

# THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freemen Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

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## Literature.

### THE MAY QUEEN.

By ALFRED TENNYSON.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; To-morrow 'll be the happiest time of all the glad New-year; Of all the glad New-year, mother, the maddest, merriest day; For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

There's many a black, black eye, they say, but none so bright as mine; There's Margaret and Mary, there's Kate and Caroline; But none so fair as little Alice, in all the land, they say; So I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

I sleep so sound all night, mother, that I shall never wake; If you do not call me loud when the day begins to break; But I must gather knots of flowers, and buds and garlands gay; For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

As I came up the valley, whom think ye should I see; But Robin leaning on the bridge beneath the hazel-tree? He thought of that sharp look, mother I gave him yesterday;— But I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

He thought I was a ghost, mother, for I was all in white; And I ran by him without speaking, like a flash of light; They call me cruel-hearted, but I care not what they say; For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

They say he's dying all for love, but that can never be; They say his heart is breaking, mother—what is that to me? There's many a bolder lad 'll woo me any summer day; And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

Little Ella shall go with me to-morrow to the green; And you'll be a queen, too, when I see me in the Queen; For the shepherd lads on every side 'll come from far away; And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

The honeysuckle round the porch has woven its wavy bowers; And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flowers; And the wild marsh-marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray; And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

The night-wind comes and goes, mother, upon the meadow-grass; And the happy stars above them seem to brighten as they pass; There will not be a drop of rain the whole of the livelong day; And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

All the valley, mother, 'll be fresh and green and still; And the cowslip and the crocus are over all the hill; And the rivulet in the flowery dale 'll merrily glance and play; For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

So you must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; To-morrow 'll be the happiest time of all the glad New-year; For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

## THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

"Ho, there! Fisherman, hold your hand! Tell me what is that far away— There, where over the Isle of Sand Hangs the mist-cloud sullen and gray? See! it rocks with a ghastly lie, Rising and rolling through clouds of spray, Right in the midst of the breakers' strife— Tell me what is it, Fisherman, pray?"

"That, good Sir, was a steamer stout As ever paddled round Cape Race; And many a time and many a day, But her time was come; and at ten o'clock Last night she struck on that lone shore; And her sides were seen to rise and fall, And at dawn this morning she was no more."

"Come, as you seem to know, good man, Tell me about her all that you can; And here's my flask to moisten your lip, Tell me how many and how long she lay;— Wives, and husbands, and lovers true— How did it fare with her human board;— Lost she many or lost she few?"

"Master, I may not drink of your flask, Already too moist I feel my lip; But I'm ready to do what else you ask, And spin you my yarn about the ship: 'Twas ten o'clock, as I said, last night, When she struck the breakers and went ashore; And scarce had broken the morning's light Than she sank in twelve feet of water, or more."

"But long ere this they knew her doom, And the captain called all hands to prayer; And solemnly over the ocean's boom The orisons rose on the troubled air. And round about the vessel there rose Tall plumes of spray as white as snow, Like angels in their ascension clothes, Waiting for those who prayed below."

"So these three hundred people clung As well they could to spar and rope; With a word of prayer upon every tongue, Nor on any face a glimmer of hope. But there was no blabbering weak and mild— Of fearful faces I saw but one; A rough old salt, who cried like a child, And not for himself, but the Captain's son."

"The Captain stood on the quarter-deck, Firm, but pale, with trumpet in hand; Sometimes he looked at the breaking wreck, Sometimes he sadly looked to land. And often he smiled to cheer the crew— 'But, Lord! the snail was terrible grim— 'Till over the quarter a huge sea flew; And that was the last they saw of him."

"I saw one young fellow, with his bride, Standing amidst upon the wreck; His face was white as the boiling tide, And she was clinging about his neck. And I saw them try to say good-by; But neither could hear the other speak; So they floated away through the sea to die— Shoulder to shoulder, and cheek to cheek."

"And there was a child, but eight at best, Who went his way in a sea boat; All the while holding upon his breast A little pet parrot, whose wings were clipped. And as the boy and the bird went by, Swinging away on a tall wave's crest, They were gripped by a man with a drowning cry, And together the three went down to rest."

"And so the crew went one by one, Some with gladness, and few with fear; Cold and hardish such work had done That few seemed frightened when death was near. Thus every soul on board went down— Sailor and passenger, little and great; The last that sank was a man and his mate, A capital swimmer—the second mate."

"Now, lonely Fisherman, who are you? That say you saw this terrible wreck? How do you know what you say is true when they have Where were you in that hour of death? How did you learn what you relate? His answer came in an under-breath— 'Master, I was the second mate.'"  
—Harper's Magazine.

## A GENUINE CORSAIR.

RANA DE JAYA, the celebrated pirate of the Gulf of Persia, was born on the island of Bahrein, celebrated for its pearl fisheries, of which island his father was sheik or king. On this island (Bahrein), I do not think there is any water, or, if there be any, it is scarce and bad. The only available means of supply that we could see or hear of is by means of water-carriers, wading into the sea at low water, diving about two feet, and sticking a prepared sheep or pigskin on to a float fixed into the sand; which they suppose that it will fall down again and bring up to them a bucket of water, or four or five gallons of pure fresh water. I have been told that there is something of the same sort at Syracuse.

As the pirate grew up to manhood, though still very young, his cruelty and crimes became so outrageously bad that the few inhabitants compelled the sheik to dismiss him from the island. He had no other alternative or other resources than to turn pirate. He seized a small dhow, and with a reckless crew set up on his own account. For several years he cruised about, occasionally raiding, but always on the look-out to seize or capture an dhow of boatmen or weaker than his own; and it was a rule with him to make no prisoners, he considering that dead dogs tell no tales, always sunk or burned every prize that he made. If any of the captured crew would not join him he made them walk the plank individually, or sunk the whole with a broadside, or if there was a breeze, running stem on right over, and sinking them. In any of the crew of a captured vessel belonging to his native island he was exceedingly savage, and he has been known, when he ascertained that the vessel was owned by any of his relations, by a refinement in cruelty, to throw them overboard, headed up in cases, alive, telling them it was for the purpose of giving them a chance of escape.

Rana was short and stout, and, like a vast number of persons in that country, had the most piercing eyes, from long use of the telescope, combined with the glare of the dazzling sea. When the eyes become affected, and are getting so, they apply the acrid catenary to the forehead and adjacent part; if that has not the desired effect, they probe the worst eye with a red-hot needle, and leave the rest to nature. He challenged the whole world to mortal combat with the sword, but it was never accepted.

Rana was held in such abhorrence that a fleet of upwards of twenty colored galleys from all parts of the Gulf, some of them about the size of his own vessel, for the purpose of his capture or destruction, on a spot where he was known to be located. The weary fleet before the gentle gale, With joyful hope displayed the steady sail; Through the smooth deep they pursued their length'ning way,— With beneath the purple dawn of day To sail to the eastern sky resigned, And o'er the sea old breathes the midnight wind."  
—(Cassidy's "Lionard.")

The fleet arrived in the bay of the island, and found the large pirate not quietly riding at anchor; they dropped their anchors, and with a shout, so that his escape was seemingly impossible without a fight. A council of war assembled, at which it was unanimously decided, as it always has been, and most probably will be, to procrastinate and delay, in fact, not to fight.

It being now sunset, and nearly dark, his intended capture was put off till next morning at daylight; but alas for the uncertainty of human intentions, when the sun rose in the morning it shone upon a pirate dhow, the only vessel in the bay.

The dhow had no head, and acting without concert, collected from all parts and many of them tattered with the same stick, one by one they were shot, and sheered off during the darkness of the night, thinking that one dhow less in the fight would be of little importance, and that the better part of valor was discretion. It was about this time that our acquaintance with Rana began. He was a stout, well-built man, with a beard and mustache, and a pair of eyes that seemed to stare out of their sockets. He was a man of a most extraordinary and peculiar character, and his conduct was a perfect mystery to all who saw him.

This was the first time I ever saw a shot fired in anger. But the firing was not on our side, as I could not see the pirates fire; and the dhow of Rana was not in the line of fire. The dhow had the Company's colors, for our ship's colors were not at the beach, so it was not probable that their sea dhow was cleared for action; the captain had all hands sit upon the quarter-deck, and address us from the poop, in a sort of English, except every three words, and his speech, to which we replied with three cries, and so on, and so on, as if then returning to our quarters. I was not perfect, but my feelings were a very considerable degree of excitement, and a vague feeling of so I I of which the others could not likely be the sufferer and loss the number of the vessel. I do not think that it ever occurred to me that I was a witness to a battle, and that I might be the one. But all this was transient. My thoughts turned to the harbor side, and I thought of the fishing boats that were in the harbor side of the quarter-deck was to a patient to the rest of the ship.

We never ascertained with any certainty whether Rana was a dhow of a dhow, and, as our pilot, played false, or if it were through ignorance that he did not take us round a sand-bank that lay between us and the enemy; but, as all communications had to be made through an Arab interpreter, it was difficult, even with the best intentions, to come to a mutual good understanding.

After the escape, and seeing the terror which his very name inspired, he became even more ferocious and cruel than before, sailing about from place to place, in the largest and best manned dhow in the narrow sea, levying blackmail from the peaceful inhabitants of its shores, taking, burning, and destroying every vessel afloat that was ventured to sea, till at last all the tribes, who had never been known before to agree upon any one subject, agreed upon this point, that another expedition should be collected together and sent against him, if possible to exterminate the nuisance, root and branch.

This second expedition was better arranged. An old reformer, a man of much respect, in whom they had some confidence, was placed at its head, but he was known to have previously engaged in many a sea of strife and bloodshed. The vessels were large and better manned than before; moreover they caught him in a calm in the open sea, by daylight.

They could not well, either individually or collectively, run away; and were thus enabled, by the use of their superior arms, to attack him in their own usual method of fighting, which is by boarding.

The rig of a dhow, and its description, is very simple. Size, from ten tons to six hundred; one mast on a yard, and one sail, each, in the expressive word of Dominie Sampson, being 'prodigious!' The boom is long, narrow, and a projecting, but remarkably strong. The bowsprit is an iron rod, about forty-five degrees, exactly the same as a large class of merchant ships, from the peul or rake of their stem. The keel is quite extraneous, but the struts of the largest dows is as high as that of the water as one of the old East India men.

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struggle ceased—a moment after a tremendous explosion took place, blowing both captors and pirates into eternity. This perished Rana Ben Daya, his son, and all his accumulated treasures.

"He left a Corsair's name to other times, Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."—(Brooks)

THE VALUE OF TIME.—The Roman Emperor said—"I have lost a day!" He uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed—"I have lost a Kingdom!" Napoleon said that the reason why he beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He despatched a flag to the Austrian General's headquarters with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrian fell into the snare, and for a few moments the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moment, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, re-arranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few minutes was ready to renounce the fires of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result. The great moral victories and details of the world often turn on minutes. Men may loiter, but time flies, and life flies on the wings of time; and all the great interests of time are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

A PUZZLED PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Fernan, of Suffolk county, visited a week or two since to visit a Canadian bricklayer, living at Cold Spring, and who was suffering from an attack of pleurisy. Dr. F. ordered him to apply a poultice to the part affected, and also let a portion to be taken internally. The suffering Kanaka, thinking the outside application more palatable than the powder, reversed the physician's directions, and the next day found himself restored to health. On his road the next morning, the physician called to see his bricklayer patient, and was surprised as well as pleased to find him up and at work, and attributing his recovery to the remedies he had prescribed, approached him with a query— "So hot you are well already, are you?" "Oh, yes," replied the patient, beaming on the Doctor with an expression of gratitude. "I swallow de poultice and sub-de low-dare on de rib, and feel mooch bet-tare good!" The puzzled physician smiled at himself that such was really the case, and then drove off whistling.

NOT FAR WRONG.—A few days since a traveller stepped into a bank in New York, and immediately after his entrance, pulled off his hat, coat and cravat; this done, he cast a look at the cashier, who sat seated in a corner, "warm as a summer's morning," and, with a commanding shake of his head, said, "Sir, tell your better be getting that 'ere water heated." The traveller informed him that he was in the wrong shop. "You are in a bank, sir, not in a barber's shop." "A bank," ejaculated the stranger, "oh, dang it, they told me this was a shaving shop!"

A COMMENTARY ON CEAR.—Julius Cesar's letter, "I came, I saw, I conquered," has been admired for nearly two thousand years for its terseness. We think it rather verbose. The words "I saw" are entirely superfluous. Indeed, we think "I came" wholly unnecessary. "I conquered" would tell the whole story. But Julius had, in doubt, a good deal of leisure while he wrote that letter, and his style suffered in consequence.

A NOVELTY IN FASHION.—Among the novelties, recently introduced in ladies' apparel is a new article of suspenders. They bear resemblance to those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of delicate, white, elastic fabric, with frill edge about one inch wide, and are attached to the skirt by buttons in like manner. We doubt not this invention will be generally adopted, with a view to relieve the waist of the unlimited burden which such habiliments necessarily produce. Reason and experience teach us that the old and absurd method, while it follows, impairs the health and impedes locomotion.

A young lady in New Haven, Ct., has refused to marry a reporter in that city, because he has lost his situation. She says she accepted him under the belief that his business would keep him out all night.

"Ain't you afraid you will break, while doing so?" said a child in the pit of a circus to the clown. "Why so?" asked the clown. "Because you are a tumbler," bawled the wag. The house was in a roar. Exit clown behind the scenes.

It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theories and principles of free democracy to a lamp-post.

"He's a young man after my own heart," said a lady to a caller, of one who had just passed her window. "Then he told Mary an awful story last night, mother, after he thought I'd gone to sleep on the sofa," said little Pete, "for he said he wasn't after anybody's heart but hers."

The author of "The Habits of Good Society" gives a remark of a late eminent barrister, that literature in ladies should be what onions ought to be in cooking;—you should perceive the flavor, but not detect the being thereof.

The man who would not take a paper because he could borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his own dinner by the smoke of his neighbour's chimney.

Sidney Smith, in arguing against the horror of some Christians at the thought of indulging even in innocent pleasures, speaks of them as "always trembling at the idea of being entertained, and thinking no Christian safe who is not dull."

A country apothecary being out for a day's shooting took his errand-boy to carry his gun-bag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy, ere yet at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed— "Lor, master, there's a corey; if you get near 'em, won't you physic 'em?" "Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" said the doctor. "Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the lad.

Persons who ascend together in a balloon may be the best friends in the world at starting; but they rarely fall, during their trip, to have high words, and come to hard blows.

FOUND HIS MATCH.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions a petty case was being tried. A well-known criminal lawyer, who prides himself upon his skill in cross-examining a witness, had an old-looking genius upon whom to operate. "You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes, sir, cause why, she confessed it?" "And you also swear she bound shoes for you subsequent to the confession?" "I do, sir."

"Then,"—saying a sagacious look to the Court—"we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their casualties are known?" "Of course; how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

The counsellor said "stand aside," and in a tone which showed that if he had the witness's head in a bark-bill, his mercy might have been expected. The Judge nearly choked himself in a futile endeavor to make the spectators believe that a laugh was nothing but a misgiving; while the witness stepped off the stand with all the gravity of fashionable undertaker.

## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1860.

PETITION PRAYING FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

By the Hon. Mr. Crosswell, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Casumpeque, Kildare, and Tignish, setting forth that no improvement would tend so much to the development of their agricultural and commercial resources as the extension of the Electric Telegraph to the North Western districts of this Island, and the effect of which extension would be a great increase in the number of fishing vessels (as well as of the American) to the harbor of Casumpeque, for the purpose of exchanging with the respective owners, liberally augmenting the demand for the provisions and grain of the Island, encouraging the fisheries, and increasing the circulating medium of the country; and praying the House to sanction a preliminary grant to secure the extension of the existing Telegraph to Casumpeque by way of Summerside and Port Hill.

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

The Bill introduced—"An Act to amend the Act relating to judgments recovered in the Supreme Court of this Island, and to amend an Act therein mentioned," was read the third time and passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, by the Hon. Mr. Livingston.—Mr. President.—The House of Assembly have passed a Bill, intitled, "An Act to amend the Act for the purchase of Lands on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, by the Hon. Mr. Livingston.—Mr. President.—The House of Assembly have passed a Bill, intitled, "An Act to alter and amend the Act relating to the establishment of Township boundary lines," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

SALMON FISHERY.—On motion the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill, intitled, "An Act for the protection of the Salmon Fishery," by the Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair.

After some time the House was resumed, and the Hon. Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the report of the Committee be received. The said amendment was then read, and is as follows:— "That the word 'forfeit' strike out; and in its stead the word 'penalty' be inserted; and that the sum of five pounds, and insert 'a sum not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.'"

And the said amendment having been read the second time, was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and the Bill as amended be read the third time on Monday next.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, by the Hon. Mr. Livingston.—Mr. President.—The House of Assembly have passed a Bill, intitled, "An Act to protect the rights of Married Women in certain cases," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

The following Bills were then read the first time, viz:— A Bill intitled, "An Act to alter and amend the Act relating to the establishment of Township boundary lines." A Bill intitled, "An Act to amend the Act for the purchase of Lands on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned." A Bill, intitled, "An Act to protect the rights of Married Women in certain cases."

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(Laughter.) In the other House, however, Georgetown is represented by very selected gentlemen; and as a representative body, one of them has been elected with a similar position, for presentation thereto, perhaps he may think proper to refer to the subject, as an introduction to a Bill for the extension of the liberties of the press of Georgetown. (Laughter.) and I should like to see your Honor, you will not doubt, give it due consideration. In the meanwhile, I will merely state that the petition be laid on the table.

The motion having been seconded, it was Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of divers inhabitants of Queen's County, who are front upon Bedford Bay, and in the vicinity thereof, setting forth that the owners suffer much injury and loss from not having a suitable place for the shipment of their produce; and praying a grant of a sufficient sum of money for the erection of a Wharf at a certain place indicated in the petition; and

A petition of the sellers and holders of farms of Alton Road, Township No. 20, setting forth that the money which was granted for the purpose of levelling the road was by no means sufficient; as it has not paid for more than one mile for carts to travel on, &c.; and praying a grant of a sufficient sum of money to effect the levelling of the said road.

The above petitions were entrusted to the Hon. Mr. Palmer to be by him presented to the House; and the support of them explained by him, but by a rule of the House, the presentation of petitions relating to the appropriation of money for roads, bridges, and wharves, to the Legislative Council, is declared to be unnecessary; and the petitions were, therefore, withdrawn.

MONDAY, March 25, 1860.

PROTECTION OF THE SALMON FISHERY.—Pursuant to order, the Bill intitled, "An Act for the protection of the Salmon Fishery," was, as amended, read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That a message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House have passed the said Bill, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—On motion of the Hon. Mr. Johnson, the Bill intitled, "An Act to protect the rights of married women in certain cases," was read the second time.

In moving the second reading of this Bill, his Honor explained that the object of the Bill was most worthy. It was to provide that in case of desertion by her husband, any property which a woman might acquire by her own industry, after her desertion, should not be liable for any of her husband's debts or liabilities; but she should be protected in the law, for her own sole use and benefit, and that of her children, and not be liable to be taken away by her husband's creditors. The motion having been seconded by Hon. Mr. Simpson.

His Honor the President observed, that this Bill was a very important one, and that it was necessary that it should be read a third time. He then moved that the Bill be read a third time, and it was so ordered.

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