The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MAY 6, 1868. NO. 29.

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

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

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 1, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 10d
Do by the quarter.	5d to 9d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	5d to 9d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb ,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Do by the tub,	1s 4d to 1s 5d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	33d to 33d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	21s to 23s
Eggs, per dozen,	8d to 11d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s 6d to 6s 6d
Oats per do.,	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	5s to 7s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. e

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT.

For Sale by

W. R. WATSON

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND

COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. tf

WM. KOUGHAN,

(*Late of the Customs Department*)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - *P. E. Island.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,

Great George Street

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a call of ONE PER CENT. on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, between the 25th JULY, 1864, and 25th JULY, 1867, is hereby required within forty days from the date hereof, to pay LOSSES, otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day, to enforce payment from all defaulters.

Dated this 25th January, 1868.

HENRY PALMER,
Feb. 5, 1868 isl Sec'y & Treasurer.

SHOP TO LET.

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

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1868.

DR. J. HOMER.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON;

HAS established a convenient OFFICE in the building formerly occupied by DR. SUTHERLAND, on the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon all the different branches of the Medical Profession FOR A MONTH OR TWO.

N. B. Special attention given to the most modern and successful method of treating diseases of the

EYE and EAR,

in connection with all those of a Surgical character.

☞ Surgical appliances, with all the modern improvements, in great variety, constantly on hand.

Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, Corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.

March 11, 1868. tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

William Brown, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck,	John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq.,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq.	Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq.,	Wm. Heard, Esq.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p i

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

—o—

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract, the following Property, namely:

A SHOP, on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Edward Reilly, Esq., and used as a Book-store and Printing Office.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on Pownal Street, occupied by Mrs. Sallenger as a Boarding-house.

A HOUSE, on King Street, in the rear of Mrs. Sallenger's, occupied by Mr. Dunn.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on the rear of Euston Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgoral, pensioner.

Also—the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied by the subscriber. HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. tf

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

THURSDAY, April 9.

SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hon. Mr. PALMER: As the bill was passed by the House of Assembly, it expressly says that the documents are to be registered, that is, transcribed in a book, which is the proper way. Merely to file a certificate, is not, in my opinion, sufficient safety, for this corporation will have power to purchase a sight for their warehouse, and the title to that will depend upon the regularity of their proceedings. The purchaser will have a right to see that their titles are registered, and therefore, I quite agree with the bill, that they should not simply be filed, for in case of a removal of the office, or in case of fire, they would stand a much better chance of being preserved. I do not think any person would ask a public officer to transcribe a document, without paying him for doing so, and the only thing is to see that the fees he charges are not too high. No honest community would attempt to impose a duty upon a public officer without proper remuneration. I do not think there is anything exceptionable in the bill, and anything that we need be apprehensive of. It appears to be a very innocent kind of institution, and, as far as I can see, it is likely to prove a useful one. I hope that in every settlement a similar society will be formed, and that our agriculturalists will be more provident of that which is of the greatest value to them—their seed grain. This very year shows how improvident many of them are. They thresh out and run to market with their grain as long as they can get a load sold without looking to the future, and in the Spring they often have to buy a similar article at 100 per cent. higher price. I think these societies will be very useful, and I do not see that any inconvenience can result to any class. The alterations we propose to make are very simple—merely giving power to the institution to hold a piece of land to build upon, and all corporations have that power. I therefore propose the following amendment: -

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

"The amount so to be rated and paid, shall be determined or fixed, and appropriated and accounted for in such manner as may be prescribed by any order or bye-law of the said Society."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hon. Mr. WALKER: The amendment I would like to see introduced is one to regulate the scale of fees for registering the documents.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: His honor from Prince County appears to think that we are opposed to the bill, but such is not the case. I think the amendment proposed by his honor from the City, is quite necessary. I have conversed with those who introduced the bill, and they agree that it is necessary, for without that, there would be no means of raising the preliminary expenses.

Amendment agreed to.

Hon. Mr. PALMER also proposed the following amendments, which were agreed to:—

"It shall be lawful for the said Society to acquire and hold lands, and immoveable or real and personal property, provided that the real estate to be held by the said Society, shall, at no time, exceed in value the sum of one Thousand Pounds; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of said property and Estate as they may see fit."

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

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

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

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to report upon the best method of improving the Highways of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: I must confess, your honors, that I am a little disappointed that the recommendations in the report, cannot be embodied in an act this session, but several circumstances have concurred to prevent that from being done. Though the Committee were tolerably diligent in prosecuting their enquiries, yet the report was not prepared to submit to the Executive Council till after the Legislature met, and then, a press of other business rendered it impossible to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands. But perhaps the delay will not turn out to be much disadvantage, for when a thorough change is contemplated in any department of the public service, it is desirable that the country should be made fully acquainted with its nature. And though the report will not be acted upon this Session, yet, I cannot but rejoice that your honors have an opportunity of expressing your opinions upon it, and the publication of it will familiarize the minds of many others with it. The appendix, I regret to say, is not yet before us in a printed form, but I trust it will be forthcoming in a few days. Considerable delay was experienced in getting information from abroad, particularly respecting stone-breaking machines, for we considered that little progress could be made in macadamizing the roads unless some cheaper method of breaking the stones were adopted than by hand. We thought it would be advisable to import a stone-breaker, but we felt it to be our duty, before recommending that course, to satisfy ourselves thoroughly of its competency, and eventually, we obtained considerable information on that subject. His honor in the chair (Mr. Beer) communicated with some correspondents of his own, in England, upon the subject, and the replies have been very satisfactory. One includes a statement from Groby Granite Company, that their Machine had broken 20,000 tons, which shows that it must be an efficient one, and I believe it is not liable to get out of order. The Committee considered that unless some machine of that kind could be employed, it would be almost impossible to macadamize our roads to any extent, and our proceedings were delayed, in order to be fully informed upon this point. Mr. Owen, one of the Committee, was in England, and we waited for some information which we expected to obtain through him, respecting the salaries of overseers, and some other matters, which information was also very satisfactory. It was stated that Blake's Stone-Breaker sometimes crushes the stone instead of breaking it, but we felt that any little loss that would be sustained in that way, would be fully compensated for by the great saving that would be effected, when compared with breaking the stone with the hammer. Mr. Owen also obtained information respecting the cost of a small steam engine to drive the stone-breaker, and we enquired as to the relative cost of getting one built in Charlottetown. Considerable delay would be experienced in getting one built here, but perhaps that may yet be found the most feasible plan. The committee have expressed their opinions that the radical defect in our road system, was to be found in the absence of competent superintendence, and I am convinced that this is at the very root of the evil. There is no person permanently employed to see that the intentions of the Legislature are carried out. There was a considerable amount of money laid out for roads last year, but the results were very unsatisfactory. I do not attribute blame to any person, or accuse any party of negligence, for you cannot expect men to leave or neglect their own business for the paltry salary that is paid to our road Commissioners. You would not get an experienced ploughman to work for the wages that our road Commissioners receive. The committee had Mr. Williams, the Charlottetown Commissioner, before them, who stated that Charlottown roads would require the whole time of an individual to superintend them. In the old country they have finished roads, and they require comparatively little attention; but here they are only in a half formed state, and require repairs almost every week. The committee, to meet this difficulty, suggested the appointment of a Board of Works, but I would greatly prefer to have one individual of the proper class, that is, a civil engineer of good experience; but we thought the colony could not afford to retain one permanently. The members of a Board of Works are frequently divided in their opinions, and no particular individual feels himself responsible. But a civil engineer generally receives high emoluments, and we thought it would be better to avail ourselves of such services as we have at hand. No doubt your honors have observed that there are three distinct recommendations in the report One refers to the roads near Charlottetown, and other places where traffic concentrates. These we recommended to have macadamized with hard stone, and to be placed under a different system of management, because the expenditure would be so much greater. We considered it necessary that those places should be placed under the management of a capable individual. The main post roads require immediate attention, as they are almost impassable at certain seasons of the year, and in order to secure this most desirable object, the improvement of those highways, we thought the best way would be to place them under the immediate management of three special Commissioners, and give them such an amount of salary as would enable them to devote their whole time to the care of one hundred miles of road, or as much more as they could well look after. The Legislature would then have more security, that any grants of money for the improvement of the roads, would be well and truly applied to the purposes for which they were appropriated. I believe this suggestion would be found to be a very practicable one, and it corresponds to some extent with the plan adopted in England, where each Commissioner takes charge of from 120 to 180 miles of road. As to other roads, which are not main post roads, it would be desirable to induce the people to act for themselves with respect to them. It is those who live in the immediate neighborhood of them, who have the most interest in them, and I know of no better way than for them to take charge of what is, in fact, their own property. If a district, including several townships, were placed under the management of a local board, elected by the people for that purpose, I think that would be the best security that could be afforded for the efficient management of those roads. I think such a board could be safely entrusted with any grants of public money, and they would also see to the proper performance of statute labor. It is also suggested that if this Board consider that further funds are required, they might, after ascertaining the amount, apply to the Governor in Council for permission to levy such a rate upon the inhabitants as would enable them to carry out the improvements. I know there are objections to local taxation, but the people in this county, as they do in others, must look to their own local wants, for they cannot expect to get all they require for such services from the general revenue. The principle of local taxation is already laid down in the Education Act. The trustees can assess for the expenses of building and repairing school houses, as well as for fuel, and I see no serious objection to permitting farmers to tax themselves for making or improving roads for their own advantage. No doubt the colony labours under a disadvantage in being deprived of its most legitimate source of revenue, by having its lands granted away to absentee proprietors, but we must make the best of our present circumstances, indifferent as they are in that respect. It was suggested that the committee were misinformed with regard to the quantity of hard stone that could be procured at the price they have named, and that if we imported a machine at a heavy cost, it would be a loss to the colony, because it could not be kept in operation for want of material. Well, attaching considerable weight to that objection, it was decided to appropriate a sum of money for the importation of stone, so as to see whether a considerable quantity could be procured at a reasonable rate or not, before a machine would be imported. I believe the opinion of his honor in the chair, (Mr. Beer), which will no doubt be given, is as valuable as that of any individual in the Island upon this point, for few, if any, have made larger purchases of stone brought from the neighboring colonies. I believe large quantities of stone can be procured at prices not

(*Continued on fourth page.*)