(*Continued from first page.*)

FRIDAY, March 27.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented to the House, read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

By the Hon. Mr. Palmer, of divers inhabitants of Lot 34 and Wheatley River, praying for an Act to give the public the privilege of collecting Seaweed and Kelp on the shores of this Island.

By the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of certain inhabitants of Summerside, praying that an act may not be passed to Incorporate that town, but that an Act relating thereto may be continued and amended.

By the Hon. Mr. Balderston, of 3,165 inhabitants of this Island, praying for an amendment of the law for granting licenses to sell spiritous Liquors.

On presenting the last named petition, Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that one object the petitioners had in view was to carry out more fully the intention of the Legislature in passing the present law. It was well known that the law was very often evaded, or improper means were adopted to obtain signatures to a requisition for a license. A person wishing to procure a license would sometimes go round the district with his requisition in one hand and a bottle in the other, and a man would often be induced to give his name in that way, who, if he had to confront his neighbors at a public meeting, to be called for that purpose, as the petitioners desired, would not do so. It was also thought advisable to separate the Liquor business from business of other kinds, that is, that Liquors should not be vended where other articles of merchandize were sold, because customers were thereby exposed to great and unnecessary temptation.

BILLS FORWARDED.

The following bills were brought up from the House of Assembly, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next:

By the Hon. Attorney General, a bill further to amend and explain the Land Purchase Act, and a bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of wilderness lands.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill was also brought up from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Laird, to incorporate the Prince County Agricultural Society, which was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I would like to hear the opinion of the Members for Prince County upon this bill. I understood that there was an Agricultural Society in Prince County almost from time immemorial, and now a society, recently established is assuming the name of "Prince County Agricultural Society."

Hon. Mr. LORD: The Society which this bill is intended to incorporate is situated in the capital of Prince County. True, there is a society in Cascumpec, but that is at the extreme northern section of the county. I am prepared to support the bill, but I would like to hear the opinion of his honor from Summerside.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: Some of your honors may remember that a society formerly existed in St. Eleanor's which was known by the name of "Prince County Agricultural Society." That society had gone down, and some of those who were connected with it had a meeting to try to resuscitate it, but failed in doing so. They then had a meeting at Summerside with some other gentlemen from different parts of the County, formed a society, and agreed to give it the same name as the one at St. Eleanor's had borne.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think the society formerly at St. Eleanor's was a branch of the "Royal Agricultural Society." No doubt, as Summerside is the capital of the county, and the centre of trade, it is the most suitable place for a society of that kind, and I am, therefore, prepared to support the bill.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I am pleased to see such a society established, particularly as it is in a central and convenient place. It would be better for the people of Summerside to come to Charlottetown than to go to Cascumpec or Tignish.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I am glad to see applications of this kind from any part of the country, for it is a good sign, and such societies, when properly conducted, are conducive to the advancement of the interests of agriculture. Every day's experience shows us that men can effect great results unitedly beyond what they could do severally or singly, and I have no doubt, if this society is supported in a liberal spirit, it will greatly conduce to the advancement of that first of all causes in the colony, agriculture. I regret very much that the central society of this county should have fallen off so much as it has done, for I believe it has almost dissolved itself; and though I do not belong to the agricultural classes, yet I am convinced of the value of that occupation, and of the necessity of encouraging such societies as this. There is nothing which conduces more to the advancement of the country, and I hope the people of this county will come forward and resuscitate the old central society, for I believe a vast amount of good has resulted from it since it was organized, and a great deal more might be done yet. I am glad to hear of such examples from any part of the Island and hope we will have many more such applications.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I am of the same opinion as his honor who spoke last, that it is a symptom of healthy progress to see a bill of this kind brought forward. It is a sign that the people in that part of the country clearly understand their own interests and know how to advance them. A society of this kind is the greatest means of improvement that farmers can have recourse to. It enables them to combine their capital and intelligence, so as to purchase the best kinds of seed and farming implements on the most advantageous terms. They can also purchase live stock, and from the efforts of his honor in the chair, and other managers of the model farm, it is not likely that it will be necessary to import stock, but still they may purchase from that farm so that they will be a mutual assistance to each other. I think a society of this kind should be hailed with satisfaction by every person who desires the prosperity of the community. As to the name, I think it would be easy to settle that minor difficulty.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am happy to see that the people are beginning to consult their own interests by taking such a step, and I would be glad to see every part of the country following the example of the capital of Prince County. The people should be encouraged as much as possible to form themselves into such societies. Prince County has taken the lead, but I think there will soon be applications for similar bills from King's County.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I believe it is the duty of the Legislature to afford every possible encouragement to societies of this kind, and it is gratifying to see such a step in advance. I know there are many good practical farmers in that part of the country, and they are setting a good example, which, I hope, many others will follow. If they would do so, there would not be so many in the country destitute of the necessaries of life as I believe there are at present. I am of opinion that it is for want of thrift and management in most instances, that there is so much destitution, though no doubt, some have been unfortunate. There are many persons having farms, who are more fit for servants, and require to be directed about almost everything they have to do. Still, it is gratifying to know that our exports are increasing, and, notwithstanding the destitution in the country this Spring, there is a great quantity of produce for exportation. I hope something will be done to put a little more life and energy into those farmers who are so far behind hand, and that they will imitate the example of those who are prospering in many parts of the Island.

The House was resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment, and then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, it was read a third time and passed.

TROOPS.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, a Member of the Government, presented to the House a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting papers relative to the removal of the Detachment of Her Majesty's Troops and their maintenance while on this Island, which was received and read.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, on rising to move that the papers be laid on the table, remarked that the Imperial Government had remitted a portion of the charges for the maintenance of the Troops, but still claimed a part of their demand. The local Government thought these charges were very extravagant, and were still in correspondence with the Imperial Government to have the accounts further reduced.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I cannot help remarking that it was a rather arbitrary demand on the part of the Imperial Government. We find from the records of this Island, that two previous Governors were authorized to send to Halifax for Troops if they were required to quell any insurrectionary movements, but nothing was said with regard to the payment of them by this Government on these occasions,—it was not said that their expense should be borne by this country. It appears to have been an after thought that the whole Colony should be punished for the acts of a few individuals. The Government of the Island agreed to pay for the transport of the Troops; but we have not abandoned the hope that the other charges connected with their maintenance will be withdrawn. I believe the ground upon which those charges were made was, that this Island does not maintain a competent police-force to quell local disturbances; but police would not be required to quell any disturbance independent of the land question; and it is hard that the Imperial Government should maintain a system here which is so obnoxious to the people as to be the instigation of such a disturbance as would necessitate the presence of the Troops. I believe no country has a police force competent to maintain peace at all times. Even in England and Ireland, a military force is sometimes necessary. The latter is celebrated for the efficiency of its police force, and yet, I remember instances in which they were unable to maintain peace. Once, at the Waterford Election, the disturbance was so great, that military forces were required to escort the electors to the places of polling, and finally, it was necessary to use their sabres, and even their fire-arms. The case was brought up in the House of Lords, when the Duke of Cambridge used the remarkable language: "that a civil disturbance should be met by a civil police force; but on that occasion, such a force was not attainable," and if so, I think it is hardly fair to blame this Colony for not having a sufficient police force to put down such an organization as the tenant league. If we were called upon to maintain such a force as would be required to meet an emergency of that kind, it would be a very great hardship. Another ground of objection to the payment of these charges was this: the disturbance was almost entirely confined to Queen's County, and the demand for the payment of the Troops would fall upon the whole community, and it is hard to punish the whole of the inhabitants for the faults of a small number. Some of those individuals were indicted and tried in the Supreme Court, and were punished, and it is like adding to the punishment of the Court, to visit their crimes upon the whole community. These were some of the reasons which influenced my mind, and I hope that when the subject is brought fully before the Imperial Government, they will be induced to moderate those charges.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: It cannot be supposed that I would be intimately acquainted with military rules and laws, and perhaps I will only expose my ignorance when I say I cannot understand why this Colony should be called upon to pay, out of its own resources, the expenses which are claimed by the British Goverment, as having accrued from sending a force of Imperial troops here. I do not see why we should be put upon a different footing from Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or even Canada. I do not understand that any charges are made against those Colonies for the maintenance of the troops which are sent there, and why we should be put under a ban and punished, by being called upon to pay for the maintenance of the Detachment which was sent here, whether they were especially required or not, is inexplicable to me. I apprehend that the expenses of the military forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where such forces are always to be found, are paid out of the military chest of Great Britain, and yet, we are asked to pay, not only their transport charges, but the cost of their maintenance while here. Certainly, it is incumbent upon us to remonstrate against such charges, and to resist them, if possible. Fortunately, we have been able to do without troops since they were withdrawn, and I hope we will be able to do without them in future, for I do not see that they are absolutely necessary even to quell a civil disturbance. And though the rule laid down by his honor from the 2nd district of Queen's County (Mr. Haythorne) is good and sound, still we know in other countries they find other means of putting down insurrectionary movements than by the aid of a military force. The troops maintained in the United States previous to the late war, were a mere handful, and yet, instances have occurred where large tumultuous assemblies were dispersed by the aid of the militia, and I do not see why the militia might not be called out here, if required. For that reason I feel, and have felt, that it is necessary to have our militia trained, though there are some who are disposed to undervalue this service being done efficiently. I believe that if we had succumbed to the plans and machinations of certain individuals who wished to get us entrammelled or entrapped into Confederation, we would have been favored with the presence of a detachment of troops here permanently; but because we have chosen to assert our independence, and refused to enter that union, we are to be made an exception, for I believe that is part of the sin for which we are to be punished. But we are as loyal as any Colony which belongs to the British Crown, and I do not see why we should be distinguished in this manner. The very fact that we are retained as a British Colony, shows that we are of some value to the mother country,—in a naval and military point of view we are of great value to her,—and it is great injustice to refuse us a detachment of troops, while they are granted to the other Colonies. True, we have no very strong claims to the services of the Imperial Troops, as we do not contribute anything to their support,—that, fortunately, we are free from,—while they cost the people of Great Britain a very large amount; but the same may be said of the other Colonies which I have referred to, and yet, they are favored with troops at all times. I do hope, therefore, that the Government will make the utmost resistance to the demand which is still made upon us for the payment of the Troops. I think there is the soundest and best of reasons for opposing it, for as long as we are ready to turn out a reasonable proportion of volunteers and militia men, according to our population, and to contribute a liberal sum for their maintenance, as we have given proof that we are, I think we will compare favorably with any of the neighboring Colonies. Therefore, I do not see any reason why we should be inflicted with this cost, and I hope the British Government will see the necessity of withdrawing that demand.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think it must be admitted by all parties that the course taken by the British Government with respect to the troops, is anything but fair towards this Colony. It is very well known that the disturbance, to quell which the troops were required, originated from the granting away of the lands of this Colony to absentee proprietors, and now, when it is necessary to bring in the troops, we are charged with their maintenance; whereas, in the other Colonies, where they have large revenues derived from the sale of public lands, the British Government spends many thousands of pounds annually for the maintenance of troops. I hope we will soon see the cause of such disturbances removed by the removal of our land grievances, but if not, I am afraid we will have more such disturbances as that which necessitated the presence of the troops. During a Debate in the House of Lords relative to certain riots which took place at an election in Ireland, in 1866, the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, is reported to have said:—

"When local magistrates fear a riot will take place within their district, at an election, or otherwise, they apply for troops, on the ground, that the civil power at their command is insufficient to meet such a breach of the peace. * * * * * And, although, for the sake of the troops, as well as the people, I should very much like to see such a change as would enable the civil authorities altogether to dispense with the use of the troops, I am afraid that is not possible under the circumstances."

These things appear to be forgotten in the old country. Troops are called in when the civil force is not sufficient to quell a disturbance in Ireland, but I never heard of a special tax being imposed on that country for their maintenance. I thought this question was settled—that the British Government had consented to withdraw the whole of the amount they claimed for the maintenance of the troops while they were here—but as they are still claiming a portion of it, I hope the local Government will resist it to the utmost.

House adjourned till four o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, March 30.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald, by command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House a copy of correspondence between the Government and the Secretary of State, relative to the land tenures of this Island, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

LAND PURCHASE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to further amend and explain the Land Purchase Act, said, this bill was introduced by the Government for the purpose of carrying out what the Crown Officers have conceived to be the intention of the Land Purchase Act, as set forth in their report upon the petition of the settlers on the Selkirk estate. It was considered expedient to introduce this measure for the purpose of remitting to the tenants on that and other estates, any amount which might be charged to them beyond what would make the property self-sustaining. It provides that when any estate has paid in a sufficient amount to cover the costs and working expenses, the Government may authorize the Commissioner of public lands to remit any further amount due from the tenants. That is the principal provision of the bill, and the details only refer to the manner in which that is to be carried out.

Hon. Mr. BEER: In rising to second the motion for the second reading of this bill, I may say that I am glad to see such a measure brought forward, and I think the people on that estate deserve a great deal of credit for having paid their instalments so well, considering that their lands are of a rather inferior description. They exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability, so that the estate is paid for, and the balance of their instalments will be remitted

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I cannot allow this question to pass without making a few remarks upon it, more particularly as the people on the Selkirk Estate are my constituents. In connection with this question, there has been a great deal of talk, and a large quantity of pen and ink has been used. In fact, it is seldom that a question gives rise to more discussion, and, I believe, some thought it would cause considerable embarrassment to the Government. But the people were aware, previous to the last election, that the estate would prove more than self-sustaining. This was stated at a public meeting which I attended, and I replied, that it would probably give them a greater claim upon the Government for the erection of public works in that district; but I believe the question could only be met by bringing the same principle to bear upon it which every honest merchant would bring to bear upon his business, for if he wishes to deal justly—to act on the strict rules of right and wrong—his only course is to remit any sum which he finds he has taken over and above what he should have received. This course the Government, after referring the question to the law officers and consulting among themselves, have adopted. It has met with very little opposition in the House of Assembly, and I believe it will not be opposed by your honors. To compel the people on that estate to fulfil their agreements, and to carry the amount which would be over and above its cost and working expenses to the credit of other estates, would, in my opinion, change the whole principle upon which the land purchase bill was based. If only one estate had been purchased, and had not proved self-sustaining, there would be no other to fall back upon, therefore, I think it was the intention of the Legislature that each estate should be considered separately, and that each should be self-sustaining. To adopt any other course would have the effect of treating the Earl of Selkirk, who has been justly, though ironically, termed the "generous Earl," very unfairly. I hope the measure will meet the views of the settlers on that estate, and though there is not an immediate prospect of another estate being placed in the same position, yet, if it should be the case, the contingency will be provided for by the bill before your honors.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The principle of this bill is one which, I have no doubt, will meet the general, and, I dare say, the unanimous, support of your honors. For my part, I have no objection to it, and none will be more happy than myself to see that the tenants on that estate will be relieved from the payment of anything more than will be required to defray the mere cost and charges of the property. As to the remarks of his honor who spoke last respecting the intention of the land purchase act, I may say that it never was necessary for me to give a legal opinion upon it, nor do I now. The law officers have laid down the principle that the tenants on an estate should not be called upon to pay more than would render the property self-sustaining, and that is sufficient for the Legislature to act upon with satisfaction. I will, therefore, give my support to the bill.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: His honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Haythorne), says that a man, acting upon the principle of justice, should refund any amount which he found he had taken over and above what he was entitled to receive, and that the Government should act upon the same principle; but it should be remembered that the Government is acting for the whole community, and why should one man be taxed for the benefit of another? If the Government made a good bargain with reference to the Selkirk Estate, it was different with the Cunard Estate, though, I believe, the land is as good on the former as on the latter. I think it will cause a great deal of dissatisfaction when tenants, who are still paying a high rent, have to make up a portion of the loss the Government may sustain through the operation of the land purchase act. I am of opinion that all the estates purchased should be considered collectively, and then, when the accounts are all settled up, if there is any surplus, let it be refunded, or laid out in some way for the benefit of the whole country.

(*To be continued.*)

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 27.

On motion of Mr Reilly, the bill to incorporate St. Peter's Bay Agricultural Society, was submitted to a Committee of the whole House, and reported by the Chairman, Mr McCormack, agreed to.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed, viz:

The bill to amend and explain the Land Purchase Act.

The bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of public Wilderness Lands.

The bill to incorporate Prince County Agricultural Society.

Mr McLennan presented a petition from James Campbell and others, inhabitants of Summerside, praying for the passing of an Act conferring proper municipal privileges, and containing regulations for the local Government of said town. Said petition sets forth, that a public meeting was held at Summerside, on the 14th March, inst., at which a series of resolutions were adopted, and recommends the enactment of a statute in accordance with said resolutions, a copy of which had been forwarded to the Legislature. Another petition from John R. Gardiner and others, was also presented by M. McLennan, praying the House not to pass an Act for the Incorporation of Summerside, setting forth that the said town had, hitherto, progressed under the fostering care of Government. That salaries of officers and other expenses consequent upon the establishment of a Corporation, would inflict a heavy burden on the people of that town, without corresponding benefits. Petitioners, therefore, pray that no such change as that contemplated by the Resolutions alluded to in former petition be entertained by the House, and requests that the present Act relating to Summerside, be amended and continued.

Ordered that both those petitions be referred to special Committee to examine the same and report. The following Committee was then appointed, viz: MrMcLennan, Hon Atty General, Mr Brecken, Hon Mr Laird, and Mr Arsenault.

Mr Reilly, from the Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of supply, reported three Resolutions.

The following are among the items granted in said Resolutions, viz

Special Grants for macadamizing Post Road within Royalty of Charlottetown	£250	0	0
Macadamizing Roads at Georgetown and Royalty, and Summerside and Royalty, £100 each	200	0	0
Keeper of Bonded Warehouse Ch'town	50	0	0
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax	50	0	0
Public surveys and disbursments in connection with the Land Office	400	0	0
Interest on Public Debt	9000	0	0
Public Printing and Stationery	1000	0	0
Incidental expenses of Lunatic Asylum in addition to allowance by Statute	1000	0	0
Management of Savings Bank	150	0	0
Public Lands Office	339	0	0
Collector of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Collectors of Impost and Excise for outports, (except Geo'town & Summerside)	300	0	0
Additional Clerk in Excise Office	125	0	0
Third Clerk in Post Office	100	0	0

Hon Col Secretary submitted a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, transmitting certain papers and documents relating to the removal of detachment, and to the expenses in connection with Her Majesty's troops while stationed in Prince Edward Island.

Hon Col Secretary also presented to the House, copy of Correspondence of the Attorney General of this Island with the Colonial Office, relating to the demand made by the Imperial Parliament upon the Government of Prince Edward Island for the payment of £4,979 11s 7d, stg., for expenses in connection with the transport and maintenance of Her Majesty's troops lately stationed on this Island.

Ordered that said documents and papers be laid on the table.

Hon Atty General presented to the House a return of the number and names of pupils attending Prince of Wales College and Grammar School, also an account of fees received and disbursements made on account of said Institution.

Ordered that said paper be laid on the table. Said return shows the attendance of Scholars at that Institution during the past year, to be as follows:

Attendance at College exclusively	39
Attending College for Grammar School	33
Total attendance at College	72
Total attendance at Grammar School	88
Total attendance at the Establishment	117

Hon Col Secretary laid before the House the Supplementary estimates for the current year, among which are the following sums, viz:

To Martin McInnis for repairs to Beacon Light at St. Peter's Bay, £7 10s.

Committee of Hillsboro' Square for improving said Square, £40

To Chas. E. Stanfield for drawback on Machinery for a Woollen Mill at Tryon, £82 3s 8d.

To improve Main Post road between Southport and Lot 43 Cross Roads, £50.

To purchase stone to macadamize roads £1000, as follows:— Summerside £300, Georgetown £200, Charlottetown £500.

Souris Breakwater £350. Do at Souris West £50. Do at Cove Head harbor £75.

Fire Department, Ch'town, £50. Breakwater at Tignish Run 1000l. To build stone culvert on Spring Park Road and Kensington Cross Road 100l.

House in Committee of Supply.

Agreed to a Resolution containing a special grant of 6000 to be appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharfs throughout the Island, according to an accompanying scale.

When the sum of 50l, to be granted for making a road from Burnt Point to St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, where ordered by the Government, was read, Mr Prowse remarked that an undue influence was sought to be brought to bear on the Government in favor of opening a new road in that locality in accordance with the recommendation of the Surveyor General's report on that subject. But from his (Mr Prowse's) own personal knowledge having within the past few months attended several meetings held in that locality he would not hesitate to state, that nine tenths of the people most deeply interested, were most anxious to have that road, which was already opened from the Wood Island Road to St. Mary's Road, extended to Burnt Point Bridge, the completion of which would not cost over one-eighth the money that would be required to open a road on the new line alluded to in Surveyor General's Report. He (Mr Prowse) also remarked on the special advantages to the settlers on the west end of Lot 63, that would follow the extending of the said road, already partly opened, which, if completed, by extending it three miles further would facilitate the privileges of shipping very materially.

On motion of the Hon Atty General, the House went into Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Savings Bank. Hon Mr Henderson in the Chair.

Hon Leader of the Opposition remarked that a bill of such importance to the best interest of the people, as that now under consideration, should elicit a discussion, and he hoped that his honor the Atty General would not allow the bill to go through Committee with such manifest indifference. He (hon leader of the Opposition) then glanced at the rise and progress of the Savings Bank—its advantages to the young, the industrious and the frugal of every class in the community. As an Institution, it tended very materially to inculcate the principles of economy and frugality. The sum of 17,000l was now deposited, and seven hundred accounts were opened in that Bank—a fact which fully demonstrated the value of the institution.

Hon Attorney General said that the principle object of the bill was to concentrate into one focus the laws relating to that valuable and much appreciated institution. The rapid increase of the amounts deposited was the best proof of its popularity and usefulness to those classes of the community who embraced the privileges which it afforded.

Hon Mr Laird expressed the hope that, ere long, kindred or branch institutions to that under consideration would be established in the adjoining Counties of Prince and King's. He was pleased to see that the Savings Bank was a success. Its object was calculated to inculcate principles of economy, the cultivation of which were great incentives to industry and independence.

Hon Leader of the Government reviewed the working of the Savings Bank, and the heavy duties which it involved on the Treasurer and his Assistant. He also touched upon the benefits of the institution, especially to the laboring classes; the great encouragement it gave the youth, who ran with eagerness and pleasure to the Bank with their few shillings; servants also embraced the privilege of placing their savings where they could call for the same in the hour of need; and the tendency of the institution to encourage morality, as well as economy.

Hon Mr Davies, Mr McNeill, Mr Brecken and the Hon Mr McAulay also severally addressed the Committee on the subject, concurring generally with the sentiments which had already been expressed relative to the successful operations of the Savings Bank, and the deep and lasting benefits which its establishment had conferred on the people.

After which progress was reported and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 28.

On motion of Mr McCormack, the bill to incorporate the St. Peter's Bay Agricultural Society was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon Mr Callbeck, the bill to incorporate the Baptist Church, at Long Creek, Lot 65, was received and read.

Hon Mr Henderson asked the Government what action, if any, had been taken relative to the building of a new wharf at Montague Bridge.

Hon Leader of the Government replied by stating, that the matter was referred to the Superintendent of Public Works who reported, that the site chosen for the contemplated wharf alluded to was not suitable. It was, therefore, considered advisable to defer the expenditure of any money thereon until a more eligible site would be procured.

Hon Leader of the Government presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Covehead and vicinity, relative to the subject of a petition previously presented from divers inhabitants of Lots 33 and 34, touching the procuring of seaweed from the shores, below high water mark, and asking the House, not to entertain the prayer of the former petition from said Lots 33 and 34.

Ordered that said petition be referred to the Committee already appointed to report on the former petition on the same subject as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr Brecken, a bill to authorise the City Council to impose additional assessment in Charlottetown, and for other purposes therein named, was recived and read.

Mr Reilly said, that whilst he might approve of some of the provisions of the bill, yet there were other clauses in it to which he purposed to offer his opposition. It was the duty of the Representatives for the City to have called a public meeting of their constituents, and submit to them the purport of the bill, before introducing a measure which contemplated increased taxation.

Dr Jenkins approved of appealing to the people before any additional tax would be levied. The duty of calling a public meeting, to test the matter, devolved, in his opinion, on His Worship the Mayor and his Council, and not on the Representatives for the City.

Mr Brecken—It would be well for the House to go into Committee on the bill, and then enter more fully into its merits.

It was then, on motion of Mr Brecken, ordered that the bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Hon Atty General gave notice, that on Monday next, he would move that no new matter on which a bill could be introduced, would be received by the House after Friday next, the 3rd of April.

House adjourned.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

DEFERRED MATTER.

One of the most curious hallucinations in an insane person on record is related by Dr. Skave, of an asylum in Edinburgh. The person of whom it is told asserted that he was twenty thousand years of age, described the scenes during the geological periods of the earth, declared he knew Noah well, and said he was a nice lad in early life, but afterwards fell into dissipated habits (!) For the last three or four thousand years he had been Augustus J. Cæsar, and this was his usual signature.

It is reported in Ottawa that the license to American fishermen will be advanced by the Government of the New Dominion from one to two dollars per ton. The object of this action is two-fold. First, to give Canadian fishermen the advantage of a protective tax, and secondly, to put a check upon fishing in Canadian waters. Another result would be to increase the income of the Dominion.

Mr. G. F. Train has, it is said, solicited the aid of the United States Government to enforce his claim of 100,000l against the British Government for illegal arrest and imprisonment. The *Chicago Republican* is of opinion that it will be a happy circumstance for the United States if Mr. Train will remain abroad until he gets the money.

So late as eighty years ago, no Catholic could be called to the bar in Ireland, and even when this disability was removed, none of the higher prizes of the profession were ever, except on rare occasions, open even to Irishmen of any creed. Several of the judges are now Catholics, and an Irishman—Lord Cairns—is Lord High Chancellor of England.

John Stuart Mill, in a pamphlet published in England, says he shall not believe, until he sees it proved, that the English and Scotch people are capable of the folly and wickedness of carrying fire and sword over Ireland in order that their rulers may govern Ireland contrary to the will of the Irish people."

A passenger by the R. M. S. *City of Washington*, a native of Switzerland, when four days out from Liverpool, while suffering from *delerium tremens*, threw himself overboard, and was drowned. It is known that he had nine hundred dollars in his possession when he drowned himself.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that General McClellan will probably be the new Minister from the United States to the Court of St. James, and draws attention to the fact that the General is of Scottish descent, and that his father was cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde.

Paris has a new lady violinist. Mme. Normah Neruda, who is said to be equal to Paganini. She was borne in Prague, educated at Vienna, and married a Swede. She is twenty-eight years of age, and appeared in a concert when only seven.

One of those who suffered most severely by the great Indian massacre in Minnesota in 1861, having lost his home and all his relatives, has devoted his life since that event to the work of revenge, and already boasts of having killed one hundred and eight red-skins.

The present population of Italy, exclusive of the Papal States, is set down at 24,231,860 persons. Of these, 242,386, or one man in every hundred persons, is a soldier.

A young man named Frank Campbell, about 21 years of age, a native of P. E. Island, was lost overboard from the schooner *Franklin Snow*, while on passage from Western Banks to Gloucester, Mass.

The accounts which have reached Liverpool from official sources are to the effect that, during the month of February, no less than 144 ships carrying the British flag were lost.

By the new contract for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, one hundred miles are to be built on the western end of the line in one hundred and eighty days.

A representation of a flute and a harp has been found in a tomb near the Pyramids, proving that these instruments are at least four thousand years old.

A correspondent writing from Mexico says the condition of affairs in that country is more alarming than it ever was before.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rate

JOB PRINTIN

Of every description, performed with neat
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ALMANACK FOR AP

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 3h. 4m., mor
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m.,
New Moon, 22d day, 4h. 7m., ev
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 5m.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wat
		h m	h m	h
1	Wednesday	5 41	6 24	4 4
2	Thursday	40	25	5 5
3	Friday	38	26	7
4	Saturday	36	27	8 1
5	Sunday	35	28	9 1
6	Monday	34	29	10
7	Tuesday	32	31	10 5
8	Wednesday	30	32	11 4
9	Thursday	28	33	eve
10	Friday	26	35	1
11	Saturday	25	36	1 5
12	Sunday	23	37	2 3
13	Monday	21	39	3 3
14	Tuesday	19	40	4
15	Wednesday	17	41	5
16	Thursday	16	43	5 5
17	Friday	14	44	5 6
18	Saturday	12	46	7
19	Sunday	10	47	8
20	Monday	8	49	9 3
21	Tuesday	7	50	10
22	Wednesday	5	52	10
23	Thursday	3	53	11
24	Friday	1	55	mor
25	Saturday	0	56	0
26	Sunday	4 59	57	1
27	Monday	57	58	1
28	Tuesday	56	59	2
29	Wednesday	55	7 0	3

Prices Curr

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb,
Veal, per lb.,
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per lb.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultry.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per cwt
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

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BEGS to inform his friends, an
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ter Street, next door to the Res
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Ch'town, July 24, 1867.