The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY MAY 1, 1867. NO. 30.

THE HERALD

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JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 5h. m, 51 evening, W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 10h. 57m., morning. ENE
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 53m., evening, W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 48m., evening, S.W

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday	5 41	6 24	8 24	3 54	12 43
2	Tuesday	40	25	9 15	4 28	45
3	Wednesday	38	26	10 1	5 0	48
4	Thursday	36	27	10 52	sets	51
5	Friday	35	28	11 34	7 33	53
6	Saturday	34	29	morn.	8 44	55
7	Sunday	32	31	0 18	9 54	59
8	Monday	30	32	1 4	10 59	13 2
9	Tuesday	28	33	1 54	11 59	5
10	Wednesday	26	35	2 57	morn.	9
11	Thursday	25	36	3 41	0 59	11
12	Friday	23	37	4 43	1 49	14
13	Saturday	21	39	5 50	2 32	18
14	Sunday	19	40	6 57	3 12	24
15	Monday	17	41	7 58	3 46	42
16	Tuesday	16	43	8 55	4 47	26
17	Wednesday	14	44	9 45	4 48	30
18	Thursday	12	46	10 30	rises	34
19	Friday	10	47	11 12	7 43	39
20	Saturday	8	49	11 51	8 32	41
21	Sunday	7 4	50	even.	9 29	43
22	Monday	5	52	1 10	10 22	47
23	Tuesday	3	53	1 51	11 9	50
24	Wednesday	1	55	2 32	11 57	5
25	Thursday	0	56	3 16	morn	56
26	Friday	4 59	57	4 3	0 39	58
27	Saturday	57	58	4 55	1 18	14 3
28	Sunday	56	59	5 50	1 51	5
29	Monday	55	7 0	6 40	2 25	1
30	Tuesday	53	2	7 43	2 57	

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 12, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 6
Pork, (carcass)	3d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 2d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	2s to 2s 3d
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
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

THE LAST CAUTION!!

AS the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defaulters will be Sued

indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.

Orwell Store, Nov. 12, 1866. ex isl

Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9 1867.

McKinnon's Store,
SOURIS EAST.

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just

COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HAT S, Ladies' & Gents'

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc,

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris Nov. 8, '66. 1m

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Pragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet,
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Row's Sandalwood Fan. de Cologne, Toilet de vendor, Water, Extract of Lavender, Flowers, Vegetable Water, Bergamot, Jasmine, Jockey Club, Lucca Oil, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Youth, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Moustache, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving it Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after a unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON!

PER "UNDINE" and "OWEN" from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received

An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, (English and French); SOAPS, BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDER, Candied CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMALADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and White Wine VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service SAUCE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Dying JAPAN KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Prices

WM. R. WATSON.

Nov. 7, 1866.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Hon. Attorney General, from the Committee on expiring Laws, presented the first report of said Committee, and moved that it be made the order of the day to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, leader of the Opposition, said that in the report just read, he observed one law had expired named in the report, the immediate consideration of which was necessary. He would therefore move that the House do now go into Committee on the report.

Hon. Attorney General supported the motion.—Mr. George Sinclair in the chair.

The House in Committee reported the following resolution agreed to, namely:—

That it is expedient to revise, continue and amend the law relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island.

A Committee was then appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, Mr. John Yeo obtained leave of absence for one week.

The House in Committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech. The paragraph relating to the purchase of Proprietary lands was read.

Hon. Attorney General moved the adoption of that clause, and expressed his desire to see the leasehold system entirely abolished. He was favorable to the obtaining of a loan as a means for providing funds for the payment of lands, and was of the opinion that the Cunard Estate, purchased by the late Government, might have been secured under the provisions of a Loan Bill, on terms more favorable to the tenantry, and less damaging to the interests of the Colony, than those adopted relative to that purchase.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said he did not intend to move any amendments to the paragraph under consideration with which, however, that party had no fault. He contended, great a desire to extinguish the Conservative party had evinced as was never made a franchise the people of this Colony reference to the Years' Purchase party did. The Land Purchase Act conferred incalculable party measure, as could be seen on whose arrears of records of that House. The Fifteen —rents that to Bill, much as it had been condemned, Bill cancelled able benefits on many of the tenantry Attorney Ge- & rents were remitted by its provisions, tion (the At- his knowledge could have been collect- the extensi- ... of the tenantry on the Cunard Bill be the ... estates, were by the provisions of that Cunard E- ... He reviewed the opinions of the hon any matter ... ral regarding a loan, and differed with credit of ... y. Gen. on that question. He alluded to barrassm- ... on of the privileges of the Land Purchase the pur- ... Late Government, and the purchase of the ... states under its provisions, effected without ... al sacrifice—in proof of which he quoted the ... the Colony. True, he said, commercial embarrassments were felt, but that was not attributable to the purchase of proprietary lands, but the result of overtrading.

Hon Mr McAulay supported the views of the Hon Mr Haviland, and was also of opinion that money could not be obtained in England for the purposes in question, on terms that could prove any other than disastrous to the interests of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said the Treasurer's Books up to the 1st of this month would show the favorable position in which the financial affairs of this Colony was left by the late Government, considering the heavy drain on its resources by the purchase of the Cunard and other Estates. He expected to hear that the Land Question would now be finally settled by the Tenant League; but it would appear that the great object of those who pretended so much sympathy with that movement was to get into the House of Assembly, and now that their ambition was gratified, he was inclined to believe that but little mention would be made of that organization.

Hon Mr Howlan, in replying to the hon leader of the Opposition, alluded to the sentiments published in the *Islander*, the organ of the Conservatives, in 1853, expressive of the opposition of that party to the principles of the Land Purchase Act, and read extracts from that paper condemnatory of the actions of the Liberal party who introduced that measure. He spoke of the crippled state of the trade of the country as the result of the mode adopted for the payment of the Cunard Estate—the purchase of which, he was given to believe, would fall at least ten thousand pounds short of being a self-paying transaction.

Mr Brecken—The depression of trade was felt to some extent previously to the purchase of the Cunard Estates, and no doubt the withdrawal of so large a sum as that purchase involved from the ordinary channels, tended to increase that depression. If a loan for the payment of Proprietary lands could be obtained on reasonable terms, he could see no objection to the measure.

Mr. McNeill replied to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Duncan, touching the motives alleged to the friends of the Tenant League movement. Had that hon. member, he said, fairly investigated the motives which actuated the supporters of that organization, he would have arrived at very different conclusions.

Hon Mr Laird said that the soil of any Colony should be its capital; that was not the case with this Island; it was, therefore, but right that funds should be obtained to relieve its financial difficulties.

Mr P Sinclair rose in his place and observed that he had listened with much interest to the debate on that paragraph in the Address under consideration. It was very evident that the Land Purchase Act was the most practical and efficient means ever adopted for the settlement of the land question, and the present leader of the Government was entitled to the credit of introducing that measure. He concurred with the remark of the hon Attorney General regarding the obstructions to the Banks as the result of withdrawing the circulating medium to pay for purchased estates. He commented on the great advantages of banking accommodations to farmers, who gave joint notes, and getting discount, were enabled to purchase their flour and other supplies at a saving of 25 per cent. He repudiated the allusions of the hon Mr Duncan in reference to the Tenant League, and favored the borrowing of money on terms as proposed on the loan principle, by which relief of financial difficulties might be effected.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee resumed consideration of Address in answer to His Excellency's speech. The paragraph touching the purchase of Proprietary lands continued the subject of debate.

Hon Mr Davies addressed the Committee for upwards of one hour, during which he reviewed the principles enunciated by the several past, as well as present, political parties of the Colony in relation to the settlement of the Land Question. He spoke of the course which he pursued when he first had the honor of a seat in the House of Assembly. He was at that time fully convinced that the Escheat party had the good of the country at heart, and he was free to confess that he gave them his support. He spoke of the forfeiture of the original grants, which were but like leases, giving lands subject to certain conditions which were never fulfilled. He touched upon the introduction of Responsible Government, the conditions on which that system was ceded, the adoption of the Land Purchase Bill, the Land Commission, and Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and contrasted the actions of the Liberal Party with those of the Proprietary party, and contended that the former had always evinced a greater desire for the extinction of the leasehold system than did the Conservatives, who, he said, had always been allied to the Proprietary faction. He had always entertained the belief that a Court for the investigation of titles could be established, and he had fought hard for that principle; but finding that the people, who had been from time to time deceived, would not support him in his efforts, he was induced to relinquish the advocacy of that measure. The Tenant League organization, though ridiculed by some hon members, was composed of the stamina of Queen's County; but when he found that officers of the law were obstructed, he published a letter in the organ of that association denouncing the course which he regretted they adopted. He spoke also of the Financial embarrassments of the Colony, and advocated a loan as the best remedy for the relief of the crisis likely to result from the draining of the resources of the country to meet the payments of instalments due for the purchase of Proprietary lands.

Mr Brecken followed the Hon Mr. Davies, reviewing the whole of his address. He (Mr Brecken) referred to the denunciations of the Liberal party against Escheat and a Court of Enquiry, in past sessions of that Assembly, when such schemes were termed by the leaders of that party as delusive and visionary. Why, said he, should those questions which, on the admission of the hon Mr Davies himself, were rejected by the people, be now resuscitated. He commended the impartial manner in which the Land Commission was constituted. The Tenant League, from the first, started with the openly avowed intention of resisting the law, and, as such, received the patronage and support of the hon Mr Davies, now a member of the Government. He (Mr Brecken) then spoke of the illegal actions of that League, leading to the necessity of bringing the troops to the Island to subdue it. He expressed his regret that financial difficulties prevailed, for the removal of which he would gladly assist, by lending his support to any feasible remedy that might be suggested.

Mr George Sinclair said, that comparing the different actions, and reviewing the past policy of parties, would not prove satisfactory to the people. He had listened with great attention to the opinions expressed on both sides touching the present embarrassed state of the trade of the country, and believes it to be the duty of the Government to provide means to meet emergencies.

Mr Howatt agreed with the remarks of the last speaker (Mr G S), and hoped some definite plan would shortly be submitted. He wished to make one remark touching the necessity of a measure by which the principles of the Land Purchase Bill might be extended to all classes of tenants. It would be more equitable in its operation as if its provisions were more general and compulsory.

Mr Pidgeon said, when hon members on the Government side of the House courted opposition, it was but reasonable to expect a reply. When the political conduct of both parties for the past 16 years was compared, he would ask who did most for the relief of the tenantry? The purchase of the Worrell Estate, compared with that of the Belfast District, was, he said, sufficient to show the efficient manner in which the Conservatives transacted the public business. In proof of the impartial manner in which the Land Commission was conducted, he instanced the fact that the present Hon Attorney General (Mr Hensley) was employed the Attorney.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said he had taken ample notes of the debate, but would reserve them for another occasion. He could not, however, but remark that the speech of the Hon Mr Davies reminded him of the field days in the Sessions of 1855 and 1856, when the Government of which he (Hon Mr D) is a member, denounced, as visionary, the Will-o'-the-Wisp policy of the Escheat party. He expected, when the hon member (Mr D) rose in his place, that some new platform would be propounded by him, but, instead of that, he observed that it was a rehersal of his past political career which that hon member had reproduced.

The paragraph of the Address under debate was then unanimously adopted.

The next paragraph, relative to the question of Education, was then read, when, on motion that it be adopted,

The hon Leader of the Opposition said that surely the acting leader of the Government (Hon. Mr. Hensley) might at least foreshadow the policy of the Government on that important question. He was, however, willing to wait till the Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr Coles, took his seat, which he presumed was the cause of deferring any debate thereon for the present.

Hon. Mr. Hensley, in reply, observed that the whole subject of the educational interests of the people would be submitted with a view of adopting measures for its advancement. It was not, however, necessary at the present stage of the proceedings of the House, and especially in the absence of the hon leader of the Government, to enter into any debate on the question.

Mr. Brecken presumed the policy of the Government would be to pay School Teachers' salaries entirely from the Treasury. He was willing to lend his assistance to any measure tending to advance the interests of Education.

Mr. McLellan would not offer any factious opposition to that or any other question which the majority might submit for the general benefit of all classes Had the Conservative party been returned to power, they contemplated to pay the Teachers their full salary from the Treasury; and he was of the opinion that that desirable change could be effected without increase of taxation, as the revenue, with judicious management, could afford it.

The 6th and 7th clauses were read and adopted. The 8th clause elicited some remarks.

Hon Leader of the Opposition wished to know what local industry or improvements were contemplated? What factories were to be established, or were the fisheries to be the question alluded to? He spoke of the importance of the fishing interests, and said that public meetings had been held during the winter in Charlottetown, at which that question was very ably debated. Petitions, too, he believed, had been presented in due form to the Government, praying for encouragement to the fisheries. He would like to hear what was meant by the clause in question.

Hon Attorney General, in reply, observed that the necessary information would be imparted at the proper time.

Mr. Brecken was of opinion that the Fisheries would soon become the greatest source of wealth to the country. Fishing Companies had already been established and the people manifested an increased interest in their prosecution. It was desirable to ascertain the policy of the Government on the question.

Hon Atty General, would ask why was not that Hon member (Mr. Brecken) as restless last year, and as envious to know the then Government policy, as he now appeared to be. It was natural, however, for the Opposition to manifest such curiosity relative to the policy of the Government, and during the Session he hoped the question of the fisheries would be entertained.

Hon Mr Laird, said the allusion to Factories reminded him of the fate of a petition from a proprietor of one of the best factories on the Island, from the district which petition was the prayer of the House, the prayer of Machinery, and yet it was not entertained by the late House.

Hon Mr Haviland in reply said that when the merits of that petition had been discussed by the majority in caucus, the hon members' colleague refused or neglected to attend. Those caucus meetings he said ended generally in producing no good affects. Some further remarks on the duties of representatives relative to the support of party measures followed.

Hon. Mr Laird, Hon. Mr Howlan, and Mr McLellan alluded to the productions of the Stock Farm, and complained of the limited supply of stock sent from that Institution to Prince County, and expressed the hope that in future that County would be more liberally dealt with.

Hon Mr Laird also alluded to the fact that a portion of that farm, had been used as a Shooting ground, and that some of the stock had been destroyed in consequence.

Hon Mr Haviland said the farm was under the management of a Committee, whose duty it was to protect the stock. Permission was given by the Government to have the Shooting ground there, because no other convenient place could be had at the time.

Hon Mr Laird—That being the case, the Committee were not responsible for the disastrous consequences which might follow.

The remaining portions of the address were read and adopted, after which the whole address, as reported from the Committee, was agreed to without amendment.

The address was then carried, ordered to be engrossed, and a Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

At the hour appointed, the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and, on their return, his honor the Speaker reported the reply, which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for your Address. You may rely on my hearty co-operation in your endeavors to promote the welfare and prosperity of this Island.

Hon Mr Howlan presented the report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the past year.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon Attorney General, from the Committe on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill to continue the law relating to the rules and limits of Jails in this Island.

Received and read. Read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. G. Sinclair in the chair.

Hon Mr Davies was opposed to the system of imprisonment for debt, and expressed his desire to extend Jail limits to the whole Island. He would not, however, oppose the Bill before the Committee, provided he saw any prospect of securing a general Bankrupt Law.

Hon Mr Haviland was in favor of a Bankrupt Law, and drafted a Bill to that effect several years ago, which was published for general information, yet no further action had been taken thereon. It would be as well to abolish the present Bill altogether as to extend its limits beyond the present boundaries.

Hon Attorney General suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee with the view of maturing a general Bill relative to Bankruptcy, that being a subject which required much serious consideration.

Mr McNeill agreed with the remarks of the Hon Mr Davies, and said he could remember the time when debtors were allowed the limits of the whole Island.

Mr Brecken said the total abolishment of imprisonment for debt weule be preferable to that course.

Hon Mr Haviland alluded to the time when the Bill relating to Small Debt Courts was passed, to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases as therein provided; against the continuance of which, numerously signed petitions were presented to the Legislature the following Session.

Hon Mr Howlan favored the introduction of a Bankrupt Law. Men of practical business habits frequently failed, not as the result of their own mismanagement, but because of failures of Banks and Mercantile establishment abroad. It was therefore, extremely cruel to have such men locked up in Jail or confined to the narrow bounds of Jail limits.

Hon. Mr Laird also would support a general law for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. In regard to the petitions alluded to by the Hon Mr. Haviland, he would say, that had the principle, as then applied, been fairly tested, ere now he believed the general public would be satisfied with the results. The repeal of the provisions of the Small Debt Act, touching abolishing imprisonment for debt, was in his opinion, a retrograde movement in legislation.

Hon. Attorney General said such however was the fact, as explained by the hon. leader of the Opposition, (Mr. Haviland,) that the petitioners alluded to, prayed to revive the law, which provided for imprisonment for debt.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said the petitions in question originated with merchants and dealers principally from Charlottetown, and should not be taken as the unbiased voice of the public.

Mr. Kickham said he would support the Bill before the Committee, the continuance of which was necessary in the absence of a more general law on the subject.

Mr. P. Sinclair perceived that much inconvenience might follow from the abrogation of the law as contained in the Bill in question.

The Bill was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Public Accounts, as classified by the Auditors, for the year ending January 31st, 1867.

Ordered that said Accounts be referred to the special Committee appointed to examine and report thereon.

Hon. Attorney General submitted the Blue Book for the year 1865. Also several Banks Returns for the past year.

On motion of the Hon. Hr. Davies, a supply was granted to Her Majesty.

Hon. Attorney General delivered a message from His Excellency, transmitting Correspondence and Despatches relating to the purchase of the Estate of the late Sir Samuel Cunard, the issue of Fishing