

# The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY MAY 8, 1867.

NO. 31

## THE HERALD

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rate.

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

ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 3h. 28m., morning, E.  
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 52m., evening, N.  
Full Moon, 16th day, 9h. 40m., morning, N.  
Last Quarter, 22nd day, 1h. 10m., evening, W.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN	High Moon	Low Moon
1	Wednesday	4 51 7 4 8 40 3 30 14 13		
2	Thursday	49 5 9 32 4 4 16		
3	Friday	47 6 10 22 4 42 19		
4	Saturday	46 7 11 9 22 22		
5	Sunday	45 8 11 57 8 44 21		
6	Monday	44 9 10 44 9 51 25		
7	Tuesday	43 10 9 47 10 52 27		
8	Wednesday	42 12 8 40 11 45 30		
9	Thursday	41 13 7 33 12 32 32		
10	Friday	40 14 6 24 13 13 34		
11	Saturday	39 16 4 29 13 37 37		
12	Sunday	38 17 5 21 14 15 39		
13	Monday	36 18 6 31 21 42 42		
14	Tuesday	35 19 7 32 25 51 44		
15	Wednesday	34 20 8 26 3 22 46		
16	Thursday	33 21 9 15 3 52 49		
17	Friday	31 23 10 4 2 52 52		
18	Saturday	30 24 10 45 1 54 54		
19	Sunday	29 25 11 21 1 56 56		
20	Monday	27 27 0 43 9 54 59		
21	Tuesday	26 28 1 25 10 56 61		
22	Wednesday	26 29 2 5 11 57 63		
23	Thursday	25 29 3 51 12 57 65		
24	Friday	24 30 4 47 11 50 67		
25	Saturday	23 31 5 32 9 56 69		
26	Sunday	22 32 6 20 8 25 71		
27	Monday	21 33 7 11 6 57 73		
28	Tuesday	20 35 8 1 5 27 75		
29	Wednesday	19 36 9 4 2 17 77		
30	Thursday	18 37 8 4 2 35 79		
31	Friday	17 39 0 3 1 11 81		

PRICES CURRENT.

Provisions.	Charlottetown April 2, 1867.
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	4d to 8d
Pork, (cassas)	5d to 8d
Do (small)	4d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.	4d to 6d
Han, per lb.	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub.	14 to 16
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.	8d to 9d
Lard, per lb.	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.	8d to 9d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen.	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel.	3s 8d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Pas, per quart.	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Geese, each.	5s to 6s 6d
Turkey, each.	1s to 1s 8d
Fowls, each.	1s to 1s 6d
Ducks.	2s to 3s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qt.	20s to 30s
Herring, per barrel.	25s to 40s
Macrel, per dozen.	3s to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards (hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (spruce)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (fir)	3s 6d to 4s
Shingles, per M.	15s to 18s
Sandries.	
Hay, per ton.	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed, per lb.	16s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.	4s to 6s
Hempseed, per yard.	4s to 6s
Califkins, per lb.	6d to 8d
Hides, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Wool.	5s to 6s
Sheepskins.	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.	2d to 4d
Potatoes.	2d to 4d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

## COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Thursday, April 18, 1867.

The General Assembly of this Island having been summoned by His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, to meet this day, for the despatch of business, the following members of the Legislative Council were present:—  
The Hon. Mr. Montgomery, President.  
The Hon. Mr. Dingwall, The Hon. Mr. Lord,  
The Hon. Mr. Walker, Mr. Gordon,  
" Mr. McDonald, " Mr. Meirhouse,  
" Mr. Palmer, " Mr. Haythorne,  
" Mr. Anderson, " Mr. Beer,  
" Mr. Balfour.

His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber at three o'clock, and being seated on the Chair of State, the House of Assembly were summoned to attend him immediately at the Bar of that House. His Excellency then intimated to the House of Assembly, through the President of the Legislative Council, that he would not proceed to declare his reasons for calling them together till they should retire to their own Chamber and choose a Speaker.

The House of Assembly accordingly withdrew, and in a short time returned, when the Hon. Joseph Wightman addressed His Excellency, and stated that the House had chosen him as their Speaker, which choice His Excellency was pleased to approve and confirm. The Hon. Mr. Wightman then claimed on behalf of the members of the House, all their former rights and privileges, including freedom from arrest, freedom of speech in their debates, and free access to His Excellency at all times—all of which were readily granted by His Excellency. His Excellency was then pleased to open the Session with the following:

SPEECH: [See Herald, April 24.]  
The Speech being ended the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire. After prayers, the House proceeded to business, when it was

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to return the thanks of this House for his Speech delivered this day.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Walker, Hon. Mr. Palmer, and the Hon. Mr. Dingwall, to prepare a draft Address.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, the Hon. Mr. Montgomery was appointed President of the Legislative Council.

CHAPLAIN.  
The Hon. Mr. Lord moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dingwall, that the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D. D., be appointed Chaplain to this House.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer thereupon submitted the following amendment:—  
"Whereas, by the 26th section of the Act of the General Assembly which constitutes the Legislative Council an elective Body, it is declared that the Crown shall have no power to dissolve the Legislative Council when elected, and in providing that six of its members shall vacate their seats every four years, the said Act doth not in any of its provisions, require that the officers of the Council, duly appointed, shall be displaced at the termination of each four years;—  
"Resolved, Therefore, that without sufficient cause addressed for removing an officer of this House, it is deemed inexpedient to displace him from office."

The question of concurrence having been put on the amendment, the House divided:—  
Contents—Hon. Messrs. Palmer, Beer, Anderson and Gordon—4  
Non-Contents—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Walker, Dingwall, Lord, Haythorne, Meirhouse and Balfour—7

So the amendment was lost, and the question having been put on the original motion it passed in the affirmative.

CLERK.  
The President informed the House that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased by commission, bearing date the 14th day of March last, to appoint Mr. John Ball Clerk of the Legislative Council of this Island; which commission was then read.

Hon. Mr. McDonald moved that Mr. John Ball do now enter upon the duties of his office, as Clerk of the Council, in virtue of the Commission which had just been read.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: I am sorry that I feel the necessity of rising to object to that proposition. My objection is not to the person appointed, but to the manner of his appointment. I think I am just as much alive to our privileges as any member of this House, and I never turned my back when a question of privileges came before us. I hope and trust that every member will be sensible of the duty which rests upon him to preserve inviolate the privileges of the House, which are no more than the privileges of the people at large. I look upon this commission as an invasion of our privileges, and I would be wanting in duty to my constituency if I remained silent when the authority is claimed by another body of men which belongs to us. But while I say this I would not be understood as speaking in any way disrespectfully of the head of the Government, yet as I consider it a violation of the privileges of this House to delegate to us who shall appoint our own Clerk, I also stand up and resist it, even if I should stand alone. The act which constitutes this Council elective enables us to choose our own President, and, by necessary inference, that gives us power to appoint our Clerk. We have conviced ourselves that we have that power, and we have just exercised it by appointing subordinate officers; therefore I hope there is no individual in this House who is willing to allow another authority to dictate to us who we shall appoint our Clerk. I cannot tell what the result of the motion may be, but we have certainly resolved, in other matters, that we have power to appoint our own officers. If your honors conceive that a new Clerk is necessary, then let him be appointed in the constitutional way, but let us not be dictated to by the Lieutenant Governor, or by any other authority.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: After what has been said by your honor about the violation of the privileges of the House, one would suppose that the Executive Government had no authority for the course it has taken; but the present Clerk was appointed in the same way as Mr. Ball is now appointed; and one would suppose that the Executive Government would not be less scrupulous in the appointment of the members of Council. In the journals of 1860 we find the following entry:—  
"Mr. President informed the House that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased by Commission, bearing date 20th March, instant, to appoint James Barrett Cooper, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, of this Island, which Commission was then read, and thereupon—  
"Mr. Cooper appeared within the Bar, and took the oath of office in the following words:—  
"After which he took his seat, and entered upon the duties of his office."  
Now it appears evident that the Clerk held his situation in virtue of a commission received from

the Governor, up to the time when the Legislative Council was made elective, and then he took his seat in virtue of that commission. Turn to the journals of 1863, the first session of the elective Council, and you will see that the Clerk was not appointed by the Governor, though all the other officers were. We also see that the Clerk's salary is not fixed by the Legislative Council but by the Civil List Bill. It is, therefore, evident that the appointment rests with the Governor; but if the Legislative Council wish to have the appointment, I do not think the Government will have any objection to passing a bill for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I differ very much from his honor who has just sat down as regards the power of the Government to appoint an officer of this House. When Mr. Cooper received his commission, this House was not elective; and since it has become elective, it surely enjoys the same privilege as the House of Assembly with respect to the appointment of its officers. It is the duty of the Government to appoint its President, surely the greater should carry the lesser with it. As regards the appointment of officers in 1863, if your honors will turn to the debates of that year you will find that the Clerk was appointed by this House, as well as all the other officers, and that the Government had no power to appoint a Clerk, and I do not see how we can have less power now than we had then, or less than the House of Assembly in this respect. Are we going to make ourselves the mere tools of the Government of the day? I am prepared to fritter away the privileges of this House by acknowledging that the Government has power to appoint our Clerk.

Hon. Mr. Lord: His honor who has just sat down appears to have altered his tune since 1863. At that time the Clerk was not appointed by this House but by the Government of the day; and as the Government is now changed he contends that the power is in this House. I regret that the power is not in this House, but the Act stands in the way. There was no motion made to appoint Mr. Cooper in 1863.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I believe I myself proposed Mr. Cooper, and the motion was carried unanimously. The commission was not brought to our notice at that time.

Hon. Mr. Lord: Then how is it that Mr. Cooper's name is omitted in the journals. Did Mr. Cooper do it intentionally to injure himself? No, the appointment originated with the Government of the day.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: From what has been said, one would suppose there was a disposition on the part of some members of this House to fritter away our privileges; such, I am sure, is not the case. In the Executive Council it was fully understood that the appointment was in the Government of the day, and we therefore acted upon that power. It may be desirable to have the power in this House, and if his honor the member for Charlottetown will bring forward a measure to that effect, I will be glad to support it, but it is fair for his honor to speak so warmly upon an infringement of our privileges. As far as we are able to judge, Mr. Cooper took his seat, and retained it, by virtue of a commission from the Executive Government, and we considered that we were to exercise the same privileges as our predecessors had done. I think the time is not yet come when we should remodel the Act which constitutes this House; and if his honor from Charlottetown would turn his attention to that, it would be an advantage to us all.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: If there is one question which the members of this House should be alive to more than another, it is the question of privileges. We are now in the midst of a question of the same kind, and it is of the people. With respect to the appointment of a Clerk, I would like to know what the question before us really is. If it be that Mr. Ball do take his seat in virtue of a Commission from the Government, I must direct my opposition to it, and the House should reject it. The Government had once the power to appoint the Clerk of this House, and Mr. Cooper was appointed by a vote of this House. It may not so appear upon the journals, but that is no matter. Reference has been made to the Act of 1860, but we have nothing to do with that Act, and the Act was passed to separate the functions of the Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils. I do therefore not think that the power of appointing the Clerk of this House to appoint its head officer, the President, gives it power to appoint all its subordinate officers, even if there were five hundred members of the Council. I regret that it is supported by members of the Government. I say this, not because it is a gratification to me to draw from the Act of 1862 to show that I am bent upon every man who has a right spirit in him to resist an invasion of our privileges. There is no argument to be drawn from the Act of 1862 to show that the Government should have the appointment, but rather the reverse. The 27th and 28th sections are as follows:—

"XXVII. The Legislative Council shall appoint a President from its own members.  
"XXVIII. Every member of the Legislative Council shall hold his seat for the term, and subject to the provisions for vacating the same herein expressed; and the Council as a body, and its members individually, shall possess and continue to exercise and enjoy all the authority, powers, privileges and honors now exercised and enjoyed by the Legislative Council of this Island, except as otherwise provided by this Act."

Now mark the distinction. When the Act of 1860 was passed, the power of appointing the Clerk of the Executive Council, it is pointed out expressly in the Governor in Council; and when the appointment of the Clerk of the Legislative Council is spoken of, do it say, "The power of the Governor." No! there is no such thing. But as it may, we know that the Act of 1862 fully intends that the power of appointing the Clerk by the Governor should cease, and if we suffer any infringement of this kind to pass we will leave ourselves open to the same objection as the Executive Government.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: Some of your honors think that because it does not appear by the Journals that the Clerk was appointed by this House in 1863, that therefore he was appointed by the Governor, and that he was not appointed by such a commission as is now before us.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: If we turn to the Journals of 1863, the first session after the Council was made elective, we will not find Mr. Cooper's name in the list of officers appointed by this House; but he attended at the Council, he did his duty, and acted in virtue of his commission from the Governor. His honor from the City says that the Act 23d Vic., Cap. 39, puts the appointment of the Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council in the hands of the Government, while the Act constituting this Council elective does not do so, and he drew the inference that the Government had no power to appoint our Clerk; but he should remember that the Act to author-

ize the appointment of an Assistant Clerk to the Executive Council was creating a new office, which was not recognized in the Civil List Bill. With regard to the name of Mr. Cooper appearing in the debates as appointed by this House, I do not consider that of any consequence. Therefore it is clear to my mind that the appointment rests with the Governor in Council. It is not that it should belong to this House, but till an Act is passed giving us power to appoint a Clerk, we have no power to do so, unless it was an over-sight or it would have been done before. I would be as anxious as any person to maintain the privileges of the House, but I must most gladly co-operate with your Excellency in all such measures as can be devised for the development of local industry, and the improvement of the Agriculture of the Colony.

In entering upon the consideration of the present imperfect state of the public highways, we will most willingly assist with our current endeavors in making such a measure as we think will be best calculated to improve the system under which that branch of the public service is at present managed. The draft address was made the "order of the day" for Monday next.

MONDAY, April 22nd.  
The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the address in answer to His Excellency's speech—Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

First and second paragraphs agreed to.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, the third paragraph, on being read, was separated into two distinct paragraphs, and were then, together with the fifth, severally agreed to.  
Sixth paragraph.  
Hon. Mr. Beer: I am pleased to see that paragraph in the Speech. There is not much debating ground in the speech as a whole; but something might be said upon the clause relating to local industry, and I hope and trust it will be acted upon by the present Government—that they will assist in developing the resources of the Colony. There are several things to which their attention will soon be directed; some of which, indeed, were initiated by the late Government. An amount of money was appropriated by the late Government for the importation of a rearing machine to ascertain whether we had anything valuable beneath our soil. That amount should be expended, and even a larger sum, if required, so as to have the question set at rest. A sum of money was also appropriated to have a survey of the ground between Tracadie Harbor and the head of the East River, so as to ascertain what it would cost to construct a canal between those two places. The distance is but short, and such a canal would be a great advantage to a large number of inhabitants. I hope to see that day when a Canal will be an accomplished fact, and also one from the Head of Richmond Bay to Bedouet Harbor. It would facilitate the business of the Colony generally, and especially the fishing business. If those places were surveyed by a competent person, we would have an estimate of the cost of constructing the canal. We also require to have one or two dredging machines. I think we should have one immediately, for some of our harbors are filling up, so that vessels cannot load now where they could a few years ago. The introduction of cloth mills, I am glad to see taken up by private parties. I think the Government should also import machinery for scutching flax. I am satisfied that a good article of flax can be raised here, and if something were given to assist persons in getting up scutching machinery it would be money well spent. I think we should also have a few thousand bushels of Canadian spring wheat imported for seed. It is a pity it was not done this year, but the season is now too far advanced. I am glad that this subject has been brought to our notice in His Excellency's speech, and I am also glad that we have some practical agriculturists in the Government, such as my honorable colleague (Mr. Haythorne.) I hope we will soon see some good results from the changes which have taken place lately.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: As my honorable colleague has alluded to me, I feel myself called upon to make a few observations. There have been some paragraphs read which I think his honor has lost sight of. Without time and money the ornament, even with the best intentions, cannot inaugurate very extensive improvements, especially as they are yet without reliable information respecting the state of our finances. Perhaps this paragraph is rather loosely worded, but I believe it refers mainly to an exhibition of articles of local industry, and also to the encouragement of the fisheries. As to agricultural improvements, I think the large establishment near Charlottetown has cost the country a great deal without corresponding benefits. His honor, my colleague, is one of the managers of that establishment, and I think he should have enlightened us a little as to the working of it; but up to the time of the last meeting of the Executive Council we had no report from the Model Farm. I think it is founded upon wrong principles. I do not consider it sound policy to encourage one branch of local industry at the expense of others. I am doubtful of the expediency of devoting attention exclusively to the raising of stock. His honor speaks of the importation of seed wheat, and I think the raising of seed would be worthy of the attention of that establishment. If the Government had been in possession of a report they would be able to speak more definitely as to the course they intended to pursue with regard to that institution. I admit the expediency, or rather the advantage, of canals, but I do not think the country is in a position to warrant such an expenditure as the construction would entail. With regard to the cultivation of flax, I dare say at some future time it will be an important branch of local industry; but I think the action of the late Government should be a warning to us. It was about to be inaugurated by private parties when the Government intervened, and it was left in their hands. It was sown in considerable quantities by farmers in different parts of the country, and they had only the seed for their trouble. From what experience I have acquired in different parts of England and Ireland, I am convinced that this is an advantageous country in which to raise flax. It does not require much outlay of capital. The machinery is simple and inexpensive. From personal observation I can testify that a small sum of money, perhaps £200 sterling, would be sufficient to import machinery for each county. I think, however, that it would be more desirable to have it undertaken by private enterprise than by the Government, because if such a grant were given for the encouragement of one branch of local industry, others would probably be applying for similar aid. I believe machinery would have been imported by private enterprise if it had not been for the interference of the Government at a critical time. Dredging machines are, no doubt, desirable to improve our harbors, as well as for the purpose of raising manure to enrich our fields, large deposits of which are found in our bays and rivers, and which, if well adapted to our present purposes and necessities, I hope and trust that it will be more extensively used; but at the same time I do not think it is the pro-

tion of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of the Island as have not yet participated in its benefits, and we trust that your endeavors to buy out the interest of the remaining proprietors to the extent contemplated, will be fully successful; and in aid of this most desirable object we will readily concur in the vote of whatever funds may be necessary for its accomplishment.

The important question of Education is one to which we will be prepared to give our serious attention, with the view of improving the system by which it is at present managed, and rendering it more efficient and more extensively useful than it has hitherto proved.

We shall most gladly co-operate with your Excellency in all such measures as can be devised for the development of local industry, and the improvement of the Agriculture of the Colony.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, the third paragraph, on being read, was separated into two distinct paragraphs, and were then, together with the fifth, severally agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I am pleased to see that paragraph in the Speech. There is not much debating ground in the speech as a whole; but something might be said upon the clause relating to local industry, and I hope and trust it will be acted upon by the present Government—that they will assist in developing the resources of the Colony. There are several things to which their attention will soon be directed; some of which, indeed, were initiated by the late Government. An amount of money was appropriated by the late Government for the importation of a rearing machine to ascertain whether we had anything valuable beneath our soil. That amount should be expended, and even a larger sum, if required, so as to have the question set at rest. A sum of money was also appropriated to have a survey of the ground between Tracadie Harbor and the head of the East River, so as to ascertain what it would cost to construct a canal between those two places. The distance is but short, and such a canal would be a great advantage to a large number of inhabitants. I hope to see that day when a Canal will be an accomplished fact, and also one from the Head of Richmond Bay to Bedouet Harbor. It would facilitate the business of the Colony generally, and especially the fishing business. If those places were surveyed by a competent person, we would have an estimate of the cost of constructing the canal. We also require to have one or two dredging machines. I think we should have one immediately, for some of our harbors are filling up, so that vessels cannot load now where they could a few years ago. The introduction of cloth mills, I am glad to see taken up by private parties. I think the Government should also import machinery for scutching flax. I am satisfied that a good article of flax can be raised here, and if something were given to assist persons in getting up scutching machinery it would be money well spent. I think we should also have a few thousand bushels of Canadian spring wheat imported for seed. It is a pity it was not done this year, but the season is now too far advanced. I am glad that this subject has been brought to our notice in His Excellency's speech, and I am also glad that we have some practical agriculturists in the Government, such as my honorable colleague (Mr. Haythorne.) I hope we will soon see some good results from the changes which have taken place lately.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: As my honorable colleague has alluded to me, I feel myself called upon to make a few observations. There have been some paragraphs read which I think his honor has lost sight of. Without time and money the ornament, even with the best intentions, cannot inaugurate very extensive improvements, especially as they are yet without reliable information respecting the state of our finances. Perhaps this paragraph is rather loosely worded, but I believe it refers mainly to an exhibition of articles of local industry, and also to the encouragement of the fisheries. As to agricultural improvements, I think the large establishment near Charlottetown has cost the country a great deal without corresponding benefits. His honor, my colleague, is one of the managers of that establishment, and I think he should have enlightened us a little as to the working of it; but up to the time of the last meeting of the Executive Council we had no report from the Model Farm. I think it is founded upon wrong principles. I do not consider it sound policy to encourage one branch of local industry at the expense of others. I am doubtful of the expediency of devoting attention exclusively to the raising of stock. His honor speaks of the importation of seed wheat, and I think the raising of seed would be worthy of the attention of that establishment. If the Government had been in possession of a report they would be able to speak more definitely as to the course they intended to pursue with regard to that institution. I admit the expediency, or rather the advantage, of canals, but I do not think the country is in a position to warrant such an expenditure as the construction would entail. With regard to the cultivation of flax, I dare say at some future time it will be an important branch of local industry; but I think the action of the late Government should be a warning to us. It was about to be inaugurated by private parties when the Government intervened, and it was left in their hands. It was sown in considerable quantities by farmers in different parts of the country, and they had only the seed for their trouble. From what experience I have acquired in different parts of England and Ireland, I am convinced that this is an advantageous country in which to raise flax. It does not require much outlay of capital. The machinery is simple and inexpensive. From personal observation I can testify that a small sum of money, perhaps £200 sterling, would be sufficient to import machinery for each county. I think, however, that it would be more desirable to have it undertaken by private enterprise than by the Government, because if such a grant were given for the encouragement of one branch of local industry, others would probably be applying for similar aid. I believe machinery would have been imported by private enterprise if it had not been for the interference of the Government at a critical time. Dredging machines are, no doubt, desirable to improve our harbors, as well as for the purpose of raising manure to enrich our fields, large deposits of which are found in our bays and rivers, and which, if well adapted to our present purposes and necessities, I hope and trust that it will be more extensively used; but at the same time I do not think it is the pro-

REPORTER.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dingwall, James Ramsay was appointed Reporter to this House.

USHER BLACK ROD.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Henry Palmer, Esquire, was appointed Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms to this House.

MESSENGER.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Mr. William C. Truman was appointed Messenger to this House.

DOOR-KEEPER.  
Hon. Mr. Walker moved that Mr. John Holles be appointed Door-keeper to this House.

Hon. Mr. Beer moved, in amendment, that Mr. Hugh Perkins, the present Door-keeper, be continued.

The House divided upon the amendment—  
Contents—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Dingwall, Walker, Lord, Haythorne and Meirhouse—6.  
Non-Contents—Hon. Messrs. Palmer, Balfour, Beer, Anderson and Gordon—5.  
So the amendment was lost, and the original motion passed in the affirmative.

COMMITTEES.  
The following Committees were then appointed:—  
To regulate the expenditure of the House: Hon. Mr. Lord and Hon. Mr. Walker.  
To receive the Journals for printing and binding the Journals: Hon. Mr. McDonald and Hon. Mr. Balfour.  
To make arrangements for the publication of the debates: Hon. Mr. Beer and Hon. Mr. Haythorne.  
To-morrow being Good Friday, the House adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 20th, 1867.  
COMMITTEES.  
The following standing Committees were appointed:—  
On engrossed Bills—Hon. Mr. Beer, Hon. Mr. Walker, and Hon. Mr. Gordon.  
To revise the Journals of the House each day—Hon. Mr. McDonald and Hon. Mr. Balfour.  
To examine what laws have expired or are about to expire—Hon. Mr. Palmer and Hon. Mr. Lord.

COMMUNICATION.  
Hon. the President informed the House that he had received a communication from Mr. Archibald McNeill, Superintendent of the Charlottetown Basing Room, granting the members of the Council free access to that institution during the session.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, it was "Resolved, That the postage on all letters and printed papers, both foreign and inland, to members of this House, and the postage on the same when inland only, from members of this House, shall be charged to the contingent accounts of the House."

ADDRESS—ANSWER TO SPEECH.  
Hon. Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, presented the following draft thereof:—  
To His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

May I please your Excellency:  
We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly convened, thank you for the speech which you have delivered in answer to the address presented to you at the present session.

Although the period of our meeting has been unusually late, owing to the ministerial arrangements which were the result of the General Election, we will cheerfully devote to the business of the Session sufficient time to enable us to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and its public service may require.

We are gratified to learn that during the recess your Excellency's efforts are directed towards extending the as-

ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rate.

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

ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 3h. 28m., morning, E.  
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 52m., evening, N.  
Full Moon, 16th day, 9h. 40m., morning, N.  
Last Quarter, 22nd day, 1h. 10m., evening, W.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN	High Moon	Low Moon
1	Wednesday	4 51 7 4 8 40 3 30 14 13		
2	Thursday	49 5 9 32 4 4 16		
3	Friday			