A work

of that kind requires a good deal in order to make it successful, and it is only surprising that what has been done has stood so well, for I believe it is still in such a way that the labor expended upon it is not lost.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: When one individual has laid out so much upon it as has been said, I think he should be encouraged, and I would be glad to see £1000 granted for it. I do not consider that even then, King's County would have more than its share of the money appropriated for the public service, when we consider the amount given to the Mail Steamers the benefits of which are not very largely participated in by the people of that county.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I was prepared to hear a much larger appropriation for that purpose, for I am of opinion that it can be made one of the best harbors in the Island. Since it has been begun, the work should be completed, and I would have been glad to have seen £300 or £400 granted for it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I am surprised that the members from that part of the country have not paid more attention to that undertaking. They might have got £500 for it as easily as £100 or £200. There is no good harbor on that side of the Island for a long distance, and one is very much required. One of your honors thinks that the Superintendent of Public Works done right in declining to expend the amount appropriated for it last year, but I think he done wrong. £100 would do something towards the completion of the work. It is partly built of stone, and every stone remains there. A good deal of timber is also used in its construction, and that did not wash away. Now compare the conduct of the Superintendent of Public Works in this case, with his conduct respecting the wharf at the West Point. £500 were granted for it but he sold it for £900. And he did not begin at the shore, but at the outer end. It is partly done and there it remains quite useless. If he had commenced at the shore, £900 would have built a wharf out a considerable distance, and it would have been of some use. As it is now it is like a little Island out from the shore. I presume the contractor expects to be paid, and perhaps the next we will hear of it will be that it is round at the other side of the West Point. I suppose his idea was that the winter season would be the best time to build it, for then it could be done on the ice, but if he had commenced at the shore it would be some use, whereas now it is none. However, this breakwater should be finished, for there are a large number of fishing and other vessels coming there, and more particularly as we are likely soon to have steamers running to that part of the Island. I believe it is now built out 120 yards, and 120 more would make it a good harbor.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I did not say that the Superintendent of Public Works did right in not expending the money granted last year; but seeing the sum was so small and insufficient for such an undertaking, he probably thought it was better to leave it for another year, for it is bad policy to expend small sums upon such heavy works. As to West Point wharf, I do not know but Mr. Alley took the best plan. He built the outside blocks first, probably to see if they would stand; and I am credibly informed that they have stood well; consequently there will be more encouragement to go on and finish the work. A harbor is very much required there as well as at the Eastern part of the Island. It may be a novel way to commence a wharf at the outer end, but I have no doubt but in this instance it was the best way. I believe there is nothing granted for it this year, but I have understood that there was a promise of a grant next year, providing what has been built should stand till next session.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I did not wish to convey the idea that the Superintendent of Public Works had not done his duty, but I considered that, when the people had expended so much, if the £100 had been laid out, they would have come forward again; and I am sorry that it was not expended, for if that breakwater were completed, the harbor of Souris would be a safe and convenient one, as his honor from Prince County, Mr. Lord, said. It would be the greatest boon that ever King's County obtained. I have seen 72 vessels in that harbor myself.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I understand that a large portion of the inhabitants of the West Point met and consulted about the wharf, and they decided that it was best to commence at the outer end. They thought that if the outer blocks were built and stood well, the Government would give something more to finish it.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The completion of the breakwater at Souris is a very desirable object, and I would readily vote for a larger grant for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I believe the greatest hindrance to it was that two were undertaken at the same time, or rather, a breakwater and a breast-work. There are two parties, and one damages the interest of the other. If they would study their own interest, they would endeavor to have both finished, but at present they injure each other.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think the Government of the Colony, and all parties, have used a mistaken economy in the course they have taken in their attempts to improve the harbors of the Island, so as to protect shipping, by granting sums infinitely too small to attain the desired object, and letting them be expended under the superintendence of persons not capable of judging of the practicability of the undertaking. I am one of those who think it would be far greater economy for the Government not to grant those sums of money—paltry sums of £100 at one time, and another £100 at another time—and leaving them to be expended under the superintendence of incompetent persons who have no interest in having the work properly performed. I think it would be far more conducive to the interests of the public to employ a scientific person or persons, if we have not such persons here to go where they can be obtained. Let such persons report upon an undertaking, and then let a sufficient sum be granted to put up the whole structure in one year, whatever it would cost. I agree with those who think it would be a vast benefit to have a harbor of refuge and anchorage for shipping constructed in any part of the Island, which is a long distance from a natural harbor. We know the vast advantage it must be to the shipping interests of the Colony, which are increasing every year, to have a good shelter in many places, where it cannot now be obtained. Souris is one of those places, and I think it is in my duty to have those small sums wasted, as I am one of those who think it would be a benefit or not. If we had a report from a scientific man, that it would be a benefit, then I would not be opposed to a grant of £2,000, or £3000, and I would have no jealousy about the locality, but would endeavor to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I have no doubt but Souris is a place which claims particular attention, but in giving my vote now, I do so very much in the dark. I am not acquainted with the locality, and cannot judge of the propriety of building that breakwater. I do not know but I am voting for throwing away that £100. I have heard that

there was some difference of opinion between the late Superintendent of Public Works and some of the principal inhabitants as to the position of that breakwater and breast-work. Where different gentlemen have a large interest in the work, those differences of opinion will always be found till there is a report from a disinterested and competent person. I am not inclined to grant money in this way, and I will make it a rule, as long as I am in the Legislature, never to give my support to granting sums of money for objects of this kind till we have a proper report, and then, if I see that it will be an advantage, there will be no man before me in voting a sufficient sum for the undertaking, in whatever part of the country it is to be built, for I look upon it that the safety of vessels and the facilities to be afforded to our farmers have become of vast importance, and perhaps there is nothing in which we can serve the interests of the people more effectually. The nature of our soil renders our roads so bad that, in the fall and spring, men who have a few miles to cart their produce earn it twice over. Therefore, if there can be a shipping port established near their doors, it will be a great advantage to them; but it is false economy to be voting these small sums away in the dark in such dribs and drabs. I would sooner vote £1000 if we had a favorable report from a competent person than £100 without such a report.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think any person is more capable of laying down a plan than some of those who live at the place, and who have given so much time and money gratuitously; and when so much had been done, why did not the Government then give a grant of £1000? No; they gave a paltry £100, and even that was withheld by the Superintendent of Public Works because the wrong parties were consulted.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think the two gentlemen representing the district are under a mistake. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said he did not see any reason why something more had not been done by the Conservative Government; but I believe there was as much done by them as by any other Government. I see that in 1864, £100 were granted, in 1865, £100, and in 1866, £100. Therefore it will be seen that the Government they find so much fault with has been more liberal than the one they support. Now, I would go further, for I consider it bad policy in any Government to grant such small sums towards such a work. If it is absolutely necessary, as I believe it is, then there should be £500 or £1000 granted for it, and that is not more than the Government could give.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I beg his honor the President's pardon, and I think he is under a mistake. The breakwater was not commenced in 1861. It was a breast-work, a different undertaking altogether, for which that money was granted.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I hope the present Government will be sincere, and that, when they grant money, they will lay it out. His honor the President is under a mistake, for there was no such assistance given to build the breakwater, as he has referred to.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: For whichever work the money was granted it was spent in the harbor.

The House was then resumed, the Bill was reported from the committee agreed to, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald it was read a third time and passed.

BILL TO ALTER THE REVENUE ACT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill to alter a certain act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased to see that act introduced to exempt Canadian flour from duty when it comes through the United States, but I think there is something in it which it is impossible to carry out. A certificate is always required from the British Consul at the port of exportation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is quite true that if Canadian flour is purchased in the United States, a certificate is received from the British Consul; but this Act only refers to flour purchased in Canada, and then a certificate would only come from some British officer in that Province. It was found that flour coming directly from Canada by the St. Lawrence would come in free from duty; but when it came by way of Portland, though it were Canadian flour, and did not pass through the hands of Americans, it would yet be liable to a duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel. It was to obviate that difficulty that this bill was introduced. It appears that an arrangement has been made to carry flour from Toronto for one dollar per barrel, and that is lower than it can be brought by water. And as it was found that a large quantity of flour was likely to come to the Island in that way, it was thought advisable to introduce this bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: When flour is sent from Canada through the United States, how are they to obtain a certificate? When it is sent by railroad it is not entered in a custom house.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is a record kept of all that comes by railroad as well as by water, and the party shipping it would send a certificate from the custom house where it was cleared out. They have also to give a bond that it is not intended to be used in American territory.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I contend that the Act will be imperative, or rather that it will open a door to fraud. The Americans will soon find a way to evade it. The certificate should come through the British Consul and no other officer.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: A bond has to be given here, and when the certificate is returned it is cancelled, so that I do not see that any door can be opened to fraud.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The bond is cancelled in the American port where the flour is shipped.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I think his honor referred to bonds given by merchants in American ports when they ship goods to British ports. Certificates are taken out and forwarded to the shipper, the object of which is to prevent goods shipped out of bond from being returned to the United States without paying duty. With regard to a certificate from the British Consul, I cannot see that it is required, for a bill of lading is given to the shipper in Canada, and it comes direct, under the same bill of lading, to the Island. I do not see, therefore, that the British Consul should have anything to do with it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It appears to me that as soon as the flour is shipped, the shipper or the Canadian authorities have no more to do with it, and I must agree with his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) that the certificate should be from the British Consul.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I cannot see that a certificate would be required from the British Consul. The shipper must give a certificate that the flour is the growth of Canada, and he must give a bond to some officer, I presume to the American Consul, that it is not intended to be shipped to, or used in, the United States, but that it is merely passing through that country to this Island. Therefore I do not see that the British Consul would be in as good a position to give a certificate as the man who ground and shipped the flour.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased that this bill has been introduced. It just carries out what his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) and myself contended for a few days ago, when the Revenue Bill was before us.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I have been selling flour for the last six or eight months. It has been purchased in Boston, and there is no such thing as a certificate required; but if you send to Canada for flour it is consigned to some party in Portland. A certificate must then come with the flour, and the captain and mate of the vessel which brings it here, as well as the American Consul, must certify that it has been landed here. This is to prevent the duty to which Canadian flour is liable in the United States from being imposed.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no objection to do anything that would tend to strengthen the reliance that can be placed upon the certificate that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of the Americans, but I am not acquainted with the precise way in which those certificates are given. I suppose the parties shipping are to give a certificate, but in what form I do not know, as I have not had any practical experience in the business, and very much will depend upon that. It is quite possible that the law may be evaded. A man may go to the custom House office in Montreal and say, "I have 1000 barrels of flour to ship to Prince Edward Island, and I want a certificate that it is the growth of Canada." Well, what is that officer to do? Is the flour to be inspected by him, or is the man to make an affidavit and have a certificate grounded upon it? These are proceedings which I am not acquainted with, and it is to be considered whether they are sufficient to guard the interests of the Island. Unless there is some bond taken by the custom house officer in Canada, where the flour is shipped from, that it is really and truly shipped, there may be great fraud committed.

Hon. Mr. GORDON suggested that after the words 'custom house officer,' the words 'or the certificate of the British Consul at the place of exportation' should be inserted.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is, of course, necessary that the interests of the Island should be as well guarded as possible, but I do not see that the amendment suggested by my hon. colleague (Mr. Gordon) would make the man any more secure, for it would still be optional to have the certificate from the British Consul or not. Before he could give a certificate it would be necessary that he should have proof that the flour was the production of Canada, and it might be necessary that either the owner or consignee should be at the place of shipment. It is not likely that either would be travelling with the flour. It is quite possible that there would be no person at the place of shipment who would make an affidavit that would enable the British Consul to give a certificate.

Hon. Mr. MURHEAD: I do not see what is the use of that bill if merchants want to do an honest trade, for flour can be brought as cheaply by the St. Lawrence as by way of Portland.

Hon. Mr. LORD: There is no communication by that route, and I presume that, as an arrangement has been entered into with the owners of the steamboats to bring it here, at a certain rate, the bills of lading will be signed in Canada. It is very troublesome to have to be going to the Custom House and to have to pay for those certificates. I do not see that there is any danger of fraud being committed, as his honor from the City (Mr. Palmer) has said, for flour is now higher in the United States than in Canada. The House was then resumed, progress reported and leave to sit again granted.

STILES'S SPINNING WHEEL PATENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill to enable George C. Stiles to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, said,—the petition, setting forth the nature of the improvement, is lying on the table, and your honors are aware that it is merely for the protection of the improvement; that is to say, that no person in this Island shall be allowed to make use of that invention to the prejudice of the inventor. I think it is quite proper that parties should be protected in any improvement they may make, and if Bills of this kind were not passed here there would, perhaps, be little use in getting a patent in the other Colonies.

The Bill was then read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 15, (continued.)

The object of the Bill is to render more effective the Militia Law of last session, relative to matters of detail, without effecting any material change in the principles of that Act. It confers certain powers relative to matters of discipline on Officers commanding Regiments, and points out the several duties to be performed on the part of both officers and men. The bill exempts from Militia duty, Fire Wardens regularly appointed by the Fire Department at Charlottetown, and also Firemen belonging to the Fire Engine Companies of Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown, subject to the following limit, namely, for Charlottetown Fire Companies, 80 Firemen shall be exempt from said Militia duty, and 20 Firemen for each of the Towns of Summerside and Georgetown. Said Firemen to produce the necessary certificates from the captains of their companies in proof of their good standing as members of said Fire Engine Companies.

Hon. Mr. Davies objected to the principle of the bill, on the ground that from the limited nature of its provisions it was not of that effective and general character requisite to meet the approval and requirements of the Home Government. The fact that subjects of this Colony were not, under the provisions of that bill, called upon to lend their aid in the common defence of British North America, in case of a foreign invasion, irrespective of the portion of that territory that might be assailed, was, he said, proof of the inefficiency of the bill, so far as it related to the subject of military defence. As an Anti-confederate, he would like to see the Island, in the maintenance of its independence, contribute its quota of men, as well as ratio of means, towards the common defence as well as support of any and every portion of British North America, in case of