The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867. NO. 35

THE HERALD

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ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2d day, 11h. 0m, morning, S.
First Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 25m., morning, N. W.
Full Moon, 17th day, 0h. 42m., morning, S.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 15m., morning, E.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 30, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	5d to 9
Do by the quarter,	5d to 6
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to
Mutton, per lb.,	5d to
Veal, per lb.,	3d to
Ham, per lb.,	6d to
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	20s to 26s
Eggs, per dozen,	8d to 10d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	4s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d to 3s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 9d to 3s
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	100 to 110
Straw, per cwt.,	20s to 25s
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.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.

TUESDAY, May 7th.

On motion of the Hon Mr. McDonald, a Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company at Alberton, was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and progress reported.

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Land Assessment was also read a second time and committed.—Hon. Mr. Lord in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER observed that the same rate of assessment was imposed upon the lots which had been recently sold, and which were formerly known as the barrack ground, as upon other town lots. That he considered right and proper, but a door might be opened to litigation, inasmuch as the parties who had purchased these lots had the privilege of extending them by building out in the water on the side of the river.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company at Alberton, was again referred to a Committee of the whole House, reported agreed to without any amendment, read a third time and passed.

Hon Mr. Haythorne presented a petition of J. D. Hazzard, Theo. DesBrisay, P. W. Hyndman, and other inhabitants of this Island, praying that an Act might be passed to incorporate a Company to encourage the growth and manufacture of flax.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I presume there will be no difficulty in getting an Act passed for that purpose. I am pleased to see such a movement made, for it is well known that flax, of an excellent quality, can be grown here. I believe it can be grown as good here as in Ireland, or even better. Then when we consider that a large portion of our population are not employed in the winter, it must be seen that if we had something of that kind in operation it would be remunerative, and it would be an advantage to the country at large. I therefore hope and trust that the parties who have inaugurated this movement will persevere, and that their efforts will be crowned with success. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Company to purchase the flax as it is taken off the ground, and as similar Companies do in Canada, but I trust they will do something of that kind.

Hon. Mr HATTHORNE: I am glad that his honor has made these remarks, for I am persuaded that it is an important subject, and well worthy of the attention of the Legislature, not only because flax grows well here, but because it is in good demand and would be an important branch of local industry. The capital required for its manufacture, in the first stages, is not large, but to enter into the manufacture of the finer qualities is, perhaps, beyond our reach at present. I have seen machines in operation in Ireland not long since, well adapted to our requirements. The machinery for breaking the flax costs about £25; that for scutching is somewhat more expensive, but the whole, providing that water power can be obtained, would not cost more than £200 sterling. It is gratifying to know that the article produced here is of superior quality, and when its cultivation is better understood, the quality will probably be improved. I am sure the Bill will receive all necessary attention in this House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am happy to hear that a Company is to be formed for such a purpose. We should not only give them our sanction, but, if the resources of the country would allow it, we should give them some encouragement from the public funds, for I am satisfied that such an enterprise would be a great advantage to the country. I believe flax can be grown well in all parts of the Island, and I think it would be a very certain crop.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I would just express my gratification that such an enterprise is about to be undertaken, and also to hear that the flax grown here is of such superior quality. I am not a practical farmer, but I have seen flax growing on the Island, and have also used the cloth manufactured from it in my young days. I will support the bill when it comes before us, for I think it will be an advantage to the Colony in a few years. If I understood his honor, the speaker before the last (Mr. Haythorne,) when speaking on this subject on a former occasion, he said there was a large quantity of seed on hand which was imported last year. I hope it is not much injured, and if it can be used now it will be a saving to the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: The seed has been placed in the hands of the Agricultural Society, with directions to dispose of it at a reduced rate. I have tested two samples, and found them to grow well, though perhaps it is not as good as new seed.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: As his honor has given us some information respecting the seed, perhaps it would be interesting to the country to know what price has been set upon it.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: The price set upon it is 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I will also support the prayer of the petition, and I trust it may lead to some useful and successful experiments. Although I am not sufficiently acquainted with the production of the article to give an opinion upon it, yet, from all I can learn, I think it is a branch of industry which is well worthy of pursuing, as I think it would be a great advantage to the Island. I would also give my support to the appropriation of any reasonable amount for the Importation of seed, or for any other purpose in connection with this project, that would be considered most conducive to the interests of the people.

Petition laid on the table.

(Committee resumed.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: My attention has been called to the second clause in this bill, which imposes a tax upon the old barrack ground. The provision made for enforcing and collecting the tax is not worded with sufficient accuracy to embrace the barrack property. I think the bill may be improved by transposing the second clause and introducing another short one. I therefore move that the second clause be struck out of its present place, and the following introduced:—

"The land in Charlottetown formerly known as the Barrack Square, and the owners and occupiers thereof shall be liable hereafter to pay Land Assessment under the said Act, in proportion to area, on the same footing, and to the same extent, as Town Lots in Charlottetown."

"For recovery of the said last mentioned assessment thereby imposed, the aforesaid Act of the Twenty-seventh Victoria, Chapter Thirty-seven, and all other Acts of the Legislature in force in any way relating to the recovery of land assessment, shall, in all their provisions and in all respects where applicable, extend to and be binding on the said last mentioned land. And the assessment thereon for the current year shall become due and be payable on the same day as the assessment on Town Lots liable to assessment in Charlottetown aforesaid."

Amendment agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Palmer, the last clause was amended by striking out the word "repealed" and inserting the word "repeated."

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to with certain amendments.

Hon. Mr. BEER observed that the despatches were printed and lying upon the table, and he thought it would be well to name some day for the House to go into Committee upon them. He would therefore move that they be made the order of the day for Friday next.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD did not think it was necessary for the House to go into Committee upon them, unless it was the intention of some of their honors to submit some resolutions and he was not aware that such was the case. They referred to matters which had already taken place, and upon which action had been taken. There was no matter in them which called for any particular action on the part of the House or of the Government, and therefore he did not see any particular reason for going into committee upon them. The Government did not intend to submit any resolutions upon Confederation or any of the other subjects referred to in the despatches. He remembered that for some years the Legislative Council did not go into Committee upon the despatches, and he did not see that there was any necessity for doing so now.

Hon. Mr. BEER thought that if the House went into committee, it was very likely that some action would be taken, still he had no objection to withdraw his motion, providing that any member of the House were allowed to bring forward a resolution at any time it he thought proper to do so.

Hon. Mr. Lord would not oppose a member of the Government, but he thought it was necessary to go into Committee upon the despatches, as some of them were of great importance. The first in point of importance were those relating to Confederation, and next, those respecting the military movement. The country had been put to an immense expense for the establishment of a military force, and perhaps it was necessary to keep up a large military establishment—and the members of the House should express their opinions upon it. Last year the whole revenue of the Colony was appropriated for military purposes, and this year the sum voted was £2,300, of which, perhaps, £600 or £700 were already expended. He thought it was the duty of every member of the House, who was returned to represent the interests of the people, to express his opinion fearlessly upon it, and then the Government might try to place the military establishment upon a different footing, and to manage it with less expense. He stood there as an independent member, and would oppose such a heavy expenditure. The tenant league movement was all a mockery. It might alarm old women, but would have no effect upon solid old men like himself.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL was also of opinion that the despatches should not be allowed to lie upon the table without the members of the House expressing their opinions upon them. Their honors knew, but the people in the country did not know, how the public money was appropriated, and they had a right to such information.

Hon. Mr. GORDON did not know that there was anything in the despatches which called for any particular observations, as he thought they had all been pretty well "ventilated;" but he would remind his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) that if we were to "play the game of Government," we must assume some share of the responsibility, and keep up a military force as the other Colonies were doing, otherwise we might have to submit to something more distasteful, namely, Confederation. Not long since there was an attack made upon Canada, and what was the result? Some fine young men lost their lives in the defence of their country, but the attack was nobly repelled. Those parties were only waiting for an opportunity to make a similar attack upon us, and we should be prepared to defend ourselves without depending entirely upon Canada, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. We were a small Colony, but we should be prepared to do what we could to defend ourselves. The ancients had a saying which might be applicable in our case, "the gods helped those who helped themselves."

Hon. Mr. PALMER observed that if there was anything in the despatches which was worthy of being discussed, notice should be given that they would be taken up on some particular day, so that their honors would be prepared to enter into a discussion. It was taking the members of the House by surprise to go into a discussion then. There might be some of the despatches which required comment or an expression of opinion on the part of the House. For his part, he had no particular resolution which he intended to offer, yet if the despatches were taken up, and a discussion were called forth, he would probably take part in it, but he considered it out of place to discuss the subject matter of them at that time.

Hon. Mr. BEER then, by leave of the House, withdrew his motion, and gave notice in the order book that he would call the attention of the House to the despatches on Friday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 9th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to amend the act relating to land assessment was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill to continue and amend certain acts therein mentioned relating to education. The said bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying the Legislature to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, to relieve the commercial depression which was experienced for want of a sufficient circulating medium. In presenting the petition his honor said:—I think the subject matter of the petition is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, as it is a question of some importance. I do not know exactly what the sentiments of the petitioners are, as the petition has just been placed in my hands, but I observe that it is numerously and respectably signed, and I hope it will meet with a favorable reception. I believe your honors will agree with the petitioners that there is a great inconvenience felt for want of a circulating medium, and the means of carrying on the business of the country. I know it is owing in a great measure to a combination of circumstances which we could not prevent. The great depression in the ship building business, the purchase of large proprietory estates during the past year, and the dullness of the market for agricultural produce, have all contributed to produce this result, and it calls for the consideration of the Legislature if anything can be done to relieve this pressure. I cannot but agree with the petitioners that the issue of Treasury Notes would, in some degree, assist in relieving the depression. We have only a small amount of treasury notes, £11,500, I believe, in circulation; and I do not see any necessity for keeping that species of circulating medium so low. I do not see any reason why we should not double or treble or even quadruple that amount. In the other Provinces, if my memory serves me well, they have a much larger amount, in proportion to their revenue, in circulation than we have. The only difficulty we would have to encounter would be to provide some means by which the paper would be convertible and could be responded to by paying the holders in specie or its equivalent. In the year 1847 the same difficulty was felt—the same embarrassment in business—and the subject was brought before the Legislature. Application was made to issue a large amount of Treasury notes, but objection was taken to it by a few capitalists, and they petitioned the Imperial Government not to allow the notes to be issued, unless on some very safe footing—that there should always be a fund on hand to redeem them. That matter was taken into consideration by the Colonial Minister, and well weighed by him. I was in England at the time, and had an interview with him on the subject. This was followed by a despatch to the then Lieutenant Governor, authorising the issue of Treasury notes, but requiring that a certain proportion of specie should always be funded for the purpose of redeeming any amount of this paper which might be required. An answer was requested before they would sanction the measure. I do not know whether they would so far interfere with our Colonial affairs as to insist upon such terms now, but I do not think they would. I do not make these remarks because I am an advocate for the issue of paper except upon a proper footing; but I think it is not impossible that means should be devised to issue a reasonable amount, and the value of the notes rendered safe and acceptable to the public. However, this matter did not originate with this House, and I did not come here prepared to propound any particular scheme which would enable us safely to authorise the issue of treasury notes to a greater extent than is at present in circulation. I do not think there would be any great danger if they were made redeemable in specie in ten years, even if we had to adopt the novel mode of giving the holders the benefit of interest for the last two years. But, perhaps some of those gentlemen who are better financiers than I pretend to be, if they put their heads together, could devise some better plan. I suppose that objections would be raised by the banks and by capitalists, and, perhaps, obstructions would be thrown in the way; yet I hope and trust that, if it were properly managed, and a good liberal view taken of it, it might be accomplished with safety, and the depression at present felt in the Colony might be relieved.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that some steps are being taken to relieve the commercial depression of the Colony, for I know that great inconvenience is felt on account of the circulating medium being so very much smaller than is required. I believe the principle cause of the depression is the large amount of specie which has been drawn from the Banks to pay the instalments due for the purchase of the Cunard Estate, and which has caused a smaller amount of paper to be issued. I think there are none of the Colonies but have a larger amount of Treasury notes in circulation than we have. I do not see that there could be any objection to having Treasury Notes in circulation to pay one-half of the yearly revenue, for they will always be received at the Treasury in payment of duties, and if it would be found that they would not be received in payment of public contracts, then it would be time for the Government to cancel them, and find other means to discharge their liabilities. I do not see that there could be any great objection to putting £40,000 in circulation. A considerable amount of interest would be saved by doing so, and it would be an advantage to the Government in the transaction of their business. Perhaps a few of the capitalists, who are now able to lend large sums of money at a very high rate of interest, might object to it, but they would still be able to invest more or less of their capital in Government debentures and Treasury warrants, and therefore, I think, they should not complain. I believe the public interests would be advanced by adding £40,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: For a long time I have thought it would be an advantage to the country to have a larger issue of Treasury notes; but I believe there is a despatch from the Colonial Office upon record, saying that it would not be allowed. They consider that paper money is not money, unless there is specie to redeem it. Then if her Majesty's Government have told us that an Act for that purpose would not receive their sanction, would it be wise for us to Legislate upon the matter at all?

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I must say that I think if we could issue a larger amount of Treasury notes it would be a convenience, not only to the Government, but to the community at large. The amount at present in circulation is only about three shillings per head of the population, and twenty years ago, I suppose, it was equal to much more than that. I have not looked carefully into the matter, and am not prepared to say what relative proportion it bore to the population, but I think it must have been much greater. I believe that even the small amount of treasury notes at present in circulation is found to be of great convenience in making exchanges in various ways, for they sometimes save gold to the Banks. A person sometimes presents a check at the Bank and receives payment in treasury notes, whereas, if he took the notes of the Bank, they might be returned and gold demanded. The scheme suggested by his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) to issue notes for ten years and pay interest upon them for the last two years, is one which I have not heard before, and am not prepared to say how it would work. If a large amount were put in circulation, and not redeemable for ten years, I am afraid they would become depreciated. Still I think a scheme might be devised, by which they might be issued with safety to the Government and to those who hold them. In Canada they issue a large amount under the control and supervisions of the Government, and they are found of great convenience both to the Government, and to the country at large. I suppose any measure of this kind would require to come from the other branch of the Legislature, but still it would be well to have an expression of opinion from members of this House, as our views will go forth, and some measure might be founded upon them which might be beneficial to the country. However, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion upon the matter at present.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: I think a subject of this great importance should not be discussed in this hasty and rather irregular manner. It should only be brought up after due deliberation, and after proper notice had been given. It appears that the object contemplated is something like what is proposed in other cases of a similar nature. The general panacea for a depression in trade is an extraordinary issue of paper. The petitioners, it would appear, wish to turn the Government into a banking establishment. It has been said that a large amount would circulate without injury—that it would be received at the treasury in the payment of duties, and paid out again to those who take Government contracts, &c., but it must be remembered that those notes would ultimately return, and must be converted into gold and bills of exchange, and when they arrive at their last destination, perhaps they would not be received. Therefore I think it is not advisable to issue a large amount of treasury notes. As to the other Colonies, they have no Land Question to settle, while the circumstance of a large amount being remitted from this Island for a series of years in the payment of rent is an embarrassment to the money market. That places us in a different position from the other Colonies. I remember that his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) when he came to this point of making those notes redeemable, spoke with considerable hesitation, and I am not surprised at it, for these notes must be paid, and I suppose the further off the evil day is put the better. I have no objection to allowing the petition to lie upon the table, though I am not prepared to sanction the prayer of it.

Hon Mr BEER: I am sorry to hear his honor express himself in that way. It may be the correct view to take of the matter, but I differ from him. If we had treasury notes issued to the amount of half our revenue, I do not see that there is any danger. The revenue is paid principally by the merchants, into whose hands those notes would fall; and if it is found that they are below par, and people hesitate to take them, then the Government can cancel a portion of them every year. The country would not be subjected to any loss on account of their being in circulation, and in the meantime a considerable amount of interest would be saved to the Government, as they are now paying six per cent. upon treasury warrants. The Government would also find it easier to transact their business while the notes were in circulation. If a large amount of treasury warrants are put in circulation they will become depreciated and fall below par as they did before. Ten years ago they were held at a discount of 15 or 20 per cent., and if at that time there had been a larger issue of treasury notes, it would not have been the case. I fear that if we do not do something of that kind, the warrants will fall below par again, so that public contractors, schoolmasters and others will have to submit to a very serious loss.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: I do not think there would be any great risk in issuing £30,000 or £40,000 and it would be a great benefit in the meantime. I will therefore support the prayer of the petition.

Hon Mr. DINGWELL: I think it depends very much on the amount that would be issued. If a reasonable amount were issued, I cannot see that there would be any danger of the notes depreciated; but if there was an over issue and they were not redeemable, it is very probable that they would. I think it would be a service to the country to have a further issue, but the success of it would depend very much upon the amount issued and the period of redemption.

Hon Mr. MUIRHEAD: It has been said that the banks might object to the issue of the treasury notes spoken of, but I am of opinion that it would be quite the reverse. I do not think the banks would raise an objection to an issue of £30,000 or £40,000, for they would often be able to pay out treasury notes instead of gold. His honor from the city (Mr Palmer) spoke of the other Provinces having a larger issue of treasury notes in circulation in proportion to their revenue than we have, but I do not think that any are issued in New Brunswick.

Hon Mr. BEER: If £30,000 more were issued the Government would have more revenue, for there would be a saving of £1,800 in interest.

Hon Mr. HATTHORNE: I would just remind his honor that the depreciation of treasury warrants to which he alluded was at a time when the bank of Prince Edward Island was in difficulty, and it was rather an exceptional case; but I would like to hear from those gentlemen who advocate this measure what their scheme for the redemption of those notes is to be? Suppose a man brought in a number of those small notes and demanded gold for them, and suppose they were not redeemable, what would be the case? I would like to hear that explained.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I believe, your honors, that it is not expected that any scheme is digested and would be pronounced here to-day. It has been said by myself and others, that it has not undergone any consideration, and that any measure of that kind cannot be initiated in this House, therefore we cannot be expected to propound any particular scheme. I feel just as much at a loss as any of your honors in speaking to the point; but I cannot agree with his honor who has just sat down, and I also regret to hear such ideas from him, as his sentiments are generally liberal and commendable. His honor says that an additional issue of paper is the general panacea for depression in trade. Well, there is no doubt of that remedy being frequently resorted to. If there was no tightness there would not be so much want of additional circulating medium. It is true that a very large amount of current paper money is not very desirable if it can be avoided; but his honor must recollect that we have fully £60,000 Treasury warrants afloat and bearing interest, and our appropriations this year will be £60,000 or £70,000 more, all bearing interest. Why should this be less objectionable to the Colony, or more secure to the holders, than Treasury notes issued on the faith of the Government? I do not say that we should issue Treasury notes to redeem the warrants now extant, but let all Treasury warrants issued in future be subject to redemption in Treasury notes, to be issued as the Legislature may deem expedient. Or if we should give the holders the privilege of taking Treasury Warrants in exchange for their notes at a certain rate of interest, what greater evil would that be than issuing the Warrants now? I approach this subject with great diffidence, for I do not profess to be intimately acquainted with the difficult points of finance matters, and would be sorry to enter beyond my depth in propounding any scheme, but I do not think it is beyond the range of possibility for this Island to issue Treasury notes, upon such security as would be as safe and acceptable to the holders as any paper money held by the people. I do not speak of Government debentures, as they are provided for by special enactments, and would not be affected by an additional issue of notes. But as it was observed, no particular notice was given of this subject coming before the House, and it has been moved that the petition be laid on the table. It will therefore be competent to take it up at a future day, and your honors can come prepared to discuss it more fully. This matter has not originated with me, but with the inhabitants of Charlottetown, from whom I have not had any express directions respecting it, yet I felt it to be my duty to give expression to my sentiments in such way as became a representative of their interests. It is a piece of legislation which will require much time, as a very short bill is all that will be necessary, if the plan is agreed upon, and if any proposition comes from the other branch of the Legislature, I will give it my hearty con-