Hon. Mr. Whelan.—The Return was an unusual one; but neither His Excellency nor the Government had expressed any opinion concerning it beyond that declaration. It was ridiculous to raise a cry about the rights of the people being endangered, either by that declaration or the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary. Nothing, in fact, had been said or done, by either party, concerning the question that, in any way, endangered popular rights.

The discussion was then terminated by the adoption, (on a divison of 13 to 9, as before stated,) of the Resolution submittedby theHon. Mr. Palmer; and the rejection, on the same division of the amendment, submitted by the Hon. Mr. Whelan.

☞ For the Hon. Mr. Palmer's Resolution, agreed to,—the Hon. Mr. Whelan's amendment rejected,—and the division by which the former was carried, and the other lost, see *Haszard's Gazette*, 9th, instant.

PRINTING OF THE JOURNALS.

The Tenders were as follow:

First—From Mr. John J. Pippy, offering to perform the work at the rate of Thirty Shillings per Sheet of four pages: Binding in the usual style, Four Shillings each; and Stitching, One Shilling and three pence, per Copy.

Secondly.—From Mr. John Ings, at Twenty-two Shillings and nine pence, for every Sheet of Four pages, on the same quality of paper, and in the same style as the Journals were printed by him in the year 1852: Binding Three Shillings and four pence, each Copy; and Stitching, One Shilling and three pence per Copy.

Thirdly—From Mr. George W. C. Lugrin, offering to print One hundred and sixty Copies of the Journals, at Twenty-two Shillings; Binding, Three Shillings and nine pence per Copy.

Fourthly—From Mr. George T. Haszard, at Twenty-two Shillings and three pence per Sheet of four pages: Binding, in the usual manner, Three Shillings and six pence per Copy; and Stitching, One Shilling and one penny per Copy.

The Tender of Mr. George T. Haszard, as being accounted the lowest, was accepted.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

Monday, February 13.

The House went into Committee on the Draft Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session—Mr. Wightman in the Chair.

[The Committee appointed to prepare the draft of the Address consisted of the Hon, Mr. Whelan, Messrs. Wightman, Clark, Mooney, Davies, M'Gill, and Eraser; of whom the Hon. Mr. Whelan, as Chairman, reported the Draft on Saturday morning.]

The House sat in Committe for about six hours and a half, from the time of its going into it, in the morning, until the House was finally resumed in the evening. On the part of the Government, the principal speakers were the Honbls. E. Whelan, W. W. Lord, and J. Warburton, Messrs Mooney, Davies, Clark, and Fraser. On the part of the Opposition, every member thereof bore a share in the discussions arising out of a consideration of the several original paragraphs and amendments; but the Hon. E. Palmer and Mr. Haviland were the principal Speakers.—Mr. McEachern, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Whelan, gave an explanation of his conduct during his canvass previous to his election; repelling the charges of inconsistency and deception brought against him.—Mr. MacGowan, in moving an amendment to an original paragraph of the Draft Address, also took occasion to exonerate himself, by his statements, from what had been advanced, both in the House and out of it, to the prejudice of his political or public character.—Mr. Goff, in like manner also gave an exposition of his political principles, and public conduct previous to and subsequent to his election, as it respects his position in the Assembly; asserting the independence and purity of his motives, and his perfect freedom from every act of deception towards his constituents.—Mr. Macleod also spoke in exculpation of himself from the charges of political insincerity and deception which had been preferred against him.

The amendments proposed by the Hon. E. Palmer, and other members of the opposition, to the several clauses of the reported Draft Address, were all carried; and the amendments to those amendments, proposed by the Hon. E. Whelan, were all negatived on like divisions in the Committee: the Government minority being, Hon. E. Whelan, Hon. J. Warburton, Hon. W. W. Lord, Messrs. Fraser, Davies, Clark, Mooney, McGill, and the Hon. the Speaker—9

[On the amendment proposed by Hon. E. Whelan to an amendment to the original Draft Address submitted by Hon. E. Palmer, the Hon. the Speaker voted with the Opposition. The scope of this proposed amendment of the Hon. E. Whelan's was the exclusion of all officeholders from seats in the Assembly; the intention of the hon. mover being, as he said, to test the majority on the principle which it involved.]

The Opposition majority consisted of Hon. E. Palmer, Messrs. Longworth, Haviland, Montgomery, Douse, Yeo, Conroy, Macaulay, McGowan, McEachern, Goff, Beers, and Macleod.

The third clause of the amended Address is expressive of a want of confidence in the present Government.

After the House was resumed, and the Address as amended, reported, the Hon. Mr. Whelan—for the purpose of putting upon record the sentiments contained in the original Draft Address, and those expressed in the amendments, proposed by him, and supported by the Government minority—severally moved the rescinded clauses and his rejected amendments; and the same were recorded in the Journal of the day with the divsions thereon, the same being as above given, with the exception of the name of Mr. Wightman, who voted with the Government minority, he having, as Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, been precluded from doing so before.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Messrs. Montgomery, Macaulay, Maceacheren and Conroy, were then appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with an engrossed Copy of the Address agreed to by the House, and to ask when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the same.

N. B. A brief Report of the Discussions which took place in the Committee will be given as soon as possible.

Erratum.—In the Report of Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Mooney's name instead of Mr. Montgomery's, is inadvertently given as that of the proposer of Mr. Macaulay for the Speakership.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

Tuesdyy, 14th Feb., 1854.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon., the Colonial Secretary, immediately after the Speaker had taken the Chair, rose in his place, and informed the House, that, in consequence of the Government's having been in a minority, on the Address, the preceding evening, they had, that morning, tendered their resignations to His Excellency.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY, AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

At two o'clock, this day, the hour appointed by His Excellency for his reception of the Address, the House, with the Speaker at their head, proceeded to the Library, where His Excellency, was wating to receive them, and presented the following Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the Reply here subjoined.

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, *Knight, Lieutenant, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.,*

May it please your Excellency;

We Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, respectfully offer to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech delivered at the opening of the present session.

In declining to comply with the Requisition addressed to your Excellency by several Members of the House of Assembly, subsequent to the late general Election, to convene the Legislature at an early day, in order to adopt measures for the final arrangement of certain important questions seriously affecting the prosperity of the Island, and the administration of the local Government, your Excellency exercised your undoubted prerogative; and with regard to any contemplated change in the Departmental system of Government, it was not their intention to lead your Excellency into an admission that evils had arisen demanding an immediate change until the principles involved in that question should have received the fullest discussion in the House of Assembly, when submitted to the consideration of that Branch of the Legislature.

We concur with your Excelleney in the belief that the people of this Island are well entitled to the enjoyment of the privilege of self-government, and that they fully appreciate the advantages which that system confers upon them, when carried out in its true spirit and integrity; and it is the earnest desire of the House of Assembly to give effect to such measures as shall extend rather than diminish the principle of Responsible Government, as introduced by your Excellency. We, however, in the performance of the duty we owe to our Constituents, cannot abstain from expressing to your Excellency our conviction that your Excellency's advisers have failed to carry out that system, either in accordance with its principles, as they professed to entertain them when called to your Excellency's Government, or in that form and spirit which, it would appear to the House of Assembly, are still better calculated to secure the liberties and independence of the people, for whose benefit the system was intended; and your Excellency's Advisers have thereby forfeited the confidence of the House of Assembly.

We cannot doubt that a sound system of self-government will ensure to the people of this Island an efficient influence with the Imperial Government, in confirming such Acts as shall receive the sanction of its local Legislature; but, at the same time, we have no reason to complain of any want of attention in the Imperial Authorities to our wishes in that respect, as all the Acts passed within the Five years immediately preceding the introduction of Responsible Government, with one exception, received the sanction of the Crown.

We are gratified to learn that the number of Schools contemplated by the provisi ons of the Education Act, has been applied for and registered; and we hope that we shall soon hear that they are all in full and efficient operation. To insure to the rising generation the full advantage of a uniform system of Education, it is highly necessary, that a Competent Inspector should be secured: and we trust that Mr. Stark will be found to be fully qualified for the important duties attached to his situation. Due and respectful attention shall be given to your Excellency's suggestion for the establishment of a Normal School, upon the principle recommended by Mr. Stowe, whose talent and exertions have rendered such essential benefit to the cause of Education.

We view with great satisfaction the improvement in the Financial State of the Colony, as exhibited in your Excellency's Speech, and rejoice to find that this Colony, in its progress, has not been far behind our sister. Provinces in improvement in the various branches of our Trade.

No longer encumbered by any liabilities created by the erection of Public Buildings, and blessed with an increase of Agricultural produce, together with an advanced demand for that staple article, as well as an unprecedented increase in the market prices of that commodity and in our export of Shipping, this Colony could not fail to participate in the great prosperity which is enjoyed by the other North American Colonies.

We shall give the Estimates our best consideration, and will cheerfully provide supplies for the Public Service.

Any regulation with respect to the export of Juniper Knees will command at our hands that attention which the importance of the subject merits, and your Excellency may rest assured, that we have no desire to practice class legislation, or impose duties upon any article, where such may appear to be unnecessary to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Colony.

When your Excellency shall be in a condition to lay before us any additional information on the subject of the Fishery Reserves, it shall receive that full and deliberate attention which that difficult and important question demands.

Whenever Your Excellency shall be prepared to bring under our notice the proposed withdrawal of the Troops, as well as any other matters of a local nature, we shall not fail to give them that due consideration which their respective merits shall entitle them to receive; and we beg to offer our thanks to your Excellency for the expression of your readiness to communicate with us when ocassion shall require.

[*Extract from His Excellency's Reply.*]

I observe you state, that my Constitutional Advisers have forfeited your confidence; I will, therefore, forthwith adopt the course which becomes necessary on such an occasion, in order that the public business may be impeded as little as possible.

The gentlemen composing the Executive Council, you are aware, have tendered their resignations, and I have accepted them; those holding departmental offices will continue to perform their respective duties until their successors are appointed.

VARIETIES.

Swearing of Chinese Witnesses.—The Chinese, when brought into court as witnesses in California, are sworn in the manner peculiar to their country. An oath, written in Chinese characters upon tissue paper, is subseribed with their names, and burned to ashes. The purport of the oath is, that if the witness does not tell the truth, he hopes that his soul may be burned and destroyed, as is the paper which he holds in his hands. Notwithstanding the severity of this oath, the evidence of a Chinese taken in court is not generally of a very reliable character, and the Recorder is often obliged to discharge prisoners against whom there is nothing but Chinese evidonce, on account of the contradictions and discrepancies which are always discovered in their testimony.

Handsome Fee.—Rev. W. R. Strickland, pastor of Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, lately performed a marriage for a couple, and received in return for his services from the bridegroom the sum of $50 in gold, and from the bride, a deed to a city lot valued at $2500.

Translation of the Bible.—Dr. Perkins of Oroomiah, Persia, writes that the translation of the Bible into ancient and modern Syriac has been completed. The Nestorians have now the entire Bible in both languages.

Convicts sent to the United States.—Three Germans having been arrested at New York, charged with having committed a series of burglaries, one of them confessed that in the year 1851, he was convicted of burglary in the city of Brunswick, Germany, and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years; that after remaning there until September, of last year, he was pardoned by the Duke of Brunswick, on condition that he should emigrate to the United States and never return. He goes on in his affidavit to say:—"Accordingly we were all taken from prison by the police and conveyed to Bremen, and there put on board the brig Hiram, and kept under the surveillance of the police untill the vessel sailed; our passage was paid by the 'Director,' and we each received from them $5. We landed in New York on the 1st of December last."

INDUSTRY IS TALENT.

We often hear persons explaining how one man succeeds, while another fails in the same pursuit, attributing to one a talent for his business, but refusing it to the other. Yet without denying that some individuals have a greater aptitude for particular avocations than others have, we think that the problem in question could be easier solved by saying that the successful man was industrious, while the other was not.

Every school-boy is familiar with the fact that Demosthenes become an orator only by the most determined perseverence and extraordinary application. Nor are our illustrations of the great truth, that industry is talents, confined to the higher intellectual pursuits. When Girard trusted the customer without an endorser, who carried his goods home on his shoulders, the shrewd old Frenchman was acting on the truth, deduced from his own experience of mankind. All eminent persons, whether, mechanics, merchants, lawyer s or statesmen were industrious, from a Watt and Norris down to Thurlow and William Pitt. Washington, Franklin, Marshall, Madison, and every other distinguished American, were busy men. Industry, in short, is talent nine times out of ten.—*Philadelpia Ledger*.

Bread too White.—Making bread too white, may sound like an odd phrase to the reader; yet we see by a late foreign letter that Messrs. Mounez & Chenreul, two French chemists, who have superintended the provision of bread for the hospitals, and subjected all kinds to experiments, have submitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir in which they condemn the practice, remarking that when too white it is a condiment, and not aliment. The exclusion of bran is a loss of nourishment to the consumer.—*North American.*

At the "fish manufactory," as it is called, at Huninguen—the establishment for producing fish on the artificial system—there are now 200,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon, and of the large trout of the Swiss lakes, duly facundated; and there are 100,000 of the same description of eggs, also fecundated at the College de France in Paris. These eggs are destined for distribution amongst the departments in which money has been voted for the application of the artificial system.

A gentleman who had arrived at Melbourne, when he was leaving the hotel, asked a friend what he ought to give the servants. "Why, I hardly know," was the reply, "I should think their notions were rather grand, for I know Boots estimates his income at £1600 a-year."

The language of diplomacy is notoriously that of subterfuge and imposition. The business of professed diplomatists is apparently to see how much they can bamboozle one another. The most adroit fellow in this line is he who can make a sentence capable of the greatest variety of plausible interpretations. To be nimble in rhetoric and vague in meaning, while distinct in expression, is in a diplomatist, an accomplishment of the highest order. A plain statement, and an outright understanding of one another, on the part of those high contracting parties, called diplomatists, is, and forever has been, something as scarce in market as chicken's eyebrows.—*Tribune.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 15, 1854.

The House of Assembly was the scene of a turbulent debate on the evening of Monday the 13th inst., while the House was in Committee on the Address to His Excellency in answer to his speech at the opening of the Session, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Hon. Edward Palmer, which was followed up by Mr. Warburton's announcement on the morning of the succeeding day, that he and his colleagues in office had tendered their resignations to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

It must have been evident to them all, from what took place on the first day of the Session, that there was a decided majority against them; and it would, we think, have shewn a more thorough knowledge of the practice of Parliament, and have been in better taste, had they come forward at once and stated that it was their intention to comply with the usual rule on such occasions, and resign the administration of the Government into other hands. As we cannot compliment them on the dignity and gracefulness with which they closed the scene, we shall drop the curtain;—it is not in our nature to insult the fallen, and we will therefore abstain from any remarks on what took place on Monday night; and we do this the more willingly, as an abstract of the debates on that occasion will be published, and our readers will be able to judge for themselves.

By the requisition from the electors of Princetown and Royalty, presented to the Hon. T. H. Haviland, and his answer, published in this day's issue, it will be seen that a different estimate of Mr. Haviland's conduct in private life, and of the manner in which he performed his public duties while invested with office, has been taken by the majority of the electors of that constituency to that which Mr. Coles and his associates would make us believe existed throughout the Island.

It has been the fashion with the press attached to the late administration, to heap all sort of unmerited abuse upon such towns and districts as have chosen to manifest their independence by supporting the candidates of their own choice, and the terms close and rotten borough have been respectively applied to both Princetown and Georgetown; but we think we could name constituencies where—though the number of electors may be greater—the intelligence, knowledge and moral standing are in inverse proportion to their numbers. In truth, we beleive there are few communities in the Island where the requisites that constitute an improved condition of society are to be found in greater amount than in Princetown and Royalty; and their invitation to Mr. Haviland to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent them in Provincial Parliament is at once a proof of their good sense and their superiority to the senseless clamor raised by malignity.

The Speakership.—We were pleased to see the Hon. John Jardine approach the bar of the Legislative Council on Thursday last and report himself as chosen by the House of Assembly to be their Speaker. There was in the choice of Mr. Jardine that which told well for both parties. That the majority of the Assembly should have taken their head and organ of communication from the ranks of their political adversaries, shewed a confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Mr. Jardine, honorable to him in having merited this signal mark of their approbation, and equally honorable to them, in being thus able to appreciate desert in one who has been for the last three years their opponent. There was good taste also in thus making their selection, for they might have placed one of their own party in the chair, and if, on an equality of votes, he had given his casting vote in their favor, been reproached with having armed him with the power of giving them an undue advantage. The Speaker must however have been selected from the one side of the House or the other, and he on whom that important office was conferred would as an honest and conscientious man have had, from the instant of his assuming the chair, to divest his mind of all previous party prejudice and feeling, and prepare himself to act with the strict impartiality of an upright judge in all questions between both parties.

Mr. Jardine though hitherto acting with those who have chosen to assume the title of Liberals, has never been *ultra* in his political sentiments. His manner is gentlemanly, mild and unassuming and he possesses equanimity of temper which is one of the most essential requisites for the office. His conduct, while acting as chairman of the Committee of the whole House has given we believe general satisfaction, and his long services as a member of Assembly ought to have, and we doubt not, has, made him familiar with the practice and privileges of Parliament, a better selection for the Office could not, we are satisfied, all things considered, have been made.

Wesleyan missionary Meeting.—On Monday evening the 6th inst., the Wesleyan Chapel in this Town was the scene of an exceedingly interesting Anniversary Meeting of the Branch Missionary Society of that denomination of Christians. Preparatory Sermons were delivered on the preceding Sabbath, by the Rev. George C. Huestis, of Bedeque. On Monday evening the spacious edifice was filled by a highly respectable audience, among whom were noticed a goodly number of members of other branches of the Church of Christ.

The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Doctor Evans, after which the Chair was taken by the Hon. Charles Hensley, who introduced the business of the evening by a chaste and appropriate address. After the reading of the Report by the Secretary, Mr. Jas. Moore, several Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted. The speakers on the platform were the Revs. J. B. Strong, G. C. Huestis, J. R. Narroway, and Dr. Evans, with Messrs. Isaac Smith, Capt. Orlebar, R. N., Chas. Palmer, Esq. J. T. Thomas, and Geo. Beer, Junr. Esq. By these gentlemen, the cause of Missions and the claims of the Society upon continual and increased support, were ably advocated.

The Treasurer's Report was as creditable to the liberality of the Charlottetown Circuit, as it must be gratifying to the Officers and friends of the Society, the amount raised by this Branch during the past year being £300 15s. 0. The Collections taken at these Anniversary Services were £22 7s. 7d being considerably in advance of those of last year. Among other interesting incidents of the Meeting was the presentation of a *Cedar Palace* containing the sum of £2 10s. 0, as contributions by a family of children to the Mission Fund.—*Com.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT BRUDENELL, THREE RIVERS.

On Monday Evening last, the Temperance Lecturer Mr. Arbuckle delivered a Lecture in the Baptist Chapel (Rev. Mr. Knox's) at Brudenell River. The learned Lecturer remarked that he was aware that the indifference and apathy heretofore manifested towards the advancement of the Temperance cause, in this part of the Island, could not be attributed to the ignorance of the population: he knew they were proverbial for their intelligence and integrity, and he would, therefore, confine himself on that occasion, principally, to the refutation of Three objections urged by professors of Religion against identifying themselves with Temperance Societies 1st. "That the *world* has no right to form such associations" 2nd. "That such Societies will ultimately fail." 3d. "That the Christian is not called upon to support Temperance Societies."—These propositions were ably refuted by a course of powerful argumentation well adapted to the peculiar views that might arise from prejudice and predeliction and the illustrations sustained the position taken by the Lecturer to propagate his views and vindicate the advancement of Teetotalism and the abolition of intoxicating liquors as beverages. The drinking usages of all classes were exposed, in their dreful and multifarious results as affecting health and happiness, and as hurtful and injurious to the best interests of society, entailing physical, intellectual and moral evils. Mr. Arbuckle, enlivened the discussion, throughout, by reciting anecdotes, both amusing and instructive, and concluded by allusions to the progress of the Temperance Reform in the United States and other civilized and enlightened countries.

The Rev. Mr. Knox then addressed the meeting at a considerable length, chiefly in corroboration of Mr. Arbuckle's views and sentiments, and made several appropriate remarks in reference to the temperance movement.

A Society on the Total Abstinece principle was then formed: the greater number present enrolling their names as members.

Mr. Arbuckle's manner of reasoning is well calculated to arouse public attention towards the object of his advocacy, especially in the country districts and among his countrymen the Scotch; his amusing anecdotes, ready wit and general intelligence rendering him a successful advocate of temperance among all.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,—I have to request that you will give the accompanying Correspondence a place in the next number of your paper.

Feb. 13th, 1854. J. Jardine.

Thursday Evening Feb. 9th, 1854,

To His Excellency,
Sir Alexander Bannerman
&c., &c., &c.,

May it please your Excellency,

I having accepted of the Speakership, beg leave most respectfully to tender the resignation of my seat at the Council Board to your Excellency.—I regret having to part from your Excellency and the other Members of the Government, but having been called to take the Chair, which I did not solicit, I felt that I was in duty bound to acknowledge and submit to the Parliamentary principle of a majority, and respond to the Call.

I am,
Your Excellency's,
most obedient humble servant,
John Jardine.

[answer.]

Secretary's Office, Feb. 11th, 1854.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. tendering the resignation of your seat in the Executive Council, in consequence of your having accepted the Speakership, and that His Excellency has been pleased to accept the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Warburton, Col. Sec'y.

The Hon. the Speaker.

☞ The respective Addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were this day presented to His Excellency; and we stop the press for the purpose of giving the most important paragraph contained in His Excellency's reply to that of the latter. We shall give both the replies entire on Saturday.

Mutual Improvement Association,—On Friday evening next 17th inst. a Lecture will be delivered by a Member of the Association on "Divine Providence as manifested in Ancient History."

The Mail had not arrived up to the time of our going to press.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Andrew Coffin, Esquire, Greenwich, Collector of Impost and Excise for Saint Peter's, and also to nominate the said Andrew Coffin, Esquire, Controller of the Customs and Navigation Laws for that District—subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs—in the place of the Hon. John Jardine, who has accepted the Speakership of the House of Assembly.

Married,

At White Sands, Lot 64, King's County, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, by license, by Mr. Jacob Gale, Bible Christian Minister, Mr. William Beck, to Miss Jane Windsor Hawkins, second daughter of Mr. G. N. Hawkins, of this place.

At Little River, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Whitlock, Mr. Charles Lutes, to Miss Miriam, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Banks.

At the same place and day, by the same, Mr. John Curtis, to Miss Emily Ann, daughter of Captain Lutes, of the above place.

At Dunstaffnage, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. Charles Sabine, of Allberry Plains, to Miss Elizabeth Lane, second daughter of Mr. Edward Lane, of Dunstaffnage.

On the 9th inst., at the Bride's Father's home, Orwell head, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Donald McLeod, Esq., to Miss Jessy McDonald, daughter of Finlay McDonald.

Died,

At Cavendish, on the 13th, inst. Colin McNeil, youngest son of Mr. Alexander Simpson, aged 15 months.