

the order of the day, and tea and tobacco are not forgotten. About this time some *small change* "came o'er the spirit of his dream," and notes of the value of ten shillings were issued. After regulating apprentices and establishing an assize of bread, he counted the population of the Island, gave some legal directions about driving carts on the highways, and authorised the formation of a fire engine company. Cases of replevin, and the support of light-houses, and once more the spring water Act is brought upon the carpet, in company with her brother, the rum Act, while the tobacco and tea Act smoke and steam beside them.

We are now in the year 1828, and several expiring laws have to be set on their feet. Grain and pulse ask for proper officers. Education claims encouragement. Ferries want licensing. The Court of Judicature wants to issue commissions for examining witnesses out of this Island. Boar pigs and swine without rings, have not attended to former suggestions, and continue grunting against interference. Statute labor is necessary on the highways; and once more rum, tobacco, and tea pass under review in high spirits in the absence of their sister, the pump Act, whom they don't like to be mixed up with. An impost duty on ALL goods, wares, and merchandize was attempted, which, one would think, would have enabled Governor Ready to relieve the House from further attendance and take upon his own shoulders the public Treasury; but his Royal master withholding his Royal consent, the matter dropped. Coincidentally with the appointment of jail limits, the streets of Charlottetown are cleansed, and obstructions removed, so that, no doubt, those debtors who were allowed to take the air, got along with more comfort. Tenants in tail were permitted to make leases for *any* term of years, and to be good at law, but at the same time, they are restricted to 999 years, with liberty of repossession after that. His Majesty, who would have liked such a long life, gave his Royal