

The Herald.

VOL. IV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MAY 6, 1868.

NO. 29.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.
TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR MAY.
MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 2h. 24m., even., N. E.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 1h. 3m., even., S. E.
New Moon, 22d day, 2h. 23m., morn., N. E.
First Quarter, 29th day, 7h. 29m., even., N. E.

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

Prices Current.
CHARLOTTETOWN, May 1, 1868.

Provisions.		
Beef, (small) per lb.	5d to 10d	
Do by the quarter.	61 to 9d	
Pork, (carcase)	41 to 6d	
Do (small)	5d to 7d	
Mutton, per lb.	5d to 9d	
Lamb, per lb.	4d to 5d	
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d	
Ham, per lb.	6d to 7d	
Butter, (fresh)	1s 6d to 1s 8d	
Do by the tub.	1s 4d to 1s 5d	
Cheese, per lb.	3d to 5d	
Tallow, per lb.	9d to 10d	
Lard, per lb.	8d to 10d	
Flour, per lb.	3d to 3d	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	21s to 23s	
Eggs, per dozen.	8d to 11d	
Grain.		
Barley, per bushel.	5s 6d to 6s 6d	
Oats per do.	3s 3d to 3s 6d	
Vegetables.		
Peas, per quart		
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s	
Poultry.		
Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d	
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d	
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d	
Chickens per pair,		
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d	
Fish.		
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s	
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s	
Mackerel, per dozen,		
Lumber.		
Boards (Homlock)	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	2s	
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s	
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 6d to 1s 8d	
Homespun, per yard,	4d to 6s	
Caliskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d	
Hides, per lb.,	4d	
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d	
Sheepskins,	5s to 7s.	
Apples, per doz.,		
Partridges,		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,
GUNSMITH,
BELL-HANGER AND TINSMITH.
Begs to inform his friends, and the public generally,
that he has again commenced business on Dorchester
Street, next door to the Reading Room Building,
where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line
with neatness and despatch.
ON HAND,
A neat assortment of Tinware,
Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
including the patent Box Ton Coffee Pot, which re-
ceived the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition
of 1867. Also, BONG TON LANTERNS, which will
surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either
Farm use or on board Vessels.
A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with
a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for
Cash.
Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL
BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used
in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaran-
teed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of
Laundry Maids, &c.
Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

CORNS & WARTS
Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
PATENT CORN SOLVENT.
For Sale by
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.
Office, ---Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E 11

Wm. KOUGHAN,
(Late of the Customs Department)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS
HAY, &c.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into
CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and AT-
TORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office --- O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Oct. 23, 1867. 11

SHOP TO LET.
TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW
BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store
of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a
business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city.
Possession can be given about the 1st of April next.
Enquire of
B. D. REDDIN.
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1868.

DR. J. HOMER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
HAS established a convenient OFFICE in the
H building formerly occupied by DR. SUTHER-
LAND, on the corner of Kent and Great George
Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon
all the different branches of the Medical Profession
FOR A MONTH OR TWO.
N. B. Special attention given to the most modern
and successful method of treating diseases of the
EYE and EAR,
in connection with all those of a Surgical character.
Surgical appliances, with all the modern im-
provements, in great variety, constantly on hand.
Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, Corner of Pownall and
Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.
March 11, 1868. 11

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
Board of Directors for the current year:
Hon. GEORGE BURN, President.
William Brown, Esq., Mark Butler, Esq.,
Hon. George Coles, Mr. Thomas Esery,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck, John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq., Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq., Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemus Lord, Esq., Wm. Heard, Esq.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., }
Charlottetown, Ist Feb., 1868. } p i

COTTON DUCK,
HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the
celebrated
Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,
the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the
different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.
I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.
THE FAST-SAILING and Commodious Schooner "A. R.
McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlot-
tewtown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the
navigation permits.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
January 29, 1868. 1y

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE!
THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract,
the following Property, namely:
A SHOP, on Queen Street, at present in the occupa-
tion of Edward Kelly, Esq., and used as a Book-store
and Printing Office.
A DWELLING HOUSE, on Pownall Street, occupied
by Mrs. Sallenger as a Boarding-house.
A HOUSE, on King Street, in the rear of Mrs. Sal-
lenger's, occupied by Mr. Dunn.
A DWELLING HOUSE, on the rear of Easton
Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald, pensioner.
Also—the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied
by the subscriber.
HUGH MONAGHAN.
Ch'town, March 4, 1868. 11

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
(Continued.)
THURSDAY, April 9.
SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Lord, a
bill to incorporate societies for the sale
and distribution of seed grain on credit,
was read a second time and referred to a
committee of the whole House. Hon.
Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: The bill says
that the documents of the societies are
to be registered in the office of the Pro-
thonotary or deputy Prothonotary of the
County, but there is no scale of fees fixed
which the officer will be entitled to re-
ceive. In the office of the deputy Pro-
thonotary of Prince County, documents
are merely filed, and an index or entry
made of them, but this bill says a book
is to be kept in which they are to be re-
gistered.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I think that matter
may be left to the society. If they wish
to have a book opened and a registry
kept of their documents, they must pay
the fees. His honor says that documents
are not registered in the deputy Pro-
thonotary's office in Prince County, but
merely filed, and I think it is a very
strange way of doing business. If there
is a Prothonotary there, he should keep
a book and have the documents properly
registered, but as far as these societies
are concerned, I think it may be left
to them to make their own bargain about
the registering of their documents, and the
amount of fees need not be stated in the
bill.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The deputy
Prothonotaries are bound to file all docu-
ments kept in their office and to keep a
book of entry, for which they are entit-
led to a fee of one shilling. They are also
entitled to a further fee for giving a certi-
ficate under their hand and seal. Papers
relating to these societies would come
under the same provision.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The act is very
distinct, and I must say I am surprised
at the statement of his honor from Sum-
merside. The Prothonotary must keep
a book, and it must be ready for inspec-
tion at all times. I think he is allowed
a fee for every hundred words. I know
the deputy Prothonotary at Georgetown
attempts to do the business of his office very
faithfully.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I do not think
the law requires a bill of sale to be re-
gistered or transcribed, it is filed and an
entry made of it, and if a person wants
a copy of it, he has to pay for it. You can
go to the office at any time and see a bill
of sale on file.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: If it is not cus-
tomary to register those papers, perhaps
it would be sufficient to file them and it
would save expense. I would not like
to see any obstacle thrown in the way of
those societies.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: There is pro-
vision in the bill giving those societies
power to make their own bye laws, and
if they consider it necessary, to have
their documents registered, they will
make a rule regulating the fees to be paid
for doing so.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not see any
necessity for any amendment. To require
the papers to be registered will entail ex-
pense, and why not leave the bill as it
is? It has been passed by the House of
Assembly, and they should protect the in-
terests of the people as well as us. The
object of the bill is merely to legalize a so-
ciety which has been in existence for years,
and if it is sufficient to have bills of sale
filed, why is not sufficient for these docu-
ments also? Some of your honors speak
of arranging a scale of fees, and perhaps
some poor man who has not paid for his
seed oats will be brought to the Court—
perhaps to the Supreme Court—and ex-
pense heaped upon him. I am prepared
to support the bill as it is, for I believe
it is better than we can make it with any
amendment we can introduce.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We want to
protect the poor man by fixing a scale of
fees, so that the Prothonotary would not
be allowed to charge whatever he liked.
He is required by this bill to register the
documents, and it is our duty to see that
he shall not be allowed to charge more
than a certain rate for doing so.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: As the bill was
passed by the House of Assembly, it ex-
pressly says that the documents are to be
registered, that is, transcribed in a
book, which is the proper way. Merely
to file a certificate, is not, in my opina-
tion, sufficient safety, for this corpora-
tion will have power to purchase a right
for their warehouse, and the title to that
will depend upon the regularity of their
proceedings. The purchaser will have
a right to see that their titles are regis-
tered, and therefore, I quite agree with
the bill, that they should not simply be
filed, for in case of a removal of the
office, or in case of fire, they would stand
a much better chance of being preserved.
I do not think any person would
ask a public officer to transcribe a docu-

ment, without paying him for doing so,
and the only thing is to see that the fees
he charges are not too high. No honest
community would attempt to impose a
duty upon a public officer without proper
remuneration. I do not think there is
anything exceptional in the bill, or
anything that we need be apprehensive
of. It appears to be a very innocent kind
of institution, and, as far as I can see,
it is likely to prove a useful one. I hope
that in every settlement a similar society
will be formed, and that our agricultural-
ists will be more provident of that which
is of the greatest value to them—their
seed grain. This very year shows
how improvident many of them are.
They thresh out and run to market with
their grain as long as they can get a load
sold without looking to the future, and
in the Spring they often have to buy a
similar article at 100 per cent. higher
price. I think these societies will be
very useful, and I do not see that any in-
convenience can result to any class.
The alterations we propose to make are
very simple—merely giving power to
the institution to hold a piece of land to
build upon, and all corporations have that
power. I therefore propose the follow-
ing amendment:—

"The preliminary expenses necessary
for carrying into effect the provisions of this
Act, shall be paid by the members of the
said Society, rateably, according to the
quantity of grain subscribed by them, respec-
tively; but shall not exceed in the whole
the sum of pence per bushel;
and no grain shall be received from any
such subscriber without being accompanied
by such payment."

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I have no
doubt but his honor is sincere in propo-
sing that amendment, but at the same
time, I think it would be just as well to
pass the bill as it came before us. It
may be necessary to make alterations
at a future time. I know it is the de-
sire of your honors to make the bill as
useful as possible, and the simpler and
less expensive it can be made, the better.
It appears that it is the common way to
have documents filed in the office of the
Deputy Prothonotary of Prince County,
and I do not think it is necessary to make
any change in this instance.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I shall certainly
support the amendment. There should be
a specified amount for copying or re-
gistering the documents, otherwise, there
may be some difficulty about the matter.
In any bill of this kind where documents
are required to be registered, the fees
for doing so are mentioned, and why not
in this Bill, so that parties would know
what they have to pay, instead of hav-
ing it left open for them to quarrel about.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If documents have
hitherto been filed in the Office of the De-
puty Prothonotary of Prince County, and
there has not been any complaints about
it, I do not see why we should make a
change for the sake of those few inhabi-
tants of Egmont Bay, who, it is not
likely, will ever take their documents to
St. Eleanor's to get them registered. I
will, therefore, oppose the amendment,
though I would not object to inserting the
word "filed" instead of "registered."

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: The greater
number of the documents filed in the
Office of the Deputy Prothonotary in
Prince County, are merely kept from
one term of the Court till another; but
the papers of this Society would, perhaps,
require to be kept for ages, for they will
require a piece of land for a site for their
buildings.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The documents
filed in the Office of the Deputy Prothono-
tary are simply papers in the suits till
the pleadings are completed. When a
case in Court is tried and decided, judg-
ment is entered up in a book. Those pa-
pers are only kept there for a year or so,
but the papers of this Society will con-
cern Real Estate, and they should be
kept in some better way than merely
filed. Objection is taken to the expense
of registering, but what will it amount to?
There cannot be a vast number of socie-
ties organized under this Bill. Suppose
there are ten in each County—and our
heads will probably be pretty gray be-
fore we will see that many—the expense of
registering their documents would not be
more than 3s. 6d., or 5s., each, or £7 10s
for the three Counties. Really I do not
think it will pay us to debate the matter
much longer.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I quite agree
with his honor who has just spoken, for
any bank or institution that would not
pay for registering its documents would
scarcely be worth going into. I do not
think the documents of those Societies
will be any great trouble to the Prothono-
tary, for I am not so sanguine about
them as some of your honors, and though
I do not like passing a great number of
useless Laws to encumber our Statute
Book, yet I will not oppose this Bill. I
think it will be one of those Laws which
will neither do much good nor harm.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: The amend-
ment I would like to see introduced is one
to regulate the scale of fees for regis-
tering the documents.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor
from Prince County appears to think
that we are opposed to the bill, but such
is not the case. I think the amendment
proposed by his honor from the City,
is quite necessary. I have conversed
with those who introduced the bill, and
they agree that it is necessary, for with-
out that, there would be no means of
raising the preliminary expenses.

Amendment agreed to.

Hon. Mr. PALMER also proposed the
following amendments, which were
agreed to:—
"It shall be lawful for the said Society
to acquire and hold lands, and immovable
or real and personal property, provided
that the real estate to be held by the said
Society, shall, at no time, exceed in value
the sum of one Thousand Pounds; and it
shall be lawful for the said Society to sell,
lease, or otherwise dispose of said property
and Estate as they may see fit."

"The Prothonotary or Deputy Prothono-
tary shall be entitled, for registering the
certificates aforesaid, to a fee of _____
for every hundred words, and for a certificate
of such registry, the sum of _____"

The House was then resumed, and the
Chairman reported the Bill agreed to,
with several amendments.

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented to the
House a bill for shortening the language
of Sheriff's Deeds. Read a first time,
and ordered to be read a second time on
Saturday next.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. BEER, the
House resolved itself into a Committee
of the whole to take into consideration
the report of the Joint Committee of the
Legislative Council and House of As-
sembly, appointed to report upon the best
method of improving the Highways of the
Colony.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I must con-
fess, your honors, that I am a little dis-
appointed that the recommendations in
the report, cannot be embodied in an act
this session, but several circumstances
have concurred to prevent that from
being done. Though the Committee
were tolerably diligent in prosecuting
their enquiries, yet the report was not
prepared to submit to the Executive
Council till after the Legislature met,
and then, a press of other business ren-
dered it impossible to give the subject
that consideration which its importance
demands. But perhaps the delay will
not turn out to be much disadvantage,
for when a thorough change is contem-
plated in any department of the public
service, it is desirable that the country
should be made fully acquainted with its
nature. And though the report will not
be acted upon this Session, yet, I cannot
but rejoice that your honors have an op-
portunity of expressing your opinions
upon it, and the publication of it will fa-
miliarize the minds of many others with
it. The appendix, I regret to say, is
not yet before us in a printed form, but
I trust it will be forthcoming in a few
days. Considerable delay was experi-
enced in getting information from
abroad, particularly respecting stone-
breaking machines, for we considered
that little progress could be made in ma-
cadamizing the roads unless some cheaper
method of breaking the stones were
adopted than by hand. We thought it
would be advisable to import a stone-
breaker, but we felt it to be our duty,
before recommending that course, to sat-
isfy ourselves thoroughly of its compe-
tency, and eventually, we obtained con-
siderable information on that subject.
His honor in the chair (Mr. Beer) com-
municated with some correspondents
of his own, in England, upon the subject,
and the replies have been very satisfac-
tory. One includes a statement from
Groby Granite Company, that their Ma-
chine had broken 20,000 tons, which
shows that it must be an efficient one,
and I believe it is not liable to get out of
order. The Committee considered that
unless some machine of that kind could
be employed, it would be almost impos-
sible to macadamize our roads to any ex-
tent, and our proceedings were delayed,
in order to be fully informed upon this
point. Mr. Owen, one of the Committee,
was in England, and we waited for some
information which we expected to obtain
through him, respecting the salaries of
overseers, and some other matters, which
information was also very satisfactory.
It was stated that Blake's Stone-Breaker
sometimes crushes the stone instead
of breaking it, but we felt that any little
loss that would be sustained in that
way, would be fully compensated for
by the great saving that would be effect-
ed, when compared with breaking the
stone with the hammer. Mr. Owen also
obtained information respecting the cost
of a small steam engine to drive the stone-
breaker, and we enquired as to the re-
lative cost of getting one built in Char-
lottetown. Considerable delay would be
experienced in getting one built here, but
perhaps that may yet be found the most
feasible plan. The Committee have ex-
pressed their opinions that the radical
defect in our road system, was to be found
in the absence of competent superin-
tendence, and I am convinced that this
is at the very root of the evil. There is
no person permanently employed to see
that the intentions of the Legislature are
carried out. There was a considerable

amount of money laid out for roads last
year, but the results were very unsatis-
factory. I do not attribute blame to any
person, or accuse any party of negligence,
for you cannot expect men to leave or
neglect their own business for the paltry
salary that is paid to our road Commis-
sioners. You would not get an experi-
enced ploughman to work for the wages
that our road Commissioners receive.
The committee had Mr. Williams, the
Charlottetown Commissioner, before them,
who stated that Charlottetown roads
would require the whole time of an indi-
vidual to superintend them. In the old
country they have finished roads, and they
require comparatively little attention;
but here they are only in a half formed
state, and require repairs, almost every
week. The committee, to meet this diffi-
culty, suggested the appointment of a
Board of Works, but I would greatly
prefer to have one individual of the pro-
per class, that is, a civil engineer of good
experience; but we thought the colony
could not afford to retain one perma-
nently. The members of a Board of Works
are frequently divided in their opinions,
and no particular individual feels himself
responsible. But a civil engineer gener-
ally receives high emoluments, and we
thought it would be better to avail our-
selves of such services as we have at
hand. No doubt your honors have ob-
served that there are three distinct rec-
ommendations in the report. One
refers to the roads near Charlottetown,
and other places where traffic concen-
trates. These we recommended to have
macadamized with hard stone, and to be
placed under a different system of manage-
ment, because the expenditures would
be so much greater. We considered it
necessary that those places should be
placed under the management of a
capable individual. The main post roads
require immediate attention, as they are
almost impassable at certain seasons of
the year, and in order to secure this
most desirable object, the improvement
of those highways, we thought the best
way would be to place them under the
immediate management of three special
Commissioners, and give them such an
amount of salary as would enable them
to devote their whole time to the care of
one hundred miles of road, or as much
more as they could well look after. The
Legislature would then have more secu-
rity, that any grants of money for the
improvement of the roads, would be
well and truly applied to the purposes
for which they were appropriated. I
believe this suggestion would be found
to be a very practicable one, and it cor-
responds to some extent with the plan
adopted in England, where each Com-
missioner takes charge of from 120 to
180 miles of road. As to other roads,
which are not main post roads, it would
be desirable to induce the people to act
for themselves with respect to them. It
is those who live in the immediate nei-
ghborhood of them, who have the most
interest in them, and I know of no better
way than for them to take charge of what is,
in fact, their own property. If a district,
including several townships, were placed
under the management of a local board,
elected by the people for that purpose, I
think that would be the best security that
could be afforded for the efficient man-
agement of those roads. I think such a
board could be safely entrusted with any
grants of public money, and they would
also see to the proper performance of
statute labor. It is also suggested that
if this Board consider that further funds
are required, they might, after ascertain-
ing the amount, apply to the Governor
in Council for permission to levy such a
rate upon the inhabitants as would enable
them to carry out the improvements. I
know there are objections to local taxa-
tion, but the people in this country, as
they do in others, must look to their
own local wants, for they cannot expect
to get all they require for such services
from the general revenue. The principle
of local taxation is already laid down in
the Education Act. The trustees can
assess for the expenses of building and
repairing school houses, as well as for
fuel, and I see no serious objection to
permitting farmers to tax themselves for
making or improving roads for their own
advantage. No doubt the colony labours
under a disadvantage in being deprived
of its most legitimate source of revenue,
by having its lands granted away to ab-
sentee proprietors, but we must make
the best of our present circumstances, in-
different as they are in that respect. It
was suggested that the committee were
misinformed with regard to the quantity
of hard stone that could be procured at
the price they have named, and that if we
imported a machine at a heavy cost, it
would be a loss