





# JOURNAL

OF

**THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

OF

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND;**

ANNO DECIMO,

**VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

*FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.*



CHARLOTTETOWN:

PRINTED BY JOHN INGS, AT THE "ISLANDER" OFFICE, QUEEN STREET.  
1847.







BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward,  
and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the  
same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieutenant Governor.

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Thursday the Eighteenth day of  
June instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued  
until Wednesday the Twenty-second day of July next—of which all persons concerned are required to take  
notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, this Fifteenth day of June,  
and in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and forty-six, and in the Ninth year of  
Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,  
T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

*God save the Queen.*

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward,  
and the Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the  
same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieutenant Governor.

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until Wednesday the Twenty-  
second day of July next :

I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly.

And I do hereby give Notice to the Members for the several Electoral Districts, and Towns and Royal-  
ties within the said Island, that they are discharged from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

And I do further declare that I have this day given orders that Writs for calling a new General Assembly  
be issued, in due form—the said Writs to bear teste on Saturday the Fourth day of July next, and be re-  
turnable on Monday the Thirty-first day of August next.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this  
Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-six, and  
in the Tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,  
T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

*God save the Queen.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieutenant Governor.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

**W**HEREAS the Writs for electing Members to serve in General Assembly for the several Districts, and Towns, and Royalties of this Island, are returnable on Monday the Thirty-first day of August instant :

I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued, until Wednesday the Eleventh day of November next—of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-six, and in the Tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

*God save the Queen.*

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieutenant Governor.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Wednesday the Eleventh day of November instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued, until Saturday the Twelfth day of December next,—of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-six, and in the Tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

*God save the Queen.*

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, KNIGHT,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieutenant Governor.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Saturday the Twelfth day of December instant :

I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued, until Tuesday the Twenty-sixth day of January next, then to meet for the dispatch of Business—of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-six, and in the Tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

*God save the Queen.*

**JOURNAL**  
 OF THE  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
 OF  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

First Session of the Seventeenth General Assembly.

**TUESDAY, January 26, 1847.**

**H**IS Excellency SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, having, by his several Proclamations (hereunto prefixed), dissolved the last General Assembly, and called a new one; and having appointed the same to meet and sit at Charlottetown, this day, being the Twenty-sixth day of January, 1847; the following are the names of the Members returned to represent the several Counties, Towns and Royalties, in the General Assembly, viz:

COUNTY OF PRINCE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

*Nicholas Conroy, James Warburton.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

*Alexander Rae, Allan Fraser.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

*Joseph Pope, James Herron Conroy.*

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

*Duncan Maclean, George Coles.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

*John Longworth, Robert Mooney.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

*John Little, John Macdougall.*

COUNTY OF KING'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

*John Macintosh, Donald Macdonald.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

*John Jardine, Edward Whelan.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

*Edward Thornton, John W. Le Lacheur.*

CHARLOTTETOWN.

*Hon. Edward Palmer, Francis Longworth.*

PRINCETOWN.

*Donald Montgomery, William Clark.*

GEORGETOWN.

*T. Heath Haviland, Hugh Macdonald.*

In virtue of a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Honorables *Thomas Heath Haviland, John Small Macdonald* and *Charles Hensley*, a copy of which is as follows:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and *H.V. Huntley*, Ireland, on earth the Supreme Head: *Lt. Governor.*

To our trusty and well beloved the Honorables *Thomas Heath Haviland, John Small Macdonald* and *Charles Hensley*, Greeting;

WHEREAS we have by our Writs commanded our High Sheriffs to assemble the several Inhabitants, Electors of this our Island of Prince Edward, and thereout to cause them to choose and elect Twenty-four proper and fit persons to serve us in a General Assembly, to be held for our service at Charlottetown, in our said Island: And whereas our said

High Sheriffs have, as commanded, held the said Elections, and returned to our Secretary of our said Island, the names of Twenty-four proper and fit persons, duly elected and qualified to serve us in our said Assembly: These are therefore to command you, or any two of you, that at such certain day and place as our Lieutenant Governor of our said Island shall appoint and direct, you go to such place, and on such day as aforesaid, and then and there administer unto each and every of the said Twenty-four persons who are returned as aforesaid, the Oaths appointed by Law to be by them taken; and when you shall have so administered the said Oaths, you shall send the same unto our said Secretary, certifying, under your Seals, what you shall have done in the premises, together with this Writ.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over our said Island Prince Edward, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and forty-seven.

By His Excellency's Command,  
T. H. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

The said Commissioners came, between One and Two of the Clock, into the place where the Assembly sit—all the Members, with the exception of *Edward Whelan, Esq.*, being present—and administered to them the Oaths prescribed by Law.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Henry Palmer, Esquire, Usher of the Black Rod:

Gentlemen;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House at the Bar of the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, the Members present went up to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council then said—

Gentlemen;

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, that His Excellency does not intend to declare the cause of calling this General Assembly until there be a Speaker of the House of Assembly; and, therefore, you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, are to repair to the place where the House of Assembly

meet, and there proceed to the election of a fit person to be your Speaker, whom you are to present to His Excellency here, immediately, for his approbation.

The Members having returned, *George Coles, Esquire*, addressing Mr. *Cullen*, the Clerk, proposed *Alexander Rae, Esquire*, a Member for the Second Electoral District of Prince County, to be their Speaker; which was seconded by *John Macintosh, Esquire*.

The question being then put, whether *Alexander Rae, Esquire*, be elected to the office—

The House divided:

YEAS:

Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macdougall</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> .

NAYS:

Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Little</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

*Donald Montgomery, Esquire*, then proposed *Joseph Pope, Esquire*, a Member for the Third Electoral District of Prince County, to be their Speaker, which was seconded by *James H. Conroy, Esquire*.

And the question being put, whether *Joseph Pope, Esquire*, be elected to the office—

It was resolved in the affirmative.

*Joseph Pope, Esquire*, having been declared by the Clerk to be duly elected, he was conducted to the Chair by *Donald Montgomery* and *James H. Conroy, Esquires*; and standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House, for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him, by choosing him to be their Speaker.

Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, then went up to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber; when Mr. Speaker elect acquainted His Excellency that the House

had chosen him to be their Speaker, and humbly trusted their election would meet His Excellency's approbation.

Whereupon the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council said—

JOSEPH POPE, ESQUIRE.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that His Excellency doth allow and confirm you to be their Speaker.

And hereupon Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect :

May it please your Excellency;

As you have been pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, in appointing me to be their Speaker, it now becomes my duty, as such, to request of your Excellency, as the privilege of the House, that the Members thereof, during the Session, may be freed from arrest; that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, and have free access to your Excellency on all occasions; and I do also, in their name and behalf, beg leave to claim all their ancient rights and privileges.

The President of the Council then replied:

MR. SPEAKER;

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to say, that His Excellency, being fully assured of the prudence, loyalty and good affection of the House of Assembly, most willingly grants to them all their privileges, conformably to ancient usage, the laws of the land, and Her Majesty's Instructions.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker reported, that when the House did attend His Excellency this day in the Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Legislature, of which, Mr. Speaker said, he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which was read by the Clerk, and is as followeth :—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I have called the Legislature together at a period, perhaps, earlier than is quite necessary, for the ordinary affairs of the Colony; but that measure appeared to me the more expedient, in order that ample time may be given for the consideration of any difficulties which may have arisen out of the recent Elections, as well as for the execution of the general business of the Colony, before the Winter shall pass away.

I derive much gratification from my ability to inform you, that no part of the additional grant made in the last Session of the Legislature, for the relief

of the most necessitous of the Inhabitants of the Colony, has been called for; a fact which should be thankfully acknowledged, as an instance of the Divine care having been graciously extended to this Island, in a time of contemplated distress and scarcity.

During the recess, I have appointed Commissioners, to enquire into all matters connected with the currency of the Island. When the result of their labours is before me, I shall lose no time in presenting it for the consideration of the Legislature.

The Law relating to the prevention of Smuggling will expire this year; at present, it is in operation, under a precaution, adopted by the Executive, rendering the Officers who may be appointed to that duty more responsible than otherwise they would be.

I recommend to your consideration "the Act relating to Statute Labour, and the Expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways," with the view of improving the management of this important branch of the Public Service.

Although the important subject of Education continues to engage much public as well as private attention, throughout the Colony; and the care of the Legislature has been liberally extended in its behalf, I wish I could entertain the hope of seeing, at an early period, one uniform system of instruction introduced into the several Educational Establishments, a practice which experience has found to be extremely advantageous. In glancing at this question, so deeply interesting to all classes, I cannot pass over the great and impartial attention given by the Masters of the Central Academy to the important duties which they have to perform; nor can I deny myself the gratification of remarking upon the benevolence and zeal with which many, who are by position and profession, totally unconnected with the exercise of Scholastic duties, have come forward to aid in the important work, of rearing a population in the knowledge of its religious and moral obligations; I may, I feel assured, claim for the several Educational Institutions, that protection which the means of the Colony will permit you to bestow upon them.

The Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry has been completed, and I have appointed the necessary Trustees for its management. I am happy to observe, that the Legislative grant for its maintenance, which was deemed insufficient for that purpose, has been augmented by a voluntary and liberal subscription, which although contributed by a limited number of persons, will form a considerable addition to the original endowment of the Institution.

I sincerely congratulate you upon the steady advancement of the public Revenue of the Colony; the receipts of the Customs' Department especially, exhibit a very considerable increase over those of any

former year: satisfactory as the present state of the Revenue undoubtedly is, it will not, however, permit a departure from a rigid course of economy, consistently with that consideration which is due to the financial condition of the Colony, and the exigencies of the Public Service.

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

The Public Accounts shall be laid before you with all possible despatch; from them you will see that the Expenditure has been conducted with every attention to the provision of the Revenue Act of the past year.

The Estimates of the current year will also be submitted for your consideration without delay, and I trust you will find them prepared in accordance with those views of economy which I have already expressed.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I shall take an early opportunity of laying before you copies of the replies which have been received to the several Addresses, which at your request, respectively, have been laid before Her Majesty the Queen.

I have now to offer you the assurance of my ready co-operation, for the constitutional advancement of the interests of the People of this Colony; and further to state, that I shall communicate by Message all such other information, as I may deem necessary to assist you in the deliberations which are about to occupy your attention.

The House then proceeded to the choice of Officers; and thereupon—

*Resolved*, That *William Cullen*, Esq., be re-appointed and re-sworn to the office of Clerk of the House of Assembly—and he took the usual Oaths accordingly.

*Resolved*, That *Mr. John Macneill* be re-appointed Clerk Assistant to the House—and he took the Oaths and his seat.

*Resolved*, That *Mr. Henry William Lobban* be Sergeant at Arms.

*Resolved*, That *Mr. Thomas Pleadwell* be the Messenger to the House.

*Ordered*, That the Sergeant at Arms do appoint a fit and proper person to be Door-keeper.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Members be appointed, to prepare and report Standing Rules and Orders for the governance of this House.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. D. Macdonald*, *Mr. Fraser*, *Mr. Mooney*, *Mr. Maclean* and *Mr. Le Lacheur* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven Members be appointed, to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, the draught of an Address, in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered this day to both Houses of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That the *Hon. Mr. Palmer*, *Mr. J. Longworth*, *Mr. H. Macdonald*, *Mr. J. H. Conroy*, *Mr. Thornton*, *Mr. Clark* and *Mr. Rae* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to revise the Journal of each day, after the adjournment.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. Fraser*, *Mr. Jardine*, *Mr. Mooney*, *Mr. Le Lacheur* and *Mr. Maclean* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three Members be appointed, to receive Tenders for the printing of the Journals of this House, for the present Session, and to report thereon to the House.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. Thornton*, *Mr. Haviland* and *Mr. Montgomery* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven Members be appointed, to examine and report on the Public Accounts—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. F. Longworth*, *Mr. Thornton*, *Mr. Rae*, *Mr. D. Macdonald*, *Mr. Maclean*, *Mr. J. H. Conroy* and *Mr. Le Lacheur* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to examine Bills to be engrossed, or that have been engrossed.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. D. Macdonald*, *Mr. Jardine*, *Mr. Haviland*, *Mr. Rae* and *Mr. J. Longworth* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of six Members be appointed, to keep up a good Correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature, and to report their pro-

ceedings from time to time—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Warburton*, Mr. *N. Conroy* and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be communicated, by Message, to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae* do carry the said Message to the Council.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Haviland*, Mr. *J. Longworth* and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appoint-

ed, to provide Stationery for the use of the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Montgomery* and Mr. *H. Macdonald* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Members, of whom three shall be a Quorum, be appointed, to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, to report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fraser*, Mr. *H. Macdonald*, Mr. *Haviland*, Mr. *F. Longworth* and the Hon. Mr. *Palmer* do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That a Copy of the Journal of this House be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, each day, as soon as may be after the adjournment.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1847.

**R**ESOLVED, That a Committee of Twelve Members be appointed, to whom shall be referred every Petition relating to Paupers and Lunatics, to examine the same, and report thereon; and also to report on all cases of Pauperism brought under the consideration of the House, whether by Petition or otherwise—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fraser*, Mr. *Maclean*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *F. Longworth*, Mr. *H. Macdonald*, Mr. *N. Conroy*, Mr. *Mooney*, Mr. *D. Macdonald*, Mr. *Macdougald*, Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Saturday the Twentieth day of February next.

*Ordered*, That the above Resolution be inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

*Ordered*, That one hundred and seventy copies of the Journals of this House be

printed, and that the same be disposed of as follows:

3 Copies to each Member of this House.

2 Copies to each Member of the Legislative Council.

12 Copies for the Library.

6 Copies for the Colonial Department.

3 Copies to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

1 Copy each to the Assemblies of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Jamaica.

1 Copy each to the Legislative Councils of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and the remainder to such Members of the British Parliament, or other persons, as the Speaker may direct.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. *D. Macdonald* reported from the Committee appointed to prepare and report Standing Orders for the governance of this

House; and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as followeth :

**FIRST**—That Twelve Members and the Speaker make a *Quorum*, to act as if all the Members were present, and to proceed to any business.

**SECOND**—That Six Members and the Speaker be a *Quorum*, to meet and adjourn as they see convenient, and to send for absent Members.

**THIRD**—When the Speaker assumes the Chair, every Member to take his place, privileged to keep his head covered when seated only.

**FOURTH**—No Member upon coming into the House, or in removing from his place, is to pass between the Speaker and any other Member then speaking.

**FIFTH**—When any Member intends to speak, he is to stand up with his head uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.

**SIXTH**—If two or more Members stand up and address the Chair, the Speaker is to determine the prior right of speech in favour of him who stood up first.

**SEVENTH**—No Member to interrupt another while speaking—to the end that regularity and good order may prevail.

**EIGHTH**—That no Bill shall pass this House until the same be three times audibly and distinctly read.

**NINTH**—Upon any material question or business being agitated in the House, and it is deemed necessary that a Committee of the whole House shall be formed, and the same being made by motion, and agreed to by a majority, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman shall be chosen, who is to report the proceedings of such Grand Committee in the body of the House.

**TENTH**—That no Bill shall have more than one reading on the same day; and that every Bill shall be introduced by a motion for leave, specifying the object of the Bill; or by a motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in; or by an order of the House on

the report of a Committee; and when any Bill shall be brought down to this House from the Council, or when any Bill sent up from this House to the Council shall be returned with amendments, such Bill so brought down, or the amendments, shall undergo the same readings and formal consideration, and the same shall be committed, and be subjected to the same order, forms and stages, as are observed upon Bills originating in this House—unless upon special motion and order to the contrary.

**ELEVENTH**—That during the proceedings of this House, upon the decision of any question, a division may be called for, and the names of the Members voting thereon shall be taken down, at the request of any one Member.

**TWELFTH**—That all Orders of the Day, which by reason of any adjournment, shall not have been proceeded upon, shall be considered as postponed until the next day on which the House shall sit, and shall then stand first on the order of the day.

**THIRTEENTH**—That an Order Book be kept by the Clerk, in which Members desirous of introducing any subject to the consideration of the House, unconnected with any measure actually in progress, shall be required to enter notice thereof, specifying the day on which the same shall be brought forward, giving at least twenty-four hours notice—not to extend to questions of privilege.

**FOURTEENTH**—That no Resolution on the State of the Colony, or upon which it is proposed to found any Address to Her Majesty, shall be received by the House, unless such Resolution, or a copy thereof, be laid on the Table of this House, at least Twenty-four hours before the question be put on the same.

**FIFTEENTH**—That when a Call of the House is ordered, such Members as shall not attend at the time appointed (unless a sufficient excuse is made when their names are called over, and their absence for some special reason expressed,) shall be taken into custody



—and their excuses shall not be heard until the day following.

SIXTEENTH—That the papers and accounts presented to this House be carefully preserved by the Clerk, to whose custody they are intrusted; and that no person be permitted, without leave of the House, to take the same from the House under any pretence whatever; and if any person shall presume to take any accounts or papers from the House, that the said Clerk do forthwith acquaint Mr. Speaker, that the House may be informed thereof.

SEVENTEENTH—That at the end of each Session, the principal Clerk do see that the Journal of the Session is properly made out and fairly transcribed, from the Minute Book, the printed Votes, and the original papers that have been laid before the House; and that he shall prepare a suitable Index to the printed Journals, to be attached thereto.

EIGHTEENTH—That no person whatever (not a Member of this House, or of the Legislative Council,) shall be permitted to enter the Clerk's Copying Room.

NINETEENTH—That every day, immediately after the Speaker shall have taken the Chair, the Minutes of the preceding day shall be read by the Clerk, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected by the House; and that during the reading of the Minutes, the doors shall be closed.

TWENTIETH—That no Member of this House shall speak twice to any Bill at any one time of reading, nor to any report, motion, or other matter, unless it be to explain some material point of his speech (but not to bring forward new argument,) and that not without leave of the House first obtained, except the Member bringing forward such Bill, report, motion, or other matter, who, at the close of the debate, shall be privileged to reply.

TWENTY-FIRST—That during any debate in this House, the Speaker do, as often as explanation shall seem to require, upon any point of order or practice, inform the House every thing he knows upon

the subject from the Journals of this House or the History of Parliament; but that the said Speaker shall, on no account, argue or draw any conclusions from such information, nor, in any matter of doubt, attempt to sway this House; and that the Rule of the House of Commons of Great Britain, passed the 27th April, 1604, be strictly conformed to in the several matters before mentioned.

TWENTY-SECOND—That in order to expedite the business of the Legislature, the House should not insist on the privilege claimed and exercised by them, of laying aside Bills sent from the Legislative Council, because they impose pecuniary penalties; nor of laying aside Amendments made by the Legislative Council, because they introduce into or alter pecuniary penalties in Bills sent to them by this House; provided, that all such penalties thereby imposed, are only to punish or prevent crimes and offences, and do not tend to lay a burthen on the subject, either as aid and supply to Her Majesty, or for any general or special purposes, by Rates, Tolls, Assessments, or otherwise.

TWENTY-THIRD—That in future no Petition for a grant to a Public work, in aid of which the inhabitants of the District may have subscribed, be received, until there shall have been produced, along with such Petition, a certificate by the Road Commissioner of the District, that there has been deposited with him a duplicate of the subscription list.

TWENTY-FOURTH—That the Serjeant at Arms shall be entitled to take and receive the following Fees:

For taking a Member of the House into custody, - - -	£0 3 9
For taking a stranger into custody	0 3 9
For every day in custody, - - -	0 5 0
For bringing a Member of the House to the Bar, to be reprimanded,	0 2 6
For bringing any other person to the Bar, to be reprimanded, - - -	0 5 0
For travelling charges, when ordered by the House, for every mile travelled - - - - -	0 0 6

STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO  
PRIVATE BILLS.

1. That all Petitions for private Bills be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of every Session.

2. That no private Bill be brought into this House but upon a Petition first presented, truly stating the case, at the peril of the parties preferring the same; and that such Petition be signed by the parties who are suitors for such Bill.

3. That a Committee be appointed, at the commencement of every Session, consisting of Five Members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated 'The Private Bill Committee,' to whom shall be referred every private Bill; and that no proceedings be had upon any such Bill until such Committee have reported thereupon to the House.

4. That as soon as the Committee have reported any Bill, such Bill, together with the amendments, if any, suggested by the Committee, be printed at the expense of the

parties who are suitors for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the Members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee.

5. That no Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, be read a second time, until all Fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted by the House.

*Resolved*, That the Postage on all Letters, and on printed papers, to and from Members of this House, during the present Session, shall be charged to the Contingencies of the House; and that the Postmaster be requested to keep an account thereof, to be furnished to the House at the close of the Session.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, January 28, 1847.

**MR. THORNTON**, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing the Journals of this House, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table and is as followeth:

Your Committee have to Report—That on the expiration of the time limited for receiving Tenders, two were furnished, viz: one from Mr. John Ings, undertaking to Print such Journals for the sum of Two Pounds, for every four pages; or Ten shillings per page—including the Twenty additional copies ordered by this House, beyond the number of 150, ordered by the late House of Assembly. The Paper, Binding, and Stitching, to be of the same quality, work and price, as the Tender of Messrs. Cooper & Bremner, in 1843, and which contract has been in the hands of Mr. Ings for the past two Sessions of the late House. But if the contract is only for the Journals of the present Session, then for the sum of Two Pounds Five Shillings, for every four Pages; and the other part of the work at the rate above stated.

The other Tender is from J. D. Haszard, Esq., offering to print the Journals at the rate of Two

Pounds Six Shillings per sheet; and other work at the same rate, for one Session or more.

Your Committee recommend that a Contract and Bond, in due form, be entered into with the Printer whose Tender the House may accept.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be now referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. J. H. Conroy took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Conroy reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

*Resolved*, That the Tender of Mr. John Ings for printing and binding the Journals of this House, be accepted, for one Session only.

Mr. *J. Longworth* read in his place a Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, Esquires, complaining of an undue election and return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that the election of the present sitting Members be declared void, and that they, the said Petitioners, be heard by themselves or Counsel, at the Bar of this House, in support of the said Petition.

Mr. Speaker then acquainted the House, that the said Petition was accompanied by a Bond as required by the Act for the trial of controverted elections.

And then the said Petition was received and read.

Mr. *Rae* moved, that the House do come to the following Resolution thereupon:

*Resolved*, That the Petition just read be laid on the Table, until the Attorney General either give his written opinion, that the Bond attached to this Petition is valid and unexceptionable in form and execution, or that he prepare and see executed a Bond, which shall be valid in all points, and such as will secure payment of all the expenses contemplated by the Law—which being seconded and put, was carried in the affirmative.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session, reported the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee—and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

*Ordered*, That the said draught Address be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Conroy* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Special Committee, paragraph by paragraph, had amended and then adopted the same; and the said Address, so amended, was, on the question being separately put on each paragraph, agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :

*To His Excellency* SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, *Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

• May it please your Excellency;

We the Representatives of Her Majesty's faithful subjects of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, respectfully thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

The early period at which you have called us together, while it gives ample time to transact the general business of the Colony, will, no doubt, be found advantageous, in case there should be brought under our consideration any difficulties which may have arisen out of the recent elections.

It affords us much satisfaction to learn that no part of the additional grant made in the last session of the Legislature, for the relief of the most necessitous of the inhabitants of the Colony, has been called for, a circumstance which claims our grateful acknowledgments for the Divine care, at a time when distress and scarcity were contemplated in the Colony.

We will, with due respect, receive the Report of the Commissioners whom your Excellency, during the Recess, has been pleased to appoint to inquire into all matters connected with the currency of this Island.

In proceeding to consider the law for the prevention of Smuggling, which is about to expire, and which is in operation in the Port of Charlottetown, we shall not fail to notice any inefficiency which may have existed, in respect of the responsibility of the Officers appointed under that Act.

We will proceed to examine the "Act relating to Statute Labour, and the expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways;" and any alteration which may create an improvement in such an important branch of the public service, shall receive our best consideration.

The introduction of one uniform system of instruction into the several Educational Establishments throughout the Colony, cannot be more strongly hoped

for by your Excellency, than it is desired on our parts; and we shall most cheerfully consider any measure by which a practice so highly advantageous may be attained, at the earliest possible period that circumstances will admit of. Connected with this question, we fully appreciate the impartial attention by which the conduct of the Masters of the Central Academy is marked, in the discharge of their important duties: and the benevolence and zeal which prompts so many persons, unconnected, by their position and profession, with scholastic duties, to aid in the rearing a population in a knowledge of its religious and moral obligations, fully claims for the several Educational Institutions, that protection which the means of the Colony will enable us to bestow.

It is satisfactory to be informed that the Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry has been completed. That the Grant for its maintenance has been deemed insufficient, we learn with some disappointment; and we trust, should the public funds of the Colony be found to no further extent available towards this object, that the praiseworthy example set by those persons who have already voluntarily, and so liberally subscribed to the maintenance of this humane institution, may be so generally followed, as in course of time to supply that, which at present appears to be the deficiency.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that the Public Revenue of the Colony is steadily advancing; and that a very considerable increase over the returns of any former year, is exhibited in the Customs' Department. We, nevertheless, fully concur with Your Excellency, that the state of the Revenue, although thus promising, will not permit a departure from a rigid course of economy, so far as the same can be observed, with due regard to the exigencies of the Public Service and the financial condition of the Colony.

We will be glad to receive, with all possible dispatch, the Public Accounts; from which it is gratifying to learn, it will appear that the expenditure has been conducted with every attention to the provisions of the Appropriation and Revenue Acts of the past year.

We shall duly proceed to the consideration of the Estimates for the current year, as soon as your Excellency shall cause them to be laid before us; and we trust to find them prepared in accordance with those views of economy expressed by your Excellency.

We will be prepared to receive from your Excellency, copies of the Replies to the several Addresses of the late House of Assembly, as laid before her Majesty.

Your Excellency's offer of ready co-operation to promote the constitutional advancement of the interests of the People of this Colony, we cordially accept, and shall be ever willing to act upon; and we cheer-

fully thank your Excellency for your promise to communicate to us all such other information as your Excellency may deem necessary to assist us in our deliberations, which we trust will always be conducive to further the object proposed by your Excellency.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the whole House.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait on His Excellency, to know his pleasure when he will be attended by the House with the Address.

Mr. *Haviland*, from the Committee appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, presented to the House the Report of the Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

Your Committee appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, submit the following Report:

That the Act, 2 Vict. cap. 9, intituled 'An Act to provide against the running at large of Hogs in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act, 3 Vict. cap. 5, intituled 'An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period,' will expire on the 29th day of April next.

That the Act, 5 Vict. cap. 14, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Letting of Stalls in Charlottetown Market House, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act, 6 Vict. cap. 13, intituled 'An Act to further amend an Act, intituled 'an Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period,' will expire on the 29th day of April next.

That the Act, 7 Vict. cap. 11, intituled 'An Act relating to Treasury Warrants,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the operation of the Act, 7 Vict. cap. 25, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of the Seal and Cod Fisheries," has ceased.

That the Act, 7 Vict. cap. 28, intituled 'An Act relating to Schools and Education,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act, 8 Vict. cap. 2, intituled 'An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 2, intituled 'An Act for raising a Revenue,' will expire on the 2d day of May next.

That the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 15, intituled 'An Act for suspending for a limited period certain parts of an Act passed in the 4th year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for ascertaining and establishing the boundary lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,' will expire on the last day of the present Session.

That the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 18, intituled 'An Act to continue the Act relating to Nuisances on the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,' will expire on the 18th day of April next.

That the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 23, intituled 'An Act to continue an Act to make and keep in repair the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and for other purposes, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,' will expire on the 18th day of April next.

That the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 25, intituled 'An Act to continue for one year an Act for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries,' will expire on the 18th day of April next.

*Ordered,* That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, January 29, 1847.

**MR. SPEAKER** presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the Districts of Colville Bay and Bedeque, for the past year.

**Mr. N. Conroy**, in his place, presented to the House the Light Duty Account for the District of Cascumpec, for the past year.

*Ordered,* That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

**Mr. Speaker** left the Chair.

**Mr. Haviland** took the Chair of the Committee.

**Mr. Speaker** resumed the Chair.

**Mr. Haviland** reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions;

which Resolutions being again read at the Clerk's Table, were, on the question being separately put thereon, agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

1. **RESOLVED,** As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 2 Vict. cap. 9, to provide against the running at large of Hogs in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown, be continued and amended.

2. **RESOLVED,** As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 7 Vict. cap. 11, relating to Treasury Warrants, be continued and amended.

3. **RESOLVED,** As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 7 Vict. cap. 28, relating to Schools and Education, be further continued and amended.

4. **RESOLVED,** As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 8 Vict. cap. 2, for the better prevention of Smuggling, be continued and amended.

5. **RESOLVED,** As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 18, to continue an Act relating to Nuisances on

the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown, be continued and amended.

6. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 9 Vict. cap. 23, intituled "An Act to continue an Act to make and keep in repair the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and for other purposes, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," be continued and amended.

7. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 4 Will. 4, cap. 2, intituled "An Act for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," be re-enacted and amended.

8. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 3 Vict. cap. 5, intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period," and the Act 6 Vict. cap. 13, in amendment thereof, be allowed to expire.

The Chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Haviland and Mr. J. Longworth be a Committee, to prepare and bring in Bills pursuant to the First, Fifth and Sixth of the above reported Resolutions, with leave to report from time to time.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. Maclean, Mr. D. Macdonald and Mr. Warburton be a Committee, to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Second of the above reported Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Rae, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Le Lacheur, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. H. Conroy be a Committee, to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Third of the above reported Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. H. Macdonald and Mr. Jardine be a Committee, to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the Fourth of the above reported Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Macdougald, Mr. Clark, Mr. Rae, Mr. Le Lacheur and the Hon. Mr. Palmer be a Committee, to prepare and

bring in a Bill pursuant to the Seventh of the above reported Resolutions.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of this House, to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to take charge of the Government House and Public Furniture.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rae, Mr. Coles and Mr. J. H. Conroy do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be communicated, by Message, to the Legislative Council.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to take charge of the Legislative Library, in conjunction with a Committee of the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Coles, Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Rae and Mr. Warburton do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be communicated, by Message, to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae do carry the two preceding Messages to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know his pleasure when he will be attended by the House with their Address, reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint tomorrow, at Twelve o'clock, to receive the House.

A Petition of Charles Collet, of Lot Thirty, was presented to the House by Mr. J. Longworth, and the same was received and read, praying remuneration for extra work performed by him on a Bridge erected across Mabey's Creek.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until tomorrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, January 30, 1847.

**MR. JARDINE**, in his place, presented to the House the Impost Accounts for the District of St. Peter's.

*Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

**Mr. Thornton**, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Treasury Warrants, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The hour appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the Address, having arrived, Mr. Speaker and the House went up—and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended upon His Excellency, and presented their Address; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I receive with much satisfaction your Address, and thank you for the assurance which it affords me of your ready co-operation in all measures tending to advance the general prosperity of the Colony.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the Attorney General's written opinion, relating to the Act for regulating Controverted Elections, accompanied by the form of a Bond prepared by him, in compliance with the Resolution of this House, of the 28th inst.

[For said Papers, see Appendix (A.)]

A Petition of John Dalziel, one of the Candidates at the late Election for the Third Electoral District of King's County, was presented to the House by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and the same was received and read—complaining of an undue election and return for the said District; and praying the House to cause an investigation to be made into the allegations contained in

the said Petition, in order that the said Election may be set aside.

Mr. *Speaker* then acquainted the House, that the said Petition was accompanied by a Bond, conformably to the Act for the trial of Controverted Elections.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Rae* moved, that the House do come to the following Resolution thereupon:

**RESOLVED**, That Bonds in regard to the two Petitions on disputed elections, shall be in exact conformity with the draft sent by the Attorney General, but that the delay beyond the six days prescribed by Law, shall not operate against the Petitioners.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, in amendment to the said proposed Resolution, that after the word "Resolved," all be struck out, and the following substituted:

That the Bonds severally accompanying the Petitions of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, Esquires, and of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining respectively of undue Elections, are conformable to the Act of the 7th Vic. cap. 23, for regulating controverted Elections; and in the opinion of this House are valid, and binding upon the parties who have executed the same.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> .

## NAYS:

Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* then moved, in amendment to the said proposed Resolution, that after the word "Resolved," all be struck out, and the following inserted:

"That the Bonds accompanying the several Petitions of W. Douse and A. Maclean, Esquires, also of John Dalziel, Es-

quire, respectively complaining of undue Elections, and acknowledged before the Speaker of this House, are signed by the requisite number of Sureties, and contain the penalty prescribed by the second Section of the Act regulating contested Elections, and are in all other essentials agreeable to the said Section; and that, in the opinion of the Attorney General, as this day laid before this House, "A form of Bond to comprise all the requisites pointed out in the Second Section of the Act, may be adopted, and legally enforced." Therefore, Resolved, that inasmuch as the other form of Bond, as precisely prescribed by the Attorney General, and accompanying his said opinion, cannot now be executed before the expiration of the six days prescribed by the said Act for the reception of Petitions and Bonds relating to contested Elections, that this House having due regard to the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the liberty of the subject in all matters relating thereto, will receive and allow the said Bonds, as executed, and before this House."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS :

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Maclean.
Mr. J. Longworth,	

## NAYS :

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Coles.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said proposed Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Georgetown, and others, was presented to the House by Mr. H. Macdonald, and the same was received and read, praying an aid of Ninety pounds per annum, for three years, towards establishing a sailing Packet between that port and Pictou; and also that the Inland Mail may in future be transmitted twice a week between Charlottetown and Georgetown.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter, by him received from the different Printers of Charlottetown.

*To the Honorable the SPEAKER of the House of Assmby:*

The Proprietors of the *Royal Gazette*, of *The Islander*, and of the *Morning News*, forming the whole Press of the Colony, respectfully request, that the Hon. the House of Assembly will afford them such accommodation as may be deemed necessary, for a Reporter, or Reporters, in order that the proceedings and debates in the House of Assembly may be conveniently reported, and given to the public in their respective Journals. They deem it quite unnecessary to make any comment upon the importance of this public duty being discharged with convenience to the parties performing it, or refer to the invariable attention shewn to the matter in the neighbouring Colonies.

The House of Assembly of this Island having hitherto always evinced an anxious desire to accommodate the Press, they trust that the usual courtesy will, this Session, be again extended. They also respectfully request the Honorable the Speaker to lay this communication before the House.

JAMES D. HASZARD,  
JOHN INGS,  
S. R. MOODY.

And the said letter being read—

*Ordered*, That it be intimated to the different Printers, that suitable accommodation will be provided for them.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that Messrs. Douse and Maclean, the Petitioners against the Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, had entered into a Bond before him, with the requisite securities, in the form prescribed by the House in its Resolution of this day.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Wednesday next, the 3d proximo, resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, to consider the Petition of the said William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.



## MONDAY, February 1, 1847.

**TWO** Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. *Warburton*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots One, Two, Three, Four and Five, praying an aid to complete a Road from the Cross Roads on Lot Four, to Kildare Bridge.

By Mr. *D. Macdonald*—A Petition of Fidelle Pouquette, of Township Forty-five, praying remuneration for a Road running through his farm.

*Ordered*, That the said Petitions do lie on the Table.

*Resolved*, That the Petitioners, William Douse and Alexander Maclean, do, before the meeting of this House on Tuesday the second instant, furnish the Clerk of this House with a list of Witnesses to be examined by them in support of the allegations contained in their Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County; and that the sitting Members whose return is complained of, do also furnish the Clerk with a list of their Witnesses, within the same period; and that both the sitting Members and the Petitioners do exchange their respective lists of witnesses, before so furnishing them to the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Coles* and Mr. *J. Longworth* be added to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. *Desbrisay*.

“ Council Chamber,  
Saturday, 30th January, 1847.

“ Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature, and to report their proceedings from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

“ Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. *Brecken*, the Hon. Mr. *Young*, and the Hon. Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee for that purpose.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And also,

“ Council Chamber,  
Saturday, 30th January, 1847.

“ Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to take charge of the Government House and public Furniture.

“ Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. *Young* and the Hon. Mr. *Irving* do compose the said Committee.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And also,

“ Council Chamber,  
Saturday, 30th January, 1847.

“ Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of this House, to take charge of the Legislative Library, in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly.

“ Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, the Hon. Mr. *Young*, and the Hon. Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee for that purpose.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And then he withdrew.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary *Haviland*, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

**Message:**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieut. Governor lays before the House of Assembly, Copies of the following Despatches, and Order of the Queen in Council.

No. 1.—Despatch from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, No. 12, dated 23th May, 1846, in answer to an Address of the late House of Assembly to the Queen, upon the subject of Responsible Government.

No. 2.—Despatch from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, No. 15, dated 2d June, 1846, in answer

to an Address of the Legislative Council and late House of Assembly to the Queen, praying that Members of the Legislature and Officers of the Government may be released from the necessity of taking the Oath of Abjuration, on receiving their respective appointments.

No. 3.—Despatch from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, No. 16, dated 3d June, 1846, in answer to an Address of the late House of Assembly to the Queen, praying that certain Despatches written by His Excellency to Lord Stanley, whilst his Lordship held the Seals of the Colonial Department, on the objections entertained by the Legislative Council to the existing practice of sending the annual Appropriations to them in one Bill, instead of in separate items, may be laid before the House of Assembly.

No. 4.—Despatch from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, No. 20, dated 30th June, 1846, in answer to a Petition of the late House of Assembly to the Queen, praying for the removal of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor from the Government of this Colony; to displace the Hon. James H. Peters from the Office of Solicitor General; and for an alteration in the construction of the Legislative Council.

No. 5.—Despatch from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, No. 24, dated 30th June, 1846, in answer to an Address of the late House of Assembly to the Queen, praying that the sum of £30 may be placed to the account of the Island from the Crown Land Fund, as a reimbursement for an equal sum voted to pay the expenses incurred by Peter Ferguson in contesting his right to certain land.

No. 6.—Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, No. 10, dated 19th Nov., 1846, recommending the repeal of part of the Oath required to be taken by Tavern Keepers, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, for regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

No. 7.—Order of the Queen in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846, leaving to their operation 25 Acts, therein named, passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.

Government House, 1st February, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the said several copies of Despatches, and other papers, be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

[For the Documents referred to in the above Message, see Appendix (B.)]

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Palmer*—

*Resolved*, That the Bond which has accompanied the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, as received by this House, complaining of an undue Election, be re-

ceived as valid and binding; but inasmuch as the Act for regulating contested Elections is defective, in not prescribing the form of the Bond, that this House will not proceed upon the said Petition, until, instead of the aforesaid Bond, there be substituted one to be drawn up and executed in the form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General, and deposited with the Speaker of this House, on or before Monday next; and providing that the Attorney General may add to the said Bond any clause which to him may appear advisable, in consequence of the extension of the time.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* and Mr. *H. Macdonald* have leave to absent themselves from this House until Wednesday next.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. *F. Longworth*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in certain Bills relating to Charlottetown, with leave to report the same from time to time, presented to the House a Bill to prevent the running at large of Hogs in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Expiring Laws.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Haviland* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Haviland* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table.

Mr. *Haviland* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then read by the Clerk, and, on the question being put thereon, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 5 Vic., cap. 14, for regulating the letting of Stalls in the Market House of Charlottetown, and for

other purposes therein mentioned, be continued for a limited period, and amended.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Haviland* and Mr. *F. Longworth* be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the above reported Resolution.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, February 2, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Township Nineteen was presented to the House by Mr. *Rae*, and the same was received and read, praying an aid to complete a road within that Township.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of establishing additional Courts for the recovery of Small Debts.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Coles* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Coles* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, as the opinion of this Committee, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to establish additional Courts for the recovery of Small Debts at the following places, viz:—One at or near East Point, and one between Bay Fortune and Grand River, in King's County; also one at Tignish and Lot Seven, in Prince County.

And the said Resolution being again read;

Mr. *Coles* moved, in amendment thereto, that the following words be added, "and one also between Rustico and Stanhope, in

Queen's County;" which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. *J. H. Conroy* then moved, in further amendment to the said Resolution, to leave out the words "also at Tignish."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

### YEAS:

Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> .
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	

### NAYS:

Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macdougall</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> .
Mr. <i>Little</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *Warburton* and Mr. *Rae* be a Committee to prepare the draught of an Address to His Excellency, in conformity to the above Resolution.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Bill to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Warburton reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown.*

Mr. Jardine, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the expediency of establishing additional Courts for the recovery of Small Debts, presented the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of your Assembly having had under consideration the expediency of establishing additional Courts for the recovery of Small Debts, most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to establish such Courts at or near the following places, viz:

At or near East Point, and between Bay Fortune and Grand River, in King's County:

At Tignish, and at Lot Seven, in Prince County:

Between the settlements of Rustico and Stanhope, in Queen's County.

Mr. J. H. Conroy moved, that the said Address be amended, by adding the following words thereto—"Whenever the same may be applied for by a majority of the Householders of any such District."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Maclean,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. Longworth.
Mr. Haviland,	

NAYS:

Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Macdougall,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Little,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. F. Longworth.
Mr. Rae,	

So it passed in the negative.

*Resolved*, That the Address reported from the Committee be received, and adopted by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read:

*Ordered*, That the Colonial Secretary be

desired to attend this House, instantler, with the Poll Books and Writ of Election.

*Ordered*, That the Petitioners be heard by themselves or their Counsel, before the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine all persons that may come before them, on oath.

And then the House resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again—which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. *Jardine*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address relative to the expediency of establishing additional Courts for the recovery of Small Debts, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would attend to the subject.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and of the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, February 4, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers inhabitants of Townships Sixty and Sixty-two, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, was offered to the House by Mr. *J. H. Conry*:

And a motion being made, that the Petition be received and read;

*Resolved*, That the Petition be not received, the time limited for receiving such Petitions having expired.

Two Petitions were presented to the House by Mr. *Little*, and the same were received and read, viz:

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the same District, praying that an Act may pass for securing to Tenants ejected from their lands, compensation for their improvements.

*Ordered*, That the two last preceding Petitions do lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, That the Attorney General be desired to prepare the form of a Bond to be entered into by John Dalziel, Esq., the Petitioning Candidate against the Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, in terms of the Resolution of this House of the 1st instant.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill relating to Treasury Warrants, being read.

*Ordered*, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday the 9th instant.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the consideration of the Despatches, &c., laid before this House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 1st instant, being read:

*Ordered*, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday the 8th instant.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again ; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the Impost Account for the Districts of Tryon and Crapaud, for the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said account be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, February 6, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty was presented to the House by Mr. *Mooney*, and the same was received and read: praying an aid to improve their road communications.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again ; which the House agreed to.

A Petition of William Weeks was presented to the House by Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, and the same was received and read, praying an aid to enable the Petitioner to run a Packet between Bay Verte and this Island.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown.*

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow. †

*Ordered*, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to bring to the Bar of this House, the body of Ronald Macdonald, to answer for a contempt of this House in throwing a copper coin from the Gallery upon the Table, with intent, apparently, to injure the centre lustre, while the House was engaged in business; and that the Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, February 6, 1847.

**O**RDERED, That Mr. *Clark* have leave to absent himself from this House until Monday next.

Mr. *Speaker* presented, from Mr. *Humphreys*, of the Central Academy, for the acceptance of this House, copies of certain Educational works published by him in this Island.

*Ordered*, That the said Books be added to the Library of this House.

The Hon. *J. Spencer Smith*, Colonial Treasurer, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented the following Papers to the House, viz :

A General Account of all Moneys received at, and payments made from the Colonial Treasury, between the 26th February, 1846, and 20th January, 1847.

A List of Bonds in the Treasury, with the balances due thereon, the 20th January, 1847.

A List of Warrants called in, which have not been presented for payment, 4th February, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the said Papers be refer-

red to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

Ronald Macdonald, charged with a contempt of this House, in throwing with violence a copper coin from the gallery upon the table of the House, apparently with a mischievous intent, yesterday, while the House was engaged in business, was brought to the bar in custody; and in answer to interrogations by the Speaker, denied all knowledge of the transaction, adding that he did not know what he was doing at the time. Whereupon the House proceeded to examine evidence as to the fact, and the charge being sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the House—

*Ordered*, That the said Ronald Macdonald, for the said offence, be committed to the common Jail of Queen's County, until the further pleasure of the House be signified; and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the

Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Sergeant at Arms, at the bar, acquainted the House, that in obedience to its commands, he had lodged the body of Ronald Macdonald in the common Jail.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the form of a Bond to be entered into by John Dalziel, Esquire, prepared by him in compliance with the order of this House of the 4th inst.

On motion of Mr. Rae, *Resolved*, That an additional clause be affixed to the Bond, in the terms following :

“ And whereas the Bond executed by the said John Dalziel, and his Sureties, and tendered to the House of Assembly, was not satisfactory to the said House, and therefore was rejected, and time was by the said House allowed to the said John Dalziel (over and above the six days prescribed by the Act) for the execution of such a Bond as the House, as advised by the Attorney General, might consider sufficient; therefore the said John Dalziel and his Sureties, hereby, for themselves, do each and every one of them, renounce any exception to this Bond, or any plea in bar thereof, on account of the said extension of time, or on account of any other informality in the wording or execution of this Bond.”

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Ronald Mac-

donald, a prisoner in Charlottetown Jail, for a contempt of this House, expressing the utmost contrition for his offence, and stating that at the time it was committed he was wholly unconscious of what he was doing—which excuse being deemed satisfactory,

*Ordered*, That the said Ronald Macdonald be discharged, on paying his fees.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that John Dalziel, Esquire, the Petitioning Candidate against the Election for the Third Electoral District of King's County, had entered into a Bond before him, with the requisite securities, in the form prescribed by the House.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, that in the matter of the Petition of John Dalziel, Esq. the said Petitioner and the sitting Members therein mentioned, do comply with the requisites of the sixth Section of the Act for regulating controverted Elections, on or before Wednesday next, otherwise the party making default shall be precluded from giving any evidence; and that the said parties do, within the same time, exchange lists of their witnesses' names.

Mr. Rae moved, in amendment to the said motion, that the following be added thereto—“ and that the Petitioner, John Dalziel, Esquire, be required to deposit with the Clerk of the House, a sum neces-



sary to defray the expense of summoning his Witnesses, which shall be taxed by the Speaker of the House"—which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended,

The House divided :

YEAS :

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Coles,

Mr. Rae,  
Mr. Jardine,

Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Fraser.

NAYS :

Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Little,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Macdougall.

So it passed in the affirmative; and  
*Ordered*, accordingly.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, February 8, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read :

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Com-

mittee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. F. Longworth, in his place, presented to the House a copy of the Warrant Book, commencing the 5th day of March, 1846, and ending the 7th day of January, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the said document be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, February 9, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Townships 35, 36, 37 and 38 was presented to the House by Mr. Mooney, and the same was received and read, praying an aid for the repair of several bridges, damaged by the violent storms of last Autumn.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of Wil-

liam Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Mr. *Montgomery*, in his place, presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the District of Richmond Bay, for the past year.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, in his place, presented to the House the Impost Accounts for Charlottetown, for the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Edward Whelan*, Esquire, one of the Members for the Second Electoral District of King's County, appeared at the bar, and having been led into the body of the House, and introduced to the Speaker, by Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *Mucintosh*, two of the Members, took the oaths required by Law, and his seat.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the

late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday the 16th inst., resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, to consider the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Bray Settlement, Lot 9, was presented to the House by Mr. *Warburton*, and the same was received and read; praying for a grant to make a road from that Settlement to the main Western Road.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill intituled *An Act to provide for the summary trial of common Assaults and Batteries committed on the person*, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And then he withdrew.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, February 11, 1847.

**A**N engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled *An Act to provide for the summary trial of common Assaults and Batteries committed on the person*, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Petition of Francis Buote, of Lot Two, was presented to the House by Mr. N. Conroy, and the same was received and read—praying for additional allowance as an Acadian Teacher.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

Five Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. N. Conroy—A Petition of Allan Forsyth and Charles Craswell, two of the Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts for the District of Cascumpec—praying that a grant may pass for the erection of a suitable Court House for the District.

By Mr. Maclean—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Wigmore's Road Settlement, New London, praying an aid to raise the bridge at Mackay's Hollow.

By Mr. Jardine—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots Thirty-seven, Thirty-eight and Fifty-one, praying an aid for rounding up five miles of road in Lot Thirty-eight.

By Mr. Thornton—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot 52, living in the back

woods, north of the Pisquid Road, praying for a road.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Fifty-one, and others, praying an aid to complete the road from Cardigan road to the back Settlement on Lot Fifty-one.

*Ordered*, That the five last preceding Petitions do lie on the Table.

Mr. F. Longworth, in his place, presented to the House the Wharfage and Light Duty Accounts for Charlottetown, for the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House extracts of various Despatches relating to the existing practice of sending the annual Appropriations to the Council, in compliance with the Secretary

of State's Despatch of 3d June last, communicated to this House on the 1st instant.

[See Appendix (C.)]

*Ordered*, That the said extracts of Despatches do lie on the Table.

Two Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:

By Mr. *J. H. Conroy*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Salutation Point, Lot 26, praying an aid to complete a road from thence to Bedeque.

By Mr. *J. Longworth*—A Petition of Charles Macquarrie, of De Sable, praying to be remunerated for running a Packet last year between Miramichi and this Island; and also an aid for the encouragement thereof for the ensuing season.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

A motion being made, that the House do now adjourn;

The House divided on the question;

YEAS, 10,

NAYS, 4.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, February 12, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read:

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Com-

mittee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae* have leave to introduce a Bill for dispensing with the oath at present required to be administered to persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, on their acceptance of office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

An engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled *An Act to provide for the summary trial of common Assaults and Batteries committed on the person*, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to the Special Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to common Assaults and Batteries, to report thereon, by amendments or otherwise.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, February 13, 1847.

**F**OUR Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. *N. Conroy*—A Petition of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Cascumpec Agricultural Society, praying a grant in aid of the funds of the Society.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Lot One; and also a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots One and Two, severally praying aid to improve their road communications.

By Mr. *Mooney*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Thirty-seven, praying that measures may be adopted for the removal of certain gates placed across the road between French Village and Point de Roche; and also for an aid towards widening the road between the St. Peter's Road and French Village.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Maclean*, in his place, presented to the House the Impost Account for the District of New London, for the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said Account be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day, for the House in

Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and the Petition of William Douse and Alexander Maclean, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Haviland* reported, that the Committee had come to Three Resolutions; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :

1. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the Returning Officer appointed for the Election to be held at Belfast, in Queen's County, of two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of the said County, in his having at the said Election on the Tenth and Eleventh days of August last, taken the votes of Ninety-six Electors for a certain Candidate then present on the Island, namely, John Le Lacheur, Esquire, acted contrary to the provisions of the Act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty,

intituled 'An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled An Act to consolidate and amend the Election Laws,' inasmuch as the said John Le Lacheur was not present at the said Election to qualify as a Candidate, and did not there take the oath of qualification for Candidates, by the said Act prescribed, and has thereby infringed the rights and privileges of the Electors of the said District; but that this Committee are of opinion, that such dereliction of duty on the part of the Returning Officer was occasioned by his ignorance of the law, and was not intentional.

2. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the late Election of two Members to serve in this present Assembly, for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, is a void election, violence and intimidation having been used thereat, to prevent the Electors of the said District from freely exercising their franchise.

3. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no evidence has been adduced to prove that the intimidation and violence which occurred at the election in the month of August last for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, happened with the participation or consent of the sitting Members for that District, viz: John Macdougall and John Little, Esquires.

And the First of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

The Second of the said Resolutions being again read,

Mr. *Maclean* moved, in amendment thereto, that after the word "Resolved," all be struck out, and the following substituted—"That the petitioning Candidates having failed to establish a riot, in terms of their petition, and as the absence of the Electors from the polling places may be attributed to other causes than alleged intimidation, it is the opinion of this Committee, that sufficient evidence has not been adduced to set aside the election, as prayed for."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> .
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	

## NAYS:

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Coles* then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, that after the word "Resolved," all be expunged, and the following substituted—"That the election of John Macdougall, as a Representative of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, ought of right to be sustained; and consequently that the said John Macdougall is entitled to retain his seat as one of the Members of the present Assembly."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Maclean</i> .

## NAYS:

Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> .
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said Resolution;

The House again divided:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> .
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	

NAYS :

Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> .

So it passed in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the Third

of the above reported Resolutions, it was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do notify His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the above vacancy.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

**MONDAY, February 15, 1847.**

**F**OUR Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. *M. Conroy*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Sea-cow Pond, Lot One; praying an aid to complete a road from thence to the North Cape.

By Mr. *Fraser*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Seventeen, praying an aid to complete a road between Joseph Sharp's farm and the shore of Bedeque Harbour.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of St. Nicholas, Lot 17, praying an aid to complete a road.

By Mr. *J. H. Conroy*—A Petition of James and George Walsh, of Bedeque, praying further aid to encourage the running of a Packet between Bedeque and Shediac.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

The Bill relating to the oath of office required to be taken by Roman Catholics, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider the copies of Despatches, &c., laid before this House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 1st instant, be now read ;

And the same being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Warburton* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table.

Mr. *Warburton* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then read by the Clerk, and on the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :

**RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 9 Vic. cap. 26, for consolidating the several Acts regulating the sale by License of Spirituous and other Liquors; and also the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated the 19th November last, as

communicated to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to a Committee of three Members, to examine the same, and report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *F. Longworth* and Mr. *Haviland* be a Committee, for the purpose mentioned in the above reported Resolution.

A Petition of Roderick Macdonald, of Lot Sixteen, Teacher, was presented to the House by Mr. *Fraser*, and the same was received and read—praying that the usual allowance to first class teachers may be granted to him, for the period of six months, during which he taught a school, previous to his passing the Board of Education.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Fidele Joseph Gaudet, of Miscouche, was also presented to the House by Mr. *Fraser*, and the same was received and read—praying an aid to enable him to discharge a debt contracted by him while qualifying himself to become a District Teacher.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

*Ordered*, That the Bond entered into before the Speaker of this House, by William Douse and Alexander Maclean, in relation to the Election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County in August last, be given up to them.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, February 16, 1847.

**F**OUR Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. *Speaker*—A Petition of Dr. Abraham Gesner, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, praying payment of a balance of £12 4 7½, due for expenses upon a Geological Survey, made by order of the Government of this Island.

By Mr. *Jardine*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Savage Harbour, praying an aid of Forty Pounds, to repair a road from that Settlement to the main Road.

By Mr. *Coles*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Covehead Road Settlement, praying an aid to repair Sawmill Bridge.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Thirty-four, praying an aid for the repair of Goff's Bridge, on the St. Peter's Road.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, to consider the Election and Return for the

Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read;

*Ordered*, That the Colonial Secretary be notified to attend this House forthwith, with the Poll Books and Writ of Election.

*Ordered*, That the Petitioning Candidate be heard, by himself or Counsel, before the said Committee.

And then the House resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, praying that their



Honors will permit the Honorable Thomas H. Haviland, their Clerk, to attend a Committee of Privileges and Elections of this House, to be examined touching the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jardine* do carry the said Message to the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

“ Council Chamber,  
16th February, 1847.

“ Resolved, That the Honorable Thomas H. Haviland, the Clerk of this House, have leave to attend a Committee of the House of Assembly to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock, to be examined touching the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1847.

**A** PETITION of Hugh Logan, of Georgetown, was presented to the House by Mr. *Haviland*, and the same was received and read—praying to be released from his liability for the payment of a sum of money, in consequence of the escape of an imprisoned debtor from Georgetown Jail, of which he is Jailer, owing to the inefficient state of the Jail yard fence.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Pe-

tition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, February 18, 1847.

**O**N motion, *Resolved*, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Three Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:

By Mr. *Haviland*—A Petition of Owners and Occupiers of property in Georgetown, praying an aid towards completing the Sewer in the main street.

By Mr. *Montgomery*—A Petition of James Gillanders, of Park Corner, New London, praying School allowance for teaching a District School three months, previous to 2d September, 1846.

By Mr. *J. H. Conroy*—A Petition of the Officers and Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, setting forth—That the Legislature of this Island was pleased, in the Session of 1845, to grant to the then Committee of the Society the sum of £150, the better to enable them to import from Great Britain a thorough bred Stallion—that the said sum so granted as aforesaid, was nevertheless accompanied by a condition, that the said horse was to be sold, on arrival, at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting any sum the Society may have advanced, in addition to the grant for the above object, being repaid to the Society, to be paid into the Treasury—that the said horse was accordingly purchased, and arrived here in November, 1845, and was sold by auction on the 29th day of the same month for £220, which, after deducting therefrom the cost of importation and other incidental expenses (when the whole of the purchase money is paid), will leave a balance of £96 18s. 1d. to be repaid into the Treasury of the Island—and praying that the Society may be authorised to expend the said sum of £96 18s. 1d. in the importation of cattle and sheep from the mother country, under conditions (so far as applicable) similar to those ex-

pressed in the Resolution granting the original sum.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

Mr. *H. Macdonald*, in his place, presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for Georgetown, for the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

*Ordered*, That the Sergeant at Arms be allowed, in addition to his usual fees, the sum of Two shillings and sixpence, for the service, by him or his deputies, of every subpoena issued by command of the House.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Attorney General be directed to furnish this House with the Bond entered into by the person who contracted to furnish the Colonial Building.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, February 19, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Princetown and Royalty was presented to the House by Mr. *Montgomery*, and the same was received and read; praying that an additional allowance be granted towards the support of the North School in that Royalty.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

Three Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:

By Mr. *Montgomery*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty, and others, praying an aid for the repair of Princetown Wharf.

By Mr. *Thornton*—A Petition of the Inhabitants of Montague River and Buck's Road, praying an aid of Fifty pounds towards the repair of the old Montague Bridge; and a further sum for the repair of Buck's Road.

A Petition of David Macleod, of Murray Harbour, praying compensation for the use of his Mill-dam as a Highway.

*Ordered*, That the three last preceding Petitions do lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

presented to the House a copy of the Report on the Geological Survey of Prince Edward Island, by Abraham Gesner, Esq., F. G. S., &c.

[See Appendix (D.)]

*Ordered*, That the said Report do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, February 20, 1847.

**T**HE following Petitions were severally presented, and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. *Rae*—A Petition of Nicholas James Brown, of St. Eleanor's, praying that the sum of Five pounds ten shillings be repaid to him from the Treasury, being the amount of duties levied on certain goods imported by him in December last, and which he was compelled to pay both in Charlottetown and at Bedeque.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Irish-town, New London, praying that a grant may pass to Joseph Davidson, to enable

him to make his Mill dam available as a public road.

By Mr. *Macleod*—A Petition of Neil Maccallum and John Stewart, of Lot Thirty-three, setting forth—that having for a period of twenty-seven years allowed the public the use of a road through part of their land, lying between the Brackley Point and Winsloe Roads, and having subsequently attempted to close up the same, they were, for so doing, mulcted in damages in the Supreme Court, although they had in the meantime laid out a parallel, and

in their opinion, a better line of road for the use of the public; and praying relief.

By Mr. *Warburton*—A Petition of Edward Rupert Humphreys; setting forth—That he has incurred several very serious expenses, in the course of the efforts which he has made to raise the character of the Central Academy, and to bring it into notice in Great Britain, the United States, and in the adjacent Colonies—that he has also gone to the expense of Fifteen pounds, out of his own resources, for the purchase of prize books for the Academy, exclusive of those bought by subscription—that the providing of fuel and attendance (for which the sum paid by the scholars is insufficient), has been a third source of loss to the Petitioner—that from these three causes he has incurred an expense of upwards of Seventy pounds, as will appear by the papers accompanying the petition; and praying that his case may be taken into favorable consideration.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots One, Two, Three, Four, Five and Seven, praying an aid to improve their road communications.

By Mr. *J. H. Conroy*—A Petition of Samuel Dawson, and others, Commissioners of Small Debts at Tryon, praying a grant for the erection of a suitable building in which to hold their courts.

A Petition of Isaac Scales, of St. Eleanor's, praying for a continuance of the allowance heretofore granted to him, for severe bodily injuries sustained by him, while endeavouring to execute a warrant issued against William Hiscox, in the year 1842.

By Mr. *Mooney*—A Petition of Patrick Treaner and others, Inhabitants of Township Sixty-five—a Petition of Inhabitants of Sandhills, Lot 36; and a Petition of Inhabitants of Savage Harbour, north side—severally praying aid to improve their road communications.

By Mr. *Coles*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Thirty-three—a Petition of Inhabitants of Covehead and Stanhope—a Petition of Inhabitants of Little York, and others—a Petition of Inhabitants of Suffolk Road Settlement—two Petitions of

Inhabitants of Union Road Settlement—a Petition of Inhabitants of Lot Twenty-two; and a Petition of Inhabitants of Friston Road Settlement—severally praying aid to improve their road communications.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of New Glasgow, and others, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf at Charles Macneill's, accompanied by a paper, conveying a surrender to the public by Mr. Macneill of a right of way through his grounds to the site of the proposed Wharf.

By Mr. *Whelan*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Upper Newtown and Montague, praying additional allowance for their District School, towards the support of an usher.

By Mr. *Fraser*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots Fifteen and Sixteen; and a Petition of Inhabitants of St. Nicholas, Lot 17, severally praying aid to improve their road communications.

By Mr. *J. Longworth*—A Petition of Donald Campbell, of Millcove, Lot 65, praying remuneration for some land under cultivation, of which he is about to be deprived by the opening of a public road through it.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots Sixty-five and Thirty, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf near Canso Point.

Two Petitions of Inhabitants of Lot Forty-eight, praying aid to improve their road communications.

By Mr. *Speaker*—A Petition of the Secretary of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, praying pecuniary aid.

The Honorable Thomas H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to examine into all matters connected with the currency of the Island, with a tabular statement, and other papers, accompanying the same; and the Report was read.

[See Appendix (E.)]

*Ordered*, That the Report and papers do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill re-

lating to the oath of office to be taken by Roman Catholics.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act for doing away with the Oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics*.

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving private Petitions be extended until Thursday the 25th inst.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, February 22, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

Mr. *Speaker*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the following Returns and papers:

An Account of Exports and Imports at the different Ports in this Island; Vessels launched and registered; Vessels which have left the Island under certificate; Vessels transferred to other ports; Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in Foreign and Coasting trade, and in fishing; an Account of Duties collected under Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament, with the application thereof, during the past year.

[See Appendix (F.)]

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges and Elections, on the further consideration of the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and

the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, complaining of the said Return.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, on a question of order; which being restored—

The House again resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Jardine reported, that the Committee had come to two Resolutions; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:

1. RESOLVED, That the disturbance which took place at and near the Hustings at Georgetown, at the last election for members for the Third Electoral District of King's County, was of short duration, not exceeding ten minutes; was limited to assaults committed on three or four individuals, which assaults appear to have generally arisen from some private quarrel between the parties assaulted and some other individuals—that there is no sufficient proof before this Committee that the same were premeditated; and above all, that the number of votes polled for the petitioning candidate on that day, and the testimony of the Returning Officer, shew, that the disturbance offered no material interruption to the business at the hustings, nor to the regular conclusion of the election; and that the Return made by the said Returning Officer is just and right, and in conformity to the law regulating Elections, and ought to be sustained by the House of Assembly, and the sitting members confirmed in their places.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Petition of John Dalziel, Esquire, against the return of John Le Lacheur and Edward Thornton, Esqrs. is neither frivolous nor vexatious.

And the First of the said Resolutions being again read;

Mr. J. H. Conroy moved, in amendment thereto, that after the word "Resolved," all be struck out, and the following substituted:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there were riots and intimidation at the Election which took place at Georgetown in August last, for the return of two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of King's County, in defiance of the laws, and in violation of the freedom of election—but it appearing in evidence, that Edward Thornton, Esq., one of the Candidates, had polled a majority of the votes of the Electors of said District; and it further appearing in evidence, that if the said poll had been further continued, the said Edward Thornton, Esq., would have continued at the head of the poll—therefore, that the Return of the said Edward Thornton, Esq., as a Member for the said Third Electoral District of King's County, is a good and valid return.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. Maclean,	Mr. Montgomery.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

NAYS:

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. H. Macdonald.

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said Resolution;

The House again divided:

YEAS, 12,

NAYS, 7.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the Second of the said Resolutions, it was agreed to by the House.

A motion being made, that the House do now adjourn,

The House divided on the question;

YEAS :

Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Thornton.

NAYS :

Mr. Maclean,	Mr. Montgomery,
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Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Hon. Mr. Palmer,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, February 23, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act for doing away with the Oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics.*

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Rae do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The following Petitions were severally presented, and laid on the Table.

By Mr. Jardine—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Forty-one, South side of St. Peter's Bay, praying aid to improve a road.

By Mr. Maclean—A Petition of divers inhabitants of Campbellton, New London, praying aid for the re-construction of a

Bridge and causeway in that settlement, destroyed by storms and high tides last fall.

By Mr. J. Longworth—A Petition of Settlers on the reserved line of road between the Loyalists' Lands on Lot Thirty-two—Two Petitions from Johnston's River and Glenfinan Settlements—severally praying aid to improve their road communications.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 35, 36 and 37, praying an aid of Forty Pounds, to rebuild a bridge over Johnston's River.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Thirty-one, praying an aid of Twelve Pounds to complete a bridge over Maclean's Creek.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1847.

**A** PETITION of Thomas Hunt, Esq. Sheriff of Prince County, was presented to the House by Mr. Rae, and the same was received and read; setting forth—That in the month of May last, a Writ of *Fieri Facias* was directed to him, at the suit of the Colonial Treasurer, against 434 acres of land, part of Township Number Three, for arrears of Land Assessment, with instructions from the Attorney General to levy the amount indorsed on said writ; that Petitioner entered on said Township—that to ascertain where the said land was to be found, he applied for information to the Treasurer, who, in reply, acquainted him that the task of finding out the land so in arrear for assessment, devolved upon the

Sheriff—that after transcribing from the books of the Treasurer, and the various Deputy Receivers—which he had to do himself—the names of such persons as had paid their assessments on said Lot, he submitted the list to the Hon. Mr. Anderson, Land Surveyor, who subsequently informed Petitioner that he could not warrant the land sought for on said Township, from the uncertainty which existed with regard to the lines—That notwithstanding Petitioner was further instructed to proceed with the sale on the usual terms, which he accordingly attempted to do, but to no effect, as no one would bid on an uncertainty—That Petitioner has incurred considerable expense and trouble in said service, and on

making return to the writ was denied any remuneration for the same, and praying the House to make provision therefor.

*Resolved*, That the Petition be referred to a Committee of three Members, to examine the same, and report thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Fraser* and Mr. *Clark* do compose the said Committee.

Three Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz :

By Mr. *Mooney*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Twenty-nine, praying aid to improve a road from the Scotch Settlement to the old Town road, through said Township.

By Mr. *F. Longworth*—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 48, 49 and 50, praying aid for the extension of the public Wharf at Pownal Bay.

By Mr. *Haviland*—A Petition of Owners of Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown, praying aid for the improvement of certain roads within the said Royalty.

*Ordered*, That the three last preceding Petitions do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Thornton*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill for the better prevention of Smuggling, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. *Macleane* moved, that the House do come to a Resolution as followeth:

*Resolved*, That the evidence connected with the Petition of John Dalziel, Esq., to annul the election for the Third Electoral

District of King's County, be reported in the newspapers:

Which being seconded,

Mr. *Rae* moved, in amendment thereto, that after the word "Resolved," all be struck out, and the following substituted:—

"That the House of Assembly determined that the evidence of the Election contested previously this Session should not be published; that the main argument for that conclusion was the unnecessary expense; that the printing the evidence on the last contested election would necessarily involve the printing that on the first contested election, thus increasing what was considered useless expenditure,—that the circumstances of the first investigation, extending to upwards of eleven days, and the second to seven days, with open doors, the publication of the speeches of Counsel, sitting members, and members of Committee, have given, or will very soon give, all the publicity that the constituency can reasonably desire; that therefore the evidence be not printed, as being a misapplication of the public funds of the Colony."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS :

Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> .

NAYS :

Mr. <i>Macleane</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> .

So it passed in the affirmative.

The main motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.



## THURSDAY, February 25, 1847.

**T**WO Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:—

By Mr. *Thornton*—A Petition of John Arbuckle, third master in the Central Academy; setting forth the inadequacy of his emoluments for the support of himself and family, and praying to be considered in the adoption of any measure which may be in contemplation for bettering the condition of the Masters in the Academy.

By Mr. *Mooney*—A Petition of settlers on the St. Peter's Road, praying an aid towards filling up two hollows in said road.

A Petition of inhabitants of Lot Twenty-nine, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of two Bridges on the Melville Road, in said Township.

*Ordered*, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the copies of Despatches, &c. laid before this House on the 1st instant.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Warburton reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table.

The Chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then read by the Clerk, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the consideration of Responsible Government be postponed until two members be elected to fill the vacated seats in this House.

And the said Resolution being again read, and the question of concurrence put thereon,

The House divided:

**YEAS:**

Mr. Maclean,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Clark,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Haviland.
Mr. F. Longworth,	

**NAYS:**

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. D Macdonald,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Mucintosh,	Mr. Mooney.
Mr. Jardine,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

The following Petitions were severally presented, and laid on the Table:

By Mr. *J. H. Conroy*—A Petition of John Ings, Keeper of the Point Prim Light House, praying for an increase of salary.

A Petition of Inhabitants of South-west Settlement, Bedeque, praying aid to open a road between Cotton's Brook and Anderson's Road.

By Mr. *J. Longworth*—A Petition of James Smyth, and others, praying to be remunerated for their attendance to give evidence on behalf of William B. Wellner, before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on an inquiry connected with his (Mr. Wellner's) dismissal from the offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Debts.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, and 67, praying a grant of One hundred pounds towards improving the navigation of York River, by converting Poplar Island Bridge into a Draw-bridge, for the passage of shipping.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Sixty-five, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf at the termination of the public road near Maccwen's, on the South side of Elliot River.

A Petition of James Walsh, of Lot 48, praying aid for the repair of a Pump at the Ferry-house opposite Charlottetown.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Crapaud, praying aid for the repair of Wigginton's Bridge.

By Mr. *Thornton*—A Petition of Settlers at head of Montague River, praying aid to improve their road communications.

Mr. *Maclean* read in his place a Petition of William Hooper, and others.

*Ordered*, That the Twenty-third Rule of the House be suspended in this case.

And then the Petition was received and read; praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Bridge across the Oyster bed, Wheatly River.

*Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Alexander Macdonald, of Three Rivers, and others, Branch Pilots, was presented to the House by Mr. *H. Macdonald*, and the same was received and read—praying for an alteration of the Act regulating the duties and charges of Pilots.

*Resolved*, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *H. Macdonald*, Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *F. Longworth* and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, at the request of the Colonial Secretary, presented to the House the Returns of the Commissioners of Statute Labour; also the Account of the Road Correspondent, shewing in detail the sums expended on Roads, Bridges, Wharves, &c., under the several appropriations of the past year.

*Ordered*, That the said Papers do lie on the Table.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House the Annual Report of the Visitor of District Schools, together with a communication from the Board of Education, transmitting the said Report.

[See Appendix (G.)]

*Ordered*, That the said Report, and accompanying communication, be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

The Bill for the better prevention of Smuggling was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow.

*Resolved*, That this House will, tomorrow, take into consideration the several private Petitions before the House.

Then the House adjourned until tomorrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, February 26, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for taking into consideration the several private Petitions before the House, being read,

The House proceeded accordingly to take the same into consideration.

The Petition of Charles Collet, praying remuneration for extra work on a bridge, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the Petition be referred to a Committee of three Members, to examine the same, and report thereon; with

power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. Longworth*, Mr. *Montgomery* and Mr. *Mooney* do compose the said Committee.

The Petition from Georgetown, praying additional aid to encourage a sailing Packet, and other purposes, was read;

And a motion being made, that so much of said Petition as relates to Packet be

referred to the Committee of Supply;

The House divided on the question ;

YEAS, 13,

NAYS, 4.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The following Petitions were taken up, and severally read, viz :

The Petition of Fidele Pouquette, of Lot 45, praying a grant to remunerate him for having his farm cut up with roads.

The Petition of William Weeks, praying aid for a Packet.

The Petition of Neil M'Callum and John Stewart, of Lot Thirty-three.

*Ordered*, That the prayer of the three last preceding Petitions be rejected.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Nineteen was read, and thereupon—

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the Petition be rejected—the remedy being elsewhere.

The Petition of divers Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves, was read, and thereupon—

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the House when in Committee on the State of the Colony.

The Petition of divers Electors of the same District, praying that an Act may pass, to secure to Tenants ejected from land, compensation for their improvements thereon, was read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the Petition be referred as aforesaid.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Brae Settlement, Lot Nine, was read, and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, recommending that the Road prayed for in said Petition be opened under the provisions of the Road Compensation Act.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Warburton, Mr. N. Conroy and Mr. F. Longworth do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of the Small Debt Commissioners at Cascumpec, praying that means be adopted for providing them a suitable building in which to hold their Courts, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. N. Conroy, Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Coles and Mr. Jardine do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of the Commissioners of Small Debts at Tryon, to the same purport, was read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the same Committee; and that they do examine also, and report on this Petition.

The following Petitions were taken up, and again severally read :—

The Petition of Charles Macquarrie, of De Sable, praying aid to enable him to run a Packet between Charlottetown and Miramichi.

The Petition of James and George Walsh, of Bedeque, praying aid for the encouragement of a Packet between Bedeque and Shediac.

The Petition of Roderick Macdonald, of Lot Sixteen, Teacher, praying for School allowance.

The Petition of Hugh Logan, of Georgetown, Jailer.

The Petition of James Gillanders, of New London, Teacher.

The Petition of Nicholas James Brown, praying for a return of Duties.

*Ordered*, That the six last preceding Petitions be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Petitions of the Royal Agricultural Society, and of the Cascumpec Agricultural

Society, were taken up, and again severally read; and thereupon—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all Petitions from Agricultural Societies, with instructions to report on the number of subscribers; amount of subscription fees; importations for the last three years; funds on hand; amounts received from Legislative grants; and also whether advisable to continue public aid; and if so, the scale of division thereof—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Warburton*, Mr. *Coles*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, Mr. *Mooney*, Mr. *Macintosh*, Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *Le Lacheur* do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Thirty-seven, praying that measures be adopted for the removal of certain gates on a road in that Township, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of three Members, to examine the same, and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mooney*, Mr. *Jardine*, and Mr. *J. H. Conroy* do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of Abraham Gesner, F. G. S., praying that a grant may pass for Twelve

Pounds four Shillings and sevenpence half-penny, in payment of a balance claimed by him for expenses of a Geological Survey of this Island, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the consideration of the petition of Mr. Gesner be postponed until the correspondence which took place between him and the Executive Council, and also the Accounts of his expenditure, as expressed in his Petition, are laid before this House.

The Petition of Edward R. Humphreys, Head Master of the Central Academy, and the Petition of John Arbuckle, third Master of the said Academy, were taken up and again severally read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the said Petitions be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Warburton*, Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Maclean*, Mr. *Coles* and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Clark* have leave to absent himself from this House until Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *H. Macdonald* have leave to absent himself from this House until Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned until tomorrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, February 27, 1847.

### PRESENT:

Mr. Speaker,  
Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *Warburton*,  
Mr. *Le Lacheur*, Mr. *D. Macdonald*, Mr. *Fraser*, Mr. *Maclean*, Mr. *Mooney*.

And at Eleven o'clock, A. M., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, for want of a quorum, until Monday next, at Three o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, March 1, 1847.

**P**RESENT:

Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Warburton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. N. Conroy, Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr.

Mooney, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Clark, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Haviland.

And at Five o'clock, p. m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1847.

**A** PETITION of divers Inhabitants of Bedeque, and its vicinity, was presented to the House by Mr. J. H. Conroy; and the same was received and read; praying the extension of the privilege of Free Trade with foreign States to that Harbour.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to consider of the propriety of addressing the Imperial Government, praying for the extension of the privilege of free trade to the several ports in this Island, where Custom House Officers are at present in office, or to how many of them.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae, Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. Longworth and the Hon. Mr. Palmer do compose the said Committee.

Mr. J. H. Conroy, by special leave of the House, presented a Petition of James Walsh, of Bedeque, praying remuneration for the services of his Schooner Oregon, as a Packet between Bedeque and Shediak, during the past season.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

*Ordered*, That the House do now proceed to consider further of private Petitions.

The Petition of Isaac Scales, of Saint Eleanor's, was read; and thereupon,

Mr. Fraser moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Coles moved, in amendment, that the said Petition be withdrawn by Mr. Fraser—which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Up-

per Newtown and Montague, praying an increased allowance towards the support of an Usher for their combined School, was read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education.

The Petition of Donald Campbell, of Millcove, Lot 35, was read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be withdrawn by Mr. J. Longworth.

The following Petitions were taken up, and again severally read:

The Petition of John Ings, Keeper of Point Prim Light House.

The Petition of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The Petition of James Smith, and others, praying to be remunerated for their attendance to give evidence in the case of W. B. Wellner.

The Petition of James Walsh, of Lot 48, for aid to repair a public Pump.

*Ordered*, That the four last preceding Petitions be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Petition for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf near Cansa Point, was read; and thereupon,

Mr. J. Longworth moved, that the Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Montgomery* moved, by way of amendment, that the Petition be referred to the Members for Queen's County, for consideration in the division of the Road money—which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative; and

*Ordered*, accordingly.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Sixty-five, for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf on the South side of Elliot River, near McEwen's, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the Petition be referred to the same Members, for consideration as aforesaid.

The Petition, praying a grant of One hundred Pounds, for the purpose of converting Poplar Island Bridge into a Draw-bridge, was read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the consideration of this Petition be postponed until further information be obtained.

The residue of the Petitions, praying aid for Wharves, Roads and Bridges, were taken up, and again severally read; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the said Petitions be referred to the Members from the different Counties, for consideration in the division of the road money.

Mr. *D. Macdonald*, by special leave of the House, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants and occupiers of land, of the Second Electoral District of King's County, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards removing obstructions to the navigation of the River Morel.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Members for King's County, for consideration in the division of the money to be appropriated for Wharves, Roads and Bridges.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the consideration of Bill for the prevention of Smuggling, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Haviland* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the title be *An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling*.

Mr. *D. Macdonald*, from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill relating to Schools and Education, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fraser* have leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That there be a Call of the House on Wednesday the Tenth instant.

*Resolved*, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting a Copy of the Despatch in which he expressed his opinion to Her Majesty upon the subject of Responsible Government.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Maclean*, Mr. *J. Longworth*, and Mr. *H. Macdonald* be a Committee to prepare the said Address.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Montgomery* have leave to absent himself from this House until Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Maclean* have also leave to absent himself from this House until Monday next.

*Resolved*, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to order to be laid before the House, the Return made by the Returning Officer and the Sheriff as to the polling at Belfast on the First instant, along with any documents or other information relative thereto, which may have been submitted to His Excellency.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Coles* and

Mr. *Jardine* be a Committee to prepare the said Address.

*Resolved*, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of amending the Election Laws.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, March 4, 1847.

**O**N motion of Mr. *Rae*, *Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; do now pass:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly respectfully request your Excellency to cause to be laid before them, a Copy of any Despatch which your Excellency may have received, in regard to an Act of the Imperial Parliament, of 28th August, 1846, Cap. 94, intituled "An Act to enable the Legislatures of certain British Possessions to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs."

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *Warburton* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Mr. *Warburton*, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that certain Roads in Prince County may be laid out, under the provisions of the Road Compensation Acts; presented to the House the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the

Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Brae Settlement, on Township Nine, setting forth the very serious disadvantage under which that portion of the community have long laboured, for want of a sufficient line of communication with other parts of the country, respectfully submit, that a line of Road of four miles and thirty-two chains in length, leading from the said Settlement, would form a junction with the Main Western Road, near the Bridge on Lot Ten, and thus give the Inhabitants direct and easy access to Cascumpec, St. Eleanor's, and other parts of the Island. The House of Assembly therefore earnestly request, that your Excellency would be pleased to cause the said Road to be opened under the provisions of the Road Compensation Acts.

The House of Assembly, further sensible of the advantage of completing that part of the main line of Road leading from the West Point to the Western Road, earnestly request that your Excellency would be pleased to cause a new Writ to be issued for the completion of the said Road, under the regulations of the aforesaid Acts.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for information relative to the late polling at Belfast, presented to the House the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee, which

being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

The House of Assembly respectfully request your Excellency to cause to be laid before them, as early as may be practicable, the Return made by the Returning Officer and the Sheriff, as to the polling at Belfast, on the First day of this month, along with any documents or other information which may have been submitted to your Excellency, as to the very serious riot which, with deep regret, the House of Assembly understand to have occurred at the said polling.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

The Bill to provide for the expenses of the Speaker and the Members of the House of Assembly, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to Schools and Education, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

*Resolved*, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee to whom was referred all Petitions praying aid towards the support of Paupers and Lunatics, to examine the same, and report thereon; and also generally upon all claims on behalf of Paupers, whether brought under consideration by Petition or otherwise—presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

[See Appendix (H.)]

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. Longworth and Mr. Macintosh be added to the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Thirty-seven, praying that measures may be adopted for the removal of certain gates across a road in that Township.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, March 5, 1847.

**R**ESOLVED, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for information relative to the amount of moneys in the Treasury arising from the sale of the Glebe and

School Lands, and other matters connected therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Warburton be a Committee to prepare the said Address.



*Ordered*, That Mr. *Haviland* have leave to introduce a Bill to abolish Deodands.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address praying for Documents and information relating to the riot at the polling at Belfast, on the first instant, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say, he would send an answer by Message.

Mr. *Warburton*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address recommending the laying out of certain Roads in Prince County, under the provisions of the Road Compensation Acts, reported the delivery thereof, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, the subject would be duly attended to.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had come to Two Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mr. *Jardine* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary *Haviland*, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

**Message:**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

In reply to the Address of the House of Assembly, requesting "to be furnished with the Return made by the Returning Officer and the Sheriff, as to the Polling at Belfast, on the first of this Month; along with any other Documents or other information which may have been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, relative thereto," the Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, the Writ for the election of two Members to serve in the General Assembly of this Island for the Third District of Queen's County, in the place of John Little and John Macdougall, Esquires, whose Election the House of Assembly had declared to be a void election—the Sheriff's Return of the said Writ, which was this day made into the Secretary's Office—a Letter from the Sheriff in connexion therewith—a Letter from Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Coroner, and a Letter from William Hobkirk, Esquire, Surgeon—all which Documents, the Lieutenant Governor regrets to say, convey the melancholy fact that a most serious riot and affray occurred at the Polling at Belfast, on the first instant, attended with loss of life; and that the Returning Officer was prevented from executing the Writ of Election according to Law.

Government House, March 5th, 1847.

The Papers accompanying the said Message were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

[See Appendix I.]

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, March 6, 1847.

**A** MOTION being made, that the Resolution of the 25th February, that the consideration of Responsible Government be postponed until two Members be elected to fill the vacated seats in this House, be rescinded :

The House divided on the question ;

**YEAS :**

Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Thornton.
Mr. Macintosh,	

**NAYS :**

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. F Longworth,	Mr. Haviland.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. N. Conroy, from the Committee to whom was referred certain Petitions praying that provision be made for the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of Small Debt Commissioners in country places, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

Your Committee to whom was referred two Petitions from the Court of Commissioners for Cascumpec and Tryon, in Prince County, praying aid for the erection of Buildings, suitable for the sitting of the said Courts, having maturely considered the subject referred to them, beg to report—

That if Buildings are to be erected for the use of the Small Debt Courts, such a measure ought to be made of general accommodation for all Courts throughout the Island. That the number of Courts requiring such accommodation will probably be nineteen, including the new ones recommended by the House; and that the cost for the whole number of these Buildings, cannot be estimated at less than Five hundred pounds.

Your Committee are aware that much inconvenience is experienced by all parties attending the country Small Debt Courts, which would certainly be in a great degree lessened by the erection of the aforesaid Buildings; but they regret to state, that in the present state of the finances of the Colony, they cannot recommend to the House the expendi-

ture of so large a sum as Five, or perhaps, Six hundred pounds for, this object.

*Ordered,* That the Report be adopted.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the funds arising from the sale of Glebe and School Lands, presented to the House the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :

*To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly request your Excellency to cause to be laid before them accounts of the amounts of moneys in the Treasury, or otherwise deposited in this Colony, arising from the sale of Glebe and School Lands; also of the expenditure made of the fund, or interest thereof, in support of education, and the particular places where educational institutions have been founded, or have received assistance from such means; the particular regulations existing in such schools in regard to religious instruction; what are the requisites for admission to such educational institutions; and such other information as may appear to your Excellency appropriate to the subject.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

*Resolved,* That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will cause the House to be furnished with an Account of the sales of Crown Lands since last rendered to the Legislature, and up to this date—a detailed account of the expenses incurred in regard to such sales, including the expense of Deeds and Surveys, so far as paid by Government—a statement of the amounts still due on lands so sold—whether any appropriation of the moneys arising from the sales of

Crown Lands has been made since the accounts were last furnished—and also a statement of the Crown Lands remaining unsold in this Colony.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Thornton and Mr. H. Macdonald be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

*Resolved,* That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to lay before this House any communications or agreement entered into between the Executive Government and James Yeo, Esq., relative to the erection of a Bridge across Ellis River, in Prince County, or any other measures which may have been taken in reference to said Bridge.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Fraser and Mr. N. Conroy be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Bill to abolish Deodands was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to abolish Deodands.*

Mr. Jardine, from the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of a Sup-

ply, reported, according to order, two Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions, being again read at the Clerk's Table, were, on the question separately put upon each, agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

1. *RESOLVED,* That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds be granted, for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharves, for the present year—to be expended agreeably to the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves; and that the said amount be divided between the three Counties, in the following proportions, viz :

Queen's County,	- - -	£950
King's County,	- - -	800
Prince County,	- - -	800

—and a further sum of Fifty Pounds, to defray the unpaid contracts for Poplar Island Bridge, and the repairs thereof, for the present year.

2. *RESOLVED,* That the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds be granted, to defray the contingent expenses on Roads and Bridges—the same to be equally apportioned among the three Counties.

*Resolved,* That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges, to take into consideration the Return of the Sheriff to the last Writ of Election of two Members for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, and his report thereupon.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, March 8, 1847.

**T**HE Hon. Mr. *Palmer* laid before the House copies of the correspondence which took place between the Executive Government of this Island and Dr. Abraham Gesner, as to his undertaking a Geological Survey of this Island.

*Ordered*, That the said papers do lie on the Table.

Mr. *Thornton*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the message, praying for returns relating to sales of Crown Lands, reported the delivery thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the returns prayed for to be laid before the House.

Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the message, praying to be furnished with certain documents and information relative to the delay in erecting a Bridge across Ellis River, reported the delivery thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the papers prayed for to be laid before the House.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address for information relating to the application of the funds arising from the sale of the Glebe and School Lands, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say, he would cause the desired information to be furnished, as soon as he had the means of doing so.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying to be furnished with the copy of any Despatch from the Secretary of State, with regard to the Imperial Act of 28th August, 1846, relating to Trade in the British Possessions, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that if there

was such a Despatch, he would communicate a copy thereof to the House.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to abolish Deodands*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Haviland* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *J. Longworth*, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating to his Despatch on Responsible Government, presented to the House the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly beg respectfully to request, that your Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a copy of your Excellency's Despatch to the Imperial Government which accompanied the Address of the late House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the subject of Responsible Government in this Colony.

*Ordered*, That the Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, March 9, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of Privileges, to further consider the Sheriff's Return to the last Writ of Election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Longworth reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution, being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Returning Officer for the Election held on Monday the 1st of March instant, for the election of two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, was fully justified in closing the Poll at the time and place mentioned in his return, in consequence of the riot and extreme violence which took place at the Hustings; and that the Speaker of this House do forthwith, in the usual manner, acquaint his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that a new Writ of Election hath become necessary to be issued for the said District.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying for a copy of his Despatch to the Imperial Government on the subject of Responsible Government, reported, that the Committee had waited upon His Excellency with the same, and had received for answer, that he must decline furnishing a copy of the said Despatch, until the subject had been discussed in the House; as otherwise it might appear as if he wished to intrude his opinions thereon upon the House.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1847.

**A**CCORDING to order, the House was called over.

Two Petitions were presented to the House by Mr. Whelan, and the same were received and read, viz:

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, praying that measures may be adopted for the introduction of Responsible Government into the administration of the public affairs of this Island.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the

same District, praying that measures may be adopted with a view to effect a purchase of the right of the Proprietors of the soil of this Island, in order to enable the Petitioners and others to become freeholders of the improved and wilderness lands, at a reasonable rate.

**Resolved**, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into and take into consideration the State of the Colony.

**Ordered**, That the two foregoing Petitions be referred to the said Committee.

And then the House resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House copies of certain papers in relation to an agreement entered into by Mr. Yeo with the Executive Government, for the erection of a Bridge over Ellis River, in compliance with the Message of this House of the 6th instant.

[See Appendix (J.)]

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by like command, presented to the House the following Ac-

counts, in compliance with the Message of this House of the 6th instant:

Account Sales of Crown Lands, from 1st January, 1846, to 20th January, 1847.

Surveyor General's Account of expenses on Sales of Crown Lands.

[See Appendix (K.)]

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to further inquire into and take into consideration the State of the Colony.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, March 11, 1847.

**O**RDERED, That Mr. *Haviland* have leave to introduce a Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further inquire into and take into consideration the State of the Colony, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary *Haviland*, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

Message:

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The House of Assembly, through the Speaker, having on the Ninth of March, instant, informed the Lieutenant Governor, that "the Returning Officer for the Election held on Monday the First instant, for electing two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, had closed the Poll in consequence of Riot and extreme violence, without having been enabled to return any Members to represent the said District;" and the Law requir-

ing the Lieutenant Governor to cause a new Writ to be issued for the Election of two Members to represent the said District in the present House of Assembly, within seven days after such information and notice having been by him received, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has had this day under consideration the serious and melancholy sacrifice of human life, which took place on the occasion alluded to, and is deeply apprehensive of a similar occurrence, in the present excited state of the conflicting parties in the District, unless the Legislature pass an Act authorizing the Election for the said District to be held in Charlottetown, or adopt such other measures as it may deem better calculated to prevent a recurrence of the lamentable events which took place at the Hustings at Pinette, on the first of March, instant. The Lieutenant Governor has further to observe, that as the Law requires the Writ to be issued within seven days from the period of notification, two of which have already expired, he recommends the consideration of this subject to the immediate attention of the Legislature.

Government House, March 11th, 1847.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole

House, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, on a question of order; which being disposed of—

The House again resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, March 12, 1847.

**O**RDERED, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message of yesterday, relating to the approaching election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Colony.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Warburton reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House;

and he read the same in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table.

Mr. Warburton also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then read by the Clerk; and on the question put thereon, was unanimously agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

The House of Assembly having given due consideration to the Message of His Excellency of yesterday, recommending the alteration of the Election Law, so far as to authorize the holding of the election for the Third District of Queen's County in Charlottetown—

*Resolved*, unanimously, That this House regret that they cannot concur in a recommendation, which they are of opinion would, apart from the serious objection of the moral influence of an implied admission of inability

on the part of the Government to afford that protection to the people of the said District in the exercise of their civil rights, which is guaranteed to them by the laws, be the means of bringing a large concourse of people to Charlottetown, where greater facilities will be afforded them for indulging in those excesses which are calculated rather to inflame their passions than to allay their animosities; besides, a great part of the population who would not travel a distance of from twenty to thirty miles to give their votes, would be deprived of the exercise of their elective franchise: but that this House will most willingly provide for any reasonable expense that His Excellency in Council may deem it necessary to incur, in upholding the supremacy and inviolability of the Laws; and trust that a proper appeal to the good sense of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of all parties will be found effectual in preventing a recurrence of such melancholy circumstances as attended the late election for the District of Belfast.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and further, that the following Address be presented to his Excellency along therewith:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration your Excellency's Message of yesterday, on the subject of the election for the return of two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, have unanimously adopted the accompanying Resolution in answer thereto.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Coles, Mr. Macintosh and Mr. Warburton be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the said Address and Resolution.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now com-

mitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thornton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Thornton reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed.

A Petition of John Gordon, sen., of Cascumpec, was presented to the House by Mr. Whelan, and the same was received and read; setting forth—That for one hundred acres of land which he had leased upon Township Four, subject to an annual rent of One shilling sterling per acre, the payment of his rent had been exacted from him in British coin, viz: for one year's rent, five sovereigns, or one hundred British shillings,—and praying the House to define by enactment, what amount of Island currency shall be deemed equivalent to liquidate a stated amount in sterling.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Colony.

*Ordered*, That the Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to report on the state of the currency of this Island, be referred to the same Committee.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.



## SATURDAY, March 13, 1847.

**T**HE Hon. Mr. Palmer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address and Resolution of yesterday, in relation to the approaching election of two Members to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, reported to the House that the said Address and Resolution had been presented to his Excellency.

Mr. F. Longworth, in his place, presented the following papers to the House:

The Treasurer's Account of Land Assessment for the year 1846, under the Act, 7 Will. 4, cap. 31.

Return of cultivated and uncultivated lands in the several Townships, for which assessment hath been paid.

Abstract of Moneys paid and received under Land Assessment Act, 7, Will. 4, cap. 31.

[See Appendix (L.)]

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, March 15, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Haviland do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again, which the House agreed to.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Loyalty of Charlottetown*, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And also—

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling*; and have appointed the Honorable Mr. Young, and the Honorable Mr. Hensley a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room on Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.*

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Maclean*, Mr. *Clark* and Mr. *J. Longworth* be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, March 16, 1847.

**T**HE Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Estimates of the expenses of the Civil Government for the current year.

[See Appendix (M.)]

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by like command, presented to the House the following accounts and papers, viz:

Estimate of repairs required for Queen's County Jail and Court House.

Estimate of probable expense of boarding Point Prim Light House.

Estimate of repairs required for Poplar Island Bridge.

Estimate of the expense of repairing the Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown.

Account of the late Peter S. Macnutt, for sundry services performed by him as a Road Commissioner.

Sundry papers in relation to a claim of James D. Macdonell, Collector of Impost, Charlottetown, for the pay of certain constables employed by him on board of vessels discharging cargoes in the night time.

Statement of accounts of the English Schooner "Packet," Charles Macneill, Master, belonging to Robert Cameron, of Prince Edward Island; which Schooner was totally lost at St. Pierre, on the 19th September, 1846, furnished by the Commandant at St. Pierre.

*Ordered*, That the Estimates and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee of Supply.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* have leave to introduce a Bill, to render valid certain proceedings had before the Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown*, was read the first time, and is as followeth:

*Folio 1, line 9.*—Strike out from the word "on," to the word "annually," in line 11, both inclusive, and insert "immediately after the passing of this Act, and on the first Wednesday in May in every year."

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The time for holding the Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling*, having arrived,

The names of the Managers were called over; and they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *Thornton* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference; and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Bill relating to Treasury Warrants was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause those persons who were appointed by the Government to dispose of the School books purchased for the use of District Schools, to furnish accounts sales of such books; the number and description deposited for sale, and of those remaining on hand with such persons.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* and Mr. D. Macdonald be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the said Message.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act relating to Treasury Warrants*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Council, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

The Bill to confirm certain proceedings

of Small Debt Commissioners, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Fraser reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the*

*Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.*

The amendment made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown*, was, according to order, read a second time, and ordered to be read the third time to-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:

*An Act to do away with the Oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics.*

*An Act to abolish Deodands.*

*An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.*

And then he withdrew.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. J. Longworth, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lot Thirty-seven, in relation to a Road in that Township being obstructed by two gates placed across the same, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Township Number Thirty-seven, complaining of an inconvenience to which they have for many years past been subjected, in consequence of the Road leading from Point De Roche towards French Village, being obstructed by two gates erected across the same; and also praying an aid towards the widening and improvement of said road, as far as its junction with the St. Peter's

Road, beg to submit—that after the fullest investigation which your Committee has been enabled to make into the matters submitted to them, it appears to your Committee, that the land over which that part of the said road so obstructed passes, is the property of a party residing in England, for whom L. C. Worthy, Esquire, is the agent, but is now, and has been for many years past, in the actual occupation of individuals holding as tenants at will, or for short terms of years; and that the gates in question have been kept upon the said road for a period of upwards of twenty years last past—that it therefore does not appear sufficiently clear to your Committee, from any information at present before them, that the public can claim a right to that portion of the road lying between the said gates, as a public highway; your Committee, however, are of opinion, that the said road as at present used, is of considerable advantage to the Inhabitants of that part of the country, and would therefore recommend that a small sum be granted towards the improvement of so much of the road in question, as lies between French Village and the St. Peter's Road.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Members from Queen's County, for consideration in the division of the road money.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of a Supply.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, March 18, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.*

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Thornton do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The amendment made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown,* was, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the said amendment do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Thornton do carry back the said Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

*Resolved,* That a Committee of three Members be appointed, to inquire into, and report on the amount of moneys assessed, and remaining unpaid, under the Road Compensation Acts.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Rae, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Warburton do compose the said Committee.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Warburton reported, that the Committee had come to three Resolutions, and had also adopted the draught of an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of Responsible Government, which Resolutions and draught Address he was directed to report to the House.

Mr. Warburton also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolutions reported from the Committee were then read by the Clerk, and are as follow:

1. **RESOLVED,** That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the Colony, the advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people.

2. **RESOLVED,** That an Address be sent to Her Majesty from this House, praying that she will direct the Colonial Secretary not to allow to remain a dead letter the Despatch addressed to the Governor of this Colony, dated the 16th of October, 1839, by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord John Russell; but that as, in said Despatch, it is declared, that its "object is to announce the rules which will be hereafter observed on this subject in the Island of Prince Edward," the Lieutenant Governor for the time being be instructed by the Colonial Secretary to bring into practice these Rules, in moderation, but yet with integrity and good faith.

3. **RESOLVED,** That when the Executive Council of this Colony shall cease to retain the confidence of the majority of the House of Assembly, they ought to resign; and that in such case, their places ought to be filled by men having the confidence of the said majority.

And the First of the said Resolutions being again read—

Mr. Maclean moved, in amendment thereto, that after the word "Resolved," all be expunged, and the following inserted:

"That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the Colony, the advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Pro-

vincial administration, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the people: And further *Resolved*, That at the commencement of a new Parliament, or at any other time, while an Executive Council is in office, and the strength of parties has not been tested in the House of Assembly, it is contrary to the practice of the other North American Provinces, and a violation of the principles of Responsible Government, for Representatives of the people to hold secret intercourse upon public affairs with the Head of the Government; and that such a proceeding on the part of a previous popular minority, is indicative of a desire to obtain office, rather by the favour of a Governor, than by the constitutional influence of the people."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. Maclean,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Clark.
Mr. Haviland,	

## NAYS:

Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Le Lacheur.

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, that after the word "confidence," in the last line, the words "of the Representatives" be left out.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Maclean,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. H. Macdonald.

## NAYS:

Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. N. Conroy.
Mr. Fraser,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said First Resolution,

The House again divided:

## YEAS:

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Clark.
Mr. Maclean,	

## NAYS:

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland.

So it passed in the negative.

The Second of the said Resolutions being again read—

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, in amendment thereto, to leave out all the words thereof, except the word "Resolved," and instead of the words so left out, to insert before the said word "Resolved,"—"Whereas the House of Assembly, on the Eleventh day of April last, came to the following Resolution—"Resolved, That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Colony, the advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people"—and whereas the said Resolution is, in substance, a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Parliament of Canada, on the Third day of September, 1841, with the exception, that in the said Resolution of the Parliament of Canada, the advisers of the Representatives of the Sovereign, as therein designated, are expressed to be the "chief" advisers of the Representatives of the Sovereign:—and whereas, in furtherance of the first above mentioned Resolution of the Eleventh April, the House of Assembly addressed Her Majesty to the effect, that the principles thereof might be carried out in the administration of the Government of this Colony, and stating in the said Address, that "the practice, as evinced in the United Colony of the Canadas,

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

“proves that the plan is in general efficient and constitutional:”—and whereas, by an answer to the said address, transmitted to His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, by a Despatch from the Right honorable W. E. Gladstone, Her Majesty’s then Principal Secretary for the Colonies, dated the 28th May last, and by His Excellency laid before this House, on Monday the 1st day of February last, it is therein stated, as Her Majesty’s assurance, in reference to the administration of the government of this Island, that “all the subordinate officers of that government should merit and obtain (as it is Her Majesty’s injunction that they should cultivate) the confidence of the Representatives of the people inhabiting the Island, by every measure which can be pursued for that purpose, consistently with their duty to the Crown, and to the Colonies at large:” and with reference to the practice evinced in Canada, it is further, in the said Despatch, stated to be “a dissimilarity, which Her Majesty considers as conclusive, against the general inference or assumption, that either Colony is entitled to claim the benefit of any particular political usage, which it may be desirous to adopt and borrow from the other.”

“And after the said word “Resolved,” to insert the following words: “That while the following principles, in reference to the administration of the Government of this Colony, may in themselves appear analogous to the practice which prevails in Canada, they appear in no way to be inconsistent with the determination or will of Her Majesty, as expressed in the said Despatch of the Right honorable W. E. Gladstone, nor in any manner incompatible with a just and faithful administration of the government of this Colony: that the Executive Council of this Island should be deemed the constitutional advisers of the Representative of Her Majesty, administering the government therein—that as vacancies occur in such Council, the circumstance of a person duly qualified in other respects for an appointment to it, being a Member of the House of Assembly, should give him decided claims for a preference beyond others who possess not that share of public confidence, so that the number of three at least of the Members of the House of As-

sembly may at all times, as far as possible, be found to form a portion of the Executive Council—that it should be competent to such Council to offer advice upon all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise, and that the Administrator of the Government should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers, and consult with them in all cases of adequate importance; that when the acts of the Administrator of the Government are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be required to resign. That the Legislative measures of the Government shall be entrusted to the management of the Members of the Executive Council, commanding a majority and holding seats in the House; and that upon any public measure being carried in the Assembly, against the wishes and opinions of such Members, and which they shall have declared as their belief to be necessary for the well-being of the public that it should be carried, an appeal be made to the voice of the people, and if a majority of their Representatives should be returned, holding the same opinions as the majority of the previous House, then, that the said Members of the Executive Council shall be bound to retire.”

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

### YEAS:

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland.
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	

### NAYS:

Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Maclean,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. D. Macdonald.

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said Second Resolution,

The House again divided:

YEAS, 16,

NAYS, 5.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The Third of the said Resolutions being again read—

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, in amendment thereto, that the words “the majority of the House of Assembly” be struck out, and instead thereof “the people of this Colony” be inserted.

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

## YEAS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> .

## NAYS :

Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> .
Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Third Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Address to Her Majesty, reported from the Committee, was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth :

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE, your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, have humbly to represent to your Majesty, that in the Despatch from the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, of 28th May, 1846, (No. 12;) it is stated to be your Majesty's desire, that the Officer administering the Government of Prince Edward Island, and all the subordinate Officers of that Government, should merit and obtain—as it is your Majesty's injunction that they should cultivate—the confidence of the Representatives of the people inhabiting the Island, by every measure which can be pursued for that purpose, consistently with “their duty to the Crown, and to the Colonists at large;” and that for the above Instruction, the House of Assembly beg to express their grateful acknowledgments.

The House of Assembly have further, most respectfully, to represent, that the former House had, in their Address of last year, alluded to the neighbouring Provinces, as evincing the benefits resulting from Responsible Government in general; and from

the remarks in the concluding part of the Despatch before referred to, it is to be inferred, that the Colonial Secretary considered it inadvisable, on account of some dissimilarity supposed to exist between this Colony and the other North American Colonies, to extend immediately in practice to this Island, the same ample system of Responsibility as is enjoyed by many of them; and this declinature on his part, appears to have been also based, in some degree, on the belief that such a system had not by any Despatch been directly conceded to this Colony.

May it please your Majesty—we beg to state that in the Despatch of the 16th October, 1839, referred to by the former Assembly, in its Address of 1846, there is the following paragraph—“The object of my present communication is to announce to you the rules which will be hereafter observed on this subject, in the Island Prince Edward.”

In regard to this Despatch, the House of Assembly respectfully represent, that it would give your Majesty's subjects here great satisfaction, if the principles contained in the said Despatch were put into operation, in good faith, on every occasion, where the necessity for reconstructing the Executive Council, in order to render it more vigorous, public spirited, and influential, or any other ground of public expediency may require a change in that Council, or of the persons holding any of the offices enumerated in the said Despatch.

May it please your Majesty, though the principle which we are now to point out; is not contained in the Despatch above referred to, yet we feel ourselves under the necessity of stating that, it would tend to prevent a recurrence of evil, were it made a rule, that when the Executive Council should, on important subjects, oppose the views of a decided majority of the House of Assembly, and this upon motions of the latter body, contrary neither to the Royal Instructions, to the Despatches of the Imperial Government, nor to the general principles of English Law, whether Constitutional or respecting private right, then that the Executive Council should be remodelled, so as in every reasonable degree, to meet the views and enjoy the confidence of the House of Assembly; and that the placing in the Executive Council four Members chosen out of the majority of the House of Assembly—or as many of four, as from circumstances and inclination might accept of such charge—would tend to facilitate public business, and to give rise to a confidential and harmonious feeling, highly beneficial to the community.

May it therefore please your Majesty, taking the premises into your consideration, to grant the requests herein respectfully preferred by your Majesty's faithful, loyal subjects of Prince Edward Island.



Mr. J. Longworth moved, that the said Address be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof after the words "Most Gracious Sovereign," and substituting the following :

"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration, that the late House of Assembly did in their last Session unanimously adopt a Resolution to the following effect:—"That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the Colony, the advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people:" and having forwarded an humble Address to your Majesty, based on this Resolution, regret to find that by a Despatch from the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, your Majesty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and communicated to the House of Assembly in the present Session, dated Downing Street, 28th day of May last, in answer thereto, that your Majesty has been advised that such a dissimilarity exists in the peculiar circumstances of this Colony, as compared with those of Canada, arising from the mere difference of the sources from whence the charges of the respective Governments are defrayed, as ought to deprive your Majesty's loyal subjects of this Colony of the benefits of those particular political usages, and that constitutional form of Government which have been conceded to our fellow Colonists in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and which we, as loyal and dutiful subjects of your Majesty, humbly conceive ourselves equally entitled to enjoy.

"We have, however, in the said Despatch, observed, with much satisfaction, the assurance, that it is your Majesty's desire that the officer administering the Government of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Officers of the Government, should merit and obtain (as it is your Majesty's injunction that they should cultivate) the

confidence of the Representatives of the people inhabiting this Island; as well as the declaration of the distinguished nobleman to whom your Majesty has lately confided the Government of British North America, in his answer to the addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, "that your gracious Majesty has much at heart the happiness of your subjects in this portion of your Majesty's dominions—That your Majesty is earnestly desirous that they should prosper in their undertakings—that their connection with the mother country should be an advantage to them; and that his Lordship, as your Majesty's Representative, was charged to watch over the welfare of all the Provinces, and to bestow special attention on subjects of policy or general utility, in which they have a common interest;" and we hail those facts as indicative of your Majesty's most gracious desire that the principles of Constitutional Government should be extended to us in common with our fellow subjects in the other North American Colonies.

"The House of Assembly, fully confiding in the justice and gracious intentions of your Majesty, and believing, in common with our fellow colonists, that such practical changes have recently taken place in the management of your Majesty's extended Colonial empire, as will, under the direction of your Majesty's present enlightened ministers, and those eminent statesmen now at the head of colonial affairs, insure that attention to our just representations which their importance demands, uninfluenced by any desire other than to promote and advance their general welfare, we are encouraged once more, humbly and unreservedly, to lay before your Majesty our views and wishes on the subject before referred to. The present House of Assembly having been recently elected, have, by an unanimous vote, adopted the Resolution before recited in this Address, and beg to submit to your Majesty the following general principles which have been laid down at different times as the bases of Colonial Government; and in order to prevent any misconstruction of our views and intentions as to their applicability to this Colony, we humbly beg to subjoin such details as from

our local knowledge and experience we humbly conceive are calculated to confer upon the people of this Colony those benefits which, as British subjects, we claim as our birthright, and the enjoyment of which cannot fail to strengthen and bind still closer our attachment to our beloved Sovereign, and to the constitution of our fatherland.

“We deem it essential, that in all cases the Lieutenant Governor, or other administrator of the Government for the time being, should alone be responsible to your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament for his acts—that the Executive Council of this Island should be deemed the constitutional advisers of the Representative of Her Majesty, administering the Government herein—that it should be competent to such Council to offer advice upon all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Administrator of the Government should receive it with that attention due to his constitutional advisers, and consult with them in all cases of adequate importance—that when the acts of the Administrator of the Government are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be required to resign.

“We would humbly submit to your Majesty, that in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of this Colony, it is essential that four Members of the Executive Council be selected from the majority in the lower branch of the Legislature, whose circumstances, position and acquirements, fit them for the discharge of Executive duties—that such selection should, so far as may be practicable, be also made from the Representatives of the different Counties, and the various interests which exist in the Colony:—that such Members of the Executive Council should be responsible to the House of Assembly, for the acts of the Administrator of the Government—that the same general rule as to the qualification of the other Members of the Executive Council, selected by the Representative of the Sovereign, ought also to apply to them; but that owing to the limited population of this Colony, and from our

local resources not enabling us to provide retiring pensions for those Officers who might be affected by the introduction of the system of Departmental Government, we therefore humbly pray, that such system of Departmental Government, as would involve the resignation of the offices of the Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and Surveyor General, on their being left in a minority in the Executive Council, should not be extended to us, or held to be in force in this Colony; but that it should, at all times, be the duty of such public officers, if forming part of the Provincial administration, to give a constitutional support to the measures of Government; and, that with a view of obtaining at all times such just and constitutional support and co-operation on the part of such public functionaries, so necessary in every well organised Government, we humbly trust that the rules prescribed in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord John Russell to the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, of the 16th October, 1839, on this subject, will hereafter be observed and acted upon in this Colony, so far as they may be applicable—subject, of course, at all times, to the confirmation of the Sovereign.

“The views herein set forth in reference to the construction of the Executive Council, we humbly trust, will be found by your Majesty to coincide in a great degree with the general principles which were laid down by your Majesty’s Royal predecessor, as equally applicable to the whole of the British North American Colonies, and communicated in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg to Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, dated September 5th, 1836, by which His Excellency “is directed to endeavor to insure the presence in the Executive Council of gentlemen representing “all the various interests which exist in “the Province, and possessing at the same “time the confidence of the people at large:” and in another Despatch to Sir A. Campbell, his Lordship observes, that “the views “explained in his said Despatch of the 5th “September, 1836, having been maturely “adopted after a full and careful investigation, it is desirable that they should be “fully known and clearly developed to the

“Legislature of New Brunswick, and through them to the Legislatures of the other British North American Provinces;” And, also in the Despatch of the Right Honble. Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, dated Downing Street, 30th September, 1836, his Lordship further observes, that “in the conduct of affairs in British North America, no principle is of more importance than the maintenance of one consistent and uniform course of policy, in the administration of the governments of the different Provinces which comprise His Majesty’s dominions in that quarter of the globe;” and adds, “it is vain to suppose that any concession can be made to one of these Provinces, and withheld from the rest, or that the prerogative can be effectually asserted in one, unless it be maintained with equal firmness in the others;” and also, in the same Despatch, his Lordship further observes, “you will find in these Despatches, not the mere general assertion, but so far as depends on His Majesty’s Government, the practical execution of some of the most important principles by which it is designed to conduct the administration of British North American affairs.”

“We humbly submit to your Majesty, that had these views been carried into effect in this Island, there would have been less occasion to complain to your Most Gracious Majesty of the present anomalous position of the Government of this Colony. We beg to submit to your Majesty, that the Executive Council of this Colony consists of Nine Members, their being one vacancy at present, all of whom reside in or near Charlottetown; one Member only having a seat in the House of Assembly.

“We therefore humbly hope that it will appear to your Most Gracious Majesty, that the views we have embodied in this Address do not affect, in any degree, the full exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, or the general interests of the empire, which it is our determination to uphold and defend in all their integrity; but that they are in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people of this Colony, as expressed through their Representatives; are founded in justice and moderation; are devoid of “party spirit,” and which appear to

us to be essential to the good government of this Colony. We therefore pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give the facts above stated your most favorable consideration, to adopt such course, as in your Majesty’s wisdom may appear to be most conducive to the welfare and happiness of your Majesty’s faithful and loyal subjects of this Colony.”

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. J Longworth,	Mr. H Macdonald,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. N. Conroy.
Mr. Haviland,	

## NAYS:

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Maclean,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. F. Longworth.

So it passed in the negative.

A motion being then made, that the Address reported from the Committee be received and adopted by the House;

The House divided on the question;

## YEAS:

Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. D Macdonald,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Maclean,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. J. Longworth.

## NAYS:

Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That Mr. Rae, Mr. Coles, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Maclean be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address, and to request that he will be pleased to forward the same immediately.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o’clock.

## FRIDAY, March 19, 1847.

**ORDERED**, That Mr. *Warburton* have leave of absence until Thursday next, to return home on private business.

Mr. *F. Longworth*, from the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of a Supply.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. *Desbrisay*.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the last Conference; and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

So the Managers went to the Conference—and being returned—

Mr. *Thornton* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference; and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Alexander Maclean* and *William Douse*, Esquires, elected Members for the Third

Electoral District of Queen's County, in the room of John Little and John Macdougall, Esquires, whose seats had been declared vacated, appeared at the bar, and having been led into the body of the House, and severally introduced to the Speaker—the former by Mr. *J. H. Conroy* and Mr. *F. Longworth*, the latter by Mr. *Haviland* and Mr. *J. Longworth*—took the oaths and their seats.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, that the House do come to a Resolution, as followeth:

Whereas the election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County hath been held, and the two Representatives for that District have been this day introduced to this House—*Resolved*, therefore, that the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Responsible Government, as engrossed, but not signed by the Speaker, do remain in the hands of the Clerk of this House, until the whole of the Members of this House be present, that the said Address may thereby receive the consideration of a full House, before the same be transmitted to Her Majesty.

And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon,

The House divided:

## YEAS:

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> .

## NAYS:

Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* and Mr. *H. Macdonald* have leave of absence until Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* have leave of absence until Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned until tomorrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, March 20, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the day, for the House, in Committee, on the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, March 22, 1847.

**A** MESSAGE from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

### MESSAGE:

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the 17th March instant, "relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions:" as also a copy of a Despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey, which accompanied the same.

The Lieutenant Governor invites the immediate attention of the House of Assembly to the important object embraced in the Act in question—that of removing all restrictions upon the Commercial intercourse between the British North American Provinces.

Government House,  
March 20, 1847.

[See Appendix (N.)]

*Ordered*, That the above Message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of Responsible Government, reported to the House that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the same, and give it his most decided support.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to cause to be transmitted to the House of Assembly, as early as may be practicable, accounts of the different expenses of the Poll held at Belfast on the 1st of March, and of the Election held at Belfast on the 19th March, including all supplies forwarded to the District, Medical Attendance, Constables and Militia Cavalry and Infantry.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae and Mr. D. Macdonald be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of the Report of the Special Committee upon the Public Accounts, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Special Committee, paragraph by paragraph, had amended, and then adopted the same; and the Report, so amended, being again read at the Clerk's Table was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 20th January, 1847, as taken from the Warrant Book, and the Treasurer's Annual Account up to that date.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.		£	s.	d.
Sum paid Road Correspondent and by the Treasurer,	-	3558	6	9
Road Correspondent's Salary,	-	40	0	0
Road Commissioners' Salaries,	-	150	0	0
		<u>3748</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>ROAD COMPENSATION ACT.</b>				
John Millman, being damages awarded him for a Road opened through his farm,	-	5	0	0
<b>WHARVES.</b>				
Charlottetown Wharf,	20	0	0	
Wharf at Minchin's Point,	4	10	0	
		<u>24</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>COLONIAL BUILDING.</b>				
Smith & Wright on account of contract,	400	0	0	
James Millner & Son, for furnishing	50	0	0	
Watts & others, on account of contract,	420	0	0	
Chudleigh & McKay, do. do.	100	0	0	
Messrs. McKenzie, for Stone,	150	0	0	
Scrubbing and Sweeping,	3	2	6	
Isaac Smith, for his services as Overseer,	60	0	0	
		<u>1183</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.</b>				
<i>Central Academy:</i>				
Teachers' Salaries,	300	0	0	
<i>District and other Schools.</i>				
Advertising for Masters,	10	2	6	
Teachers' allowances,	874	12	0	
Acadian Teachers,	20	0	0	
National School,	35	0	0	
Repairs of do.	5	2	6	
Infant School,	10	0	0	
School Visiter's Salary,	75	0	0	
Secretary of Board of Education,	15	0	0	
Members of do. do.	12	0	0	
John Arbuckle, for defraying his expenses in publishing elementary Treatise on English Grammar,	10	0	0	
		<u>1366</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>ELECTIONS.</b>				
Queen's County,	63	15	7	
King's County,	60	3	5	
Prince County,	65	12	8½	
		<u>189</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8½</u>
<b>PRINTING AND STATIONERY.</b>				
James D. Hazzard,	287	18	7	
H. Stamper, for two Registry Books,	6	6	0	
		<u>294</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>INQUESTS.</b>				
Coroner's Account for Queen's County,	28	14	0	
Do. do. King's County,	8	16	3	
Do. do. Prince County,	24	0	0	
		<u>61</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>JAILS AND COURT HOUSES.</b>				
<i>Queen's County:</i>				
Jailer's Salary,	40	0	0	
Fuel,	23	2	10	
Diet of two Lunatics,	24	0	0	
Medical attendance,	10	0	0	
Matron,	15	0	0	
Sheriff's disbursements,	84	4	10	
		<u>196</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
<i>King's County:</i>				
Jailer's Salary,	30	0	0	
Medical attendance,	4	0	0	
Matron,	6	0	0	
Sheriff's disbursement Account,	50	12	9½	
		<u>90</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9½</u>
<i>Prince County:</i>				
Jailer,	30	0	0	
Medical attendance,	4	0	0	
Sheriff's disbursement Account,	62	17	3½	
		<u>96</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3½</u>

## SURVEYS.

A. Gesner, for a Geological Survey of the Island,	150	0	0
<b>CROWN PROSECUTIONS.</b>			
Attorney General's Fees,	24	2	9
Deputy Prothonotary of King's County's Fees,	17	14	7
His disbursement account for Constables and Witnesses,	10	19	9
Deputy Prothonotary of Prince County's Fees,	14	17	2
His disbursement account for Constables and Witnesses.	23	16	11½
	<u>91</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2½</u>

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Expenditure by order of Joint Committee,	100	16	9
<b>LEGISLATURE.</b>			
<i>Legislative Council:</i>			
Chaplain,	40	0	0
Clerk and Stationery,	162	3	5
Usher of the Black Rod,	27	0	0
Reporter,	50	0	0
Messenger's allowance & disbursements,	41	12	7
Doorkeeper,	21	7	6
Clerk for Index to Journals,	15	0	0
Printing Journals,	88	0	0
	<u>445</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

## House of Assembly.

Speaker and Members,	482	18	8
Clerks,	180	0	0
Law Clerk,	30	0	0
Sergeant at Arms' Allowance,	29	16	9
Do. for disbursements;	91	18	10½
Reporter,	50	0	0
Printing,	161	2	0
Messenger,	20	5	0
Doorkeeper,	20	14	10
	<u>1056</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1½</u>

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Power & Renouf,	50	8	9
J. Davis, for Painting,	45	18	2
For making a Drain,	15	5	6
For sinking a Well,	5	18	0
W. P. Watson, for Sundries,	16	9	9½
James Millner, for sundry services,	54	12	3
Brick for Drain, &c.,	10	2	6
Making a Dyke enclosing Ground,	9	8	7
J. Rider, for building a Stable,	60	0	0
Extra Work,	8	6	6
Keeper,	31	0	0
	<u>307</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0½</u>

## LIGHT HOUSE, POINT PRIM.

James Peake, for Sundries,	189	0	0½
James Millner, for do.	9	7	6
J. Ings, for Wood,	8	6	6
C. Hensley, for Lamps,	11	10	7½
Oil,	4	2	6
For sinking a Pump in Well,	3	0	0
Keeper's Salary and other Expenditures,	59	3	4
	<u>284</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

## BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Charlottetown,	10	11	7
Richmond Bay,	8	19	0
Three Rivers,	6	0	0
Murray Harbour,	4	0	0
New London,	9	9	0
Bedeque,	12	0	0
Rustico,	7	18	0
Bedford Bay,	9	10	0
	<u>68</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

## BOUNTIES.—COD FISHERY.

Benjamin Davies,	12	0	0
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## SALARIES.

Chief Justice's travelling expenses,	100	0	0
Colonial Secretary,	400	0	0
Treasurer,	500	0	0
Collectors of Impost, Charlottetown,	260	0	0
Sub Collectors of Customs,	180	0	0
Adjutant General,	75	0	0

Sheriffs for the three Counties, £20 each,	60	0	0
Wharfinger, Charlottetown,	60	0	0
Messenger of Executive Council,	40	0	0
Market Clerk, Charlottetown,	40	0	0
Do. Do. Georgetown,	5	0	0
Assayer of Weights and Measures, Queen's County,	5	0	0
	<u>1725</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

PAUPERS AND LUNATICS.

For Colony generally, and including amounts separately voted in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Benevolent Irish Society,	278	13	1
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MAILS.

John Anderson, for conveying the Mails between Picton and Charlotte- town for the past year	174	0	0
Winter Mails,	225	6	0
Deputy P. M. General, for convey- ance of sundry Foreign Mails,	49	10	5½

Inland:

Western and Bedeque,	165	2	6
Georgetown and Southern,	58	10	0
Eastern,	53	12	6
Deputy P. M. General, for conduct- ing Inland Mails,	30	0	0
	<u>756</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5½</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount paid to Government of Nova Scotia, being the ratable proportion of Light Monies under the Act of 8 Vic., Cap. 3,	61	19	10
Sum voted to Widow of the late Alex- ander Brown, being in consideration of his long services as Teacher in this Colony,	10	0	0
William Cundall and others, for serv- ices on investigating the accounts of the Treasurer, including Sta- tionary,	30	0	0
Sum voted to Widow of the late G. Tanton,	20	0	0
Assessment on Government Pews, St. Paul's Church,	14	0	0
Legislative Pew in Wesleyan Chapel, Attorney General's Account, for vari- ous services,	8	13	0
Attorney General's Account for rep- orting on and adding marginal refer- ences to the Acts of last Session,	38	15	8
Solicitor General's fee for his opinion on the Act for the Prevention of Smuggling,	2	6	8
George Dalrymple, for expenses in- curred by the Central Board of Health,	32	1	7
J. M. Holl, and others, for investi- gating charges preferred against James Coles in his capacity of Road Commissioner,	7	0	0
Wm. Cundall, for clothing and paying the passage of two Convicts, whose sentence of death was commuted for voluntary banishment from the Island,	7	12	11
For Witnesses before His Excellency in Council, in support of certain charges preferred against W. B. Wellner in his capacity of Justice of the Peace for Queen's County,	5	10	0
James Warburton, being a sum grant- ed for completing a Well at N. Cape,	9	0	0
Treasurer's Small Disbursement Ac- count,	13	11	11½

Do., being amount paid for public postage,	60	16	5
Town Major's small disbursement Account,	15	14	2
Lieut. Governor's Fees,	6	13	4
	<u>349</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6½</u>

Cash Payments made by the Treasurer,  
as per Account.

Treasurer's Small Disbursement Ac- count, over and above the amount of two Warrants,	32	11	11½
Premiums for Bears and Loupcerviers,	4	10	0
Drawback on Goods exported,	231	11	6
Balance of Expenditure in and about Government House,	1	12	3
The Clerk of the Crown, for Wit- nesses, Disbursements, &c.,	40	0	0
Interest on Warrants paid into the Treasury,	339	7	3
Annual Interest paid on outstanding Warrants,	1438	14	0¼
	<u>2068</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0½</u>

Total Expenditure,	£14,971	13	4½
Balance in favour of the Colony, for the year ending 20th January, 1847,	4,183	11	10
	<u>£19,155</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2½</u>

RECEIPTS AT THE TREASURY

For the year ending 20th January, 1847.

IMPOST DUTIES.

Charlottetown,	£9733	16	10
Georgetown,	918	19	11½
Colville Bay,	610	2	11
Richmond Bay,	399	5	4½
Bedeque,	264	3	2½
Crapaud,	63	9	0½
Cascumpeque,	49	1	4½
Saint Peter's,	44	18	6½
New London,	32	4	3
Belfast,	5	3	5
	<u>12,121</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

LIGHT DUTY.

Charlottetown,	219	3	2
Georgetown,	61	10	1¼
Cascumpeque,	2	15	10
Richmond Bay,	24	3	6
Bedeque,	29	15	8
Colville Bay,	14	2	11
	<u>351</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2½</u>

Imperial Duties received from Her Majesty's Customs,	1927	9	3
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WHISKEY DUTY.

Charlottetown,	87	19	8
Richmond Bay,	24	7	8
New London,	1	2	8
	<u>113</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

LAND ASSESSMENT ACT.

Amount received for the past year,	1729	18	8½
From surplus Fund, under the Act of 9th Vic. Cap. 13,	534	6	3¼
	<u>2264</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

Post Office,	694	0	5
Fines and Penalties,	66	4	7
Books sold, Act 5th Vic. cap. 23,	0	5	6
Head Money from Emigrants,	15	5	0
Amount received under Road Com- pensation Act,	68	0	10
Fees received by Colonial Secretary,	132	16	2
Wharfage, Charlottetown,	195	6	5
Market House, for rent of Stalls,	48	1	6
Rent of Warren Farm,	30	11	0
Seizures,	20	12	0

Licence Duty, - - - - -	225 0 0
Interest received on Bonds, - - - - -	304 6 9½
<b>Total Receipts,</b>	<b>£18,578 10 6½</b>
Amount for Geological Survey, Lunatic Asylum, opening Roads in the Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown, and £5 10s., Witness-	

cs' costs in Wellner's case,—these amounts being drawn for out of the Crown Land Fund, including a Warrant of £10 2s. 6d., not yet presented for payment, -	576 14 8
<b>Total Receipts,</b>	<b>£19,155 5 2½</b>

Debtor.	THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Creditor.	
To amount of Treasury Warrants afloat and bearing Interest, - - - - -	29,307 9 2½	By Bonds in the Treasury, - - - - -	£9,085 8 4½
Warrant afloat, No. 513, payable out of the Crown Land Fund, and not bearing Interest, - - - - -	£10 2 6	By Bonds in Attorney General's hands, - - - - -	59 16 11½
Amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, - - - - -	11,500 0 0	By Cash, for Land Assessment, - - - - -	2,647 13 1½
		By Cash for Warrants called in, - - - - -	2,171 4 6
		Available Cash, - - - - -	667 13 4½
			14,631 16 3½
		Balance against the Colony, including all Treasury Notes in circulation, for the year ending 20th January, 1847, - - - - -	26,185 15 5
	<b>£40,817 11 8½</b>		<b>£40,817 11 8½</b>

Your Committee have to report, that the expenditure for the past year has been £14,971 13s. 4½d., and the receipts for the same period £19,155 5s. 2½d., leaving a balance in favour of the Colony on the annual expenditure and receipts of £4,183 11s. 10d. This balance would be increased in the sum of at least £850, if the last quarter's receipts at the Post Office, and the amount secured in the Impost Office, Georgetown, had been paid in previous to the Treasurer's Accounts being furnished to the Legislature, which two sums more properly belong to the Revenue of 1846, consequently, making the real balance in favour of the Colony, to be £5,035 11s. 10d., or thereabouts.

The general balance against the Colony, up to the 25th of February, 1846, after taking credit for the Bonds and Cash then in the Treasurer's hands, was £30,369 7s. 3d.

It is gratifying to find that the general balance to the 20th January, 1847, taking the credits for Bonds and Cash in hand, is £26,185 15s. 5d., thus showing that the debt of the Colony has been reduced, during the past year, to the extent of £4,183 11s. 10d.

There has been an increase in the gross amount of Revenue for 1846, beyond that of 1845, of £1659 3s. 10½d. and which increase has been derived chiefly from the Imperial Revenue, &c. from Impost and Light duties; but it must be borne in mind that the sum of £524 6s. 3d. is included in the said amount, being Surplus moneys from sales of Lands under the Land Assessment Act, which was appropriated by an Act of the Legislature in its last Session.

The Committee therefore remark, that the Revenue of last year not only exceeds that of 1845, by £1,659 3s. 10½d., but is £1,566 16s. 4½d., beyond the Revenue of any previous year.

There appears a difference in the Post Office receipts, for the past year, of £95 0s. 2d., less than the previous year; but this is owing, as your Committee are informed, by the Deputy Post Master General, to the last quarter's receipts not being paid into the Treasury, at the time of the Treasurer's annual Account being furnished to the Legislature.

Your Committee deem it proper to bring to the notice of the House, the circumstance of their being no returns for Duty payable on the manufacture of Whiskey in the Colony,

except from the Districts of Charlottetown, Richmond Bay, and New London.

An error of £2 appears in the Impost accounts for the Port of Colville Bay; but which sum has been paid into the Treasurer's hands, as appears by a receipt from that Officer, and will appear in the accounts for the current year.

Your Committee find, by a return laid before the House by the Treasurer, that on the 4th February last, there remained in his hands the sum of £2,171 4s. 6d., being monies uncalled for by holders of Treasury Warrants, at the last call made by him.

Your Committee infer from this circumstance, that these parties wait the issue of other Warrants, so as to again fund their monies, thereby shewing that the Government issues and securities, are placed in a more advantageous position than in 1845, when there was a temporary embarrassment, in consequence of the Road Correspondent not being able for a short period to obtain advances on the government Securities, in the issue of Warrants for the Road Service.

Your Committee have to observe, that although the Act of the Legislature requires, that Collectors of Impost for the different Districts, should make their returns, and send in their accounts quarterly; yet they notice that the Collector for the District of Crapaud and Belfast, have only made one payment at the end of the year, and has sent in but one account during the same period; while no account has been furnished to the House of Assembly, by the Collector at Cascumpeque.

Your Committee recommend, that in future the Auditors appointed by the Government to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, shall, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, or when it can be done to suit the sittings of that Body, up to the 31st January in each year, examine, compare, and classify, all the Public Accounts, Warrant Book, and Treasurer's Accounts; so that the same may be laid before the Legislature, fully examined, compared, and classified, as before stated, in a similar manner to the Report of the Special Committee, laid before the House of Assembly in 1846.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.



Table of Importations of the following Dutiable Articles, in 1846.

	ADVALOREM.	TEA.	TOBACCO.		BEER.	WINE.	RUM.	GIN.	BRANDY.	FLOUR.	BREAD.	
	£ s. d.	lbs.	lbs.	Manufactured, Unmanufactured,	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	bbles.	cut. qrs.	lbs.
CHARLOTTETOWN,	88,787 9 11½	114,299	7,817½ } 108,550½ }	100,733	1663½	2815½	13,336	2187	36,99½	91	86 1	12
GEORGETOWN,	9,280 19 3	14,249	2,579		358	310	2,125	153	156	5	23 0	0
RICHMOND BAY,	5,437 5 0	10,485	207		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
COLVILLE BAY,	4,664 7 10½	7,112	3,172½		"	181	1212	"	10	"	4 3	14
BEDEQUE,	2,261 10 1	2,401½	576		"	"	470	18	18	"	"	"
ST. PETER'S,	517 17 1½	598	"		"	"	122	"	"	"	"	"
CRAPAUD,	606 16 4	1,575	220		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CASCUMPEQUE,	600 1 4	419	555		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	£112,156 6 11½	151,138½	115,860		1,991½	3,306½	17,265	2368	3789½	96	114 0	26

## TUESDAY, March 23, 1847.

**ORDERED**, That Mr. *Rae* have leave to introduce a Bill relating to Ejected Tenants.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, viz:

*An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.*

*An Act relating to Treasury Warrants.*

And then he withdrew.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to further consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the expiring laws.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Haviland took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Haviland* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to report to the House.

Mr. *Haviland* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolution reported from the Committee was then read at the Clerk's Table,

and, on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to encourage enterprise, in the establishment of a Seal Fishery in this Island, by providing for a Bounty to be paid on all Seals above a certain quantity caught in each vessel fitted out in this Island.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Douse*, Mr. *F. Longworth* and Mr. *Haviland* be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill in conformity to the above reported Resolution.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. *Thornton*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message of the 16th instant, praying for information relative to the disposal of certain School Books, reported to the House that they had performed the duty assigned them; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the desired information to be communicated to the House.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1847.

**T**HE Bill relating to Ejected Tenants was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Montgomery took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Montgomery* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for-improvements made by them on Farms on the Townships in this Island.*

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of Potatoes from this Island for a limited period.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. N. Conroy took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. N. Conroy reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

Whereas there is reason to believe that a scarcity of Seed Potatoes for the ensuing

season, is seriously to be apprehended—*Resolved, therefore*, That under these circumstances, it is expedient to introduce a Bill, having for its object to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes from this Island at any time prior to the First of August next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. F. Longworth, the Hon. Mr. Palmer and Mr. A. Maclean be a Committee, to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the above reported Resolution.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee to whom was referred the several Petitions praying aid for Agricultural Societies, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That no new matter, on which a Bill can be founded, be introduced after Saturday the Twenty-seventh instant, without special leave of the House.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, March 25, 1847.

**MR. THORNTON**, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes from this Island for a limited period, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. *Rae* reported from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to take charge of the Government House and Public Furniture—with leave to report from time to time; and he read the Report in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

[See Appendix (O.)]

*Ordered*, That the Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, March 26, 1847.

**THE** Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Schools and Education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. H. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *H. Macdonald* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act for the encouragement of Education*.

Mr. *Thornton*, in his place, presented to the House the following papers:

A Return of the proceeds of sales of Crown Lands, to 20th January, 1847.

A Return of Lands remaining in the Crown, 19th March, 1847.

[See Appendix (K.)]

The Bill to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes from this Island for a limited period, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period*.

Mr. *H. Macdonald*, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Alexander Macdonald, and others, praying for an alteration in the Act relating to duties and charges of Pilots, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider the Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the several Petitions praying aid for Agricultural Societies, being read:

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had gone through the report, paragraph by paragraph, had amended, and then adopted the same; and the Report, as amended, was again read at the Clerk's Table.

A motion being made, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to,

Mr. *D. Maclean* moved, by way of amendment, that the House do come to the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the balance in the hands of the Royal Agricultural Society, arising from the sale of the Horse imported by the said Society, be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. *D. Maclean*, Mr. *Whelan*,  
Mr. *Clark*,

NAYS:

Mr. *Coles*, Mr. *Montgomery*,  
Mr. *Warburton*, Mr. *Hawiland*,  
Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *F Longworth*,  
Mr. *Macintosh*, Hon. Mr. *Palmer*,  
Mr. *Fraser*, Mr. *H. Macdonald*,  
Mr. *D. Macdonald*, Mr. *A. Maclean*,  
Mr. *Le Lachew*, Mr. *Thornton*,  
Mr. *Mooney*, Mr. *Jardine*,  
Mr. *N. Conroy*,

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, "that the Report of the Committee be agreed to,"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

[See Appendix (P.)]

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Election Laws, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 27, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further consider the expediency of amending the Election Laws, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *N. Conroy* reported, that the Com-

mittee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House.

Mr. *N. Conroy* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House was then read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth :

RESOLVED, That until an answer be received by the House of Assembly to the Address of the House, forwarded this Session to Her Majesty, on the subject of enforcing in this Island the principles of the Despatch of Lord John Russell, dated the 16th October, 1839, it is inexpedient to take into consideration the expediency of altering the Act of the 6th Will. 4, cap. 24, so far as relates to Members of Assembly accepting a seat in the Executive Council of this Island.

And the Resolution being again read—

Mr. *Rae* moved, in amendment thereto, that after the word "Resolved," all be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :

"That as eighteen out of twenty-one Members of the House had joined in requesting the Imperial Government to cause henceforth four of the Members of the House to form part of the Executive Council; yet that nevertheless any Member of the House, accepting of such seat, so sought for by this House, shall, by his said acceptance, cease to be a Member of this House, until re-elected; and that the three precedents which have occurred since 1839, of three Members of the Assembly accepting such seats in the Executive Council, viz: the present Speaker, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, and the Hon. E. Palmer, ought not henceforth to be regarded as precedents, being at present, as such, extremely inconvenient."

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,

Mr. *Mooney*,  
Mr. *Coles*,

Mr. *Fraser*,  
Mr. *D. Macdonald*.

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Harland</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Rae* then proposed, that the said reported Resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof, after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following :

"That it is deemed expedient to amend the Law now in force for regulating the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, by removing an ambiguity in the 24th clause of the Act 6th Will. 4, cap. 24, entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Election Laws; and that the said ambiguity is contained in the 24th clause of the said Act, wherein it is enumerated amongst the reasons for holding the seat of a Member to be vacated, that he has been called to His Majesty's Council; and that from the time when the Colony received a Representative Constitution till three years after passing the said Act, the Legislative and Executive Councils were one; and that since the period when, by the Imperial authority, they were separated, three cases have occurred, wherein Members of Assembly have been called to the Executive Council, and that nevertheless no motion was made for holding the their seats vacated by such acceptance, and that therefore the legitimate inference is, that since the separation of these Councils, the above expression was not held to apply to the accepting a seat in the Executive Council, but merely and solely to the accepting a seat in the Legislative Council—Nevertheless, for removing all doubts, uncertainties, and irregularities of procedure by the House of Assembly in any future cases, *Resolved*, That the same allowance of retaining their seats in the House; after having been appointed to a seat in the Executive Council, shall not henceforth be conceded to any Member of this House.

Mr. *Haviland* moved, that the said motion of amendment be amended, by leaving out

all the words thereof, after the word "That," in the first line, and inserting the following:

"It is the opinion of this Committee, that according to the constitutional practice of the Imperial Government, and the true principles of Responsible Government, any Member of this House who accepts a seat in the Executive Council ought to vacate his seat in the Representative body, and appeal to his constituents, in order to test whether his joining the Executive Government meets with their approbation; and that therefore it would be highly inexpedient to repeal or amend the 24th clause in the Act 6th Will. 4th, cap. 24, as it contains no ambiguity."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. Haviland,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. A. Maclean,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Douse,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. Montgomery.

## NAYS:

Mr. Rae,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. D. Macdonald.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the Resolution reported from the Committee, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for improvements made by them on Farms on the Townships in this Island.*

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth have leave to introduce a Bill to explain and amend the Statute Labour Laws, so far as

the same relate to the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period.*

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer have leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the failure of justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties and charges of Pilots, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Mr. F. Longworth, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in certain Bills relating to Charlottetown, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House a Bill relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Mr. Warburton, from the Committee to

whom was referred the Petitions of E. R. Humphreys and John Arbuckle, Masters in the Central Academy, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as follows:

Having examined the Petition of E. R. Humphreys, to reimburse him for various expences incurred by him in endeavouring to advance the interests of Education in this Colony; and also the Petition of John Arbuckle, praying for an addition to his salary as Third Master of the Central Academy—we have to make the following Report: We find that the statements of the Petitioner, E. R. Humphreys, relative to the amount of expences incurred by him as correct; and that in advertising the Central Academy, and works published by him in this Island, in various papers and periodicals in America and Europe, he has expended upwards of £45 10s.—in purchasing prize books for the poorer pupils of the Central Academy, several of whom were the children of persons residing at a distance from Charlottetown, upwards of £15; and in making up the deficiencies in the amounts collected for firing and attendance in the Central Academy, £13 2s., making in all the sum of £74 12s. 6d. We deem that the money expended by him in advertising should be refunded, if the House should consider that

such advertisements were calculated to benefit the Colony in a public point of view, by shewing respectable Emigrants the Educational advantages which they might obtain here for their children. And as the amount laid out in prizes by the Petitioner was likewise calculated to promote the interests of Education, we would recommend it to the favourable consideration of the House. With respect to the Petition of John Arbuckle, for an increase of salary, we are of opinion that the Petitioner is not sufficiently remunerated for the duties of his office, and would recommend to the Trustees of the Central Academy, a reconsideration of the appropriation of tuition money, as at present apportioned by them to the said third Master.

*Ordered*, That the Report do lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House several Accounts relating to the appropriation of moneys arising from the sale of Glebe and School Lands, in compliance with the Address of this House, of the 5th instant.

[See Appendix (Q.)]

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, March 29, 1847.

**R**ESOLVED, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly most respectfully beg your Excellency not to continue the same individuals two years consecutively, in the office of High Sheriff, as such a continuation of appointment has not been the general practice of this Colony; and though resorted to for the last few years, seems neither in unison with the custom of this Colony since it received a constitution, nor with the law and practice of England, and is in direct contradiction to the evident meaning of the Statute of this Island (26 Geo. 3, cap. 15), there-

fore the House of Assembly would, with all deference, submit to your Excellency, as their opinion, that it would be conducive to the impartial administration of justice, that the same individual should not be continued in the office of High Sheriff for two years consecutively.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Warburton*, Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *Rae* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Members be appointed, to report on the documents submitted to this House, as to the proceeds of the sales of Glebe and School Lands; with power to send for persons, papers and records.



*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *D. Maclean*, Mr. *Macintosh* and Mr. *Thornton* do compose the said Committee.

Mr. *Warburton*, pursuant to special leave given, presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Central Academy; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the State of the Colony.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Warburton* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Warburton* reported, that the Committee had come to two Resolutions, which they had directed him to submit to the House.

Mr. *Warburton* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolutions reported from the Committee were then read at the Clerk's Table; and on the question being separately put upon each, were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

1. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the present and future welfare of this Island, a purchase of the Township Lands be effected, from all Proprietors who are desirous of selling their

Lands, at any price not exceeding Five Shillings Sterling per acre; and that the same be resold in Lots of not more than three hundred acres, where the Land is in a Wilderness state, and to persons in actual occupation, in lots according as they have Lease or Minute; and to Squatters, in occupation previous hereto, such quantity of Land as they are paying Land Tax for, not exceeding one hundred acres—the prices to be sufficient to cover costs and charges.

2. **RESOLVED**, That a Bill be brought into the House of Assembly, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor and Council to appoint Commissioners to correspond with the Proprietors, in order to ascertain if they, or any, will sell, and the terms; and with competent men of business in Great Britain in reference to a loan; and if a quantity of land, to be hereafter specified in Committee, can be obtained at or within a price to be also so specified; and a loan, on terms to be likewise so specified, can be effected—then the agents in Britain, or the Commissioners, to apply to the Colonial Minister for his sanction, and on this being obtained, to conclude the bargain both for loan and purchase.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Coles*, Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *J. Longworth* be a Committee, to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the above reported Resolutions.

The Bill to amend the Laws relating to Statute Labour was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, March 30, 1847.

**MR. RAE**, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message, desiring to be furnished with an account of the expenses attending the late Riots at Belfast, reported the delivery

thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would send an answer by Message.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee of the whole House, on the con-

sideration of the Bill relating to Statute Labour, as far as regards Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto ; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to repeal so much of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, as relates to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof ; and also to alter the limits of Road Districts Numbers Five and Six.*

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the Central Academy was, according to order, read a second time ; and thereupon,

Mr. Thornton moved, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred until this day three months—and the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Petition of James Yeo, of Port Hill, Esquire, was presented to the House by Mr. Kae, and the same was received and read ; praying the House to grant a sum sufficient to enable him to re-build a Bridge across the Ellis River, in place of the one carried away by the storm of the 24th of November last.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill intituled *An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised*, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And also—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled *An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts*, without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, in his place, read a Report of Isaac Smith, containing an Estimate of certain expenses deemed by him necessary for the essential repair of Poplar Island Bridge ; and thereupon,

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will give directions that the measures recommended in the said Report be carried into effect, and that this House will make good any reasonable expense attending the same.

And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon,

The House divided:

YEAS, 8,

NAYS, 15.

So it passed in the negative.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

**Message :**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieut. Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the several Accounts connected with the late Election for the Third District of Queen's County, with the exception of that for the Medical attendance of Dr. Hobkirk, which has not yet been furnished to the Government.

In addition to the necessary expenditure incurred by the Government, in upholding the supremacy and inviolability of the laws upon the above occasion, the Lieutenant Governor strongly urges upon the consideration of the House of Assembly the just claim of the Rev. John McLennan, to be adequately compensated for the outlay, privations, and personal sacrifices to which that gentleman has been subjected, and which is more particularly set forth in a communication

from Deputy Assistant Commissary General Lane, accompanying the vouchers, for the expenses of the Queen's troops.

Government House, March 30th, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the said Message, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee to consider of Ways and Means, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1847.

**T**HE Bill to prevent the failure of justice, for want of form, in certain cases, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Fraser reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto ; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof.*

The Bill relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Fraser reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto ; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.*

An engrossed Bill from the Council intitled *An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognized*, was read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. J. Longworth, from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to provide for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee ; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Presentment of the Grand Jury of King's County, setting forth the defective state of the Jail fence at Georgetown.

*Ordered*, That the said paper be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petitions of two of the Masters of the Central Academy, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Warburton*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address relative to the appointment of Sheriffs, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say, that he entirely concurred with the House in the view taken by them of the matter contained in the said Address.

*Resolved*, That a Message be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth, that the House of Assembly having examined the documents transmitted by the Lieut. Governor, as to the proceeds of sales of Glebe and School Lands, and the expenditure, have to request that His Excellency will cause to be laid before them copies of the various documents submitted to the Executive Council, as to the sale of the Glebe and School Lands on Township Twenty-five, on which proceeded the Order in Council of the 6th December, 1837; also the Survey of Glebe Land on Township Thirty-two, referred to in Order of Council of 4th July, 1839; also the Survey of Glebe Land on Township Sixty-six, referred to in Order of Council of 2d May, 1839; also, an explanation of the circumstances which have led to no in-

terest being accounted for from the date of the sale of the Glebes (the last sale having taken place in November, 1836), until the 4th October, 1839; also, a full statement, specifying individually, the securities on Real Estate, for the sum of £2,753 9s. 2½, being the balance stated as at interest; also, the Surveys furnished to the Commissioners by the late Hon. George Wright—by the present Surveyor General George Wright, Esq.—and by the Hon. Alex. Anderson; also, whether any contracts or engagements entered into for the erection of School-houses, to be defrayed from the funds under the management of the Commissioners, have not been as yet completed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Jardine* and Mr. *Warburton* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of a Supply.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, April 1, 1847.

**A**N engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled *An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognized*, was, according to order, read a second time—

Whereupon, Mr. *Thornton* moved, that the House do come to the following Resolution thereupon:

*Resolved*, That the further consideration

of the Bill sent down from the Council, intituled "An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognized," be postponed till next Session; and that the Bill be published once in the Royal Gazette.

Mr. *Clark* moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, this day three months

—which being seconded, and the question put thereon,

It was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House this day three months.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further consider of Ways and Means; being read,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had come to Four Resolutions; which he was directed to submit to the House, whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Saturday next.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to further consider the expediency of amending the Election Laws, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. N. Conroy took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. N. Conroy reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to alter the Laws now in force regulating the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of this Island, by providing for simultaneous polling of votes, at different places in each of the several Electoral Districts, and Towns and Royalties of this Island.

A motion being made, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to;

Mr. Fraser moved, by way of amendment, that the consideration of the Election Law be postponed until next Session.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. D. Macdonald.

NAYS:

Mr. Douse,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. D. Maclean,	Mr. A. Maclean,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Whelan.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, "that the Report be agreed to," it was carried in the affirmative.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following

**Message:**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor is desirous that the House of Assembly, at its rising to-day, should adjourn until Saturday the third day of April instant.

Government House, April 1, 1847.

*Resolved*, That this House, at its rising to-day, will adjourn until Saturday next the third instant.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House certain additional accounts of expenses incurred on the occasion of the late polling at Belfast.

*Ordered*, That the said accounts do lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, That Mr. H. Macdonald have leave of absence until Tuesday next, to return home on private business.

Then the House adjourned until Saturday next, the third instant, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, April 3, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education.*

Mr. *Thornton* moved, that the following clause be added to the Bill, and do form part thereof, by way of rider :

“ And be it enacted, That no allowance to Teachers under this Act, or an Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled “ An Act relating to Schools and Education,” shall be paid or allowed to any Teacher who may now, or at any time hereafter, be in the receipt of any salary, allowance or payment, out of the moneys derived from the sale of the Glebe Lands in this Island, under an Act passed in the Fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled “ An Act to authorize the sale of Lands in this Island reserved as sites for Churches. and for Glebe and School Lands,” and which moneys are now placed in the hands of certain Commissioners, and at the disposal of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, under the authority of a Despatch of the late Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, dated the Third day of December, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.”

And the said clause being thrice read, was agreed to by the House, and ordered to form part of the Bill, by way of rider.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. Longworth* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to repeal so much of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, as relates to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and also to alter the limits of Road Districts Numbers Five and Six.*

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Petition of James Yeo, of Port Hill, Esquire, relative to the re-construction of a Bridge across the Ellis River, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition, and other papers relating to the subject matter thereof, be referred to a Committee of three members, to examine the same, and report thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rae*, Mr. *Montgomery*, and Mr. *J. Longworth* do compose the said Committee.

Mr. *D. Macdonald*, from the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of Ways and Means, reported, according to order, four Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions, being again read at the Clerk's Table, were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

1. **RESOLVED**, That from and after the First day of May next, the Colonial Impost Duties now raised and levied by virtue of the Act of 9 Vic., cap. 2, shall continue to be levied, collected and raised until the Second day of May, 1848, or until the Royal Assent shall be given to an Act for repealing the Duties of Customs imposed upon Goods imported into this Island by the Imperial Act of 1845, 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 93.

2. **RESOLVED**, That all Duties of Customs, imposed by said Imperial Acts, shall be wholly repealed, in pursuance of the Imperial Act passed on the Twenty-eighth day of August, 1846, by an Act of this Legislature: to take effect from the Fifth day of July next, or from such time thereafter as the Royal assent shall be duly signified thereto.

3. **RESOLVED**, That on, from, and after the Fifth day of July next, if the Act for repealing such Duties shall have been previously assented to, and proclamation thereof made in the Royal Gazette, or otherwise, from and after the day when such proclamation shall have been duly made, there shall be levied, raised and collected, the several and respective Colonial Duties set opposite to the several articles in the column of Duties, to the following table affixed, payable in the Currency of this Island.

**Table of Duties, as referred to in the preceding clause.**

	Per centage—Ad valorem Duty on every 100l. currency value per Invoice.		Other Duties.		
	£	s.	£	s.	d.
Anchors, - - - - -	2	10			
Blocks, - - - - -	2	10			
Bread, Biscuit and Crackers, the Cwt. - - - - -			0	6	6
Butter, the Cwt. - - - - -			0	9	0
Boots and Shoes, - - - - -	10	0			
Boards, per M feet, - - - - -			0	2	6
Buffalo Robes - - - - -	10	0			
Beer, Strong; as imposed by the Act of 35th Geo. 3d. cap. 10, per gallon, }			0	0	2
Canvas, Sails Cloth, - - - - -	2	10			
Cordage, - - - - -	2	10			
Cables, Chain and Hemp, - - - - -	2	10			
Copper, - - - - -	2	10			
Cheese, the Cwt. - - - - -			0	8	0
Coffee, per lb. - - - - -			0	0	1½
Chocolate, or Cocoa Paste, - - - - -			0	0	1
Corn & Cornmeal for 196 lbs. weight, - - - - -			0	5	0
Cigars, - - - - -	30	0			
Cider, per gallon, - - - - -			0	0	2
Clocks; on all Clocks costing under 20s. each, - - - - -			0	5	0
All other descriptions of Clocks, - - - - -			0	10	0
All wheels, machinery and materials for manufacturing Clocks, - - - - -	25	0			
Carriages, - - - - -	15	0			
Cattle, Neat, (except Cows and Calves), - - - - -			1	0	0
Cows and Calves, - - - - -			0	10	0
Dye wood, and dye stuffs of all kinds, - - - - -	6	0			
Horses, Mares and Geldings, - - - - -			2	0	0
Leather, Sole, per lb. - - - - -			0	0	2
Do. Upper and Trimming, per lb. - - - - -			0	0	4
Do. Harness, per lb., - - - - -			0	0	2
Lard, the cwt. - - - - -			0	8	0
Meat, salted or cured, the cwt. - - - - -			0	6	0
Molasses, per gallon, - - - - -			0	0	3
Oakum, - - - - -	2	10			
Porter, (including the duty imposed by the Act 35th Geo. 3. cap. 10.) per gallon, - - - - -			0	0	3
Pitch, - - - - -	2	10			
Rigging, - - - - -	2	10			
Sails, - - - - -	2	10			
Spirits, viz: Brandy, Gin and Cordials, imported into this Island, (including the sum of 10d. per gallon, as is imposed by the Act of 25th Geo. 3d,					

cap. 4, and also by the Act of 35th Geo. 3, cap. 10,) per gallon, - - - - -			0	3	3
Spirituos Liquors, on all manufactured, extracted or distilled in this Island, per gallon, - - - - -			0	0	8
Stoves, - - - - -	10	0			
Sugar (refined) per lb. - - - - -			0	0	2
Do. Brown or Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -			0	9	0
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, imported into this Island, (including the sum of 10d. per gallon, as is imposed by the Acts of the 25th Geo. 3d, cap. 4, and by the 35th Geo. 3d, cap 10,) per gallon, - - - - -			0	2	3
Tar, - - - - -	2	10			
Tea, per lb. - - - - -			0	0	4
Tobacco, (manufactured) per lb. - - - - -			0	0	4
Do. unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -			0	0	2
Wheat Flour and Oatmeal, for every 196 lbs. - - - - -			0	8	6
Wrecked Ship stores and materials—duty payable on amount of Sales, - - - - -	5	0			
Wine, imported into this Island, (including the sum of 10d. per gallon, as imposed by the Act of 25th Geo. 3d, cap 4, and by the Act of the 35 Geo. 3, cap. 10.) per gallon, - - - - -			6	3	0
Articles manufactured of Wood, (except Brushes and Planes and Musical Instruments), and such articles as wood forms the principal part of, not hereinbefore enumerated, - - - - -					
On all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandize soever, not above enumerated, except as is herein excepted, - - - - -			6	0	
<b>Articles Exempted.</b>					
Baggage of Emigrants					
Barley					
Books, printed, of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom,					
Engines (Fire)					
Flax,					
Fish,					
Gypsum,					
Hemp,					
Hides, raw					
Implements of Husbandry, imported by any Agricultural Society, to be sold or used by such Society,					
Lime,					
Lumber, (except Boards)					

Manures,  
 Oats,  
 Oil, Fish (except Seal Oil)  
 Salt,  
 Seeds of all kinds, import-  
 ed by any Agricultural  
 Society, to be sold or  
 used by such Society,  
 Staves,  
 Stone, Lime  
 Stone for Building,  
 Stone, Burr,  
 Tallow,  
 Teasels,  
 Trees, (Fruit) Plants and Shrubs,  
 Anchors, Blocks, Cables, Rigging and Sails, which  
 may have been used in taking any new Vessel  
 from this Island to a market, for sale, if such  
 Anchors, Blocks, Cables, Rigging and Sails,  
 shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the  
 Vessel, direct to this Island, by the exporter  
 thereof, and shall have previously paid or been  
 charged with the Duty imposed thereon, on the  
 first importation thereof into this Island.

4. **RESOLVED**, That this House will, in its next Session, take into consideration the expediency of allowing articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the British North American Colonies, to be imported, duty free, into this Island, when such Colonies shall allow articles the growth, produce or manufacture of this Island, to be imported free of duty into any such British North American Colonies.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Macdonald and Mr. Coles be a Committee, to prepare and bring in Bills, pursuant to the above reported Resolutions; with power to report from time to time.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to report on the propriety of addressing the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to cause the Bonds for clearing out French River, to be cancelled and delivered up, as no money has been drawn for that purpose.

*Ordered* That Mr. Rae, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Montgomery do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Thornton, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in Bills, pursuant to the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House a Bill for raising a Revenue; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Bill to provide for the trial of Common Assaults and Batteries, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, April 5, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to Assaults and Batteries, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency would cause the Bond entered in to by John Mackenzie and others, to clear out the bar of the French River, to be de-



livered up cancelled, presented to the House the draft of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which draft Address, being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly have to state to your Excellency, that in 1845, on the Petition of John Mackenzie and others, inhabitants of New London, a grant of £65 was made in aid of clearing out the bar of French River, and building a jetty to prevent fresh deposits. That the said work was done at considerable expense to the said Petitioners, and especially to the said John Mackenzie, and two large vessels were thereby got out to sea: but the nature of the strata, or materials forming the bed of the river, and the particular effects produced by the opposing forces of the sea and the river water, seemed to render it impracticable to keep the channel open for three years, unless at the expense of renewed work every year; and unless on this condition of keeping the channel at a certain depth for three years, no part of the sum granted was to be drawn. That as none of the public money had been drawn, the Commissioner, the late Hon. P. S. Macnutt, virtually passed from the contract, but had not, up to the time of his decease, delivered up the bond taken by him from the said John Mackenzie, his partner, John Mackie, and John Macleod, their surety. That the said John Mackenzie last year left the Colony; and the House of Assembly having had regard to the various circumstances of the case, consider they are of that nature as to warrant and require that the Bond should be delivered up cancelled; but that no part of the grant of £65 be at any time paid to the said contractors.

May it therefore please your Excellency, to cause the Attorney General to communicate to the Executrix of the said Hon. P. S. Macnutt, that it is the pleasure of your Excellency that the said Bond be cancelled and delivered up to the said John Macleod, the surety therein, on the above condition, of renouncing any claim to any part of the said £65.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee to whom

was referred the Petition of Thomas Hunt, Esq., Sheriff of Prince County, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

In regard to the Petition of Thomas Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff of Prince County, craving remuneration for fees of office, and expenses incurred in attempting to ascertain, seize and sell 458 acres of land on Township Three, for non-payment of Land Assessment, which land, from the circumstance of the Boundaries of such Township being in dispute, he was unable to ascertain—the Committee to whom the said Petition was referred, recommend, that there be paid to the said Thomas Hunt, the sum of Eighteen Shillings as Mr. Ings's account, and Eighteen Shillings, as Mr. Haszard's account, the cost of advertizing the said land in default, and eleven shillings and eightpence, expenses for information from the Surveyor.

*Ordered,* That the Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

*Resolved,* That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass.

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The Commissioners of Roads throughout the Island, not having received the per-centage to which they are by law entitled, on sales of Roads effected by them during the last year, the House of Assembly have to request that your Excellency will cause Warrants to be issued for the amounts severally due to the said Road Commissioners, at the rate of five per centum on the moneys expended by them in 1846—the said payments to be made out of the moneys not specifically appropriated by the Appropriation Bill of 1846.

*Ordered,* That the Address be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Rae, Mr. N. Conroy, and Mr. Coles be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.*

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to further consider the Bill relating to Common Assaults and Batteries.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to provide for the Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries*.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, April 6, 1847.

**R**ESOLVED, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of a Supply.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House, whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee be received to-morrow.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges, and Wharves.

Mr. *Thornton*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in Bills, pursuant to the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House a Bill to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad;" and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1847.

**M**R. *RAE*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying for further information relative to the application of the funds arising from the sales of Glebe and School Lands, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say, he would comply with the desire of the House.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Yeo, of Port Hill, Esquire, to examine the same and report thereon, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Yeo, Esquire, and the Report of the Commissioners, and other Documents, relative to the Bridge over Ellis or Grand River, respectfully submit, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, recommending that two years from this date be allowed for the completion of the said Bridge, and that it be constructed so that the under part of the flooring shall be four feet over high-water, at ordinary spring-tides; and on the Bridge being so completed, and certified by a special Report from the Road Commissioner for the District, or any competent person or persons, to be nominated by the Executive, the Committee recommend that One hundred pounds be taken from the Road Money to be appropriated for Prince County, in the Session in which the performance of the work, in conformity with the above provisions, shall have been certified to the House, and agreed to by them. That the said sum of One hundred pounds be divided amongst those who may appear to the House to have the best right thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, That it is inexpedient for this House, to entertain the Petition of James Yeo, Esquire, with the view of making any further grant at present, for the repairs of Ellis River Bridge, as it appears by Mr. Yeo's Letter to the Government, dated 31st January, 1846, that he is bound to complete the said Bridge, and keep it in repair for the period of five years; but that if Mr. Yeo will refund to the public the sum of One hundred Pounds, of the sum received by him on account of the said Bridge, that

then the Executive Government be recommended to relieve Mr. Yeo from his present obligation to build, and keep in repair, the said Bridge.

Mr. *Rae* moved, by way of amendment, that the Report of the Special Committee be agreed to.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Douse,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Fraser,	Hon. Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Warburton,	

## NAYS:

Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. D. Maclean,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. A. Maclean,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Macintosh.

So it passed in the negative.

The Bill to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Eighth and Ninth years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," so far as the same relate to this Colony.*

*Ordered*, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case.

And then the said Bill was read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. D. Macdonald, from the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of a Supply, reported, according to order, the Resolutions of the said Committee;

which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :

1. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the following sums be granted, to defray the Salaries, for the present year, of the respective Public Officers, as provided for under several Acts of the General Assembly; that is to say—

Treasurer of this Island,	-	£500
Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council,	-	400
Chief Justice, for travelling expenses,		100
Collector of Imposts, for Charlottetown,		260
Four Sub-Collectors,	-	160
Sub-Collector, Port of Cascumpeque,		20
Masters of the Central Academy,		300
Inspector of Militia,	-	75
Sixteen Road Commissioners,		160
Market Clerk, Charlottetown,		40
Three Sheriffs, King's, Queen's and Prince Counties,	-	60
Master of the National School,		25
Jailer of Charlottetown Jail,	-	40
Wailer of King's and Prince Counties,		60
Wharfinger and Harbour Master for Charlottetown,	-	60

2. **RESOLVED**, That a sum sufficient to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, be granted for the present year.

3. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Five Pounds be granted, to defray the salary of the Market Clerk at Georgetown, for the present year.

4. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ninety-six Pounds eighteen shillings, being the balance due on the £150 lent to the Royal Agricultural Society, be, when recovered, granted and paid for the purpose of being employed in the purchase of Sheep, to be used in the improvement of the breed in this Colony; one third of the above sum being to be laid out by the Members of each County for the above purpose; but in such way and mode as to the majority of the Members of each County may appear most expedient for the benefit of such County—the Sheep to be sold, and the net proceeds returned to the Treasury by first January, 1848, so as to be at the disposal of the Legislature in the next Session.

5. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted to the Post Master, for the present year, for conducting the business of the Inland Mail.

6. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Forty Pounds be granted, to defray the salary of the Road Correspondent, for the present year.

7. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Two hundred Pounds be granted, to defray the contingent expenses of Government, for the present year, should the same be required.

8. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Forty Pounds be

granted, to defray the salary of the Messenger of the Executive Council, Tipstaff in Chancery, and crier of the Supreme Court, for the present year.

9. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted, to defray the amount of Premiums for the destruction of Bears and Loupcerviers, for the present year, should the same be required.

10. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Four Pounds be granted, and paid to the Medical Attendant of the Jail at Georgetown; and an equal sum to the Medical Attendant at the Jail at St. Eleanor's, for the present year, should the same be required.

11. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted, to defray the expense of Plans and Estimates for Public Works for the present year, should the same be required.

12. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of One thousand eight hundred Pounds, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be granted, to defray the interest on Treasury Warrants, for the present year.

13. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Four hundred and fifty Pounds, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be granted, to defray the cost of Crown Prosecutions, including the fees of Crown Officers, and for Crown Officers' fees for other services, for the present year.

14. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, to defray the salary of the Assayer of Weights and Measures for Charlottetown, for the present year.

15. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three hundred Pounds be granted, to defray the expenses of conducting the Inland Mails for the present year, should the same be required.

16. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three hundred and Fifty Pounds be granted, to defray the expense of Fuel and Bread for the three County Jails, with any other contingent expenses, for the present year, should the same be required.

17. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted to the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes for the present year, should the same be required.

18. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three hundred Pounds be granted, to defray the expense of Public Printing and Stationery, for the present year, should the same be required.

19. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Two hundred and Twenty Pounds be granted, to defray the expense of conveying the Winter Mails to and from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, should the same be required.

20. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of One hundred and Thirty-five Pounds, or a sum sufficient, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government, to defray the per centage allowed by Law on all moneys

expended on Roads, Bridges and Wharves, Buoys and Beacons, for the current year.

21. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three hundred and Fifty Pounds be granted towards the support and maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry, for the present year, should the same be required, for the support of the inmates thereof, and the necessary expenses of the establishment.

22. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Five Pounds ten shillings and eight-pence be granted, and paid to N.J. Brown, of St. Eleanor's, being the amount of duties twice paid by him on articles landed in 1846.

23. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Two Pounds ten shillings be granted and paid to James Gillender, first class Teacher, Park Corner, being for three months' services as a District Teacher, during the past year.

24. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, to defray the salary of the Librarian of the Legislative Library, for the present year.

25. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted to the Medical Attendant, and for Medicines, for the Charlottetown Jail, for the present year; and a further sum of Fifteen Pounds to the Matron of the said Jail, for the present year

26. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor in Council, to be expended in the laying out and opening of the remainder of the line of Road from the West Cape to the Main Western Road, as recommended by the House of Assembly; and any balance remaining unexpended of the above sum, to be laid out in opening the Bray Road.

27. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of One thousand Five hundred Pounds be granted, for the encouragement of general Education, as established by Law, for the current year, should the same be required.

28. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to defray the necessary expense of lighting the Point Prim Light House, for the current year, should the same be required—the principal articles requisite for the same to be supplied by tender

29. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted, to defray the proportion of expense payable by the Government of this Island for the Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scattarie.

30. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and paid to George and James Walsh, of Bedeque, for their services in running a Packet between that port and Shediac, last year.

31. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of One hundred Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Government, to defray the expense of the Buoys and Beacons in the several Ports in this Island, for the current year, should the same be required.

32. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Six hundred Pounds, or as much thereof as may be required, be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, to defray the expense of conveying the Mails between this Island and the two neighbouring Provinces by Steam, for the present year, should a Boat be placed on the station and perform a proportionate service with the Boat late under the direction of the Prince Edward Island Steam Boat Company, or such part thereof as may be deemed an equivalent by the Government for the services which may be rendered.

33. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds ten shillings be granted, to defray the assessment on the Government Pews in St Paul's Church, Charlottetown, for the present year.

34. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, or as much thereof as may be required, be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to defray the expense of placing a new Pump in the Public Well near the Ferry House opposite Charlottetown, with a new Platform, Trough and Box for the same, and to keep the said Pump in repair for one year, after it shall be ready for use—the contract to be let by tender.

35. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds be paid to Patrick Murray, for building two Bridges upon the New Bedeque Road, during the past year, under the directions of the Road Commissioner for the Seventh District—the said sum to be paid out of the amount granted during the present Session to defray the contingent expenses of Roads and Bridges in Queen's County.

36. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Twelve Pounds be granted and paid to James Arthur, of New Glasgow, for board and funeral expenses of the late Robert Winter, of the above place.

37. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Mrs Catherine Brown, widow of the late Alexander Brown, Esq., Master in the Central Academy, in consideration of the services of her said late husband, as Teacher for the period of twenty years in this Colony.

38. **RESOLVED**, as the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds be granted, to defray the amount of Public Postages for the present year.

39. **RESOLVED**, That there be granted, and paid to Alexander Mackinnon, Esquire, Lot 19, the sum of Two Pounds, for the behoof of James Gillis, an old and infirm Pauper, formerly of Lot 18.

40. **RESOLVED**, as the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted, and paid to Roderick Macdonald, First Class Teacher, the sum of Five Pounds, being his proportion of the Government allowance for

six months' teaching, previous to his passing the Board of Education a second time.

41. RESOLVED, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and paid to the person or persons who may run a sailing Packet between the port of Bedrque, in this Island, and that of Shediac, in New Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act 9th Vic. cap. 22, during the present year; and in case a Steamer be placed on said line, then that a sum proportionate to the time said packet shall so run, during the present year, be granted and paid to said parties.

42. RESOLVED, That there be granted and paid to W. H. Nellis, Master of the National School, the sum of One Pound Fifteen shillings, for repairs done to that Building, under the direction of Mr. Isaac Smith.

43. RESOLVED, That the sum of Forty Pounds be granted, to reimburse E. R. Humphreys, Esq., for expenses incurred by him in advertising the Central Acaderay.

44. RESOLVED, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted, and paid to the Speaker; and the sum of Thirty Pounds to each of such Members of the House of Assembly as have attended in their places during the whole of the present Session, to reimburse them for their expenses; and a proportionate sum to those Members who took their seats at later periods of the Session, (including Messrs. Little and Macdougall, for the time of their attendance) also the travelling charges as heretofore, in once coming to, and returning from, the Session, but deducting therefrom the amount for non-attendance, agreeably to the Resolution of the House on the 15th March, 1847.

45. RESOLVED, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted to the widow of the late George Tanton, who was killed in the discharge of his duty, as a constable.

46. RESOLVED, That the sum of Eleven Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of John Dalziel, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

John Griffin and sisters,	£5 0 0
Mrs. Cody, Lot 63,	4 0 0
Richard Butler,	2 0 0

47. RESOLVED, That the sum of Twenty Pounds ten shillings be granted, and placed at the disposal of Edward Thornton, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

Duncan Cameron, Lot 59,	£1 10 0
Henry Prowse,	6 0 0
Michael Nevil, Lot 66,	2 0 0
Catherine Walsh, do.,	3 10 0
Mrs. Gardiner, Lot 61,	1 10 0
John Macleod, towards the support of an idiot child,	1 10 0
Orphan children of Macgregor's family, Whim Road,	4 10 0

48. RESOLVED, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of Nicholas Conroy, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

Elizabeth Ruth,	£5 0 0
Alexander Bell,	2 0 0
James Adams,	3 0 0

49. RESOLVED, That the sum of Five Pounds be granted, and paid to William Underhay, Esquire, towards the relief of the following persons, viz:

Mrs Brown,	£2 0 0
Mrs. Henderson,	3 0 0

50. RESOLVED, That the sum of Nine Pounds ten shillings be granted, and placed at the disposal of Hugh Macdonald, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

Mary Macphee,	£2 10 0
Louisa Watling,	3 0 0
Catherine Johnston, Narrow's Creek,	2 0 0
Margaret Wilson, for her mother,	2 0 0

51. RESOLVED, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, to defray the charge for auditing the Treasurer's Accounts, during 1846.

52. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Four Pounds be paid to the Rev John Maclellan, for Widow Bridget Murphy, of Township 60, in aid of supporting a large family in very destitute circumstances.

53. RESOLVED, That the sum of Eight Pounds be granted, and paid to John Jardine, Esquire, towards the relief of the following persons, viz:

Mary Nicholas,	£2 0 0
Pierce Walsh,	3 0 0
Christy Maceachern,	3 0 0

54. RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Twelve Pounds be granted, and placed in the hands of James Warburton, Esq., for the relief of the following persons:

Ellspet Collins, the sum of	£4 0 0
George Murray,	4 0 0
Sally Frances,	1 0 0
Jane Cotton,	3 0 0

55. RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Ten Pounds Ten shillings be placed in the hands of Allan Fraser, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons, viz:

Mary Gallant,	£3 0 0
Michael Long,	2 0 0
Michael Macgrath,	1 10 0
Thomas Condon,	2 10 0
Peter Reshaur,	1 10 0

56. RESOLVED, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted, and paid to the Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts for 1847.

57. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to defray the salary of the Keeper of the Colonial Building, for the current year.

58. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Eleven Pounds Ten shillings be placed in the hands of Alexander Rae, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

Morris Curran, - - -	£2 0 0
Thomas Cooney, - - -	3 10 0
Benjamin Perry, - - -	1 0 0
Sarah Macdonald, - - -	2 0 0
Henry Windsor, - - -	3 0 0

59. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted, and paid to John Macintosh, Esquire, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds Ten shillings, for the relief of the following persons:

Mary Connors, - - -	£5 0 0
Robert Main, - - -	3 0 0
Deaiei Connors, (a blind man),	4 0 0
Thomas Devereaux, - - -	4 0 0
John Macmillan, - - -	2 0 0
Michael O'Neill, - - -	1 10 0
Nancy Maceachern, - - -	2 0 0
Nancy Macdonald, - - -	2 0 0
Lauchlan Gillis, for blind son,	2 0 0

60. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty-three Pounds be granted, and paid to the Benevolent Irish Society, towards the relief of the following persons:

Jeremiah Kehoe, - - -	£4 0 0
William Purcell, - - -	8 0 0
John Flinn, - - -	2 10 0
Patrick Keiffe, - - -	2 10 0
Moses Hayes, for his son,	3 0 0
Margaret M'Carthy, - - -	8 0 0
William Maher, - - -	5 0 0

61. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Four Pounds be granted, and paid to George Coles, Esquire, for the relief of the following persons:

Alexander MacLennan, Lot 67,	£2 0 0
Flora Nicholson, Lot 67, - - -	2 0 0

62. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, and paid to Jeremiah Simpson, Esquire, for the relief of two blind persons named Mackay, residing near Mill River.

63. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three Pounds be granted, and paid to James Arthur, New Glasgow, towards the relief of Pierre Doucette.

64. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Five Pounds be paid to Samuel Nelson, Esquire, to reimburse him for advances made to the late Thomas Prendergast, a Pauper, being for board, including the sum of One Pound Fourteen shillings, paid for his funeral expenses.

65. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Nineteen Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of Robert Mooney, Esq., for the relief of the following persons:

John Macdonald, - - -	£3 0 0
Adelaide Murphy, - - -	2 10 0
Widow McLeod, - - -	3 0 0
John Ready, - - -	2 0 0
John Austen, - - -	2 0 0
James Doolen, - - -	1 10 0
Patrick Corigan, - - -	3 0 0
Jane Kier, - - -	2 0 0

66. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Thirty Pounds ten shillings be granted, and paid to the Reverend John MacLennan, towards the relief of the following persons:

James Maddocks, - - -	£3 0 0
Margaret Finlayson, towards the support of her son, - - -	5 0 0
John McLeod, - - -	1 10 0
Flora McLeod, - - -	2 0 0
Malcolm McAulay, - - -	1 10 0
Christy Currie, - - -	1 10 0
Mary McSwain, towards the support of her son, - - -	2 10 0
Alexander McLeod, - - -	1 10 0
Mary McAulay, towards the support of her son John, - - -	8 0 0
Widow Murphy, - - -	4 0 0

67. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Eleven Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of Thomas Todd, Esq., for the relief of the following persons:

Patrick McCarron, - - -	£3 0 0
James Conway, - - -	2 0 0
Mary Britt, - - -	3 0 0
Patrick Keilly, - - -	3 0 0

68. **RESOLVED**, That there be granted, and paid to the Representatives of the late Hon. Peter S. MacNutt, the sum of Nine Pounds nine shillings and three pence, for special services rendered by him to the Government of this Island.

69. **RESOLVED**, That a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds be granted, to defray the amount of public postages for the present year.

70. **RESOLVED**, That there be granted, and paid to James and George Walsh, of Bedeque, the sum of Five Pounds five shillings, to recompense them for a like sum paid for Light Duties and Wharfage, on a Packet run by them between the Port of Bedeque in this Island, and Shediac in New Brunswick, during the past year.

71. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of One Hundred Pounds, or as much thereof as may be required, be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, to defray the expense of Coroners' Inquests in the three Counties, during the current year.

72. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Five Pounds be granted, and paid to Charles Macquarrie, to reimburse him on account of a Packet sailed by him between Charlottetown and Miramichi, during the past year.

*Ordered*, That the question of concurrence be now separately put on the said Resolutions.

And the First to the Forty-third of the said Resolutions, inclusively, being again severally read, were, upon the question separately put thereon, agreed to by the House.

The Forty-fourth of the said Resolutions being again read,

Mr. *Douse* moved, in amendment thereto, that the words "including Messrs. Little and Macdougall, for the time of their attendance," be left out.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS :

Mr. *Douse*,

Mr. *A. Maclean*.

NAYS, 21.

The question being then put on the said Resolution,

The House again divided:

YEAS, 22,

NAY, Mr. *Douse*.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Forty-fifth to the Sixty-ninth of the said Resolutions, inclusively, being again severally read, were, on the question separately put thereon, agreed to by the House.

The Seventieth of the said Resolutions being again read,

Mr. *Rae* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. *Rae*,

Mr. *Coles*,

Mr. *D. Maclean*,

Mr. *A. Maclean*,

Mr. *Le Lacheur*,

Mr. *Fraser*,

Mr. *Mooney*,

Mr. *Jardine*,

Mr. *F. Longworth*,

Mr. *Macintosh*.

Mr. *D. Macdonald*,

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. *Palmer*,

Mr. *Montgomery*,

Mr. *H. Macdonald*,

Mr. *Clark*,

Mr. *Haviland*,

Mr. *J. Longworth*,

Mr. *J. B. Conroy*,

Mr. *Douse*,

Mr. *N. Conroy*,

Mr. *Warburton*,

Mr. *Thornton*,

Mr. *Whelan*.

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The residue of the said Resolutions being again severally read, were, upon the question separately put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to provide for the Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. Longworth* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. *Palmer* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider further of a Supply, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.



## THURSDAY, April 8, 1847.

**T**HE Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider further of a Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had di-

rected him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled *An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period.*

And then he withdrew.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, April 9, 1847.

**M**R. *RAE*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address relative to the payment of per centage due to the Commissioners of Roads on sales of Roads, reported the delivery of the said Address, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the desire of the House.

Mr. *Rae*, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address praying that His Excellency would cause the Bond entered into by John Mackenzie and others, for deepening the French River, to be cancelled, reported the delivery of the same, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would attend to the request of the House.

Mr. *Rae* moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to cause to be opened, under the Act 5th Victoria, cap. 2, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of a Road on the line from the Western Road, past Campbell's Saw Mill, to the Road leading from Miscouche to Abraham's Village.

Mr. *Thornton* moved, in amendment, that it is inexpedient to address his Excellency on the subject—the remedy being already vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

### YEAS:

Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> .

### NAYS:

Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> .

So it was carried in the affirmative.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Henry Palmer, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod.

Mr. Speaker;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House, went up to attend His Excellency.

And being returned—

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that when the House did attend His Excellency this day in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had, in Her Majesty's name, been pleased to give his assent to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the exportation of Potatoes, for a limited period.*

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of a Supply, be now read.

And the same being read—

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. J. Longworth, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Collet, praying remuneration for extra work on a Bridge, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Collett, praying remuneration for extra work done upon a Bridge erected by him across Mabey's Creek, beg to submit the following Report:—

That it appears to the Committee that the Contract for building the Bridge in question, was entered into by the Petitioner with the late Commissioner of that

District, the Hon. W. W. Irving, for the sum of £42 10s, his being the lowest of four tenders for that contract;—the other three being respectively for the sums of £130, £100, and £95;—and that after having entered into the contract, the Petitioner, by direction of the Commissioner, and under a promise that he should be remunerated by the Government, agreed to perform certain extra work, by putting two additional Frames in the Bridge, for the purpose of rendering it more substantial and permanent; which the Petitioner has accordingly done: and the Committee believe that the entire contract—including that extra work—has been faithfully performed by him, together with some additional work in opening a road at either end of the Bridge, not contemplated by the contract: but the Committee beg to state, that they have not been able to procure the Plan and Specification of the Bridge.

The Committee are informed by the Commissioner that these documents were laid before the late House of Assembly during its last Session, with some other papers connected with the contract; but after the strictest enquiry on the part of your Committee, they can obtain no satisfactory information respecting the same. But, considering the small amount of the Petitioner's tender as compared with the others for the same work, and the fact of the extra work having been performed under the special authority of the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the Petitioner is entitled to the favourable consideration of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, April 10, 1847.

**RESOLVED**, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, do now pass.

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly being of opinion that it would be a matter of considerable advantage to the public, if the Mails between Charlottetown and Georgetown were conveyed twice a week during the year, respectfully pray that your Excellency will be

pleased to give the requisite instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the House of Assembly in this respect, and the House will provide such sum as may be necessary for the purpose.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Haviland, Mr. H. Macdonald and Mr. J. Longworth be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to cause information to be

afforded to the House, as to the distribution of the supplies forwarded to those who had been injured in the riot at the Belfast Election, with the names of the individuals who have thus received aid.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Kae* and Mr. *Jardine* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education*; and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Young and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room, at half-past One o'clock.

And also—

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned*; and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Young and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *D. Maclean*, Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, and Mr. *H. Macdonald* be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth*, the Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Haviland*, and Mr. *N. Conroy* be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

The time having arrived for holding the said Conferences, the names of the several Managers were called over; and they went to the Conferences.

And being returned—

Mr. *Thornton* and Mr. *F. Longworth* severally reported, that the Managers had been at the Conferences; and they stated the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the failure of justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof*, with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And then he withdrew.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the failure of justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof*, were read the first time, and are as follow:—

Folio 1, line 10.—Strike out the words "Writings produced," and insert "the proof offered."

Folio 3, line 11.—Strike out from the word "Act" to the word "aforesaid," inclusive, in folio 4, line 4.

Folio 4, line 13.—After the word "party," insert "in cases where costs are now by law payable."

*Ordered*, That the said amendments be read a second time on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to amend the Act regulating the sale, by License, of Spirituous Liquors, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Thornton*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the following Despatch, from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone :

No. 5.

DOWNING STREET,  
12th February, 1846.

SIR ;

In answer to your Despatch of the 27th of November, I have to convey to you the necessary authority for defraying out of the Crown Land Fund of Prince Edward Island, the sum of £158 currency, which you have represented as the estimated expense for the erection of a Fence round the Farm attached to the Government House of the Colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Governor,  
Sir H. V. Huntley.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, that the said Despatch be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *D. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, that after the word "Despatch," all be left out, and the following substituted, "do lie on the Table."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS :

Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,

Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> .
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>Frascr</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> :

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> .

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question on the main motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider further of a Supply, being read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to report to the House, whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Jardine* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Letter addressed to His Excellency by the the Hon. J. Spencer Smith, Colonial Treasurer, applying for an allowance for the necessary Stationery for the use of his office; and praying His Excellency to recommend his application to the consideration of the House of Assembly.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock,

## MONDAY, April 12, 1847.

**MR. RAE**, from the Committee appointed to inquire into and report on sums due under the Road Compensation Act, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; and the said Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

The Bill for raising a Revenue was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

Two Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Messages:

**First Message:**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor submits, for the consideration of the House of Assembly, a communication which has been addressed to him by the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Colonial Building; together with a representation from Mr. Isaac Smith, the Superintendent of the work, that a considerable sum will yet be required to complete the Building.

Government House, April 12, 1847.

[See Appendix (R).]

**Second Message.**

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor having considered the unpleasant position in which the Executive Government has been placed, by the inadequate amount voted by the House of Assembly, to satisfy Doctor Hobkirk's claim for professional services performed by him on the recent occasion of the riot at Belfast, and having submitted the subject to the Executive

Council, deems it necessary to recommend the House of Assembly to reconsider the circumstances of the case.

Government House, April 12, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the First of the said Messages, with the accompanying Papers, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Then the House adjourned for one hour;

And being met—

Mr. F. Longworth moved for the suspension of the order relative to the introduction of new matter, and for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act of 8th Victoria, cap. 3, making provision for the support of Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons.

The House divided on the question :

**YEAS :**

Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Douse,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. A. Maclean.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

**NAYS :**

Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. D. Maclean,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. Montgomery.
Mr. Rae,	

So it passed in the negative.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill for raising a Revenue.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Fraser reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act for raising a Revenue*.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee to consider further of a Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House, whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## TUESDAY, April 13, 1847.

**R**ESOLVED, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, desiring them to join this House in an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, where Custom Houses are already established, and to modify the regulations now in force in those already established.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, Mr. *Rae*, Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, and Mr. *J. Longworth* be a Committee, on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. H. Conroy* do carry the said Message to the Council.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their Honors will permit the Hon. *J. M. Holl*, one of their Members, to be examined before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly, in regard to the Glebe and School Land Fund.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Warburton* do carry the said Message to the Council.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act for raising a Revenue*.

Mr. *Rae* moved, to amend the Bill, by altering the rate of duty upon Whiskey from eight-pence to six-pence per gallon.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,

Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* then moved, to amend the Bill, by reducing the rate of ad-valorem duty from Six to Five per centum.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> .

NAYS :

Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> .
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *F. Longworth* then moved to amend the Bill, by reducing the rate of ad-valorem duty from Six to Five and a-half per centum.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS, 10,

NAYS, 13.

And the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the negative:

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Fraser* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale, by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors*.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education*, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:

**RESOLVED**, That a further Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. Longworth* do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

And the names of the managers being called over; they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *F. Longworth* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the

Council, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

So the managers went to the Conference;

And being returned—

Mr. *F. Longworth* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference; and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay:

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education*, and have appointed the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room this day at a quarter past two o'clock.

And then he withdrew.

The time for holding the said Conference having arrived—

And the names of the managers being called over: they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *J. Longworth* reported, that the managers had been at the Conference, and complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

“ COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Tuesday, 13th April, 1847.

“ Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty, praying for an extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, where Custom Houses are already established, and to modify the regulations now in force in those already established.

“ Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Young and the Hon. Mr. Hensley be a Committee on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And then he withdrew.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “ An Act for the encouragement of Education,” and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thornton* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the former Conferences thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

And the names of the Managers being called over; they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *Thornton* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference; and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “ An act for raising a Revenue,” and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Swabey and the Hon. Mr. Hensley a Committee to manage the said Conference



—to meet in the Conference Room at One o'clock to-morrow.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for raising a Revenue*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rae be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

Mr. Rae moved, that a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to cause to be transmitted to the Chief Justice, a copy of the Address of the House of Assembly, in relation to the appointment of Sheriffs.

Which being objected to,

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved the previous question—"Shall the question be now put?"

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. Rae,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Jardine.
Mr. Fraser,	

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. Douse,
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. A. Maclean,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. H. Macdonald.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Rae then moved, that the House do come to the following Resolution :

*Resolved*, That the House of Assembly cannot fail to be aware that the Lieutenant Governor could not re-appoint the same individual as Sheriff, year by year, consecutively, unless the Chief Justice put down his name as one of the three eligible to office; and as there are now in all the Counties, many individuals qualified to fill

that office, it appears contrary to the spirit of the Statute of this Island, and diametrically opposite both to the letter of the Law in Britain, and to the practice there, to insert, as one of three individuals eligible to the office of Sheriff for any county, the name of the individual whose tenure of said office has not ceased when such list is made out.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved the previous question—"Shall the question be now put?"

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. Fraser.
Mr. Mooney,	

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. Douse,
Mr. Thornton,	Mr. A. Maclean.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution,

The House again divided:

YEAS, 13,

NAYS, 10.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Jardine, from the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of a Supply, reported, according to order, Thirty-seven Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :

1. *RESOLVED*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and paid to the Rev. John McLennan, to indemnify him for expenses and loss incurred by him, in affording relief and accommodation to certain unfortunate persons who were injured at the late Belfast Election, and to indemnify him for the value of his property, injured or consumed by parties connected with the said Election.

2. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, to be paid to Dr.

W. H. Hobkirk—the said amount being in full of all travelling charges and medical attendance, by direction of the Executive Government, on certain individuals wounded during the riot at the Election for the Third District of Queen's County, on the first of March last.

3. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted, to defray the salary of the Keeper of the Light House at Point Prim, for the present year.

4. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Thirteen Pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence be granted, and paid to the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature having charge of Government House and Furniture, in addition to the sum of Seventy-two Pounds Eleven shillings, unexpended of last year's grant, for the payment of the following accounts unpaid of last year, for repairs in and about the said House:

Isaac Smith, - - - -	£S	5	10½
W. W. Lord, - - - -		2	6 0
Joseph Dodd, - - - -		2	16 3
Mark Butcher, - - - -		5	1 3
James Millner, including	£30		
9s. 5d., for the year 1845,		67	18 2

5. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted, and paid to Hugh Logan, Jailor, Georgetown, to remunerate him for loss sustained by him in the escape of a prisoner for debt, in consequence of the inefficient state of the Jail Yard Fence.

6. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, or as much thereof as may be required, be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, for defraying the expense of coating with Paint, Tar or Varnish, the Light House at Point Prim, the same to be paid out of the funds derived under the Act of 8th Victoria, cap. 3.

7. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Eighty-five Pounds, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to defray the requisite repairs, and the expense of any necessary appurtenant to the Queen's Wharf.

8. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, and paid to the Office-bearers of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, in aid of the funds of that Institution.

9. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted a sum sufficient to procure new designs of Plates and paper for the issue of Treasury Notes.

10. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Six Pounds be granted, and paid to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, for the use of a Pew for the Legislature.

11. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee; that the sum of Nine Pounds three shillings and eleven-pence be granted to the Trustees of the Central Academy, to defray the expenses of certain

internal alterations and repairs done by Mark Butcher, in that building.

12. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to Charles Collett, to remunerate him for extra work performed under the direction of the late Road Commissioner for District No. 7, upon a Bridge erected by him over Mabey's Creek, and completed in the year 1845.

13. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Two hundred and ninety Pounds be granted, and paid for painting and repairing Government House, of repairing such articles of the public furniture as may require repair, and of replacing such articles of the public furniture as may have become unserviceable, in conformity with a statement furnished by Mr. Isaac Smith—or as much thereof as may be required.

14. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted and paid to Dr. Alexander Macgregor, the sum of Seven Pounds ten Shillings, for medical and surgical attendance on several of those persons injured at the riot at Belfast, on the First March last.

15. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds, or so much thereof as may be required, be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council, to repair Georgetown Jail Yard Fence.

16. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, a sum sufficient to purchase Coals and Fuel for the use of both Houses of the Legislature—to be drawn for by the Sergeant of this House for that purpose, when necessary.

17. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted, and paid to Benjamin Davies, of Charlottetown, Merchant, as a Bounty in full, for the export of Seven hundred and twenty quintals of Codfish, the catch and cure of this Island, and by him exported therefrom in the month of December last, and landed and sold in the West Indies, as appears by affidavit laid before this Committee.

18. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Two hundred and forty-three Pounds four shillings and nine-pence be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to defray the following charges, &c., connected with the expenses of the Belfast Election :

Sheriff's account holding Election			
on the first March, at Belfast, -	£13	17	7
do do holding Election			
on the nineteenth March, -	12	7	4
Mark Butcher, for conveying			
Troops to attend at Election, -	58	5	5
Hector Mackenzie, for wood and			
other supplies to Troops, -	2	19	6
John Mullis, for Beef for Troops,	1	6	0

Arthur O'Neill, for Bread for Volunteer Company, - -	£0 10 0
John Gainsford, for Bread and Cheese for Troops, - -	2 13 11½
Coroner of Queen's County, for holding Inquest on the body of Malcom McRae, - -	9 15 7
Coroner of King's County, for holding Inquest on the bodies of James Cain and Michael Cahie, -	8 16 4
Doctor Mackieson, for Medical attendance, - - -	15 8 3
Hon. J.S. Macdonald, for Supplies, by order of Governor in Council, -	9 9 9
H. W. Lobban, for pay of Volunteer Infantry Company on Garrison duty, - - -	6 10 6
Daniel Brenan, for supplies, by order of Lieutenant Governor, -	19 19 4½
Sheriff's account for disbursements in conveying, and to defray expenses of Special Constables, - - -	81 5 2

19. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor and Council, the sum of Eight Pounds ten shillings, to be paid to Thomas Caie, as a Bounty on 681 quintals Dry fish, exported by him during the past year, or a proportionate amount for any less quantity, not being less than 450 quintals, at the rate of sixpence per quintal; the same to be paid on his producing a satisfactory affidavit to the Governor and Council, that such Fish consisted exclusively of Codfish, and that the same was caught and cured on the coast of this Island, or by inhabitants of this Island, and was shipped therefrom during the past year, and landed and sold in some other Colony.

20. *RESOLVED*, as the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to John Arbuckle, third Master of the Central Academy, to compensate him for instructions which he has communicated to District Teachers.

21. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Ten Pounds be granted, and paid to the Master of the Infant School, in consideration of gratuitous instruction to be given to infant youth.

22. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted, and paid to Alexander McKinnon, Esq., Lot 19, the sum of Two Pounds, towards the support of James Gillis, an old and infirm pauper, formerly of Lot 18.

23. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be granted, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the

Lieutenant Governor, to defray the cost of purchasing a new Beam for the use of the Scales in the Public Market House of Charlottetown.

24. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Ninety-six Pounds eighteen shillings, being the balance due on the £150 lent to the Royal Agricultural Society, be, when recovered, granted, and paid for the purpose of being employed in the purchase of Sheep, to be used in the improvement of the breed in this Colony—one third of the above sum being to be laid out by the Members of every County, for the above purpose, but in such way and mode as to the majority of the Members of each County may appear most expedient, for the benefit of such County—the sheep to be sold, and the net proceeds returned to the Treasury by First January, 1848, so as to be at the disposal of the Legislature in the next Session.

25. *RESOLVED*, That the sum of Two Pounds be granted and paid to John Macintosh, Esq., towards the support of a son of Lauchlin Gillis, Lot 44, who has been both blind and insane from his birth.

26. *RESOLVED*, That there be granted, and paid to J. D. Macdonald, Esq., Collector of Impost for the District of Charlottetown, the sum of Twenty Pounds ten shillings and sixpence, to reimburse him for the amount paid to Constables employed by him under the Act of the 8th Vic., cap. 2.

27. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, and paid to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Charlottetown, in aid of the funds of that Society.

28. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds be granted, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to be applied, or as much thereof as may be necessary, in paying off the Contracts, and completing the work of the Colonial Building—the said amount to be paid out of the moneys now in the Treasury, raised under and by virtue of the Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island;" and that it be recommended to the House to appoint a Committee of the House, to act in conjunction with the Commissioners for the erection of the said Building, in investigating the accounts, settling the same, and paying off the said Contractors.

29. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Commissioners for superintending the erection of the Colonial Building were not justified in expending so large a sum as Two thousand Pounds, for extra work on the Building, without having first obtained the sanction of the Legislature for that object; but it appearing to this Committee, that

the greater portion of the work has been already performed, and the Contractors not yet paid; therefore, this Committee, on the latter grounds, deem it proper to appropriate the above sum of Two Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of paying off such Contracts.

*Ordered*, That the question of concurrence be now separately put upon the said Resolutions.

And the First of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

The Second of the said Resolutions, granting the sum of £25 to Dr. Hobkirk, for professional services, being again read—

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, that the said Resolution be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. *Thornton* moved the previous question—"Shall the question be now put?"

It passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Third and Fourth of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question separately put upon each, they were agreed to by the House.

The Fifth of the said Resolutions, granting the sum of £20 to Hugh Logan, being again read;

Mr. *Montgomery* moved, in amendment thereto, to strike out "Twenty," and insert "Twelve."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> .

## NAYS:

Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> .
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Sixth to the Twelfth of the said Resolutions, inclusively, being again read, and the question separately put upon each, they were agreed to by the House.

The Thirteenth of the said Resolutions, granting the sum of £290 for Government House and Lands, being again read;

Mr. *Montgomery* moved, in amendment thereto, to strike out the word "Ninety."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> .

## NAYS:

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,
Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> .
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question separately put upon each, they were agreed to by the House.

The Seventeenth of the said Resolutions, granting £50, as a bounty to Benjamin Davies, being again read;

Mr. *D. Maclean* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to.

The House divided on the question:

## YEAS:

Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> .

NAYS:

Mr. <i>F. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>Whelan,</i>
Mr. <i>J. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>Jardine,</i>
Mr. <i>Haviland,</i>	Mr. <i>A. Maclean,</i>
Mr. <i>N. Conroy,</i>	Mr. <i>Warburton,</i>
Mr. <i>Montgomery,</i>	Mr. <i>Douse,</i>
Mr. <i>Mooney,</i>	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer,</i>
Mr. <i>Coles,</i>	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy.</i>
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur,</i>	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Thornton* then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, to strike out "Fifty," and insert "Eighteen."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. <i>Thornton,</i>	Mr. <i>Jardine,</i>
Mr. <i>D. Maclean,</i>	Mr. <i>Rae,</i>
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>Fraser,</i>
Mr. <i>Clark,</i>	Mr. <i>Macintosh,</i>
Mr. <i>Montgomery,</i>	Mr. <i>Whelan.</i>
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur,</i>	

NAYS:

Mr. <i>Haviland,</i>	Mr. <i>Mooney,</i>
Mr. <i>F. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>Coles,</i>
Mr. <i>J. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald,</i>
Mr. <i>N. Conroy,</i>	Mr. <i>Douse,</i>
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy,</i>	Mr. <i>A. Maclean,</i>
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer,</i>	Mr. <i>Warburton.</i>

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Rae* then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, to strike out "Fifty," and insert "Twenty-five."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. <i>Rae,</i>	Mr. <i>Jardine,</i>
Mr. <i>Thornton,</i>	Mr. <i>Fraser,</i>
Mr. <i>D. Maclean,</i>	Mr. <i>Macintosh,</i>
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>Whelan,</i>
Mr. <i>Clark,</i>	Mr. <i>Mooney,</i>
Mr. <i>Montgomery,</i>	Mr. <i>Coles.</i>
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur,</i>	

NAYS:

Mr. <i>Warburton,</i>	Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy,</i>
Mr. <i>A. Maclean,</i>	Mr. <i>N. Conroy,</i>
Mr. <i>Douse,</i>	Mr. <i>J. Longworth,</i>
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>F. Longworth,</i>
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer,</i>	Mr. <i>Haviland.</i>

So it passed in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

The question being then put on the Eighteenth of the said Resolutions, it was agreed to by the House.

The Nineteenth of the said Resolutions, granting a bounty to Thomas Caie, being again read;

Mr. *Clark* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to;

The House divided on the question:

YEAS:

Mr. <i>Clark,</i>	Mr. <i>Thornton,</i>
Mr. <i>Montgomery,</i>	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald,</i>
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>D. Maclean.</i>

NAYS:

Mr. <i>N. Conroy,</i>	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur,</i>
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy,</i>	Mr. <i>Douse,</i>
Mr. <i>Haviland,</i>	Mr. <i>A. Maclean,</i>
Mr. <i>J. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>Macintosh,</i>
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer,</i>	Mr. <i>Fraser,</i>
Mr. <i>F. Longworth,</i>	Mr. <i>Whelan,</i>
Mr. <i>Mooney,</i>	Mr. <i>Jardine,</i>
Mr. <i>Coles,</i>	Mr. <i>Warburton.</i>
Mr. <i>Rae,</i>	

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, to strike out "six-pence," and insert "three-pence."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS, 17,

NAYS, 6.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

The Twentieth of the said Resolutions, granting the sum of Ten Pounds to John Arbuckle, being again read;

Mr. *Clark* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to.

The House divided on the question:

YEAS:

Mr. <i>Clark,</i>	Mr. <i>Fraser,</i>
Mr. <i>Rae,</i>	Mr. <i>Macintosh.</i>
Mr. <i>D. Maclean,</i>	

NAYS:

Mr. <i>D. Macdonald,</i>	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer,</i>
Mr. <i>Thornton,</i>	Mr. <i>Mooney,</i>
Mr. <i>Montgomery,</i>	Mr. <i>Coles,</i>
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur,</i>

Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Twenty-first of the said Resolutions, granting a sum to the Master of the Infant School, being again read ;

Mr. *N. Conroy* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> .

NAYS :

Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> .
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh of the said Resolutions, inclusively, being again severally read, were, on the question being separately put upon each, agreed to by the House.

The Twenty-eighth of the said Resolutions, granting the sum of £2,500 towards the Colonial Building, being again read—

Mr. *D. Maclean* moved, that the said Resolution be disagreed to.

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> .

NAYS :

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,

Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> .
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Mooney* moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, to strike out the words "Five hundred."

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

YEAS ;

Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,
Mr. <i>Rae</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> .

NAYS ;

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> .
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, it was agreed to by the House.

The Twenty-ninth of the said Resolutions, censuring the Commissioners for superintending the erection of the Colonial Building, being again read,

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer* moved, that the said Resolution be rejected.

The House divided on the question ;

YEAS .

Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> .
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	

NAYS .

Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> .
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the residue of the said Resolutions be taken into consideration to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Five Members be appointed, to examine and report on the Contingencies of the House for the present Session; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Haviland, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Rae and Mr. D. Maclean do compose the said Committee.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1847.

**R**EAD a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors.*

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire and ascertain what sums are still due and unpaid under the Road Compensation Acts, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," having arrived—

And the names of the managers being called over: they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. Thornton reported, that the managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

"COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Wednesday, April 14, 1847.

"Resolved, that the Hon. J. M. Holl have leave to be examined before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly, in regard to the Glebe and School Land Fund, if he shall think fit."

And also—

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,'" and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Rice and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act

to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad.'"

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Clark and Mr. Rae be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

So the Managers went to the Conference;

And being returned—

Mr. Thornton reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference; and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

Mr. Rae, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a Bill to suspend for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships; and the same was read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case.

And then the said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to examine if Deeds brought to the Register Office are recorded within a proper period after being deposited there; and also to report on what Deeds now remain in the Office unrecorded.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Coles, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Warburton be a Committee for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire and ascertain what sums are still due and unpaid under the Road Compensation Acts.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth reported, that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Special Committee, paragraph by paragraph, had amended, and then adopted the same; and the Report, as amended, was again read at the Clerk's Table.

[ See Appendix (S.) ]

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Members be appointed, to prepare and bring in a Bill to amend the Road Compensation Acts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Thornton, the Hon. Mr. Palmer and Mr. J. H. Conroy do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will cause the necessary instructions to be given to the Attorney General, in order that the payment of any Moneys due to the Government under the Road Compensation Acts be forthwith enforced.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Rae, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Fraser be a Committee for that purpose.

The Order of the Day, for receiving the Report of the residue of the Resolutions of the Committee of Supply, being read,

The said Resolutions were accordingly read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:—

30. *RESOLVED*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted, and paid to the Sergeant at Arms of this House, the sum of Six Pounds and nineteen shillings, being the amount of his fees, as certified by the Hon. the Speaker, for summoning Witnesses to appear before the Committee on the Contested Election for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County; and also the further sum of Twenty Pounds eleven shillings and sixpence, being the amount of the fees of the Witnesses examined on behalf of the Petitioning Candidates in that contestation, as certified by the said Sergeant.



31. **RESOLVED**, That a further sum of Five Pounds ten shillings and sixpence be granted, and paid to the Sergeant at Arms, to defray the cost of Witnesses examined on behalf of the return of John Macdougall and John Little, Esquires, for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.

32. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Eleven Pounds twelve shillings and sixpence currency be granted, to John Dalziel, Esquire, to defray the expenses incurred by him in contesting the late Election for the Third Electoral District of King's County.

Witnesses,	-	-	£8 11 6
Sergeant at Arms,	-	-	3 1 0

33. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, towards the running a Packet between the Ports of Georgetown and Pictou during the current year, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

34. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum be granted, sufficient to obtain a Bill for One hundred and forty-five Francs and fifty Centimes, to be remitted to the Commandant of the French Island of St. Pierre, being the amount expended by that Government as relief to the crew of a vessel belonging to this Island totally wrecked there in the month of September last (1846).

35. **RESOLVED**, As the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Fifteen Pounds be placed in the hands of the Hon. the Speaker, for the relief of the following persons:

Margaret Snow, the sum of	£2 0 0
Anna Mariah Baker,	- 2 0 0
John Rice	- 3 0 0
Peter Kelly,	- 2 10 0
William McNeill,	- 2 0 0
Anastatia Carrigan,	- 2 0 0
Diana Crew,	- 1 10 0

36. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of sum of Nineteen Pounds ten Shillings be granted, and paid to the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, for the following persons:

Donald McLean,	-	£2 10 0
Nathaniel Gibbs,	-	3 0 0
Elizabeth Lallow,	-	3 0 0
John Hines,	-	3 0 0
Letitia O'Donald,	-	2 0 0
Catherine Macdonald, Lot 65,	-	3 0 0

37. **RESOLVED**, That the sum of Three Pounds be added to the sum already granted to the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the same to be applied towards the support of a poor lame orphan boy, named Neil McSwaine.

**Ordered**, That the question of concurrence be now separately put upon each of the said Resolutions.

The Thirtieth of the said Resolutions, being again read;

Mr. Clark moved in amendment thereto, that with the exception of the sum granted to the Sergeant at Arms for summoning Witnesses, all be struck out.

A question having arisen, whether Mr. Douse and Mr. A. Maclean had such a personal interest in the matter under consideration as to preclude them from voting thereon;

The House divided on the question :

**YEAS :**

Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Coles,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Rae.
Mr. Le Lacheur,	

**NAYS :**

Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Montgomery.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And then the Members referred to, withdrew.

Mr. Clark then, with leave of the House, withdrew his proposed amendment.

Mr. Coles moved, that the Resolution reported from the Committee be agreed to.

The House divided on the question :

**YEAS :**

Mr. Coles,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Whelan.
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Thornton.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

**NAYS :**

Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. D. Macdonald.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Thirty-first of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question put thereon,

The House again divided :

## YEAS :

Mr. Thornton,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Haviland,
Mr. D. Maclean,	Mr. J. Longworth,
Mr. N. Conroy,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. Jardine,
Mr. F. Longworth,	Mr. Coles.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	

## NAYS :

Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Clark.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The Thirty-second of the said Resolutions being again read,

Mr. Warburton moved, in amendment thereto, that the amount of the grant be reduced to Three Pounds one shilling—being the amount of the Sergeant's Fees.

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

## YEAS :

Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Clark,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Fraser.
Mr. N. Conroy,	

## NAYS :

Mr. Coles,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Douse,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. A. Maclean.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Coles then moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, that the grant be reduced to Eleven Pounds twelve shillings and sixpence.

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

YEAS, 14,

NAYS, 9.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

The residue of the said Resolutions being again severally read, were, on the question of concurrence being separately put upon each, agreed to by the House.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of this House be appointed, to act in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building in order to investigate the unpaid Accounts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Coles, Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Rae, Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. H. Macdonald and Mr. Thornton do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three Members be appointed, to prepare and bring in a Bill to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of an equal amount from plates of new design.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Coles do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three Members be appointed, to prepare and bring in a Bill for appropriating the Supplies granted to Her Majesty during the present Session.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Jardine, Mr. Thornton and Mr. D. Macdonald do compose the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Members be appointed, to draw up Standing Rules to regulate future controverted elections.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Rae, and Mr. Coles do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Douse moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to cause Commissioners to be appointed, to assess the amount of damage for a new line of Road, about one mile and a quarter; to be opened from the old rear line of road towards the lower main Georgetown Road, between the farms of Alexander Smith and Howard Gay, on Township 49;

and also, that providing one half of the amount assessed be first subscribed by the Inhabitants of that District, the House of Assembly will, in its next Session, make provision for the payment of the remainder—such amount to be deducted out of the

Road money appropriated for that District—which being seconded and put, passed in the negative—the remedy being elsewhere.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, April 15, 1847.

**T**HE Hon. Mr. Palmer, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in certain Bills relating to Charlottetown, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House a Bill, to continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House; and the same was received, and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case, and that the said Bill be read a second time at the afternoon's sitting.

An engrossed Bill, intituled "An Act for suspending for a limited period certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned,'" was, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Fraser do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad."*

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay:

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by License of Spirituous and other Liquors*; and have appointed the Honorable Mr. Young and the Honorable Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instant.

And also—

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act for raising a Revenue*; and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room at a quarter past One o'clock.

And also—

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad;"* and that the Honorable Mr. Irving and the Honorable Mr. Swabey be a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room at half-past One o'clock.

And also—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill intituled *An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown;"* to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by License of Spirituous and other Liquors.*

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. Longworth do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Mooney be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

So the managers went to the Conference;  
And being returned—

The Hon. Mr. Palmer reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

An engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled *An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown,"* was read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case, and that the said Bill be read a second time at the afternoon's sitting.

The time for holding the further Conference with the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for raising a Revenue*, having arrived;

The names of the Managers were called over; and they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. Thornton reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

The time for holding the further Conference with the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act to repeal the Act of the Imperial Parliament, for levying certain Duties of Customs, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,"* having arrived,

The names of the Managers were called over and they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. Thornton reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to further amend the Road Compensation Act, presented to the House a Bill for that purpose, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Jardine reported, that the Committee had agreed to scales of subdivision of Road Moneys for Prince County, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

*Resolved*, That this House do again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Bill to continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Whelan took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in support thereof*, were, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said amendments be read the third time to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in certain Bills relating to Charlottetown, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House a Bill to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A motion being made, that the Order of the Day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled *An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown,"* be now read;

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that as the said Bill relates to money matters, the House cannot, consistently with its privileges, further consider the same.

*Resolved*, That as this House approves of the principle of the said Bill, this House will order one of a similar import to be introduced.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Thornton have leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## FRIDAY, April 16, 1847.

**T**HE Bill to amend the Road Compensation Act, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. F. Longworth reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the title be "An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways."

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill intituled "An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in support thereof," were, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the said amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer do carry back the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, viz :

"An Act for raising a Revenue."

"An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

"An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the Eighth and Ninth years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,' so far as the same relate to this Colony."

"An Act for suspending for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for establishing and ascertaining the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.'"

And then he withdrew.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the Central Academy was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Douse took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Douse reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto ; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the title be "An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown.'"

The Bill to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And then he withdrew.

The amendments made by the Council to the said Bill, were read the first time, and are as follow :

*Folio 1, line 7.*—Strike out from the word “be,” to the word “satisfied,” in folio 26, at the end of the 18th Clause, and insert,

“Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That all Persons charged with the commission of any Assault or Battery, apprehended by any Peace Officer or Constable, or under the authority of any Warrant issued by any Justice or Justices of the Peace within this Island, shall be taken before two or more Justices of the County wherein such offence is alleged to have been committed, who shall, if they see fit, proceed to adjudicate thereon forthwith.

“And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such Justices, on proof being made before them by the complainant, or one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, of such alleged Assault, to sentence the person or persons so convicted, each and severally, to pay such Fine as shall appear to them meet, not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, together with Costs—which Fine shall be paid into Her Majesty’s Treasury, to and for the use of Her Majesty’s Government ; and if such Fine as shall be awarded by the said Justices, together with the Costs, if ordered, shall not be paid either at the time of Conviction, or within such period as the said Justices shall at the time of Conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for them to commit the Offender or Offenders to the Jail of the County where such offence has been committed, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Two Months, unless such Fine and Costs be sooner paid ; but if the Justices, upon hearing any such case of Assault and Battery, shall deem the Offence not to be proved, or shall find the Assault and Battery to have been justified, or so trifling as not to merit any punishment, they shall accordingly

dismiss the complaint ; and shall forthwith make out a Certificate under their hands, stating the fact of such dismissal ; and shall deliver such Certificate to the party, against whom the complaint was preferred.

“And be it enacted, That any person to whom a Certificate shall have been given in manner aforesaid, or who having been convicted as aforesaid, shall have paid the Fine and Costs adjudged against him as aforesaid, or undergone in default thereof, the imprisonment ordered in lieu thereof, shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same cause.

“And be it enacted, That such Justices shall and may give Costs to either Complainant or Defendant, or order each to pay his own, as they shall see fit.

“And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, in all cases of Conviction where the Defendant shall make default in payment of such Fine and Costs as shall be adjudged, and in consequence thereof, undergo imprisonment, all Justices acting under the authority of this Act, shall, on request, make out a certified statement of the expenses of such Witness or Witnesses as have been subpoenaed, and deemed by the Justices to have been necessary and material, and the Costs of such Constable or Constables as shall be employed in serving Processes, Warrants or Executions on the part of the Prosecutor, or the reasonable expenses of any other person or persons lawfully employed in the caption of any person charged with having committed an Assault ; which certified statement shall be delivered to the Clerk of Her Majesty’s Council, and the amount so certified, after being approved of by the Administrator of the Government for the time being, in Council, shall be paid to the parties claiming the same, by the Treasurer of this Island.

“And be it enacted, That no prosecution under the provisions of this Act shall be adjudicated on, unless it shall have commenced within One Calendar month after the alleged commission of the offence.

“And be it enacted, That if it shall be adjudged by the Justices before whom such offence shall be tried, that the Complainant shall pay Costs, then in case of non-payment thereof within such time as the said Justices may appoint, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to issue a Warrant of Distress or Execution for the recovery of such Costs; and in the event of no Goods or Chattels being found whereon to levy, to imprison the party against whom such Warrant of Distress or Execution shall be issued, if they shall deem fit, for such term, not exceeding two months, unless such Costs be sooner paid.

“And be it enacted, That the Justices of any County, wherein any such Assault shall have been alleged to have been committed, shall have the power, either before or after conviction, to issue Warrants of apprehension, Commitments or Distress into any other County.

“And be it enacted, That in case it shall appear to the Justices before whom persons charged with an Assault or Battery shall be tried, that the offence with which they are charged is deserving of a higher degree of punishment than such Justices are by this Act authorised to inflict, and in every such case, they are hereby required to bind over the Prosecutor, Defendant and necessary Witnesses, by Recognizance, to appear at the next sitting of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held in the County wherein the offence charged is alleged to have been committed.

“And be it enacted, That in case any Justice to whom complaint shall be made of any Assault or Battery, or any Justices before whom such complaint shall be brought for adjudication, shall find the Assault or

Battery complained of to have been accompanied with any attempt to commit a felony, he or they respectively shall cease to adjudicate therein, but shall proceed therewith in manner prescribed by Law in such cases.”

*Folio 26, line 8.*—Strike out the words “Justices or,” and insert “Justices.”

*Folio 28.*—Strike out Clause 21.

*Folio 29, line 10.*—After the word “sixpence,” insert the following:—

“For every mile travelled in coming to and returning from the Court or place of trial, Four-pence.”

*Folio 31, line 9.*—Strike out from the word “First,” to the word “longer,” in line 10, and insert “the Second Thursday in the month of June next ensuing, inclusive: Provided nevertheless, That all Prosecutions commenced under the authority of the said recited Acts, previous to the second Thursday in the month of June next ensuing, shall be prosecuted to their final issue, at any adjournment of the sittings then to be holden under the authority of the said Acts, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.”

*Folio 32, line 3.*—Strike out the words “First day of August next,” and insert “Second Thursday in the month of June next ensuing.”

*Same Folio, line 6.*—Strike out the word “Five,” and insert “Two.”

*Ordered,* That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case, and that the said amendments be read a second time at the afternoon's sitting.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled “An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown.”*

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. J. Longworth do carry



the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," were, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said amendments be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Fraser* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that this House do concur with the Legislative Council in the said amendments.

*Ordered*, That the said amendments be read the third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves, being read,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jardine took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had agreed upon a scale of subdivision of Moneys for the several Counties, which was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth :—

PRINCE COUNTY.

DISTRICT No. 1

Western Road, - - -	£20 0 0
M'Neil's Road, from Cascumpec to Tignish, and Little Tignish Bridge,	45 0 0
Road from Mrs. Travers's towards Tignish,	10 0 0

Road at Horse Head, -	£15 0 0
Road at Sea Cow Pond, -	5 0 0
Road from Western Road to Haloran's,	10 0 0
Road from Kildare Bridge to Western Road, - - -	5 0 0
Road from Cascumpec to Western Road,	10 0 0
Lot 11, Road and Bridge, -	30 0 0
Road from Haloran's to Tignish,	20 0 0

DISTRICT No. 2.

Road from Haloran's to Colin Leach's, Bridge across Pier Jacques River, at Betts's Mills, -	£10 0 0
Road both sides Pier Jacques River, towards the shore, - - -	10 0 0
Road from Betts's Mills, at Big Pier Jacques, to M'Williams's and Bolton's Mills, at Little Pier Jacques,	15 0 0
Brae Bridge, opposite the Chapel,	10 0 0
Road from Stephen Gallant's to Brae Bridge, - - -	7 0 0
Road from Haloran's to Western Road,	30 0 0
Bridge at Michael Dalton's, Lot 7,	5 0 0
Roads North of Diamond's Ferry,	5 0 0
Road from Barlow's towards M'Lean's, Western Road, - - -	20 0 0
Barlow's Road, - - -	12 0 0
Road from Haloran's towards West Point, where most required, -	8 0 0

DISTRICT, No. 3.

Road from Port Hill to Western Road, by M'Lean's, - - -	£10 0 0
Road from M'Lean's to Barlow's Mill and Bideford Yard, - - -	8 0 0
Road from Port Hill to Trout River, by way of Diamond's and Main Western Road, - - -	10 0 0
Road from Ellis River Ferry to the Chapel, - - -	5 0 0
Road from Garrett's to Cross Rivers,	4 0 0
Repairing Bridge near Carr's, -	4 0 0
Road from Cross Rivers to Western Road, including Main Western Road,	10 0 0
Amount to be expended where most required, - - -	5 0 0
Road from Egmont Bay Chapel to Higgins's Ferry, - - -	6 0 0
Road from Fifteen Point to Abraham's Village, - - -	5 0 0
Bridge at Dutchman's Creek and Road to it, - - -	22 0 0
Road to back Settlement, Fifteen Point,	5 0 0
Bridge at Mills's Mill, - - -	13 0 0
Road from Main Western Road to M'Lean's,	3 0 0
Road from Roger's to Simon Fraser's Shore, - - -	3 0 0

Main Western Road, from Miscouche to Kent's, - - -	£14 0 0	Repair of Bridge and Causeways, Cape T.averse Road, - - -	£7 10 0
Road from St. Eleanor's to Miscouche by Morris's, - - -	5 0 0	Completing Bridge and Road, near M'Rea's, Lot 26, - - -	5 0 0
Road from Miscouche to Fifteen Point, - - -	5 0 0	Completion of Road and Bridge, through Lot 26, from Halfpenny to Lot 67, - - -	10 0 0
Road from St. Nicholas to Main Western Road, - - -	6 0 0	Bridge and Road, from Seven-mile Bay to Tryon Road, - - -	10 0 0
Road from Hugh Smith's to John Ramsay's shore, - - -	4 0 0	Road on M'Farlane's Point, - - -	5 0 0
Road from Darby's to Green's shore, - - -	4 0 0	General repairs where most required, Anderson's Road and Bridge, in addition to £16 expended in seed Grain and Potatoes last year, and not yet paid in for inhabitants of Lot 67, - - -	7 10 0
Road from St. Nicholas to the shore between the farms of Joseph Gaudet and Polot Gaudet, - - -	5 0 0	Wilmot Creek Bridge, to be rebuilt, on condition that the balance of expence is to be paid for out of the Road appropriations for the Roads and Bridges for Prince County, next year.	12 0 0
From Linkletter's Road, by way of Joseph Sharp's, to the shore, provided the right of way is fully given up, without any obstruction, - - -	4 0 0	The unexpended moneys of last year to be applied as previously directed.	
DISTRICT No. 4.		QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
Indian River Bridge, - - -	£10 0 0	DISTRICT No. 6.	
Princetown Wharf, - - -	30 0 0	Millvale Road, - - -	£3 0 0
Darnley Bridge, - - -	20 0 0	Wheatly River Bridge, - - -	3 0 0
Channel beneath said Bridge, - - -	2 10 0	New Glasgow Road, - - -	4 0 0
Flag Pond Bridge, - - -	3 0 0	Road from New Glasgow Road by Bagnall's Mills, - - -	3 0 0
For railing, raising, and widening Davison's Mill-dam, - - -	10 0 0	Wharf at New Glasgow, opposite Orr's Shipyards, in addition to individual subscription of Eighteen Pounds two Shillings, - - -	17 0 0
Cutting down the bank at the end of the Road at Mill's, Lot 18, - - -	2 0 0	Johnston's Road, from Princetown road to Anderson's Road, - - -	5 0 0
Wilmot Creek Bridge, to be rebuilt, on condition that the balance of expence is to be paid for out of the Road appropriations for Roads and Bridges for Prince County, next year, - - -	50 0 0	Anderson's Road and Bridges, in addition to £16, expended in Seed Grain and Potatoes last year, and not yet paid in and expended by Commissioner of District No. 5, for inhabitants of Lot 67, - - -	12 0 0
Division line between Lots 19 and 25, Bridge in Princetown Royalty, at R. Stewart's, - - -	5 0 0	Bridge at Mallet's Brook, on Graham's Road, - - -	6 0 0
Bridge from Barret's toward St. Eleanor's, Slip at M'Lellan's shore, - - -	3 0 0	Bridge at Anderson's Creek, near Mill River, - - -	15 0 0
New Road from Fermoy to Champion's, at Baltic, - - -	4 0 0	Monaghan Road, Lot 22, - - -	3 0 0
To complete a Road, from Old Town Road to Alexander Mathew's Mill, and through to New Fermoy Road, provided Alex. Mathews gives the right of way without remuneration, - - -	7 10 0	New Glasgow Bridge, - - -	40 0 0
Where most required in the District, - - -	4 0 0	Bridge at Theobald's, Rustico, - - -	2 0 0
	5 0 0	Road from County Line to Johnston's, Princetown Road, - - -	14 0 0
DISTRICT No. 5.		Bridges on East Settlement Road, Lot 22, - - -	9 0 0
Wilmot Creek Bridge, - - -	£50 0 0	Hunter River Bridge, West Settlement Road, Lot 22, - - -	10 0 0
Bridge at Clarke's Mill, - - -	15 0 0	Bridge on Anderson's Road, - - -	4 0 0
Bridge near Maxfield's, Lot 25, - - -	15 0 0	Bungay Road, - - -	3 0 0
Bridge over South branch Dunk River, - - -	15 0 0	M'Leod's Ferry Wharf, - - -	15 0 0
Road on County Line, Lots 26 and 67, - - -	10 0 0		
Repair of Causeways, Tryon, - - -	10 0 0		

Bridge on Wigmore's road, - - -	£5 0 0	Special Grant for Poplar Island Bridge, £50 0 0	
Do. at Campbeltown, - - -	3 0 0	Grant for same, as contained in Char-	
No. 4 (part of).		lottetown grant, - - -	
Road from Jas. Cousins's to New London	4 6 2	To repair Wharf at M'Innis's Point, Rus-	
Stone Bridge between Anderson's and		tico Bay, - - -	
Coles's, - - -	4 0 0	Winsloe road and Bridges, - - -	
Long River Wharf, - - -	5 0 0	Union road and Bridges, - - -	
Bridge in Irishtown, - - -	5 10 5	To open a road from Union Road to	
DISTRICT No. 7.		Covehead road, by old Saw-mill Bridge,	
Anderson's Road, where most required,	£8 0 0	Road from Winsloe Road to Brackley Point	
In aid of individual subscription, towards		Road, by Kintyre, - - -	
building a Wharf near Canso Point,		Brackley Point Road, North end,	
(Lot 65), provided the right of way			
thereto be given free of charge to the		DISTRICT No. 9.	
Government, - - -	30 0 0	Corran Ban Bridge and abutments,	£38 0 0
For repairing Wigginton's Bridge, Cra-		Cardigan, Mount Stewart, and Vernon	
paud, - - -	30 0 0	River Road, - - -	7 0 0
Dog River Bridge, - - -	7 0 0	To cut down a hill on road leading from	
Road from York River Bridge to Cra-		Clark's Mills to lower Pisquid Bridge,	2 0 0
paud, where most required, - - -	9 0 0	To rebuild Clark's and Duffy's Bridges on	
New Central Road, from John M'Phee's,		the Fort Augustus Road, and to repair	
westward, - - -	8 0 0	the Monaghan Road, - - -	9 0 0
Several small Bridges on old Tryon		Tarentum Settlement road, - - -	2 10 0
Road,—towards rebuilding same,	8 0 0	To repair the road leading through the	
In addition to a sum of £10, granted in		Sandhills Settlement to Point de Roche,	
1845, towards building a Bridge over		and the Bridge thereon, - - -	4 13 5
Mackie's Creek, on the line of road to		To open a road from Settlement Road,	
Rocky Point, - - -	7 0 0	Savage Harbour, to Gulf Shore, upon	
Towards opening a road for settlers on		the line, as given by James Feehan,	3 10 0
Lots 30 and 65, - - -	6 0 0	Road from Tracadie Cross Roads to	
Road from Princetown road to Ander-		Sandhills, and Bridges thereon,	4 0 0
son's, (by Johnston's), - - -	2 0 0	To straighten and improve the road from	
Bridge across M'Lean's Creek, Lot 31,	5 0 0	French Village to St. Peter's Road,	4 0 0
Towards building Bridges on the road		St. Peter's Road, from Frenchfort to-	
leading from the old Tryon road to the		wards St. Andrew's; part to be applied	
New Bedeque road, - - -	9 0 0	in raising James Hughes's Hollow, and	
For opening out road leading from Crabb's		a Hollow near Peter Fee's,	14 10 0
on the Princetown road, to Anderson's		Donagh Road—to raise a Swamp, and	
road, through Loyalist land, - - -	5 0 0	towards building a Bridge, - - -	2 0 0
Towards completing Bridges on the Mel-		Road from Five Houses to Cranberry	
ville road, Lot 29, - - -	3 0 0	Point Ferry, - - -	2 0 0
Road leading from Tyron road to New		Cass's Bridge, Lot 34, - - -	6 16 5
Bedeque road, (through Peters' Settle-		To cut down Hills near old Saw Mill	
ment), - - -	4 0 0	Bridge, Covehead Road, and repairing	
Road leading from the Scotch Settlement		said road, - - -	10 0 0
to the old Town road, Lot 29, - - -	4 0 0	Goff's Bridge, St. Peter's Road	20 0 0
DISTRICT No. 8.		Suffolk Road and Bridges, - - -	5 0 0
For repairing road from Curtis's to Dal-		Seaman's Bridge, Lot 34, - - -	10 0 0
rymple's Mills, - - -	£2 0 0	New line of road between Foster's and	
Princetown road and Bridges, - - -	23 0 0	Lawson's Farms, provided a right of	
New Glasgow road and Bridge,	2 0 0	way is obtained, - - -	4 0 0
Bridge near Webb's, Rustico road,	2 0 0	Road from Auld's Mill, North, and to fill	
Poplar Island Bridge, - - -	10 0 0	up a hole or Swamp on said road,	2 0 0
		DISTRICT No. 10.	
		Road leading from the Ferry to Cross	
		Roads, Lot 48, - - -	50 0 0

New Bridge at M'Callum's, old Georgetown Road, Lot 48, -	£8 0 0	On other Roads and Bridges, where most required, - -	10 0 0
Improving the road leading from Forbes's Mill to Johnston's River, -	5 0 0	Poplar Island Bridge, adjoining the Royalty, £40, (included in scale of moneys voted for Road District No. 9.)	
Repairing the Swamp on the west end of the Barrens, Georgetown Road, and east of the small Brook near Shepherd's, - -	2 0 0	The repairs of the above Roads and Bridges to be let by Auction, so far as the above grants will extend, (with the exception of the amount voted towards the repairs of Poplar Island Bridge), anything in the Act of the 6th Vic. cap. 1, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labour and the expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways," to the contrary notwithstanding.	
Additional Blocks to the Wharf at Alexander M'Rae's, Lot 49, -	30 0 0	<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b>	
Road on the Barrens between M'Millan's Saw Mill and M'Millan's house, -	2 10 4	DISTRICT No. 12.	
Road leading from M'Millan's to the County Line, - -	2 0 0	Road from Mount Stewart towards Cardigan, - -	£7 0 0
Road leading from Davies's Ship-yard to Vernon River Bridge, -	5 0 0	Do. from Main Road to Alexander M'Eachern's, East side of Savage Harbour, - -	5 0 0
Road leading from Vernon River Head to Uigg, Lot 50, - -	4 0 0	Main road from County Line to Head of St. Peter's Bay, Bridges included, -	30 0 0
Road leading from Back Settlement at Stephen Myres's, Lot 48, to Alexander M'Rae's, Lot 49, - -	8 14 0	Road from Murdoch Murray's, leading past Thomas Pope's, - -	5 0 0
Rebuilding Johnston's River Bridge, -	14 19 1	Road from Head of St. Peter's Bay to Lot 42, by Whelan's, - -	3 0 0
Old Georgetown Road and Bridges, -	8 0 0	Road from Head of St. Peter's Bay towards Cardigan, - -	10 0 0
DISTRICT No. 11.		Road from St. Peter's Bay towards Cablehead, by Leslie's Mill, -	2 0 0
Newtown Bridge, at Simon M'Kinnon's, -	£10 0 0	Road from Head of St. Peter's Bay leading to Greenwich, - -	2 0 0
New Bridge at Pinette River, -	40 0 0	Road leading from Main Road at Mul-laly's to St. Peter's Harbour's Mouth, -	2 0 0
Lowering the Hill, and improving the road on the South side of Pinette River, -	10 0 0	Road leading from Head St. Peter's Bay to line Lot 42, Bay Fortune road, -	2 0 0
Cutting down the Hill, and improving the road on the North side of Pinette River, -	10 0 0	Road from West Line of Lot 42 through Cablehead Settlement, - -	2 0 0
New Bridge, with bush and clay, on M'Innis's Creek, lower Wood Island road, and lowering the Hill adjoining thereto, - - -	40 0 0	Road around the head of Hillsborough River, - - -	2 0 0
Two new Bridges on the road leading from Wood Islands to Little Sands, -	8 0 0	Road West side of Morel, - -	2 0 0
Point Prim Bridge, at R. Campbell's, -	12 0 0	Do. to Back Farms, St. Peter's, -	2 0 0
New Bridge on the upper Wood Island road, near Duncan M'Kinnon's, -	4 1 0	Marsh road, leading from Gleeson's, -	2 0 0
Road leading from upper Wood Island Road to Angus Beaton's, Flat River, -	3 19 0	Wharf, head of St. Peter's Bay, -	40 0 0
Road on the division line between Rodk. Morrison's and Alex. M'Kenzie's, Flat River, - - -	4 0 0	Do. end of Cablehead road, - -	15 0 0
New Bridge on French Mill Creek, with brush and clay, and improving the Road adjoining thereto, - -	15 0 0	To improve the navigation of the Morel, (To be expended, together with individual subscriptions, under the superintendence of two Commissioners, to be appointed by His Excellency in Council, in conjunction with the Road Commissioner.)	40 0 0
Charlottetown Boyalty and Common, £100, including £40 to be laid out on Poplar Island Bridge, as follows :—		DISTRICT No. 13.	
St. Peter's Road, and Bridges thereon, -	20 0 0	Road from M'Rae's to Dingwell's Mills, -	8 0 0
Priacetown Road and Bridges, -	15 0 0		
Road leading from Charlottetown to Poplar Island Bridge, and Bridges thereon, - - -	15 0 0		

Road from Dingwell's Mills to Head of Grand River, - - -	£20	0	0
Road from Head Grand River to Cooper's Mill, - - -	15	0	0
Road from Red House to Grand River Wharf, - - -	10	0	0
Road from Bay Fortune Church to line of Lot 42, - - -	10	0	0
To repair abutments of Fortune Bridge, - - -	3	0	0
Line road between Lots 43 and 44, - - -	14	0	0
New Bridge on head of Bear River, and Swamp, - - -	60	0	0
Road from Western Line of Lot 42 to Hollow River, - - -	10	0	0
Cow River Bridge, - - -	4	0	0
Naufrage Bridge, - - -	6	0	0

DISTRICT No. 14.

To raise Little Harbour Bridge, - - -	£7	10	0
Western Black Pond Bridge, - - -	10	0	0
Raising hollows at Donald M'Innis's, Do. at West River Basin, - - -	10	0	0
Eastern Bridge at the Basin, - - -	5	0	0
Scott's Bridge, - - -	5	0	0
Bridge at John Kennedy's, - - -	5	0	0
Road from Portage to East Point, Do. from Souris to East Point, - - -	10	0	0
Hollow at Donald M'Kinnon's, Lot 46, - - -	5	0	0
Big Pond Bridge, - - -	10	0	0
Bear River Bridge, - - -	7	10	0
Mill Road, through Lot 45, - - -	10	0	0
From John M'Aulay's to Lawrence Peters's, - - -	7	10	0
French Mill Bridge, - - -	4	0	0
Railing Little River Bridge, - - -	2	0	0
Do. Priest Pond Bridge, - - -	3	10	0
North Lake Bridge, - - -	9	0	0
Murray's Mill Bridge, - - -	7	10	0
Bridges at James Flanagan's, - - -	4	0	0
Hay River Bridge and Hill, - - -	3	10	0
From Main Road to New Harmony, - - -	5	0	0

DISTRICT No. 15.

Two Bridges on the road from De Gross Marsh to Grand River, - - -	£5	0	0
Narrow's Creek Road, - - -	8	0	0
Cardigan River Wharf, - - -	15	0	0
Road from Dingwell's, between Grand River and Cardigan River, - - -	15	0	0
St. Peter's Road, - - -	16	0	0
Pisquid Road, - - -	12	0	0
Baldwin's Road, - - -	6	0	0
Georgetown Main Road, - - -	15	0	0
Road from ditto to Montague Bridge, - - -	3	0	0
Road from Cardigan Wharf to Grand River and Bridge, - - -	5	0	0

Road north end of Baldwin's Road, to the Back Settlement, - - -	£5	0	0
Towards the repair or rebuilding of the old Montague Bridge, - - -	15	0	0
Road from Buck's or Sparrow's Road to the County Line, by M'Lean's Mill, - - -	6	0	0
Road from the Pisquid Road to new Settlement, rear of Lot 52, north of Pisquid Road, - - -	5	0	0
Georgetown and Royalty Roads—to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner and the Representatives of the Town, - - -	20	0	0

DISTRICT No. 16.

Montague Bridge, - - -	£54	0	0
Road to the Cape Farm, east of the Gurensy Cove Road, - - -	7	0	0
Road from South River to Murray Mills, - - -	9	0	0
Bridge at Cowan's, Mill Creek, - - -	11	19	0
Wharf at T. Clow's Shore, Lot 63, - - -	9	0	0
Whim Road and Bridge, South Brook of Brown's Creek, - - -	20	0	0
Douse's Road, Lot 59, - - -	13	0	0
Wood Island Road, - - -	7	0	0
Shore road from Aitken's to St. Andrew's Point, - - -	10	0	0
St. Mary's Road, West of Mink River Road, - - -	12	0	0
Road from Peters's Road to Murray River, near J. Robert's, Lot 63, - - -	10	0	0
Horse Slip at the Public Wharf, Peters's Shore, Lot 59, - - -	10	1	0
Road over Murray Mill Dam, - - -	2	0	0
To be placed at the Commissioner's disposal, to be expended where most required, - - -	4	0	0

Sums unexpended of former appropriations to be applied as originally intended in the respective Districts; and also any advances made by the several Road Commissioners under the Act of 9th Vic. cap. 1, and not yet paid, to be laid out, when recovered, on the respective Road Districts, by direction of the Commissioners.

Mr. Rae moved, that the Report be amended, by leaving out so much thereof as relates to the rebuilding of Wilmot Creek Bridge.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. Rae, Mr. Macintosh;

## NAYS :

Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,
Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Clark</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,
Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> .
Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. *Speaker* having then put the question, "Shall the Report of the Committee be agreed to?"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. *Coles*, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the registration of Deeds in the Register Office, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:—

Your Committee, appointed to examine whether Deeds brought to the Register Office of this Island, are recorded within a proper time after being deposited therein, and what number now remain unrecorded; report—That having attended at the said Office, they found Eighty-four Deeds at present in the Office unregistered, and that the date of the last one registered is 12th of January, 1847—being a delay of three months. Your Committee required information as to the cause of this delay in expediting business of such public importance, and were answered by the Registrar, that explanation on that point must be ordered by the Governor: your Committee, there-

fore recommend, that an address be presented to His Excellency, to that effect.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, do now pass:

*To His Excellency* SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, *Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories therunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

A Committee of the House of Assembly having ascertained, upon inquiry, that considerable delay had occurred in the registration of Deeds deposited in the Registrar's Office, and being desirous of ascertaining the cause of such delay, were informed by the Registrar, that any explanation upon that subject could only be given by command of your Excellency: the House of Assembly have respectfully to request that you will cause the explanation desired by the House, to be, with as little delay as possible, furnished by that Officer.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Coles*, Mr. *Warburton* and Mr. *Jardine* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Mr. *Jardine*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill for appropriating the Supplies granted to Her Majesty in this Session, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## SATURDAY, April 17, 1847.

**T**HE Bill for appropriating the Supplies granted to Her Majesty this Session, was, according to order, read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* left the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the Title be *An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven.*

The amendments made to the Bill intitled *An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries*, were, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *J. Longworth* do carry back the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that this House hath agreed to their amendments, without any amendment.

A motion being made, that the Orders of the Day be called over—

The House divided on the question :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>J. Longworth</i> ,
Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>N. Conroy</i> .
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	

NAYS :

Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,
Mr. <i>Mooney</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Warburton</i> .
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to the Charlottetown Market House, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the afternoon's sitting.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Henry Palmer, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod :

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Mr. Speaker ;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House at the bar of the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency.

And being returned—

Mr. *Speaker* informed the House, that when the House did attend His Excellency this day in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had, in Her Majesty's name, been pleased to give his assent to the Bill intitled *An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries.*

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the further consideration of the Bill relating to the Charlottetown Market House, being again read ;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* left the Chair.

Mr. *Fraser* took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Fraser* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto ; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the title be *An Act to revive, continue, and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House.*

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to provide against Nuisances in the Streets of Charlottetown, being read,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Speaker* left the Chair.

Mr. Whelan took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Whelan reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendments thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the title be *An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown.*

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, by special leave given, presented to the House a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines; and the same was read the first time.

Ordered, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case.

And then the said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Maclean took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Maclean reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the title be "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines."

Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will direct the Road Commissioner for the Fourteenth District, to inquire and ascertain whether, by altering the road at the head of Black Pond, Lot 46, and erecting a new Bridge further down the stream, the long and high hill at the present bridge might be avoided; and to report the same, together with the probable cost of such alteration, to the Legislature at its next Session.

Ordered, That Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Macintosh and Mr. Jardine be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to search the Journals of the Legislative Council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had on the Bill to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for improvements made by them on farms on the Townships on this Island; and also, upon the Bill to repeal so much of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, as relates to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty.

Ordered, That Mr. F. Longworth and Mr. Rae be a Committee for that purpose; who returning, reported, that they had found the following entries:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Monday, 12th April, 1847.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General,  
The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple, The Hon. Mr. Rice,  
Mr. Young, Mr. Swabey,  
Mr. Irving, Mr. Hensley,  
Mr. Anderson,

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill intituled *An Act to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for improvements made by them on Farms on the Townships in this Island*, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.

After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Young reported, that the Committee having had the said Bill under consideration, had come to a Resolution, which they recommend to the adoption of the House, viz:—

Resolved, That while the Committee admit there are cases in which compensation should be afforded by Legislative enactment to Tenants, when sought to be evicted for non-payment of rent, yet the subject being one to which the attention of the Imperial Government has been directed, as regards the tenure of Lands in Great Britain and Ireland, and on which there is every probability, some definitive action will be taken by the Government, in which event, great assistance will be given to the deliberations of this Legislature on this important measure, the Committee recommend that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until the next Session, and that a



Committee be appointed to report fully thereon at the commencement of the said next Session.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Tuesday, 13th April, 1847.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*,  
The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*, The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Irving*, Mr. *Hensley*.

On motion, Ordered, that the Bill intituled *An Act to repeal so much of the Laws now in force regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, as relate to Charlottetown, its Common and Royalty; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and also, to alter the limits of Road Districts Numbers Five and Six, be read a second time this day three months.*

Ordered, That the Committee appointed to report on certain Documents respecting the sale of the Glebe and School Lands, have leave to report from time to time.

Mr. *Thornton*, from the said Committee, presented to the House the first Report of the Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

[See Appendix (T.) ]

Mr. *Thornton* moved that the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to advancing money to the Road Correspondent :—

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

The House of Assembly considering that loss and inconvenience frequently arise to persons taking contracts for small amounts, for work on the Roads and Bridges throughout the Colony, in consequence of their being obliged to obtain the payments from the Road Correspondent (particularly where the Contractors reside at a distance from Charlottetown), respectfully suggest to your Excellency, that the Road Correspondent may be authorised to draw in

ready money from the Treasurer, when in funds, a requisite portion of the moneys for the Road service, or that Warrants be issued and placed, from time to time, in the Road Correspondent's hands, so as to enable him to get the same cashed previous to his being called for the payment of Road Contracts. And the House of Assembly further recommend, that when the Road Correspondent shall receive from the respective Road Commissioners a statement of sales made by them for contracts not exceeding Five Pounds for any one contract, he shall be authorised to furnish in Cash the amount required by each Road Commissioner, respectively, to enable them to discharge the claims for such contracts, and that the Road Commissioners be directed to take receipts for the payment of such moneys—which vouchers are to be forwarded to the Road Correspondent ; and also, that a list be published at the close of the year in the *Royal Gazette*, shewing the separate amounts paid by Road Commissioners for works in their respective Districts, and to whom paid.

Mr. *J. H. Conroy* moved, in amendment to the said Address, that after the words "Road Correspondent's hands," all be expunged, and the following substituted :—

"Preparatory to the completion of the Contracts, and to his being called upon for payment thereof; and that your Excellency will please to give such instructions as will cause the Road Correspondent, in paying off such Contracts in cash, to give a priority to all such as may not exceed the sum of Six Pounds each."

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

YEAS :

Mr. <i>J. H. Conroy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whelan</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Palmer</i> ,	Mr. <i>Douse</i> ,
Mr. <i>F. Longworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>A. Maclean</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macintosh</i> ,	Mr. <i>Jardine</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fraser</i> .

NAYS :

Mr. <i>Thornton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Le Lacheur</i> ,
Mr. <i>D. Maclean</i> ,	Mr. <i>H. Macdonald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Warburton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Coles</i> ,
Mr. <i>Montgomery</i> ,	Mr. <i>Haviland</i> .

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address, as amended, be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Address, as amended, be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. Thornton and Mr. J. Longworth be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.

## MONDAY, April 19, 1847.

**M**R. Coles, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, praying that he would cause the Registrar to furnish information as to the delay in registering certain Deeds deposited in his office, reported to the House, that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say, he would cause the request of the House, as expressed in the said Address, to be complied with, without delay.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors."

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors;" and have appointed the

Honorable Mr. Irving and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

The names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference.

And being returned—

The Hon. Mr. Palmer reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Jardine do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlotte-town Market House."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

**TUESDAY, April 20, 1847.**

**R**EADE a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled *An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown.*

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That Mr. J. Longworth do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the non-payment of sums due under the Road Compensation Act, reported the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee; which draught Address being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:—

*To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration, the large amount of money expended by the Colony in opening Roads under the Road Compensation Act, and the very limited amount as yet liquidated by the Proprietors found liable to pay under the said Act, and the various impediments thrown in the way of all operations under the said Act, by some of the Proprietors or their Agents, and the exceptions, entirely unfounded in justice and equity, taken in several instances, to the making payment of any of the sums by verdict found payable by the said Proprietors, respectfully request your Excellency, to cause all sums due under the Road Compensation Act to be forthwith demanded; and if that be not immediately complied with, then that the Attorney General be directed to sue for the respective amounts without any longer delay; and also, that immediate proceedings be taken for the sum due to the Public on the Bond for the incorporation of the Fishing Company.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

*Resolved,* That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass:

*To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly most respectfully thank your Excellency for the various Communications and Messages sent to the House by your Excellency, in the course of the present Session.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Rae, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Jardine be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Mr. J. Longworth, from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and a fresh issue of Notes to the same amount, presented to the House a Bill as prepared by the Committee, and the same was read the first time.

*Ordered,* That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case.

And then the said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and

made several amendments thereto ; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and that the title be "An Act to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of the amount thereof, from plates of a new design, and to explain and amend the Acts therein mentioned."

*Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, do now pass :

*To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency ;

The House of Assembly deeming it necessary that the Public Accounts, Warrant Book and Treasurer's Accounts should be examined, compared and classified, previous to the meeting of the Legislature (or when it can be done to suit the sittings of that body, up to the 31st January in each year), so that the same may be laid before the Legislature, fully prepared, as above stated, in the most clear and concise manner, by the auditors appointed by the Government to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to direct, that the wishes of the House of Assembly may be carried into effect in this respect ; and in order to enable the Auditors to prepare a classified statement of such Public Accounts, the House of Assembly further request your Excellency to give the necessary directions, that the respective Public Officers furnish (when called upon) to the Auditors, the accounts, vouchers, &c., of their several departments ; but where any of the Public Officers furnish, as required by Law, their accounts to the Treasurer, or to other departments, that the auditors may have access to such accounts, saving the necessity of furnishing further duplicates of such accounts.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. J. H. Conroy and Mr. Haviland be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address ; who returning, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excel-

lency was pleased to say, he would comply with the desire of the House.

Mr. J. H. Conroy, from the Committee appointed to join a Committee of the Council, to prepare a Joint Address to Her Majesty, praying for the extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, presented to the House, the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee ; and the said draught Address being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign ;

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Legislative session assembled, most humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration, That a great proportion of the trade of this Island consists in the export of its Agricultural Produce.

That at present, out of the seven principal Harbours of this Island, where such trade can be advantageously carried on, two only, namely : Charlottetown and Three Rivers, are Free Ports ; and of those the former only is a free warehousing Port.

That a considerable export of the Agricultural produce of this Island has been of late years made to Foreign Countries, to the great advantage of the Colony ; and opening out to it a reasonable expectation of a permanent and profitable commerce with those Countries.

That it would greatly advance the prosperity of this Colony, if the privileges and regulations of Free Ports were extended to the Harbours of Bedeque, Richmond Bay and Cascumpec, in Prince County ; New London, in Queen's County, and the Harbour of Souris, in King's County ; at each of which Harbours, or within a convenient distance thereof, there is already stationed an Officer of Customs, under appointments from your Majesty's Commissioner of that department.

That we, your memorialists, beg further humbly to submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration, that under the present regulations, adopted by the officers of your Majesty's Customs in this Island, in the only two Ports enjoying this privilege, no foreign vessels are allowed to proceed up the Harbours (which are large and spacious) to those places where it would be most advantageous and convenient for them to receive on board their cargoes, whereby great loss and inconvenience is occasioned to persons shipping Agricultural produce ; and as we humbly conceive

that no loss or detriment can occur to your Majesty's service, by allowing such Foreign vessels to proceed to the most convenient places within the different Bays and Harbours in this Island, now or hereafter to be established as Free Ports, to take on board their outward cargoes—first having discharged and landed their cargoes inwards, under the immediate superintendence of one of your Majesty's Officers of Customs for such Port, and having received from him a permit to proceed to take in such cargo—most humbly pray, that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause such directions to be given to your Majesty's principal Officer of Customs for this Island, as may facilitate the objects prayed for by your memorialists; who most respectfully tender to your Majesty a renewal of their assurances of devotion and attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and Government.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Council, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, on the subject of causing certain Ports in this Island to be opened as Free Ports, and for other purposes beneficial to the Trade of this Colony.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty, be a Committee, on the part of this House, to prepare the said Address to His Excellency.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. H. Conroy do carry the said Message to the Council.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, viz :

“An Act for the encouragement of Education.”

“An Act to alter and amend the law now

in force, regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors.”

“An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown.’”

And then he withdrew.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled “An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines.”

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House;” and have appointed the Honorable Mr. Holl and the Honorable Mr. Young a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled “An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House.”

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Coles and Mr. J. Longworth, be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

So the managers went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *F. Longworth* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Council, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *F. Longworth* do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Account Sales of Books deposited in various parts of the Island, for the use of District Schools, in compliance with the Address of this House to His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. *Palmer*, by like command, presented to the House a letter from the Colonial Secretary and Registrar, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, containing his reasons for the alleged delay in the recording of certain Deeds deposited in his office for registration; a Return of all Fees received at the office of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Prince Edward Island, in the terms of the Act 3 Vic. cap. 27; and Detailed Accounts of Fees received in the Office of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Executive Council, in the year ending 31st December, 1846, in the Act of 3 Vic. cap. 27.

And the said letter was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:—

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,  
19th April, 1847.

SIR ;

In obedience to your Excellency's command, to furnish, for the information of the House of Assembly, an explanation of the cause of the delay alleged by a Committee of the House of Assembly to have occurred in the registration of Deeds deposited in my office—

I beg respectfully to submit, that all Deeds are considered by Law to be duly registered immediately upon their being deposited in my office for that purpose; and that upon the occasion, when Messrs.

Coles and Jardine visited my office on the 15th inst., from a Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, they found that the Deeds deposited therein had been regularly entered in the Books of Record up to the 12th January last.

Your Excellency is aware that other duties of an onerous and responsible character are connected with the office of Secretary and Registrar, and that these duties are more than ordinarily urgent during the Session of the Legislature; it is also within the knowledge of your Excellency, that the duties of the office are performed without the aid of any Public Assistant; and that, although they have considerably increased since the commencement of your Excellency's administration of the Government, and that your Excellency has suggested to me the propriety of preferring an application to the Legislature for provision for a Clerk, and have kindly expressed your readiness to give it the weight of your recommendation, I have hitherto refrained from adopting your Excellency's suggestion, as I was unwilling to advance such a claim upon the public funds, so long as my own personal and unremitting exertions, with the assistance at present at my disposal, enabled me to requit myself in my office, and to fulfil the various duties attached to it satisfactorily, and without prejudice to the public interests. If these have suffered, as the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly would seem to imply, I very much regret it, but the cause must not be attributed to any relaxation on my part—it has arisen solely from the accumulated duties of the office.

I may, however, be permitted to add, that with the view of preventing any just cause of complaint, I have, at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice, engaged extra assistance, during the present Session of the Legislature, to transcribe Deeds into the Books of Registry; and that at the same time when Messrs. Coles and Jardine made their inspection, the entries were further advanced than they had ever been, at any similar period within my recollection—a fact which must be well known to other Members of the House of Assembly.

I remain, with much respect,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

T. H. HAVILAND,

Secty. and Regr.

His Excellency,

Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, &c. &c. &c.

Then the House adjourned for one hour.

And being met—

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council desire a Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven;" and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Holl and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage the said Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And also—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled "An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven."

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jardine* do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *D. Macdonald* and Mr. *F. Longworth* be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

So the Managers went to the Conference;

And being returned—

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jardine* do go to the Council, and desire the said Conference.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the last Conference; and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

So the Managers went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *Jardine* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act to revive, continue, and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House*; and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

So the Managers went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. *F. Longworth* reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled *An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House*.

And also—

Mr. Speaker ;

The Legislative Council desire a further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled *An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven* ; and have appointed the Hon. Mr. Holl, the Hon. Mr. Anderson and the Hon. Mr. Swabey a Committee to manage this further Conference—to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the Bill intituled *An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Jardine do go to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Jardine, Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Coles and Mr. Rae be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

So the managers went to the Conference.

And being returned—

Mr. Jardine reported, that the Managers had been at the Conference, and he stated the substance thereof to the House.

*Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass :

To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, *Knight Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency ;

The House of Assembly respectfully request, that your Excellency will cause to be made by the Public Officers severally, before their removal to the Colonial Building, Inventories of all Books, and a classification of Papers, Documents, Plans and Maps belonging to every such Office, marking the number of pages in every Book, and stating any mutilation or loss of leaves, the general contents or purport of the several classes of Books or Documents to be set forth in such inventory ; also, that the different Offices be removed to and kept in the Colonial Building, as soon as may be practicable ; one copy of every Inventory to be kept in the Office to which it refers, the other to be transmitted through the Executive to the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Coles, Mr. Rae and Mr. Fraser be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same ; who, returning, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency, who was pleased to say that he would direct the desire of the House to be complied with as early as possible.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1847.

**T**HE amendments made by the Council to the Bill intituled *An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown*, were read the first time, and are as follow :—

Folio 5, line 1—Strike out the word “any,” and insert “every.”

Folio 8, last line—After the word “Street,” insert “And be it enacted, That every Inhabitant of Charlottetown, or

Proprietor therein, and every Owner of unoccupied Houses or Lots shall, in the Spring season, cut, or cause to be cut, and kept open, a sufficient passage for the Water produced by the melting of Snow or Ice, to run off in the Gutter or Drain in front or rear of such premises, as the case may be ; and in case of neglect thereof, after being required by any one



of the Justices appointed for the direction of Statute Labour within the said Town, or any Overseer appointed under this Act, he or she shall be liable, on complaint before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to a Fine not exceeding Forty Shillings."

Folio 14, line 11—After the word "such," insert "refusal or."

*Ordered*, That the Tenth Rule of the House be dispensed with in this case.

And then the said amendments were read a second and third time.

*Resolved*, That the said amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Palmer do carry back the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, viz:

"An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven."

"An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines."

And then he withdrew.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of the amount thereof from Plates of a new design, and to explain and amend the Acts therein mentioned."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That Mr. F. Longworth do carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

"COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
April 21, 1847.

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to forward the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying for an extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, and for other purposes beneficial to the trade of this Colony.

"Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty, on the part of this House, be a Committee to prepare the said Address to His Excellency.

"Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly."

And also—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled "An Act to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of the amount thereof from Plates of a new design, and to explain and amend the Acts therein mentioned."

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Haviland, from the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Contingent Accounts for the present Session, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. D. Macdonald reported, that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Special Committee, paragraph by para-

graph, had amended and then adopted the same; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

The Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Officers' Accounts and Contingent expenses of the present Session, report, that they have examined the same, and recommend that they be allowed as follow:

WILLIAM CULLEN, for his services as Chief Clerk of this House, for the present Session, - - - £100 0 0

(One half to be paid immediately, and the other half to be paid when the Appendix and Index to the Journals are completed.)

JOHN MACNEILL, for his services as Assistant Clerk, for the present Session, 80 0 0

The same to be paid when the Journals have been engrossed up to the end of the present Session, and a certificate produced from the Hon. E. Palmer, Francis Longworth, Esq., and George Coles, Esq., or any two of them, that the labour has been performed respectively by the said Clerks.

H. W. LOBBAN, Sergeant at Arms, for his Fees, - - - 38 5 0

H. W. LOBBAN, Sergeant at Arms, for his Disbursement Bill, including Coals for the House of Assembly, Postage of Members and Documents for the House of Assembly, William Birch, Door-keeper, £26 3s. 1d., and Moses Hayes, assistant Door-keeper, £15 7s 6d, 264 2 5

THOMAS PLEADWELL, Messenger, 28 17 6

JOHN INGS, for Printing the Journals of the House of Assembly—subject to any deduction or addition which may be made by the Hon. E. Palmer, Francis Longworth, Esq., and George Coles, Esq., or any two of them, who shall examine the same, and certify that the amount so warranted is in conformity with the contract made by the said Printer. - - - 204 17 0

Your Committee recommend that the amount to be paid to the Printer should be paid, one half immediately, and the remainder when the Hon. E. Palmer, Francis Longworth, Esq., and George Coles, Esq., or any two of them, shall certify that the Journals are completed according to contract, and delivered to the care of the Librarian.

To the Proprietor of the Royal Gazette, for Reporting, - - - 25 0 0

To the Proprietor of the Islander, for Reporting, - - - £25 0 0  
 THOMAS PREEDY, for Reporting, 15 0 0  
 WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, for making Index to the Laws of P. E. Island, for 1846. - - - 2 0 0

Your Committee further report, that they received a communication from Messrs. Owen and Cundall, stating that they furnished a Bill of £10 to the late House of Assembly for services in examining and comparing the Accounts of the several Treasurers therefrom, under the directions of the Committee on Public Accounts; but that only £5 was allowed by the late House for their services. Messrs. Owen and Cundall submit to the consideration of the House, that the charge of £10 was moderate; and, therefore, request the Committee to bring the matter to the notice of the House of Assembly. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Five Pounds be paid them in full for those services. Your Committee, also, consider it proper for them to remark on the amount of the Post Office Accounts for the present Session, as compared with the Sessions of the late House, the amount this Session being upwards of £50 beyond that of 1846; but as the greater part of it has been for outward Postage, the actual charge to the Colony for free Postage to Members during the Session will not exceed £20.

Mr. Fraser moved, that the Report be amended, in so far that the grants to the Printers of the *Royal Gazette* and *Islander* newspapers be reduced from £25 to £20 each.

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS:

Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. Coles,	Mr. Warburton,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Whelan,
Mr. Mooney,	Mr. Jardine.

NAYS:

Mr. Le Lacheur,	Mr. Thornton,
Mr. J. H. Conroy,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Douse,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. A. Maclean,
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Mr. H. Macdonald,
Mr. D. Maclean,	Mr. D. Macdonald.

So it passed in the negative.

A motion being made, by way of amendment, that the allowance to James Preedy be reduced to Ten Pounds;

The House divided on the motion of amendment :

## YEAS :

Mr. Thornton,	Hon. Mr. Palmer,
Mr. H. Macdonald,	Mr. Montgomery,
Mr. Haviland,	Mr. J. H. Conroy,
Mr. J. Longworth,	Mr. A. Maclean.

## NAYS :

Mr. Coles,	Mr. Rae,
Mr. D. Macdonald,	Mr. Mooney,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Le Lacheur,
Mr. Jardine,	Mr. F. Longworth,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. D. Maclean,
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. N. Conroy,
Mr. Whelan,	Mr. Douse.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Mr. J. H. Conroy, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying for the extension of the privilege of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, presented the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee ; and the said draught Address, being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth :—

To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly having passed an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the subject matter of causing certain Ports in this Island to be opened as Free Ports, and for other purposes beneficial to the Trade of this Colony, humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said Address, to be laid at the foot of the Throne; and that your Excellency will be further pleased to recommend the prayer of the said Address to Her Majesty's favorable consideration.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That the Committee of this House, appointed to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying for the extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same, in conjunction with the Committee to be appointed by the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. J. H. Conroy do carry the said Message to the Council.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay,

“ COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
April 21, 1847.

“ Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying for an extension of the privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, and for other purposes beneficial to the trade of this Colony.

“ Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address to His Excellency, be a Committee, on the part of this House, to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

“ Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly.”

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass.

To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary directions for causing the Public Building now used as the Court House in Charlottetown, to be placed under the charge of the Sheriff of Queen's County, so soon as the Court shall be removed therefrom; and that the Sheriff be directed to permit the use of that building for the holding of Town Meetings and other public purposes generally, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Coles* and Mr. *Jardine* be a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Mr. *Coles*, from the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the registration of Deeds in the Register Office, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House the second Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's Table.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow.

Mr. *D. Macdonald*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message relative to the alteration of a Road at the East Point, reported the delivery thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would comply with the desire of the House.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying information as to the amount of money due under the Road Compensation Act, for assessment laid on for the last seven years,

reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency; and that he was pleased to say, he would direct the Colonial Secretary, and also the Attorney General, to make ready any documents thereon, which they might have in their possession.

*Ordered*, That certain detailed Public Accounts be published as an Appendix to the Journals.

[See Appendix (V.) ]

*Ordered*, That the Copy of the Warrant Book be inserted in the Appendix.

[See Appendix (W.) ]

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to further inquire into, and take into consideration the state of the Colony.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Warburton took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Warburton* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House, and is as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient at present to enter into the consideration of the state of the Currency of this Island; but that it be recommended to the House, that the subject be taken up at an early period of the next Session.

Then the House adjourned until tomorrow, at Ten o'clock.

## THURSDAY, April, 22 1847.

*MR. J. H. Conroy* moved, that the House do come to a Resolution, as followeth:—

It having been stated that an entry had been made in the Journals of the Council,

wherein that body is stated to have assumed judicial functions, and to have unconstitutionally invaded the rights of the subject, and the inviolability of private character; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to search the Journals of the Legislative Council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had relative to a person charged with a criminal offence in Halifax, being at large in this Island.

*Ordered*, That Mr. J. H. Conroy, Mr. F. Longworth and Mr. D. Maclean be a Committee for that purpose; who returning, reported, that they had found the following entries:—

“COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Friday, April 16.

“On motion of Mr. Holl, the House came to the following Resolution, viz:—

“Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of any Papers in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Charlottetown, respecting a criminal charge in the Province of Nova Scotia, against one Frederick Collard.

“Ordered, That Mr. Holl and Mr. Hensley be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.”

“COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Saturday, April 17.

“Mr. Hensley, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message, requesting His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House copies of Papers in the Prothonotary's Office, respecting a criminal charge against Frederick Collard, reported, that they had waited on His Excellency, who had been pleased to say he would cause the same to be laid before the House.”

“COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Monday, April 19.

“Resolved, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass.

“To His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

“May it please your Excellency;

“It appearing to th<sup>o</sup> Legislative Council, from certain documents now lodged in the Prothonotary's Office—copies of which, duly authenticated, have been laid before it, and which are hereunto annexed—that a certain person, charged with a criminal offence, is at present at large in this Island, having been liberated from Her Majesty's Jail in Halifax, on his personal recognizance, and afterwards having fled from justice; that it is well known that the said person has been for some time past harbouring in Charlottetown; and notwithstanding the frequent and easy communication between Halifax, yet no pursuit has hitherto been made for the purpose of bringing the said person to trial—his residence here being also, in the opinion of the Council, a great scandal to this society, and very offensive to public morals.

“We therefore pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to represent to Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, that the said individual is at large in this Island, and request His Excellency's interference. And we further pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to represent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the great injury accruing to public morals, as well as the improper facilities afforded to criminals to defeat and obstruct the due course of justice, which results from its being in the power of parties, under criminal prosecution, to evade justice, and avoid even the forfeiture of their recognizances, by passing from one of Her Majesty's Colonies into another.

“Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

“Ordered, That Mr. Holl and Mr. Hensley be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address; who returning, reported the delivery thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would attend to the request of the House.”

Mr. J. H. Conroy, from the Committee appointed to join a Committee of the Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, praying that he will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to Her Majesty, on the subject of causing certain Ports in this Island to be opened as Free Ports, and for other purposes beneficial to the Trade of this Colony; reported to the House, that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and

that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty; but as to his recommending its prayer, that would greatly depend upon the views entertained thereon by the Customs' Department.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee to whom was referred the several Documents relative to the Glebe Land Fund, with leave to report from time to time, presented to the House the second Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table.

[ See Appendix (U.) ]

Mr. *J. H. Conroy*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, relative to the advancing of moneys to the Road Correspondent for the Road service, reported the delivery thereof; and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the subject was very important, and should receive his best consideration; that he was of opinion that the placing of large sums of money in the hands of persons in business, was not sound policy, but that he intended to submit a plan to the Council, by which he hoped the public interest would be secured.

Mr. *Rae*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, thanking His Excellency for the various Messages and Documents communicated by him to the House this Session, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency.

Mr. *Coles*, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, to authorize the purchase of several Township Lands of this Island, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee, and the same was read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be printed in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper, and a printed copy of the same sent to each Member of the Legislature; and that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Henry Palmer, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod ;

Mr. Speaker;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House at the bar of the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went up to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to assent to the several Bills following :—

*An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents.*

*An Act for doing away with the Oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics.*

*An Act to abolish Deodands.*

*An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs in the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown.*

*An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.*

*An Act for suspending for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."*

*An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines.*

*An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and the evidence produced in support thereof.*

*An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown.*

After which, Mr. Speaker spake as followeth —

May it please your Excellency ;

On behalf of Her Majesty's faithful Commons of Prince Edward Island, I have now to present the several Bills of Aid and Supply voted to Her Majesty during the present Session, to which I have humbly to request your Excellency's assent.

*An Act for the encouragement of Education.*

*An Act relating to Treasury Warrants.*

*An Act to authorize the calling in of all Treasury Notes now in circulation, and the re-issue of the amount thereof from Plates of new design; and to explain and amend the Acts therein mentioned.*

*An Act to revive, continue, and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House.*

*An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.*

*An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by License, of Spirituous and other Liquors.*

*An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.*

*An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown."*

*An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Eighth and Ninth years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," so far as the same relate to this Colony.*

*An Act for raising a Revenue.*

*An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

To each of which His Excellency was pleased, in the Queen's name, to give his assent.

And then His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses :

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

The legislative duties of the Session having terminated, I take the earliest opportunity of relieving you from any further absence from your homes; where I trust you will continue to exert yourselves, in your several positions, to benefit the Colony, by the dissemination of precepts which tend to promote tranquillity, and to encourage industry.

It is with great pain that I advert to the melancholy results which attended the recent riot near Belfast, by which many families have been severely afflicted, and the country subjected to heavy expenses: I am, however, gratified by observing an intention expressed by one Branch of the Legislature, to revise the Election Laws during the next Session, with the view of adopting such measures as may tend to render the events to which I have alluded, less likely to recur.

I entertain a hope that the improvement exhibited in the returns of the past year, will be further augmented in those hereafter to be laid before you; and the judicious alteration you have made in the Laws for the suppression of illicit trade will necessarily operate to the encouragement of commercial integrity and enterprise.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I thank you, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, for the supplies which you have granted; they will be applied with fidelity to the objects for which they have been voted.

With reference to your Address to Her Majesty, upon the subject of the introduction of the system of Responsible Government into this Island, I shall forward my observations upon it with all due despatch; and I feel it my duty now to state, that I shall give it my best support. Whatever doubt I may at one time have entertained, as to the ability of carrying out this system of Government in a community circumscribed as this is, that doubt has been dispelled by the experience obtained from the political events which have distinguished the last twelve months, in this Colony; the consideration of which, has led me to apprehend the introduction of the doctrine, that those who are termed the Constitutional advisers of the Head of the Government may, openly or covertly, dissent from the line of policy which that Officer may think it necessary to pursue, and yet retain their seats as advisers.

Believing that the relationship between these two high offices can only constitutionally exist under an unanimity of political views; and fully admitting that the Executive Councillor cannot, with honor to himself, or with justice to the country, retain his seat an hour after he disapproves of the policy of the Head of the Government, I am convinced that the principle of Responsible Government, duly regulated by wise and well considered provisions, adapted to the peculiarities of the Colony, is as requisite to the free exercise of the Constitutional authority, and beneficial influence of the Lieut. Governor himself, as I trust it will be found advantageous to the People of the Island generally.

*Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

In separating, I have only to hope, that when you next assemble you will find the Colony still advancing under the aid of that Providence which has already guided it, year after year, to increased prosperity, and which has beneficently shielded it from those dreadful visitations, that human power, though it may mitigate, cannot avert.

After which, the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council, said—

Gentlemen;

It is the will and pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday the Twenty-second day of June; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the Twenty-second day of June next.

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**APPENDIX**

TO THE

**JOURNAL**

OF

**THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

OF

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND;**

*FOR THE SESSION COMMENCING THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY,  
AND ENDING THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF APRIL.*

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1847.



# APPENDIX

(A.)

[SEE PAGE 17.]

“MR. SPEAKER laid before the House the Attorney General’s written opinion relating to the Act for regulating controverted Elections, accompanied by the form of a Bond prepared by him, in compliance with the Resolution of this House of the 28th instant.”—*Journal, January 30th.*

The Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 7th year of Her present Majesty, Cap 23, for regulating the manner of proceeding upon Controverted Elections of Members to serve in the General Assembly, after setting forth in the 1st Section, various requisites to be observed in petitioning against the Election or return of any member to serve in the House of Assembly, and the time within which such Petition, if received, shall be heard and determined by the House of Assembly, goes on, by the 2d Section, to enact, that no such Petition shall be received, unless it be accompanied by a Bond, in due form, entered into before the Speaker of the House of Assembly, or before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature; and this last mentioned Section also sets out, very minutely, the conditions of such Bond, the number of the sureties, the amount of the penalties in which both principals and sureties are to be bound, and requires the sureties to justify their sufficiency on oath; which oath, the Speaker, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer, at the time the Bond is received; which Bond, this section declares shall be in the form of the Schedule thereunto annexed: the precise words (comprised within a parenthesis) are, “which shall be in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed;” but by some oversight, no Schedule is annexed to the Act; and it has now become a question, whether this omission of the Schedule, intended to give the form of the Bond, prevents any legal and sufficient bond’s being given, in accordance with the general purview and meaning of the Act; and thereby renders the Act wholly inoperative.

From the best consideration I can give the subject, I am of opinion that the words “which shall be in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed,” contained within parenthesis in the 2d Section of the Act, must be deemed surplusage; and that a form of Bond, to comprise all the requisites, pointed out in the 2d section of the Act, may be adopted and legally enforced,

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if adjudged in favor of the sitting members by the House of Assembly, as declared in the Act.

This appears to me to be no overstraining of the Act in question. It will be sufficient and perfect without the words which I suggest should be rejected as surplusage; for all the requisites of the Bond are given in it: and unless this construction be put upon it, I cannot see how its provisions are to be carried out. In my opinion, it would otherwise be wholly inoperative; and the effect to follow would be, that any returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly made by any Sheriff or Returning Officer, however erroneous, or even notoriously corrupt and false, could not be questioned, because the Act is express and positive, that no Petition to controvert any return shall be received, unless accompanied by a Bond, entered into by the Petitioners and their Sureties, as set forth therein.

I am also of opinion, that the Bond should be made to the sitting Members, and not to the Queen; as it seems clear to me that they are the parties contemplated by the Act, to be indemnified against any frivolous and vexatious attempt to controvert their return; and that it should be entered into before the Speaker, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, as set forth in the Act; the Sureties at the same time justifying as to their sufficiency, in terms of the Act; and the whole to be certified, as therein is specified: and I have herewith enclosed a Form of Bond, which I am of opinion is sufficient for the purpose, with a certificate thereon, to be signed by the Speaker, or the Judge who witnesses its execution, and administers the oath to the Sureties.

If the House of Assembly shall determine to adopt the course I have pointed out, and require it, I shall be ready to attend the execution of the Bond at any time.

R. HODGSON,  
30th January, 1847.

R. HODGSON,  
*Attorney General.*

## FORM OF BOND.

Know all men, by these presents, that we, *William Douse* and *Alexander McLean*, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Esquires, Petitioners against the return of *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, Esquires, as Members of the House of Assembly for the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, and now sitting members of the said House of Assembly, are jointly held, and firmly bound unto the said *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as such members as aforesaid, in the sum of One hundred pounds of lawful money of the said Island; and that We *Samuel Nelson* and *Kenneth Mackenzie*, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Merchants, as Sureties for the said *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, Petitioners as aforesaid, are severally held and firmly bound unto the said *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as such Members, as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty pounds each, of like lawful money, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the said Island, intituled "An Act to regulate the manner of proceeding upon controverted Elections of Members to serve in the General Assembly," to be paid to the said *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as such Members as aforesaid, their certain Attorney, Executors, and Administrators; for which payment of the said sum of One hundred pounds, of lawful money aforesaid, well and truly to be made, We the said *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, Petitioners as aforesaid, bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and firmly, by these presents, and for which payment of the said sum of Fifty pounds, each, of lawful money aforesaid, well and truly to be made, We the said *Samuel Nelson* and *Kenneth Mackenzie* severally bind ourselves, and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this Thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, Petitioners as aforesaid, shall appear and prosecute their complaint upon their said Petition against the return of the above named *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as Members of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and shall pay such sum of money as the said House of Assembly shall adjudge to the above named *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as such Members of Assembly, if the above bound *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, Petitioners as aforesaid, shall, in the judgment of the said House of Assembly, have failed to have established their complaint against the said return of the above named *John Little* and *John Macdougall*, as such Members of the said House of Assembly, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

W. D.

A. M.

S. N.

K. M.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }  
in the presence of }  
J. M.

I do hereby certify, that *Samuel Nelson* and *Kenneth Mackenzie*, Sureties for *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, in the above Bond named, did justify their sufficiency on oath, before me, at the time of the execution of the said Bond by them, as such Sureties; and I do further certify, that the said *William Douse* and *Alexander Maclean*, *Samuel Nelson* and *Kenneth Mackenzie*, did duly sign, seal, execute and deliver the said Bond in my presence. All which is certified to the Honorable the House of Assembly. Dated this Thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(Signed)

JOSEPH POPE,  
Speaker.

# APPENDIX

(B.)

[SEE PAGE 20.]

No. 1.

(Copy.)—No. 12.

DOWNING STREET,  
23th May, 1846.

SIR;

I have laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, dated the 13th April last, and enclosed in your Despatch of the 27th of that month.

I have received the Queen's commands to direct you to convey to the House of Assembly the assurance, that it is Her Majesty's desire, that the Officer administering the Government of Prince Edward Island, and that all the subordinate Officers of that Government, should merit and obtain (as it is Her Majesty's injunction that they should cultivate) the confidence of the Representatives of the People inhabiting the Island, by every measure which can be pursued for that purpose, consistently with their duty to the Crown, and to the Colonists at large.

Referring to those passages of the Address, in which certain claims are founded on principles said to be admitted, and usages which are said to be observed in the administration of the Government of Canada, Her Majesty further commands me to direct you to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the fact of the wide distinctions subsisting between Canada and Prince Edward Island, both in what regards the fundamental rules of the constitution of the two countries, and in what regards the sources whence the charges of their respective Governments are defrayed—a dissimilarity which Her Majesty considers as conclusive against the general inference or assumption, that either Colony is entitled to claim the benefit of any particular political usage, which it may be desirous to adopt and borrow from the other.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Governor

Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

(Copy.)—No. 15.

DOWNING STREET,  
2d June, 1846.

SIR;

I have received and laid before the Queen, the Address enclosed in your Despatch No. 20, of the 17th

April, from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying that Members of the Legislature and Officers of the Government may be relieved from the necessity of taking the Oath of Abjuration, on receiving their respective appointments.

Her Majesty is graciously pleased to accede to this request. In order to give effect to the views of the Legislature, it will be necessary to amend, by new Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, the existing Commission of the Government of Prince Edward Island; and the amendment will be made as speedily as may be practicable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Governor

Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

[Copy.]—No. 16.

DOWNING STREET,  
3d June, 1846.

SIR;

I have received and have laid before the Queen your Despatch, No. 27, of the 11th of May; and also the address therein enclosed to Her Majesty, from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying that certain Despatches which you have written to Lord Stanley, whilst His Lordship held the Seals of this Department, on the objections entertained by the Legislative Council to the existing practice of sending the annual Appropriations to them in one Bill, instead of in separate items, may be laid before the House of Assembly.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly, that I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to direct you to lay copies of these Despatches before them, as I do not consider that it would be conducive to the interest of the Colony that the whole of your communications should in this case be made public. You will, however, communicate to the House extracts of so much of your Despatches as relate properly to the question in debate between the two branches of the Legislature.

In future you will probably do well to reserve for confidential Despatches any statements which you may

find it your duty to make to me on the affairs of the Colony, but which for any reason may appear to you unfit for general publicity.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.  
 Lieutenant Governor  
 Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

[Copy.]—No. 20.

DOWNING STREET,  
 30th June, 1846.

SIR;

I have received your Despatch, dated the 22d of April last, No. 25, on the subject of the recent controversies between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island; and I have laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly, which accompanied that Despatch. I have received Her Majesty's commands to direct you to apprise the House, that Her Majesty has not found in these documents any sufficient grounds to justify Her compliance with their request for the removal of Mr. Peters from the office of Solicitor General of Prince Edward Island; nor any such reasons as would induce Her Majesty to alter the construction of the Legislative Council, proceeding, as such a measure avowedly must proceed, on the assumption that the existing Legislative Council have been animated by a spirit of hostility to the rights of the House of Assembly. Her Majesty earnestly trusts and believes that both of those Houses, laying aside the controversies on which they have been engaged, will concur in such Resolutions and Acts as may best promote the social happiness of the loyal and faithful body of Her Majesty's subjects inhabiting that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The charges preferred against yourself in the course of these documents, are, I think, successfully met in your Despatch of the 22d April—the refutation is, as it appears to me, conclusive in substance.

If on any point your defence is open to exception, it is in what respects your deliberate refusal to give effect to an Act of the local Legislature, by appointing officers to carry it into execution. Under any ordinary circumstances this would have been a very serious error of judgment, and of conduct. But I am bound to admit the validity of your defence, that there was no other possible method of averting from the Colony the evils with which the enforcement of the Law, as it then stood, must have been attended. It is, however, deeply to be regretted, that the Laws should ever be so framed as thus to reduce the Executive to the dilemma of violating a great constitutional principle, or of permitting the

infliction of a serious injury on the whole local society. Perhaps the original error of assenting to it in such a form may be less defensible than the strong measure of declining to act under it. Yet, if the fault lay in your unwillingness to refuse the Royal assent to an Act which had received that of the Legislative bodies, I think you are entitled to claim at the hands of the Assembly exemption from any blame thus arising out of the circumstances of a dilemma into which you have most probably been led by your scrupulous regard to the authority of those bodies.

The main question in the debate in these papers respects the claim of the Legislative Council to exercise the right of assent or dissent to the expenditure of the Public Money, not in one general vote on the Appropriation Act, but by voting on each successive item as it may pass the House of Assembly. If this were a new question, or if it were a question on which both Houses had concurred in invoking Her Majesty's decision, my duty would be to enter fully into the discussion of it. But neither of these suppositions coincides with the fact. The question has been repeatedly raised in former times, and engaged the attention of Mr. Huskisson, of Lord John Russell, and of Lord Stanley. So far are the Assembly from referring it to the decision of the Queen, that they very distinctly intimate their purpose to refuse to submit to any such decision, if unfavourable to their views. You do not suggest that the Queen has any right to determine such a controversy, or any power to enforce Her Majesty's determination, if actually pronounced. To what purpose, then, or, indeed, with what propriety, could I advise the Queen to interfere on the subject?

I adopt the opinions of my predecessors, and think that the claim of the Council is reasonable, and that the concession would be wisely made by the Assembly. But with my predecessors, I think that it is a claim, the success of which must practically depend on the views of the Assembly themselves, and on the influence of public opinion on their deliberations. The interference of the Executive Government would probably rather check than promote the growth of what I conceive to be sound and just views of this question. On this further ground, therefore, I must decline any such interference.

Yet I cannot quit the subject without remarking, that the proceedings of the House of Assembly on this subject, may lead them into some consequence which they do not seem distinctly to foresee. Even if the Revenue of the Colony had been wisely and frugally administered by that House, Her Majesty's Government could not have held out any assurance of the renewal, from year to year, for a prolonged period, of the Parliamentary vote for the service of Prince Edward Island; but considering how those

funds have actually been managed by the Assembly, and how steadily they refuse to submit their expenditure of them to any effective check on the part of the Legislative Council, I cannot but perceive in these measures a powerful tendency to accelerate the arrival of the period when the Parliamentary grant must cease altogether.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.  
Lieut. Governor  
Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

DOWNING STREET,  
30th June, 1846.

[Copy.—No. 24.]

SIR;

I have received your Despatch, No. 19, of the 17th of April, transmitting an Address presented to you by the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying that the sum of £30 may be placed to the account of the Island, from the Crown Land Fund, as reimbursement for an equal sum voted to pay the expenses incurred by Peter Ferguson, in contesting his right to certain land.

I cannot concur in the opinion which you have expressed, that the General Revenue of the Province ought properly to bear this charge: the grant having been made by the Crown, it appears to me that any expenses incurred in making good the title, should be defrayed from the funds arising from the sale of Crown Lands. Nor do I think that the case is materially altered by the fact adverted to by you, of the Officer through whose error the expenses were incurred being the servant of the Colony, when it is considered that he was appointed by the Crown, and employed in its service.

I have, therefore, to convey to you my authority for complying with the request of the Assembly; and for repaying the sum of £30 from the Crown Land Fund.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.  
Lieut. Governor  
Sir H. V. Huntley, &c., &c., &c.

No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,  
19th November, 1846.

[Copy.—No. 10.]

SIR;

Twenty-five Acts, passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, in the month of April last, having been referred by the Queen in Council to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, that Committee have reported to Her Majesty in Council their opinion, that the said Acts should be left to their operation.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 30th October approving that Report.

Among these, Her Majesty has been advised to leave to its operation the Act, No. 670, which empowers certain Commissioners to make Loans to poor persons, out of the money voted for the making of Roads, principally for the purchase of potatoe seed. But I must remark, that the proposed mode of obtaining repayment of these loans by labour on the Roads, appears to me ill chosen. All experience shews that labour, in repayment of a debt, is always inefficient. The Settlers should repay the advances made to them, by instalments in money; if it be necessary to enable them to do so, they might be given employment on the roads at fair wages, which, if possible, should be paid by the piece.

I must also call your attention to the annexed List of what I conjecture to be clerical errors, appearing in the copies of the Acts transmitted to me. Some of these errors are material; and they lead me to recommend to you a careful examination of the Acts, as they appear on the records. If these are defective as the copies transmitted to this Office, you will find it necessary, in the next Session of the Legislature, to bring forward Acts for rectifying the several inaccuracies.

You will observe that the Act, No. 695, for regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors, is not comprised in the accompanying list of Acts left to their operation by the Queen: under that Act, every Tavern-keeper is required to take an oath, in which he declares, among other things—"that he will make only fair and reasonable charges, against his guests."

The excessive vagueness of this oath, and the hourly temptation to perjury which it imposes on all those whose dishonesty it is intended to check, render it open, in an unusual degree, to all the objections which have induced Parliament to diminish, to the utmost practicable extent, the number of oaths formerly required by the Statutes of this Kingdom.

I trust that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island will not hesitate to repeal so much of this Act as imposes this oath. Until this amendment is made, I shall not be able to recommend the confirmation of this Act by Her Majesty.

The remaining Acts transmitted in your Despatch, No. 40, of 14th July, 1846, are still under consideration. When Her Majesty's decision shall have been taken upon them, I will not fail to communicate it to you.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GREY.  
Lieut. Governor  
Sir H. V. Huntley, &c., &c., &c.

## No. 7.

[COPY.]

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of Oct., 1846.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

<i>Lord Chancellor,</i>	<i>Viscount Morpeth,</i>
<i>Lord President,</i>	<i>Lord Campbell,</i>
<i>Duke of Norfolk,</i>	<i>Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.,</i>
<i>Marquis of Clanricarde,</i>	<i>Mr. Labouchere,</i>
<i>Earl Grey,</i>	<i>Sir George Grey, Bart.,</i>
<i>Lord John Russell,</i>	<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-</i>
<i>Viscount Palmerston,</i>	<i>chequer.</i>

**W**HEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did, in the month of April, 1846, pass 25 Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follow, viz:—

- No. 670.—“An Act to provide Seed and Food for certain Settlers, and to regulate the distribution thereof, and mode of repayment.”
- No. 672.—“An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to Dogs, and the Taxation thereon.”
- No. 674.—“An Act relating to Stray Cattle.”
- No. 675.—“An Act to render the Militia more efficient, and to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned.”
- No. 676.—“An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of Her present Majesty's reign, relating to the recovery of Small Debts.”
- No. 677.—“An Act in addition to two several Acts therein mentioned, relating to Weights and Measures.”
- No. 678.—“An Act to oblige husbands and other natural relatives of indigent and impotent persons, unable to maintain themselves, to contribute to their support.”
- No. 679.—“An Act to continue an Act relating to Landlord and Tenant.”
- No. 680.—“An Act to amend and explain an Act made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, ‘An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force, regarding Apprentices; and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.’”
- No. 681.—“An Act to authorise the appointment of Commissioners in King's and Prince Counties, to accept and take the render of principals by their Bail.”
- No. 682.—“An Act relating to certain moneys arising from the sales of Land proceeded against for Land Tax, and to provide for the payment of the same, when legally claimed by the owners thereof.”
- No. 683.—“An Act for enabling Courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of Death in certain cases.”

No. 684.—“An Act for suspending, for a limited period, certain parts of an Act passed in the fourth year of His late Majesty's reign, intituled ‘An Act for ascertaining and establishing the boundary lines of Counties and Townships, and parts of Townships, and for regulating the duties of Surveyors, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.’”

No. 685.—“An Act for authorizing the apprehension of persons in any County or place, upon Warrants granted by Justices of the Peace of any other County.”

No. 686.—“An Act to prevent the going at large of Swine and Geese at all seasons, and of Horses at certain seasons, in the Square and Streets of Georgetown.”

No. 687.—“An Act to continue the Act relating to Nuisances on the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown.”

No. 688.—“An Act further to continue the Act regulating the weight and quality of Bread.”

No. 689.—“An Act relating to the Meridional Line.”

No. 690.—“An Act for the better regulation of business in the Public Treasury of this Island.”

No. 691.—“An Act to facilitate the intercourse between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.”

No. 692.—“An Act to continue an Act to make and keep in repair the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and for other purposes; and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.”

No. 693.—“An Act to add to and further continue the Act authorising Hard Labour to be added to the sentence of Imprisonment.”

No. 694.—“An Act to continue for one Year an Act for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries.”

No. 697.—“An Act relative to accidents by Fire, and for the improvement of property in Georgetown, and for the removal of Nuisances from the Streets and Square thereof.”

No. 698.—“An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation:

Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed C. GREVILLE.



# APPENDIX

(C.)

[ SEE PAGE 30. ]

(Extract.)

(No. 56.)

Government House,  
Prince Edward Island,  
April 22d, 1845.

My Lord;

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship an Address presented to me by the Legislative Council of this Island, calling to my attention the Despatch of Lord John Russell, dated the 31st of March, 1841, and requesting me to take such measures as I may deem necessary to carry out the principle that is contained in the Despatch.

I also enclose a copy of Lord John Russell's Despatch, which differs from that embodied in the Address, inasmuch as it contains a passage which does not appear to have been laid before the Legislative Council, but which, independently of the Despatch coming from a former Secretary of State, commands the Lieutenant Governor, under a certain provision, to refer the consideration of the case to Her Majesty's Government; and lastly, I beg to place before your Lordship, a copy of an Address to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council of this Island, in 1840, embracing the subject entertained in the present Address, together with the protests of members dissenting from the last mentioned.

It now becomes my duty to offer to your Lordship an explanation of the causes which have led to the adoption of this measure on the part of the Legislative Council; and I think it will appear that they have been actuated only by a sense of what is due to their House, and to the public interests.

Upon the 30th day of March, 1844, being the last day of the Session of that year, and when the Supply had been closed in the House of Assembly, and agreed to in the Council, a Resolution was passed by the Assembly, engaging to provide from the fund raised under the Land Assessment Act, the sum of £2,500, in order to carry out the completion of the Provincial Building according to the original design; the dimensions of which had been reduced, because the money previously voted, (£10,000) was

found insufficient to execute that design; but the Assembly, still desirous of seeing the Building finished upon the scale first adopted, or as near it as might be possible, passed the Resolution already mentioned, and of which a copy is enclosed—by which, upon their own responsibility, an expenditure of £2 500 stood involved.

There appear two questions arising out of this proceeding of the Assembly: First, whether the public interests were properly consulted in the expenditure of this £2,500?

Secondly—Whether the Assembly were not virtually declaring the Legislative Council to have no power in this matter, by resolving upon a large expenditure, without reference of any kind to the latter body?

With reference to the first question, I think the effect seems very disproportioned to the expense; the alteration consists in a Portico for the front entrance, which is sufficiently in character with the Building, and two abutments; but they are of no comparatively relative use—these wings are intended to serve for side entrances, for which purposes two porticos could have been erected at much less expense, and would have been quite as useful; therefore the expenditure appears repugnant to the public interests.

The second question, namely—was the Assembly virtually declaring the Legislative Council to have no power in this matter, by resolving upon a large expenditure, without consulting or having the concurrence of the latter?

Whether or not such was the intention of the Assembly, must remain an undetermined point; but as the money involved in this expenditure was raised by a special enactment, to exist only for a limited period, and, unlike a common tax for special purposes, understood to be for the erection of public Buildings, and a proportion of it expressly set apart for reducing the Public Debt—I submit to your Lordship, that this interference on the part of the Legislative Council with the expenditure, should be considered as guarding with propriety against the

surrender of an undoubted privilege, rather than as vexatiously exercising a dormant right, or unduly grasping at power.

Whatever may have been the motive of the Assembly, it is very clear that the Legislative Council consider their rights very deeply infringed; and further, they naturally feel that if the Assembly refuse to recognize their rights in this instance, where they have an indisputable and equal power, they will, in the expenditure of the general revenue of the Colony, be denied the right of exercising any voice at all.

To interfere in the disposition of the Revenue of this Colony cannot be considered an unconstitutional claim on the part of the Legislative Council, as far as it is connected with Colonial Government. In the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the appropriations are sent from the Assembly to the Legislative Council in single items; in Canada, I believe, they are sent up in classes; in each Province this system is adopted, to prevent the embarrassment that would follow the rejection of the whole Bill of Appropriations, because one objectionable item was contained in it. The instances in which the respective Legislative Councils have interfered to diminish the expenditure of these Colonies, are very numerous. New Brunswick, this year, presents a case in point; but I do not think it will be shewn that the expenditure has ever been increased by the intervention of the same Councils.

It is to me a matter of surprise, that the Assembly of this Island can contend for the right of sole direction in the money affairs of the Colony; and I must confess, that where the power of the Legislative Council is exercised only to restrain or guide an expenditure, I think the practice extremely wholesome in principle, and greatly beneficial to the people in effect. As for there being anything unconstitutional in demanding the Appropriations in separate items, or in rejecting any of them—how, my Lord, can that charge be sustained, when at the same time the right of rejecting the whole of the Appropriation Bill has often been asserted in practice, and admitted in principle in these Provinces? I have also had it stated to me by the advocates of non-interference on the part of the Legislative Council in the money questions, that if the appropriations were sent up in items, singly, advantage would be taken of it by the members of the Assembly to render those of the Council unpopular, by promising their respective constituencies profuse outlays, and throwing the odium of rejection upon the Legislative Council; but this appears to me an absurd argument, and I only name it to shew the weakness of the position of those who seem to have no better to use. If unreasonable promises were made, they would be shown to be incompatible

with the means of the Colony, and the folly of those who promised would be exhibited in the strongest light. Where, then, my Lord, would fall the weight of unpopularity? Certainly not upon those whose prudence restrained a mischievous outlay.

Should your Lordship think the claim of the Legislative Council just—and I submit that it appears to be so, from the facts set forth in their Address—I cannot imagine that a recommendation to adopt the course named in the Despatch of Lord John Russell would be opposed by the Assembly, more especially when the Legislative Council can found their claim upon what they allege to be an encroachment upon their rights, and where they only seek the power exercised in the other Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Extract—No. 58.)

Government House,  
Prince Edward Island,  
April, 25th, 1845.

My Lord;

In relation to the subject contained in the Despatch I had the honor to address to your Lordship, dated the 22d inst., I feel it my duty also to lay before your Lordship a further proceeding on the part of the House of Assembly, giving much additional offence to the Legislative Council, and which has tended to diminish the mutual good feeling between the two Houses, for which this Session otherwise has been more than usually conspicuous.

The question upon which this second cause of disagreement has been founded is, the introduction of a Bill placing a tax of eight-pence per gallon upon spirits distilled in the Island, into the body of the general Revenue Bill; a Bill of the same nature having been sent up separately in 1842, and in 1844, but each time was rejected in the Legislative Council; and it appears now to have been embodied in the general Revenue Bill, in order to force the Council either to accept it, or otherwise to reject it and the Revenue Bill together.

The Legislative Council do not deny the abstract right of the Assembly to embody, as they have, this Bill in the Revenue Bill, but they claim as their right the power of rejecting the Revenue Bill, when made the means of nursing into active operation a measure which they consider very prejudicial to the interests of the people; and I think they see in this conduct of the Assembly, a fixed determination to force compliance—a proceeding which, I have every reason to apprehend, they will not in future submit to.

In the Protest, signed by five of the members of the Council, on the 14th instant, which accompanies this, your Lordship will find their view of the position in which they have been placed.

Previously to the meeting of the Legislature this year, it was supposed that the Assembly would force forward this Tax upon Island distilled Spirits, in the manner that has been practised; but, as if to render it still more obnoxious, a duty of nine-pence per gallon, imposed additionally last year, upon imported rum has been reduced to three-pence. Now, this duty was intended as a protection to the Island distilled Spirits, when the latter was proposed to have been taxed last year. If the protection was then necessary, I presume an equal necessity now exists; therefore, in reducing the Duty on Imported Rum this year, when the Tax upon Island Spirits is so obstinately enforced at all risks, there seem not only a species of defiance conveyed to the Legislative Council, but also a disposition to encourage the introduction of Foreign Spirits, which were brought in considerable quantities before the nine-pence duty was imposed.

I fear this tax will be unpopular, because it has a tendency to burden the very line of industry which demands the most careful assistance of Government; it falls upon the great mass of the poorest of the community, whose only means of getting a little ready money is, by selling their produce suitable for the purposes of distilling, to the distillers, who pay in cash, if required to do so. It is, in short, taxing the staple commodity of the Island, when in other directions, taxes could be imposed fairly falling upon, but not oppressing, the more affluent classes. These taxes, I myself pointed out, but I believe the argument above mentioned prevailed against their adoption.

Leaving the prudence of the measure unquestioned, I beg leave to offer it, as my opinion to your Lordship, that so far from any thing prejudicial arising out of the claim of the Legislative Council, respecting either the method of sending up the Appropriations, or of separating Bills imposing new taxes from the Revenue Bill, I think the very contrary would be the result—the alteration being conceded, and the Legislative Council being in possession of privileges similar to those enjoyed by the same Councils in the neighbouring Provinces—all the present causes of difference would necessarily subside, the powers of the respective Houses be defined, and the Colony no longer liable to the loss of a Revenue or Appropriation Bill—at the same time, the Legislative Council would not obtain, by the concession, any right to originate a Money Bill.

A power to negative objectionable taxes, and an injurious expenditure, is all that is sought for by the

Legislative Council, without being thrown into the necessity of very seriously embarrassing the Colony, when, in their judgment, they may be called upon to exercise it.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Lord Stanley,  
&c &c. &c.

(Extract—No. 62.)

Government House,  
Prince Edward Island,  
May 12th, 1845.

My Lord ;

With reference to my Despatches, numbered 56 and 58, of the 22d and 25th of April last, I beg to lay before your Lordship some further information connected with the subject contained in those Despatches, which will tend directly to shew that the claims of the Legislative Council to share in the controul of the expenditure of the Revenue of this Island, is founded upon a former practice of the Colony, which, though interrupted by certain events, has never been lost sight of by the Council: The following statements will make this fact clear to your Lordship:

On examining the Journals of the House of Assembly, up to the end of 1810, I find it to have been the practice of that House to submit the items of their expenditure separately, for the consideration of the Council. I also find, that in March, 1803, the Council originated a Committee "to take into consideration the state of the Public Accounts, and the demands upon the Treasury." In 1809, the Council amended and sent back to the Assembly, an item which was then agreed to by the latter, as also was the request of the former to be joined by a Committee of the Assembly, in considering the state of the Public Accounts, &c.

These are, I submit to your Lordship, clear proofs of the power then exercised by the Council, in the expenditure of the Revenue, and of the manner in which the Appropriations were sent up to them. In 1813, the administration of the Government of this Island passed into the hands of Lieutenant Governor Smith, who retained the appointment about eleven years; differences during the whole of that period prevailed between the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature; the Houses, if called together, were again immediately prorogued, and but one Revenue Bill passed the Legislature, which was rejected by the Lieutenant Governor. The service of the Colony was carried on by the receipts of the permanent Revenue, which, by Act, had been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

In 1824, Lieutenant Governor Ready succeeded to the Government of this Island, and this put an end to the differences already mentioned; at this time, however, the first effort was made by the Assembly to gain the entire right of directing the expenditure of the Revenue; they were opposed in this measure by the Legislative Council, and the matter was referred for the consideration of Mr. Huskisson, then Secretary of State for the Colonies; a copy of the public Despatch, and an extract from a private Despatch herewith transmitted, will show your Lordship the views entertained by that Right honble. gentleman. It is quite erroneous to suppose that the Legislative Council ever relinquished the right of exercising a certain controul over the expenditure of the Revenue; so far from it, ever since 1825, the attempts of the Assembly to deprive them of that right have incessantly caused differences and jealousies between the Houses, seriously affecting the interests of the Colony: for instance, in 1827, the Revenue Bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council; and in 1828, the Appropriation Bill was similarly treated, each being sent up in an unusual manner; in 1835, the Revenue Bill was rejected, because the Appropriations were included in it. In 1840, the Legislative Council addressed Her Majesty upon the same subject; and this year the matter is again brought forward, because the Assembly appear determined not to recognize anything further as belonging to the Legislative Council, than a nominal voice in the expenditure of the Revenue.

Such differences between the Houses of Legislature of this Colony, have a very injurious influence upon all its internal relations—party feeling is kept alive and carefully fostered by the advocates of discontent, who represent the Council as encroaching upon popular rights; on the other hand, the Assembly is represented as holding the public purse only for their own benefit—the consequence is, that both Houses fall in the general estimation.

Nothing is necessary, beyond a recommendation from your Lordship, in my opinion, enjoining the concession of the claim urged by the Legislative Council, who seek to be reinstated in the exercise of a power enjoyed by them up to 1810, which was interrupted only because no Parliament was summoned, which, on the renewal of regular sessions, in 1825, has been combated for up to the present period; which power is enjoyed by the Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; to which I may also add, is recognized in the present constitution of the Island of Newfoundland, because many of the Members of the Legislative House, who only hold their seats by an appointment from the Governor, and not by the voice of a constituency, vote upon and assist in the general expenditure of the Public money.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. V. HUNTLEY,  
Lieut. Governor,

The Right Honorable  
Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c. &c.

# APPENDIX

## (D.)

[SEE PAGE 37.]

### REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OF

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

By ABRAHAM GESNER, Esq., F. G. S., &c.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency ;

In 1844, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make a grant of £200 from the Crown Lands Fund for the purpose of instituting a Geological Survey of the Island. To that grant a further sum of £100 was added by the Legislature in 1845, should it be required to complete the exploration. Having had the honor to receive the appointment to perform the Survey, and having made the necessary examinations, I beg leave to submit to your Excellency the following

#### REPORT :

The objects of a Geological Survey are to discover and examine, and thereby bring into operation, so far as may be practicable, the mineral resources of a country. The advantages such inquiries offer to mining are manifest, as they supply the proper objects of that branch of industry, and the elements of manufacture.

Iron enters into almost every mechanical work of civilized life. Coal is scarcely of less importance, as affording fuel for the multifarious operations of manufacture, steam navigation, railway transportation, and domestic use. Besides these, copper, tin, lead, zinc, manganese and other metals are of vast utility, and other chemical compounds of the metals are extensively employed in medicine, chemistry and others sciences.

Architecture derives from geology, the discovery of granite, porphyry, marble freestone, slate, &c., and it is only by a knowledge of its mineral character, that the durability of any rock can be determin-

ed. Salt, clay, mineral and thermal springs, with a variety of other objects, are also recognized by such surveys, which are devoted to all the resources supplied by the mineral kingdom.

A Geological Survey, aided by mineralogy and chemistry, affords to agriculture the most valuable aid. It discovers and applies lime, marl, peat, alkaline earths, alluviums, and various other substances that are capable of improving the soil, and by the analysis of the soils themselves which have been derived from the solid rocks, the means of increasing their productiveness is clearly indicated.

The common objects of nature, and such as the early inhabitants of a new country soon become acquainted with, afford the first objects of commerce, while mineral resources, from being concealed in the earth, and consequently more difficult to discover, are frequently overlooked, and their manufacture is reserved for a more advanced state of science, or when minerals are accidentally found, their properties are frequently unknown to their discoverers, who are sometimes led into injudicious and ruinous speculations. The inquiry under consideration is calculated to prevent such evils ; and experience has proved that by restraining rash enterprise in the expensive search for minerals, geological surveys had been of great advantage wherever they have been made.

There are still many benefits that might be mentioned, as being the result of a careful examination of the rocky masses of any country, among these may be reckoned the contributions made to a splendid modern science, and that kind of topographical knowledge that facilitates the progress of husbandry, and the establishment of manufactures. By collecting the valuable minerals and the soils of any district, and submitting them to a proper investigation, assistance is given to industry which may then be directed into its legitimate and proper channels. And

should any tract of country be found not to contain any valuable deposits of fuel, or ores, a knowledge of the fact is desirable as being calculated to correct ungrounded hope, and check fruitless researches.

The practical course to be pursued in a geological *reconnaissance* will vary in different places, being influenced by the nature of the country, and a variety of other circumstances which can only be understood by the practical geologist. In districts of a mineral character continued labour is often required, while in tracts known to be composed of unproductive strata, such labour is unnecessary. When the opposite sides of an Island, or a peninsula, are found to present strata similar in their lithological character, course and inclination, and sections have been taken across the intervening country, the actual inspection of each square acre would be useless. In other situations, or where there are favorable indications of coal or ores, the inspection of the soils, rocks, springs, &c., is rendered imperfectly necessary.

During the survey of the Island, I have endeavoured to visit every locality to which I was directed by the Inhabitants, when there was a hope of making any useful discovery; yet, I may not have been always successful in convincing even well informed persons in other matters, that their belief in the existence of minerals at certain places was opposed to well established facts in geology; indeed, during a period of many years spent in this kind of public service, I have found the most painful part of my duty to consist in withholding the appropriation of the public funds from the curiosity, or misguided enterprize of well meaning persons, who often hope to discover some valuable mineral where nature has withheld it.

The geological survey of Prince Edward Island has been completed, and if the Province has not been favored by Providence by any very rich deposits of fuel, or the metals, it is presumed that the benefits conferred upon its agriculture, will amply repay the small sum expended in the undertaking.

It has been proposed to construct boring apparatus in order to penetrate the deeper strata of the Island, but it would have been injudicious to commence such operations without some previous acquaintance with the rocks, and the expence of boring to any considerable depth would of itself have exceeded the whole sum granted for the survey. A number of minerals, soils, and other substances have been brought in by the Inhabitants: all these have been carefully examined, and the results communicated. A collection of the valuable rocks, minerals, &c., has been made and deposited in the library of the Legislature, a Catalogue of them is appended to this Report, and the whole is respectfully submitted

to the consideration of your Excellency, and the Legislative bodies of the Province.

Prince Edward Island is situated on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by a channel varying from ten to forty miles in breadth, called Northumberland Strait. The Island is in the form of a crescent, stretching from the north-west to the south-east; its concave side being presented to the Gulph, and its convex coast to the Main land. The principal headlands, North Cape and East Point, extend into the Gulph: the former is in latitude 47 deg., 7 min., and the latter in 46 deg., 30 min. north: the longitude is between 62 deg. and 64 deg., 30 min. west. Its greatest length is about 130 miles, and the breadth 36 miles; but from the depth of its bays, inlets and indentations, its breadth is very variable, and the tide flows within six or seven miles of the most inland places. From East Point, a part of the western coast of Cape Breton is distinctly visible, at a distance of ten or twelve leagues, and in clear weather the Magdalen Islands may also be seen to the east. The tides rise from 4 to 6 feet; but they are much influenced by certain winds, and at the principal headlands there are frequently rapid currents.

The Island is divided into three Counties, namely: King's County, Queen's County and Prince County. According to the original surveys, it contains 1,365,400 acres. The excellent surveys of Capt. Bayfield, when completed and published, will afford much valuable information in regard to the geography and navigation of the Island and the surrounding coasts.

The general physical features of the Island have little of the bold and striking character observable on the northern shores of the Gulph; they rather resemble those of the low lands on the neighbouring coast of New Brunswick. There are no mountains, and the highest hills do not exceed 300 feet in altitude. It is true there are ridges of moderately elevated land extending through the central portions of the Island, and between Tryon River and New London, the hills have steep escarpments, and being separated by deep ravines and river channels, the aspect of a wide distance is mountainous, notwithstanding the lands are not high. There is also a chain of hills beginning at Lot 48 and at the head of Hillsborough river, and running along the rear of the shore settlements on Lot 49. Farther east, the land slopes very gradually down to the sea. The country between Charlottetown and Bedeque, may be said to be hilly; but in no part of the Island are there any eminences to impede the progress of cultivation. The highest hills have fine slopes, and most frequently they are bounded by valleys gently inclining to their centre, and which secure the per-

fect draining of the soil. Northward of Egmont and Richmond Bays, the country is flat, and the streams are sluggish, the central and oblique ridges of land having disappeared.

The chief part of the Island is beautifully variegated with hill and valley, and numerous small bays, rivers, and creeks, lakes and lagoons greatly contribute to the beauty of the scenery, which, although not lofty and majestic, is peculiarly interesting. The entire surface is abundantly supplied with springs and rivulets of the purest fresh water. Descending from the more elevated ridges of land, numerous streams fall in opposite directions, and although in a low country, these afford less power to propel machinery than in higher districts, they are extensively employed in working flour and saw mills, carding mills, &c. The mouths of almost all the rivers and creeks are skirted by small tracts of salt marsh, deposits of marine, alluvium, shells and plants. Along the eastern shores of the Island there are extensive collections of drift and blown sand. These moveable deposits are often thrown up into picturesque mounds, and by being stretched across the mouths of the bays and rivers, they form safe harbours and tranquil lagoons. The channels through the sand are sometimes intricate, and the shifting nature of the shingle renders them liable to annual changes. The harbours of St. Peter's, Savage, Tracadie, Rustico, Granville Bay, Richmond Bay and Cascumpec, are chiefly formed by belts of sand that bid defiance to the fury of the waves. The sand is occasionally drifted upon cultivated fields, and threatens to drive the farmer away from the shore. Those accumulations are scarcely to be seen on the west side of the Island which is protected in some degree from the violence of the sea by its proximity to the main land.

Peat Bogs are very numerous, although few of them are of any great extent. The largest and most valuable deposit of Peat on the Island is on the south side of Cascumpec Harbour. It contains a buried forest, and, as the quality of the Peat is very superior, it will, in the course of time, be valuable for fuel.

The whole surface of Prince Edward Island has been covered with forests of Beach, Birches, Maples, Poplars, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock, Larch and Cedar. Great inroads have been made in these forests by the progress of cultivation and the lumbermen who fell the trees for exportation and ship-building. Fires have also been very destructive, and much of the primeval wood has been destroyed by its ravages; but as trees spring up spontaneously and in great abundance, with care and foresight there is little danger of a scarcity of fuel for a long period to come. Almost the entire area is capable

of successful cultivation, and in no part of British America can a soil be found that is more congenial to Wheat and other kinds of grain.

The facility by which Roads can be constructed is highly important, and will continue to promote the settlement of waste lands. In general the surface is even: the rocks are covered by a thick deposit of diluvial sand and gravel, intermixed with small boulders; road materials are therefore abundant, yet, there are beds of clay and occasionally light sand that impede travelling.

The configuration of the coasts is very favourable to commerce and the prosecution of the valuable Fisheries that every where abound—Hillsborough, Cardigan, Richmond and Cascumpec Bays, are spacious and safe harbours. Besides these the shores are indented with lesser Inlets, Rivers and Coves, which afford abundant shelter for vessels employed in fishing and the coasting trade, and also sites for ship-building.

From these brief remarks I proceed to a detailed account of the exploration, and the examinations that relate to the Geology, Mineralogy and Agriculture of the Island.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL GEOLOGY.

Hillsborough Bay is an expanded sheet of water, situated between St. Peter's Island and Point Prim. It embraces three lesser Bays, and receives a number of Rivers. Of the latter, Hillsborough, York and Elliot, or North River, are the most important. These when united, form the Harbour of Charlottetown, the capital of the Island, which stands upon the extremity of a peninsula at the junction of these three streams. At this place the Survey was commenced, and the description will be given in the order in which they were made.

The Rocks are most advantageously examined in this quarter at the entrance of the Harbour which is only half a mile wide:—They here present perpendicular cliffs from ten to twenty feet in height—they are frequently undermined by the waves and currents, and are sometimes seen in heaps of *debris* that have fallen on the beaches. All these Rocks belong to an extensive group of Red Sandstones that form the basis of the Island, and also appear on the neighbouring coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At the mouth of the harbour they consist of brick-red Sandstones, micaceous Sandstones, grey Sandstones, Marly Clay, and red Shales. The general direction of the strata is East and West, and the dip is from ten to fifteen degrees North. The strata are covered by *debris* from those rocks, sometimes to the depth of twenty feet.

The soil is also red, and frequently underlaid by a subsoil of stiff red clay.

The East, North, and West Rivers were explored by the aid of Indians and a large Canoe. The shores are seldom bounded by cliffs, but descend gradually to the water, being frequently skirted by tracts of peaty ground, salt marsh, and a mixed alluvium; the rocks are similar to those above mentioned: and a section taken near the Indian encampment, at the mouth of the West River corresponded with others taken several miles farther westward. Reposing directly upon the rocks there are frequently thick deposits of clay. One of these occurs opposite the town, near the Ferry Wharf, and on the property of Mrs. Desbrisay, and is very favourably situated for an extensive manufacture of Bricks. In this District and at many other places, a black porous Sandstone, containing lignite, was observed; from its colour and the presence of lignite, it has been supposed by some to be an indication of coal, but it seldom accompanies that important mineral.

Viewed from the signal station, or either of the old French Forts at the entrance of the Harbour, Charlottetown, and its surrounding scenery, are very beautiful, the shores, in every direction, are cultivated, and tracts of native forest are interspersed with fine fields and spacious farm-houses, with these, a number of ships upon the stocks afford a peculiar contrast. In approaching the town, the residence of the Governor, the Asylum, Roman Catholic College, and Provincial Building are striking objects. The Buildings in general are more in English style than is always seen in British America, and the wide Streets and open Squares contribute much to the comfort and health of the inhabitants.

Outside of the Harbour, eastward, the cliffs are from 30 to 40 feet high; or thus—

Diluvium, - - - - -	14 feet
Red Sandstone, - - - - -	10 do.
Conglomerate Limestone, - - - - -	4 do.
Red and Chocolate Sandstones, - - - - -	8 do.

Total, 36

From a prevailing opinion that Limestone did not exist upon the Island, and its importance in an agricultural point of view, it will be necessary to describe the varieties of that rock and the several localities where it may be procured, with some degree of minuteness. Conglomerate Limestone occurs near the entrance of Charlottetown Harbour both Eastward and Westward of the Blockhouse. At the before mentioned cliff it forms a strata between the Sandstones. It resembles the common conglomerate of the coal group, being apparently a collection of small pebbles cemented together;

but, instead of quartzose or flinty pebbles, the nodules of the Limestone and the cementing matter contain carbonate of lime. A piece of this rock, of medium purity, yielded, of 100 parts—

Carbonate of Lime,	68
Silicious residum,	44
—	100

The Limestone at this place is therefore sufficiently pure for the purposes of agriculture, but its situation is unfavourable for quarrying any great quantity. A thin stratum of white and compact Limestone appears at Bellevue, on the farm of Mr. Charles Haszard. At Lobster Point the strata are again seen in a bold cliff, and dipping N. N. E. at an angle of 4 deg From the soil downwards to low-water mark, they are as follows:—

Diluvium, - - - - -	6 feet
Red Sandstone, - - - - -	10 do.
Red Shale, - - - - -	5 do.
Red Sandstone, - - - - -	5 do.
Red Marly Clay, - - - - -	5 do.
Sandstone, - - - - -	6 do.

— 37

A similar section was taken between Observation Cove and Salutation Point, westward of the narrows. From Lobster Point to Gallows Point, the shore is low and the mouths of the Rivers and Creeks are bordered by tracts of marsh, and the shores of the Bay are lined with sandy beaches. Tea Hill, an eminence in a ridge of elevated land already noticed, discloses at several places rocks similar to those just named. Between the hill and Orwell Bay, and embracing the fronts of Lots 49 and 50, a large tract occupied by flourishing villages and bordered by marshes, is very low; much of the soil has been improved by the alluvium brought down by small streams that descend from the higher grounds. Marsh alluvium, or marsh mud and peat are abundant, and may be cheaply applied as compost manure.

Governor's Island, in Hillsborough Bay, is situated about five miles from the main land of which it once formed a part, the intervening land having been removed by the operations of the sea. At low tides the separating channels are still very narrow and shallow. The Island contains upwards of 190 acres of excellent soil, a part of which is still covered by the original forest. On my first visit to this Island I accompanied a number of gentlemen from Charlottetown who were much interested in the discovery of limestone. It was afterwards carefully examined on account of pieces of copper ore that had been found upon its shores.

The rocks of Governor's Island are different in their character from those just noticed, and from a few fossils contained in them they appear to



belong to the coal field of the opposite coast. They are compact grey sandstones, conglomerate, red and blue shales, marls and limestones. From the southern parts of the Island a long reef extends outwards into the Bay. This reef consists chiefly of coarse sandstones and conglomerates, and limestone conglomerate: the latter had been previously noticed by William Douse, Esq. The quantity of lime it contains is variable, yet in general it is sufficient to render it capable of being calcined and beneficially applied to soils. It may be readily quarried after the tide has receded from the reef.

Grey Sandstones form the West Point of the Island, where several strata may be found that are useful for building purposes: by being exposed to the weather the rocks will harden, and, no doubt, prove durable. With these beds there is a stratum of white marl, three and a half feet in thickness, reposing on a layer of red marl two and a half feet in thickness. These marls contain upwards of 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and will be found very useful in renovating worn-out soils: they may be applied either in a burnt or unburnt state. These marls and sandstones have been broken by a fault—one division of them having been uplifted eight feet, whereby evidence is afforded that the Island has been under the influence of powerful terrestrial disturbance.

Pieces of Copper Ore had been found on the North side of Governor's Island. Upon examination, I found that this ore occurred between two horizontal strata of coarse grey sandstone, which rock is frequently stained by the green carbonate of copper. By making narrow excavations, the ore was traced to a distance of 40 feet, but it thinned out in all directions, and afforded no evidence of the existence of any metallic vein. Upwards of 20 pounds of the ore was obtained—the best samples contain 40 per cent. of pure copper.

The site of the ore was once occupied by a tree which has been fossilised by copper, and the vegetable texture of the wood can still be traced in the compact cupreous masses. Similar ore was found a few years ago at Bathurst, N. B.—Mining operations were commenced, but, after an immense fossil tree, mineralised by copper, had been removed, the mine was exhausted. Copper ore occurs under similar circumstances at Carriboo, near Pictou, and other places along the coast of the main land; and I have observed that fossil trees of the coal field there, are sometimes mineralised by copper, iron, sulphate of barytes and carbonate of lime; but they are not evidences of the presence of workable veins of ore. I cannot, therefore, recommend the sinking of a shaft, or that boring should be commenced at Governor's Island.

The next place visited was Orwell, or as it is more commonly called Gallow's Point. This is a small Peninsula between Pownal Bay and Orwell Bay. At its western extremity it is composed of rocks belonging to a coal formation—they are coarse and fine micaceous sandstones, conglomerates, red, white, and blue shales, fire clay, and blue compact and conglomerate limestones. The general direction of the strata is N. N. E. and the dip E. S. E. 8 deg., but both are very variable, and the beds have evidently been much disturbed—at one place a fault of four feet was observed. These rocks form a low indented cliff upon the shore, being covered by six feet of diluvium. The breadth of the whole series upon the shore is about a mile, and it is overlaid by the red sandstones of Orwell Bay which rest upon its strata unconformably. Some of the grey sandstones are fine-grained and compact; they could be readily cut and would be durable, yet they are not equal in beauty to the freestones of the coal field of Nova Scotia. The shales are rapidly wearing away by the operations of the sea, and the fire clay has been mistaken for marl.

Near the point, and on the farm of Mr. Tweedie, a conglomerate limestone, like that of Governor's Island, appears near high water mark, and thin strata of that rock occur in the cliff. This limestone also appears on the farms of Mr. Young and Mr. Mutch, where it gradually rises to the surface and becomes a compact blue rock, in a stratum from 4 to 6 feet in thickness. It is here well situated for being quarried, and the limestone is of a good quality. Kilns may be erected upon the spot, and the Lime heretofore supplied from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may be obtained upon the Island.

The sandstones and conglomerates of the Point contain the remains of trees and other plants characteristic of the coal measures. The trees are all prostrate in and between the strata; the original bark has been changed into coal and the woody parts of the trunks are now seen in masses of sandstone, iron ore, or sulphate of barytes: in the latter the vegetable fibre still remains distinct. So far as any analogy can be traced between them and the plants of the present period, they were coniferous, or belonged to the fir tribe; still they are quite different from any of the trees now growing upon the Island. Calamites, and other plants of the carboniferous period are also found, and the remains of their leaves are widely scattered in the rocks. I also obtained the *stigmara ficoides* which so frequently accompanies coal, but that fossil occurs rarely at the above locality. A very thin seam of coal was found in the face of the cliff in which there is also a small quantity of the sulphate of barytes associated with iron ore.

The rocks of this imperfect coal field were traced eastward into the country upwards of four miles, where they seem to terminate, or they are succeeded by the red sandstones or marls. From all the facts taken together, it appears very evident that they form one of the extreme points of the great coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which I have recently ascertained to be united and form one continuous district. A part of that district is situated beneath Northumberland Strait, and a wedge-shaped tract, a mile in width, enters Prince Edward Island, appearing at Governor's Island and Orwell Bay. Notwithstanding this tract belongs to the great provincial coal field, and which embraces an area of 12,000 square miles, from its situation and the nature of its rocks and fossils, I am of the opinion that it is unproductive, and does not contain any valuable strata of coal.

At the extremity of Gallow's Point, and opposite a low tract of peaty ground, there is a submerged forest: upwards of three acres are occupied by stumps and roots of the spruce, fir, and hemlock, which are covered by every tide, being from four to eight feet below high-water mark. It is certain that these trees grew upon the spot where they are now seen as their roots and the soil that nourished them are all present: their trunks have been broken down by the ice, and at low water the tract resembles the clearing of the new settler. In this instance the barrier of a peat swamp might have been broken by the ocean—the soil drained, and consequently rendered more compact, so as to fall beneath the common sea-level—or there might have been a land slip, by which the trees growing upon the bog were moved with the general mass into and beneath the water. But, from a variety of facts that will be noticed hereafter, it is more probable that there has been a submergence of the land itself, of which there are proofs in different parts of the Island.

Orwell Bay is a good harbour, and the small rivers emptying into it afford many facilities for shipbuilding. Its shores were first settled by the French Acadians. The rocks of the coal formation are succeeded by the red sandstones, which, on the south side of the Bay form perpendicular cliffs from 36 to 70 feet high. The strata run East and West, with a general dip South of 15 deg. They are coarse and fine red sandstones, red shales and marly clay.

At Point Prim, and thence to Flat River, Belle Creek and Wood Islands, the coast is low and often bordered by shingle beaches. The above rocks prevail in the interior of Lots 49, 50, and 57. Near the Light House, at the Point, they incline to the northward. Peat Swamps are nume-

rous. The soil—having resulted from the disintegration of the rocks—is red; still there are small patches of white sand, the fertility of which might be much improved from the abundant supplies of marsh and muscle mud, situated along the sides of the Rivers, Creeks and inlets.

Southward of the Wood Islands, and at Burnt Woods, the cliffs of sandstone and red marl will average 35 feet in height. The direction of the strata is E. 32 deg. S., dip N. 30 deg. E. 10 deg. From Burnt Woods to Murray Harbour a rough road has been opened, passing through White Sands, Little Sands and Guernsey Cove; and—except where it has been cleared by a body of settlers from the Highlands of Scotland—the chief part of it is properly called Burnt Woods, and is covered with charred stumps and windfalls. Near the residence of Mr. W. Le Lacheur, small quantities of manganese ore were seen in the soil. Near Bear Cape there is a collection of peat exposed to the sea; a similar Bog is also seen near Benjamin Graham's farm, Lot 63.

Murray Harbour with its narrow mouth, is studded with pretty Islands. Its shores are thinly settled, and, notwithstanding it is an excellent fishing station, the inhabitants do not appear to be thrifty—from them a boat could not be procured to explore the adjacent shores. At a short distance from the coast the surface is covered by the native wilderness—the soil, although apparently light, produces good crops. Notwithstanding the fires have committed great ravages among the timber, the principal streams are occupied by Saw Mills, from which considerable Lumber is exported. Both on the shores and remote from them the red sandstones prevail; and excepting small collections of bog, iron ore, and the black oxide of manganese, no minerals were found upon a large tract. The shores between Murray Harbour and Panmure Island presents a series of low cliffs, and there are no indentations that offer security to Boats in unfavourable winds.

Georgetown Harbour, or Cardigan Bay in King's County, is a beautiful sheet of water, and is a safe, commodious, and very accessible harbour for fleets of the largest ships—the tide rises about six feet; it receives Cardigan, Brudenell, and Montague Rivers, which are navigable some distance from their mouths, where they are skirted by fine farms. The lands of Dr. Kaye, a gentleman of science, at Brudenell Point; and those of Mr. Wightman and Messrs. Aitken are well cultivated. A number of ships are built and laden annually at Three Rivers, as the place is frequently called, and there is a considerable export of Timber to the mother country, and of Agricultural Produce to the neighbouring Provinces from this quarter of the Island. The

harbour and coast frequently abound in Mackerel and other kinds of fish, few of which are taken in comparison with their number. From the boldness of the shores large ships may lay afloat within a few fathoms of the land, an advantage scarcely possessed by any other harbour of the Island except Cascumpec. The encroachments of the sea have been rendered very manifest here, by the washing away of a grave yard opposite the town, in which many of the early inhabitants of the place were interred. In consequence of the rapid transportation of the earth by the waves and currents, the descendents of those persons have been under the necessity of removing their mortal remains farther from the Bay.

Panmure Island, situated at the entrance of the harbour, contains 800 acres of excellent soil. I was aided in its examination by Dr. Kaye, and Hugh Macdonald, Esq., to whom I am also indebted for assistance in the examination of other places. Some of the sandstones here are quite calcareous, and are stratified with thin beds of conglomerate limestone. Panmure Basin abounds in musclebeds, which, by proper management would supply an immense quantity of compost manure to the farmers surrounding the Bay.

Georgetown is situated at the termination of the peninsula, between Cardigan and Brudenell Rivers; it is yet in its infancy, but its proximity to excellent fisheries and the advantages of its situation for commerce, will, no doubt render, it hereafter, a place of much importance.

The sandstones, shales, and occasionally the conglomerates already noticed appear in the banks of the streams, and they were observed at several places at a distance from the shore were they were not covered by the red diluvial *detritus*. With those rocks there occurs a reddish gray compact sandstone that may be quarried conveniently in the banks of the rivers and creeks: it appears at the Mills of Mr. Phillip Bears, and other places on the Montague River. It is a durable freestone that will bear the operations of the chisel. A coarser variety of this rock is employed for mill stones to grind oats.

Upon the road from Montague River around to Georgetown there are but few settlers; the soil at many places is sandy, and some extensive gravelly beds are covered by beautiful forests of hardwood.

The rocks were examined near the head of Cardigan River, where they are not covered by diluvium; and, taking the direction of the strata, I proceeded across the country to the head of St. Peter's Bay, but no important change in their character was observed, in a distance of fourteen miles. The lands adjoining the road are occupied by a few poor English, Scotch, and Irish settlers. Much of the soil consists of fine white sand: small peat bogs and

swamps are very common. The land between St. Peter's and Fortune Bay is of a similar kind, and extensive tracts remain in a wilderness state.

Returning again to the southern coast—the shore between Panmure Island and Fortune Bay presents nothing of any geological importance, the rocks, wherever they appear, being similar to those already described. Boughton and Howe Bays are deep indentations, and well adapted for fishing stations. Little River is also a good harbour, and several ships are built annually upon its shores. Agriculture has advanced rapidly in this quarter during a few past years, and a thin but industrious population is rapidly improving the face of the country.

I was accompanied by William Underhay, Esq. to the farm of Mrs. Dingwell on the west side of Bank's Pond, Fortune Bay. Indications of ore had been observed at this place. Upon examination, it was found to be bog iron ore, and the black oxide of manganese. These ores occur in a low piece of ground directly beneath the soil. It is probable that several tons of the manganese might be collected on the above farm; but, from being mixed with the iron, its value is much diminished. The quantity of iron ore is insufficient for the objects of mining and smelting.

Rollo and Colville Bays are convenient harbours, and the populous villages of the French add much to the beauty of the natural scenery. The rocks were carefully examined at a number of places, and the same strata that occurs farther westward, also appear here and extend to East Point, lying nearly at the same levels. Small quantities of the ore of manganese were observed at several localities, and many of the bogs contain the hydrate of iron. On the East side of Colville Bay the strata of sandstones, shales and conglomerates are nearly horizontal, or they may be said to be waved, dipping in different directions at angles of a few degrees. There are several Fishing Establishments in this quarter, the most extensive of which is that owned by Mr. Joseph Knight, at Souris. This shore was evidently inhabited in former days by the native Indians, and, from the character of their relics, they appear to have been Micmacs, the descendents of whom are still upon the Island. These relics consist of axes, spears and arrow points, and rude pots made of stone—barbed fish bones, which they employed in fishing are also found. Some of the arrow heads are made of Labrador feldspar, agates, hornstone and jasper. The feldspar is identical with that found at Labrador; the agates are like those of the Bay of Fundy, and as none of these minerals have been found *in situ* on the Island it is very probable that the pieces used by the Indians were brought from those places. Alexander Leslie, Esq., of Souris, has made a fine collection of these relics.

Having obtained the courses and observed the principal characters of the rocks upon these shores I crossed the Point on two different times, and, by the aid of a boat, examined the north coast. The distance across Lot Forty five is only eight miles. From East Point to the entrance of St. Peter's Bay, a distance of nearly forty miles, the coast is straight, and not indented by a single river mouth or harbour. Surveyor's Inlet, near the Point, scarcely affords shelter for boats. The coast is very level and the main road passes through a chain of farms that front the shore. The central portion of this peninsula is uncleaned. The shore is bounded by a series of perpendicular and overhanging cliffs, which are notched only at those places where the rocks descend into the sea.

Near East Point the cliffs are low, but between Lot Forty-four and St. Peter's Bay, the coast is bold, and the cliffs are from 50 to 75 feet high. Against these natural precipices the sea dashes with great fury, and from the yielding nature of the rocks the dilapidation of the coast is very rapid. Softened by meteoric agents, and expanded by the frosts of winter, immense masses fall in the spring, and the shore is covered by *debris*, which is soon broken up and removed by the waves, the sand being thrown inwards upon the land by gales of wind. Most of the strata on this shore are similar to those of the opposite coast—indeed they are the same strata continued across the Island; but, from a greater elevation of the land, a greater number of them are exposed than on the southern side of the peninsula: they consist of coarse and fine-grained red sandstones, conglomerates, red and blue shales, with streaks of white limestone, red marl, and occasionally red conglomerate limestone like that near the entrance of Charlottetown harbour. Reposing upon these beds there is a deposit of diluvial sand, gravel, and clay, varying from 10 to 20 feet in thickness.

The following section was taken in front of Lot Forty-two:

	Descending.	
Diluvium,	-	13 feet
Fine red Sandstone,	-	11
Red Shales with their laminæ of white Limestone,	-	7
Red Marly Clay,	-	8
Red Sandstones,	-	4
Coarse Red Sandstones,	-	8
Conglomerate,	-	12
Total,		63

Small quantities of red conglomerate limestone may be obtained on this shore, but as the rock is situated beneath thick superincumbent strata, the

expense of quarrying would far exceed its profits; the layers of rock are nearly horizontal and do not appear to have been disturbed since they were originally deposited. Two trap dikes, neither of which exceed a foot in thickness, were seen on this part of the shore. They are evidences of the former existence of volcanic action in this quarter.

Many of the fine fields of the fronts of these Eastern Lots have been injured by the drift sand that is annually thrown upon them. This result would have been effectually prevented if a broad row of native trees had been spared and permitted to grow along the summit of the cliffs.

St. Peter's Bay is a narrow but deep indentation, and a safe harbour. Its mouth is protected by a chain of sandhills, having a narrow channel between them that is capable of admitting large ships at certain times of tides. These sandhills resemble the cones of extinct volcanoes: they are liable to constant change, and where they not covered with bent grass, they would be much more liable to drift away before the winds than they are at present. Near the mouth of the Bay, a forest of hardwood, consisting of beach, birch and maple has been buried by the drifting sands: the ancient channel of the river has been filled up; and the wharves built by the French, who were the first civilized inhabitants, have all been buried in the shifting shingle. An opening formed by the sea during a gale, exposed a thick bed of oyster shells and a number of Indian relics.

The scenery of this Bay, with the surrounding country and its fine farms, is very beautiful. Ship building forms a part of the employment of the inhabitants, and at the mouth of the Morell River, a deep and sluggish stream, there are large shipyards and timber ponds. This Bay has afforded one of the best salmon fisheries of the Island. Large tracts of Land upon Lots 39, 40 and 41 have been overrun by fires from time to time: sometimes several hundreds of acres are seen in a shingle block covered by ferns, laurel and stunted bushes; such tracts are called "barrens," and are generally supposed to be sterile. The soil is, nevertheless, good, and its present state and desolate appearance have resulted from fires that have swept over the surface. In several instances I have observed excellent Wheat, Oats, and Barley growing upon cleared laurel and fern land. The rocks on the shores are frequently buried beneath the sand, and in the interior they are deeply covered by thick beds of red diluvial sand, gravel, and clay, and lastly by a deep red and rich soil. The strata, so far as they could be examined, are not dissimilar to those before described. The Roads in this part of the Island are excellent; the turnpike between St. Peter's and Charlottetown

passes over and between a number of diluvial gravelly mounds, frequently called by American Geologists "saddle-backs." They are proofs of the former existence of powerful currents of water that have passed over the Island previous to its elevation above the sea. Boulders of granite, scenite, trap and other rocks are scattered over the surface of the southern division of the Island, although they are less numerous here than they are farther north. To these I shall advert hereafter.

Between the head of Hillsborough River and Savage Harbour there is a tract of low land, across which, it is probable the tide once passed between the eastern and western coasts. Savage Harbour has a narrow and shallow inlet, situated between low sandhills. The little Bay is thickly settled on its northern side, and the Messrs. Coffin and others have made extensive agricultural improvements in the district. By the encroachments of the sea on the south side of the harbour, a number of Indian skeletons have been exposed and washed from the bank. These skeletons were lying together in different positions, as if the bodies had been thrown into a common pit, the top of which was only one foot beneath the soil. From an examination made at the spot, some of the bones were found to be of great size; and in general they all exceeded in their dimensions those of the race in its present state. The site of this pit, on the extremity of a small point of land, supports the opinion, that the savages had been surprised and cut off, or killed in battle, and as no relics of warlike instruments were found at the place, except those of the aborigines, it is probable that the event took place before the Island was inhabited by Europeans. From an old tradition of the affair among the Indians, the Bay has been called Savage Harbour."

The sandhills skirt all the inlets of this part of the shore, and bars of sand and shingle are frequently thrown up at the mouths of the Harbours. Bedford Bay or Tracadie, is protected from the sea by a chain of sandhills which form a lagoon along the shore. There is much spruce land in this quarter. The soil is good and no change of any importance was observed in the character of the rocks. I was aided in my labour in this quarter by the Reverend John Macdonald who is well acquainted with the geology of the district.

The red sandstones, shales, and marley clay are again exposed at C ve H ad, near the entrance of Little Rustico; they also appear at a number of localities at Grand Rustico and Hunter River. At several places the group will supply freestone for ordinary purposes, but the limestones are too scanty to be of much value. I examined the banks of the streams falling into these estuaries, but was unsuccessful in making any useful discovery.

Great quantities of oyster and other shells are found upon the banks of the rivers and sides of the bays; they are sometimes six feet in thickness, and are covered by a soil containing much phosphate of lime. Some have supposed that they denote an elevation of the coast above the level of the sea, but these collections of shells were made by the Indians in former times, and they are now only found at the sites of their ancient encampments, where they derived a part of their subsistence from the shell-fish still found abundant upon the shores. The separation of all the bivalve shells, and the rude instruments and even skeletons found in these deposits, shew that they were made by the savages. When the shells are in a state of decomposition they afford excellent manure, and those that still remain sound may readily be converted into quick lime by burning. The limestone employed in this quarter is brought from the Magdalen Islands.

The scenery of the Bay is very interesting, and on the tracts that have been cleared there are some excellent farms. Three hundred of the families at Rustico are Acadian French, who still adhere to the customs and fashions of their forefathers. At the fine settlement on the banks of Glasgow River, the lands become more elevated, and they are broken by deep ravines, or narrow gorges. The rocks in this district and on parts of Lots 22 and 24, are chiefly coarse calcareous sandstones. The soil is a bright red clayey loam, and highly productive. The elevated ridges of wild land are covered with majestic forests of the hard woods. Advancing southward from Lot 22 to Lot 67, the roads pass over the central ridge of the Island. The surface is undulated, bold and occasionally somewhat broken. Some of the soil is gravelly, yet, every variety of it has been proved to be fertile. Swamps and peat bogs are rare. A similar tract is seen between Lot 67 and Granville Bay, and New London. The Bay is separated from the sea by an embankment of sand. It has a narrow outlet, with 12 feet of water, and receive West, Grand and Mill Rivers. At the entrance of the harbour there is an extensive fishing Establishment, owned by John Sims, Esq., to whom I am much indebted for his aid and hospitality.

From New London Harbour to Richmond Bay the distance along the coast is about ten miles. The shore is again fronted by perpendicular cliffs from 40 to 60 feet high, called "the Capes." The rocks are thick and shelly strata of red and chocolate colored sandstones with their beds of clay and occasionally streaks of white limestone: the dip is very variable and at many places the beds are horizontal. At Cavendish, and on the farm of Mr. David M'Neill, an ore had been found, which upon examination, proved to be the black oxide of manganese. It occurs on the slope of a hill directly beneath the

soil. It is in small rounded nodules and evidently of diluvial origin: the ore itself is valuable, but it does not exist in any quantity to render it an object for exportation. Similar collections of manganese ore were found at several other places, but none of them are capable of affording more than a few hundreds of pounds. At a small Island in Trout River, three miles above New London harbour, there is a peculiar calcareous conglomerate: the pebbles are all silicious, and the cementing matter alone is capable of affording lime. Much of the country bordering upon the coast is well cleared and populated, and the lands are very fertile.

Richmond Bay is a spacious sheet of water, upwards of seventy miles in circumference, reaching across the country nearly to Bedeque, on the opposite shore of the Island. It is studded with a number of fine islands, which, with their sharp points extending into the water, greatly increase the beauty of the scenery. Its whole front next to the sea is bounded by a few small Islands, between which a series of sand mounds have been thrown up by the waves and winds—excepting two ship channels and a few small openings. The principal Islands are called by the inhabitants, Sandy, Hog, Bird, Lennox, Curtain, and Indian Islands. The whole of the surrounding lands are low, but, from the numerous swells in the surface the tameness of a view from any point is greatly relieved. Previously to the American Revolution, this bay was the resort of fishermen from New England.

A number of fine streams fall into this Basin, and in their courses propel saw and grist mills. These, with the lesser rivulets have small tracts of salt marsh, and collections of shells and alluvium, whereby the upland soils may be greatly enriched; and it is to be regretted that they are not more extensively applied to fields that have been exhausted by the production of grain crops.

Princetown—so called from having been laid out for a Town and Royalty—is a peninsular projecting into the Bay, on the side of Darnley Basin. The shores of Malpeque, and the south side of the Bay are pretty closely settled, and the cultivation of the soil have been much improved of late. Near the Bridge, at the head of the Basin, and on the farm of William Beairsto, Esq., there is a very extensive deposit of oyster shells, in which the stone axes, arrow heads and spears of the ancient aborigines are frequently found—the shells are now employed for manure. By the encroachments of the sea an old Indian cemetery was opened a few years ago near the bridge, and several skeletons were exposed.

The red sandstones with marly clay and occasionally thin strata of conglomerate limestone are predominant at Darnley Point, Princetown, and the

adjacent shores. Earthy manganese or black wad occurs on the farm of James Mountain.

Having procured a Boat and two men. I next proceeded to visit the before mentioned Islands, where the above rocks also appear in low cliffs, which are constantly undermined and crumbling down. A part of Hog Island is composed of rocks from which a series of sand mounds stretch away southward to the main harbour channel, near which a fine spring of fresh water rises through the shingle. I had been informed that iron had been discovered at this place, but, upon examination, it was ascertained that a large mass of volcanic or trap rock had been forced upwards through the sandstone group, and now forms the chief part of the rocky portion of the Island, or an area of an hundred square acres. The junction of the trap with the marly rocks may be seen at three different places. Wherever they are in contact the latter has been changed in colour, partially citrified and sometimes rendered sonorous. The red marly clays have been consolidated, and they now resemble hard burnt bricks. The nearer those rocks approach the trap the more visible are these effects, and where they are in juxtaposition it is difficult to discriminate between one and the other.

The beds of sandstone have been much disturbed and thrown from their original horizontal position. From these and other facts that might be enumerated it is evident that the sandstones and clays at this place have been forced upwards and broken through by volcanic masses of trap, after their strata were laid. The trap is of three varieties—namely, compact trap, amygdaloid and breccia. The first is of a dark green color and remarkably hard; the amygdaloid contains small open vesicular cavities, which were probably produced by the expansion of volcanic gasses; the cavities are occasionally occupied by crystals of carbonate of lime. The breccia contains masses of compact trap, embraced by a more porous rock. Dikes, eruptive and overlying masses of trap rock are very common in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and they extend in all directions from the mountains known to be of volcanic origin; but it is remarkable that such dikes should appear so far away from the trappean ridges with which they are probably connected, and whether their protrusion was coeval with the elevation of the Island must remain to be matter of conjecture.

At Mill's Point, on the south side of Richmond Bay, the strata run N. E. by E., and dip south by 5° a stratum of compact reddish colored limestone, from six to eight feet in thickness, appears at this place between high and low water marks, and extends nearly a mile along the shore. It is of a good quality and may be readily quarried and calcined

upon the spot. It is succeeded by red sandstone and conglomerate, and contains a few obscure corallines, which are occasionally separated from the rock and seen scattered along the beach. This limestone is valuable and will not only afford a supply for agricultural purposes, but the best kind of it will yield a strong white lime from ordinary uses.

The shore was examined at a number of places between the Point and St. Eleanor's. The rocks are similar to those already described, except that there is more conglomerate. The limestone also occurs, and a sufficient quantity may be obtained in the Bay to supply this part of the Island—a chain of farms fronts the water, and many fields are under good cultivation. The surface of the country gradually becomes low and the soils of large tracts are not elevated more than ten feet above the sea.

The Village of St. Eleanor's is situated at the extremity of the Bay. It is a cluster of houses, with a fine Church and Court House, standing in a thickly populated and valuable part of the Island. A number of excellent ships are built annually upon the shore, and exports of timber and grain are made to a considerable amount. During the recess of the tide, carts are driven off upon the "flats" and speedily loaded with oysters. Shell fish of other kinds are also abundant.

Ellis, or as it is now called, Grand River, is a pretty basin of water, receiving a fine stream from the low lands westward. At its mouth, and near the ferry, the conglomerate limestone appears again, being about four feet in thickness and sufficiently pure to supply lime for the soil.

Having hired two active Indians, with a canoe, I proceeded to complete the examination of the Bay and its Islands. The lands are elevated only a few feet above the water, and extensive flats, shoals and beds of shells prevent a close approach to the shore even by small boats. Limestone, similar to that at Grand River, occurs at Low Point, and may be seen in thin strata at different localities wherever the rocks are exposed.

Near the Point is the site of an old French Village and a large Chapel which were abandoned at that eventful period in the history of these Provinces when the Acadians were expelled. It is now covered with a thick growth of fir and spruce. At this place also, the sea has advanced rapidly upon the shore, and has intruded upon the ancient cemetery. A number of human bones were seen scattered along the base of a low cliff; and, in openings resembling ovens, which were the graves of the deceased, skeletons of the old and young were seen protruding, the coffins having decayed, and the spaces occupied by them are now open cavities containing the mortal remains of their inmates. I collected all the bones I could find in the tide-way, and, by the aid

of the Indians, who considered it a very unpleasant task, they were reinterred some distance from the shore. This place has long been a favourite spot for money diggers. If the persons who have dug large pits at Low Point, would endeavour to place the bones of their race in a situation of security, their labours would be more praiseworthy than they now are in fruitless searchings for the gold of the pirate Captain Kidd, who probably never visited the Island.

Indian Island has long been the resort of the aborigines, several families of whom still reside upon it and cultivate small patches of land. They have also succeeded in building a small Chapel, and a few of them reside in comfortable houses. Near Port Hill is the residence of James Yeo, Esq., who is engaged in agriculture, lumbering, ship-building, fishing, merchandise, and other pursuits. He employs a number of mills, and, at the time of my visit, he had nine ships upon the stocks. Every kind of business is followed by this persevering individual without any apparent confusion whatever. The country is but very thinly settled—the lands and timber are excellent; still, at a short distance from the shore, the surface is covered by a dense wilderness.

The sandhills extend from Hog Island to Indian Island, and thence to Holland Harbour, or Cascumpec, the whole distance being upwards of twenty miles. They are only interrupted by the channel to Port Hill and Cavendish Inlet, and forming a barrier between the upland and the sea: they effectually prevent the washing away of the soil by the tides and waves. Between this barrier of sand and the main shore, there is a beautiful lagoon, averaging a quarter of a mile wide, and with sufficient water to allow boats and canoes to pass. While the sea outside is agitated by gales, the water of the lagoon remains tranquil, and offers a safe and easy channel of communication. The shore side of the lagoon is skirted by small marshes, and the sea-wall side by beaches and collections of alluvium, which, at the time of my visit, were occupied by great numbers of plover, heron, ducks, and other kinds of birds. The sandhills are covered by bent grass, which protects them from the influence of the wind. This grass is sometimes mowed, and employed by the inhabitants for fodder. At the entrance of the lagoon, and occasionally throughout its whole length, there are boulders, some of which will weigh ten tons. They are forced towards the shore by the expansion of the ice during the severe cold of winter. The rocks, wherever they were observed, do not differ from those already described, but, in consequence of the shore being very low, only a few of the most superficial strata can be seen. A few families are settled on the side of the lagoon, but the surface of



the country generally, is an unbroken wilderness. At one situation the hardwood forest is seen standing upon the very margin of the salt water. The sea has flowed in among the beech, birches and maples, by which they have been killed, and large pieces of drifted wood were observed among the decaying groves of the upland. A similar fact was observed at Panmure Island.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in regard to the geology of the Island, was observed at Cascumpec harbour. On the south side of the Bay there is a peat bog called the "black bank," reaching three miles along the shore, and containing nearly 2000 square acres. It reposes directly upon the red sandstone and marly clay, and is from ten to twenty feet in thickness. This bog, with all its decayed spagneous plants, is of fresh water origin. Two groves of spruce and fir were observed to be buried in it at different levels, and their trunks and roots may be seen projecting from the bank. The peat is of excellent quality, and will, in the course of time, be valuable.

This deposit now forms one of the shores of the harbour, and at high water, its lower part is seven feet beneath the level of the sea; it is constantly being washed away, and masses of it are seen scattered along the borders of the lagoon. At low water the side next to the bay is partially drained, so that the plants from which the peat has been derived have ceased to grow, and a part of the surface is quite dry.

It is not improbable that the site of this peat bog was once a Lake, which was gradually filled up by the growth and decay of the mosses and other plants; but if the Lake had been below the common sea level, the tide would have found its way into it through the channel necessary to give exit to the streams coming in from the adjacent lands. Under such circumstances the mosses, spruce, fir, &c., could never have flourished, as sea-water destroys them; nor is it probable that this bog moved forwards like a glacier, into the sea, from having the barrier between it and the Gulph washed away. It is now as high as the surrounding land, and does not repose upon an inclined plane, over which it could move. The water of Cascumpec harbour is deep, and the shore is so bold opposite Savage Island, and near the residence of Messrs. W. and C. Woodman, that ships may lay afloat alongside of the land; yet, the surface of the earth is scarcely elevated seven feet above the top of a medium tide. From a variety of facts that might be quoted, it appears quite evident that parts of the Island have been, within a comparatively recent period, submerged, while perhaps others may have been elevated.

The evidences of elevation of different parts of the shores of the Gulph of St. Lawrence are evident from the collections of recent shells found in clay and marl beds now situated from 10 to 200 feet and upwards, above the present level of the ocean. In a very interesting paper, addressed by Captain Bayfield to Mr. Lyell, and published by the Geological Society of London, in 1839, this elevation of the land is stated to extend far up the river St. Lawrence. Besides this uplifting of the land at numerous places in British America, there has been a sinking down of the surface at certain localities; or, as it is understood by geologists, there has been a bending of the crust of the earth, by which some places have been elevated and others depressed—the elevation having, as it is supposed, exceeded the depression.

Admitting then that the tract of country where the above peat bog is situated, was lowered, the sea would immediately have extended its bounds, overflowed a part of the country, and finally have its margin upon the border of this bog. Savage Island, composed of red sandstone and diluvium, is still above the water, and the waves have raised a bar of sand which the winds have since lifted into a ridge that is now stretched across the mouth of the bay.

The rocks are again exposed between Kildare Creek and Cape Kildare, and thence to the North Cape, but they present nothing of any geological importance, and contain no valuable minerals. The uplands are so low that springs do not rise to the surface, and there are sunken tracts that cannot be drained. At Tignish, near the Cape, there is a large Village of Acadian French, and two fishing establishments. Shore fishing is carried on by some of the inhabitants.

Formerly this place and the Cape were the resort of great numbers of the Walrus or sea-cow: hundreds of those animals were killed on the land by the early inhabitants, among whose descendants pieces of their skins still remain in use. A deep pond near Tignish is said to be filled with their bones, and their tusks of ivory are occasionally found on the shore, or in the forests. Only a few of those noble animals are now seen, and of their number, which is stated by the fishermen to be on the increase, none are captured. A dangerous reef of sandstones extends from the Cape into the Gulph to the distance of three miles—it has been the theatre of a number of shipwrecks.

Halifax, or Bedeque Bay, has a broad open mouth, which, in certain winds is much exposed; but Wilmot Cove and Dunk River, at its eastern extremity, afford fine harbours for the largest ships. It is separated from Richmond Bay by a narrow peninsula from which the fine forests of hardwood have been



chiefly cleared, and where the land is not cultivated the birch and maple have been succeeded by groves of spruce and fir. The whole district is well populated, and many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. At Wilmot Cove, the small streams propel mills, machinery for carding, &c. The shore is so low that at high water the soil is washed by the waters of the sea.

A thick deposit of diluvial *debris* covers the sandstones, some of which are calcareous. There are also thin strata of conglomerate and impure limestone. There are only a few families residing on the shore westward to Fifteen Point. The low tracts and swamps are covered by spruce, fir, and cedar; yet, wherever the land is dry, there are fine groves of hardwood.

The main road passes through the Miscouche Settlement, a large Village of French Acadians. At the Point there are also upwards of fifty families of these frugal and orderly people. Beds of diluvial sand, gravel and clay cover the rocks often to the depth of twenty feet. A few of the upper strata were seen on the shore and in some of the shallow ravines. Small quantities of the oxides of manganese and iron sometimes occur in the subsoil, but none of them are of any practical value. A similar tract of country extends to Egmont Bay and West Cape. The quantity of cedar increases towards the north, and a good supply of that valuable timber may be collected for exportation.

Egmont Bay is a shallow indentation that affords no safe harbour for large vessels. A long bar of sand and shingle is stretched nearly across the mouths of Enmore and Percival Rivers, and a part of which, with large flats, is laid bare at low water. The above stream pass through a tract of salt marsh, containing upwards of 2000 acres. The shores and all the adjacent lands are elevated only a few feet above the sea, and, from being imperfectly drained, the surface abounds in swamps of ash and cedar—the soil, in general, is light and sandy. Between West Cape and Percival River, a ridge of sand has been thrown up next the sea, and a tract of marsh has been formed between the sandhills and the upland. From Cape Egmont to the farm of Joseph Higgins, Esq., and at a few places on the north side of the Bay, the red sandstones, conglomerate, massy clay and conglomerate limestone may be seen occasionally: the latter rock which has previously been described, is sufficiently pure to be employed in agriculture, and with the great quantity of sea weeds thrown upon the shore during gales of wind, it will afford an abundant supply of manure. Common tides rise only three feet at this part of the Island. They are much influenced by certain winds, and are, consequently, very irregular. Evidences of the

submersion of the land were also observed in this quarter, but they are more obscure than those of Cascumpec. The scenery of the district is remarkably tame, and its geology is simple and uninteresting. A road has been surveyed and partially improved, from the bay to the North Cape, yet the whole interior land of this part of the Island is in a wilderness state. From the West to the North Capes, there are no harbours, and a few inhabitants are scattered along the fronts of the Lots. The before mentioned rocks rise in considerable cliffs. The limestone occurs at several localities, and at Lot Seven, it may be advantageously quarried. From the identity of these strata with those of the opposite side of the Island—their similarity of course and position—it was deemed unnecessary to pursue the inquiry farther in this direction.

Returning to Bedeque, a great change is observed in the general features of the country. The lands are more elevated, and the surface is diversified by hill and valley. The soil is extensively cultivated and produces excellent crops of grain, and all the vegetables and fruits of the climate. The scenery is revived, and a view from the fine farm of Capt. Thomas, or from any part of the banks of Dunk River, is very beautiful. The mouths of the rivers, celebrated for their fine oysters, are skirted by tracts of salt marsh and marine alluvium, abounding in shells, which, with the limestone that may be collected at different localities, offer abundant resources of manure.

Previous to the geological inquiry, the Hon. Joseph Pope, who cultivates an extensive farm at this place, had discovered and calcined the conglomerate limestone; and his scientific system of farming has had a very beneficial influence on this part of the Island; to him I am indebted for much valuable topographical information and aid in prosecuting the survey.

At Salutation Cove and Indian Point there is a general dip of 5 deg. of the red sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, to the north; some of these sandstones will supply durable materials for buildings. The cliffs are from 15 to 20 feet high, and in them the conglomerate limestone often appears in thin and somewhat irregular strata. Entering Dunk River, there are no cliffs, and a bed of clay suitable for bricks and tiles forms a part of the low bank touching the harbour and river. The clay and limestone also appear on the farm of Capt. Thomas, and on the opposite side of the creek. The black oxide of manganese had been discovered by Mr. Pope at Hurd's Point: it occurs in rolled masses in a low piece of ground that has formerly been a swamp. The quality of the ore is good; but it is not probable that it exists in any great quantity.

A similar deposit occurs near Mr. Bagnall's Inn, Lot 22. The same rocks appear at Graham's, or Sea-cow Head, and Salutation Point. At the latter place the cliffs, from 40 to 60 feet high, have been worn out by the sea into deep chasms and grottos. The strata at this place are irregular: the shore is thinly settled, but, in the interior, there are many fine farms. Near the Point is the residence of Mr. Alexander Anderson, who is now one hundred years old, and still enjoying his mind and memory. Such instances of longevity are not rare on the Island, and they are good evidences of the healthfulness of the climate. Sea-cows or Walrus, were formerly numerous on this part of the shore, but they have long since disappeared. Southward to Cape Traverse the coast is similar to that just described—the sandstone group at many places being thickly covered by *debris*. The shore at Tryon River is low and few opportunities are offered for the examination of the rocks. The river extends through a fine village and a tract of marsh—the harbour is too shallow for large vessels.

At Westmorland, or Crapaud, there is a very pretty bay and river: the harbour will admit vessels of 200 tons burthen. A ridge of high ground extends from this part of the shore across the country to New London. It bears thick forests of hardwood, and the soil is remarkably fertile. I had been informed that large fragments of fossil trees had been found at Crapaud, where it was supposed there were indications of Coal. Upon examination, it was observed that those fossils are only found in the soil and drift. They evidently belong to the boulder formation, and occur with the erratic blocks on the surface, to which I shall advert hereafter. They are identical with a variety of the fossil trees that appear in the cliffs of sandstones of the coal field of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and parts of New Brunswick, whence they have been probably removed by the same causes that transported the boulders of granite to the Island.

Between the above place and Hillsborough Bay, the lands are elevated, being occasionally broken by steep hills and deep ravines. Near the mouths of Tryon, Brokelby's, Rice and Allan Coves, and between the latter and Fort Amherst, there are perpendicular cliffs from 40 to 60 feet high. These cliffs are also composed of the red sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with conglomerate limestone. The following section was taken between St. Peter's and Allan's Cove:—

Diluvium,	- - -	8 feet
Conglomerate,	- - -	4 do.
Red Sandstone,	- - -	10 do.
Red Shale and Marly Clay,	- - -	6 do.
Impure Limestone,	- - -	1 do.

Red Sandstone,	- - -	2 feet.
Conglomerate Limestone,	- - -	4 do.

Total 35

The course of the strata is N. E. with a general dip of 5 deg. N. W. From the facts that have been noticed, and others that might be introduced, it appears very evident, that excepting the coal field at Gallow's Point and the trap rocks of Hog Island, Prince Edward Island consists of groups of red sandstone, the strata of which have been already described.

Having given such details of the Geology of the Island, as were deemed necessary, in a practical point of view, it is relevant to the subject to introduce such conclusions as have been arrived at by the science, and the considerations that are naturally produced by the discovered facts.

The rocks of the Island agree in their lithological characters with those of the opposite coast of New Brunswick, where they form the shores from Point Escuminac to Bay Verte; and the physical geography of the country corresponds with that of a large tract bordering upon the Gulph in the Counties of Kent, Westmorland and Miramichi. The inclination of the strata, also, have a general agreement on both sides of Northumberland Straits, in which the water is shallow. A dangerous reef off Cape Tormentine extends, in the direction of the strata, towards Cape Traverse. It is therefore not improbable that at some former period, the Island was separated from the main by the breaking through of an isthmus that united them. How far such a result has been promoted by the powerful currents of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, it would be difficult to determine, without an accurate knowledge of their direction, and an estimate of their forces.

#### ALLUVIUM.

Alluviums are produced by causes that are daily operating upon the surface of the earth. Frost, snow, rain, changes of temperature, &c., all tend to disintegrate the hardest rock, and finely divided mineral matter is constantly carried downwards by the shower, as well as by the flood, from the hills into the valleys, and spread along the borders of the streams by the overflowing of their waters. The sediment thus produced may be called the alluvium of rivers. Again, by the constant operations of the tides and waves of the sea, the shores are worn away: the sands of the sandstones and pebbles of the conglomerates are disunited and spread out in beaches, while the fine particles of clay and marl, from being mixed with the water, are transported to great dis-

tances, and finally thrown into the river mouths and estuaries, where they form estuaries of the sea.

The alluvium of rivers and the alluviums of the sea are often mixed on the coasts, the one being brought downwards by the fresh and the latter inwards by the salt water. Such alluvial matter, whenever it is sufficiently drained, is the richest of natural soils, and, by being mixed with the sandy uplands, it will, in all ordinary cases, greatly increase their fertility. Alluvial deposits are very numerous on Prince Edward Island. At the extremity of Egmont Bay there is an alluvial tract of 2000 acres. At Bedeque, Lot 49, and other places such tracts are also extensive. As the tides only recede a few feet, it is not probable that these tracts can be reclaimed by dikes, or embankments; yet they may be greatly improved even in their present condition, and they are valuable for the natural grass they produce for hay.

#### PEAT.

Peat is formed by the growth of sphagnum, or mossy plants. Ponds, Lakes and low tracts are frequently filled by the productive powers of vegetation. The mosses first begin to grow around the shores; each succeeding season yields a new crop; the preceding one having been buried beneath the water, where it is preserved from decomposition, and this process is carried forward until the Lake or Pond is filled. These plants will also close up the outlets by which the water makes its escape from low tracts. The result is the forming of Ponds, and, as forest trees cannot grow in situations where their roots are constantly submerged, they decay, fall, and are finally buried in the peat, which spreads its annual layer even over the surface of the water. No sooner is the accumulation thus produced raised so high that there is not sufficient moisture on the surface to nourish the peat forming plants, than the whole process is terminated, and the site becomes a barren waste. Peat bogs are numerous on the Island, but, in general, they are small. The most extensive of them is at Cascumpec harbour. It contains 2000 acres. These bogs will supply a useful article for compost manure, and afford fuel, should it ever be required.

#### MARL.

A Marly Clay is found interstratified with the sandstones; it sometimes contains ten per cent. of lime. Its value for manure may be tested by the application of a few drops of muriatic acid, the quantity of lime present will be indicated by the briskness of the effervescence. It will be useful when applied to light and sandy soils, which the clay will render retentive of moisture.

#### BOG IRON ORE,

Or, Hydrous Peroxide of Iron. This ore appears in the soil, and in bogs at many places. It has evidently been washed from the soil, to which it imparts the color of the rust of iron.

#### OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

Several deposits of the hydrated oxide of manganese, or black wad, are noticed; they have been collected by a process similar to that by which bog ore is produced. By the disintegration of rocks containing manganese, the ore is set at liberty and washed by rains into shallow basins on the surface. It is frequently found associated with the hydrous peroxide of iron, and mixed with clay.

#### SUBMARINE FORESTS.

The remains of ancient forests, now submerged beneath the sea, are not uncommon on the coasts of North America. The trees are such as usually grow on low land and with them peat sometimes occurs. Several sunken forests are mentioned in Professor Hitchcock's Geology of Massachusetts. During the geological survey of New Brunswick, I discovered a submerged forest on the south side of the Island of Grand Manan. At different localities in Nova Scotia there appears to have been a subsidence of the land. At Prince Edward Island this remarkable fact may be seen at Gallow's Point, but more especially at Cascumpec, where, with a forest, a large peat bog is now beneath the level of the sea. Many theories have been proposed to account for such phenomena; yet it is probable that they can only be explained but by referring them to movements which are known to take place in the crust of the earth, whereby certain tracts are elevated and others are depressed.

#### DUNES OR SANDHILLS.

During storms the sand of the shore is often thrown up by the spray and not withdrawn by the reflux of the wave, and having been dried by the heat of the sun it is driven inwards upon the land by winds, and forms considerable elevations. Such hills are called dunes, for which the borders of the Nile are celebrated. Chains of such hills are stretched across the mouths of nearly all the bays of the eastern coast of the Island, where they form harbours with narrow channels, and contribute much to the beauty of the scenery. The sand is also blown upon the uplands, where it sometimes, by its constant accumulation, proves to be a serious injury.

to agriculture. The principal dunes are covered with bent grass, which, when it is firmly rooted, prevents a further progress of the sand. Trees and beach grass are sometimes planted in other parts of the world to arrest the moving drift.

On the inner side of these dunes, a good alluvial soil is sometimes collected, upon which wild plants grow luxuriantly, and some tracts would produce wheat and clover. From the great abundance of oysters and other molusca upon the shore, these sands occasionally contain comminuted shells, and will effervesce in the strong acids. Such sand, from containing the phosphate of lime, would be beneficially applied to heavy clay soils.

### BOULDERS.

Along the whole line of the northern part of the American Continent, where it skirts the Atlantic, loose blocks of granite, sienite, trap, greenstone, porphyry, and other rocks are found scattered over the surface, and on formations from which they are altogether different. They vary in weight from a few pounds to fifty and even a hundred tons. They occur in the plains and valleys, and upon the table lands and hills. In some instances the angles of these masses have been worn off, as if they had been submitted to friction upon sea coasts: again they appear with sharp edges, as if they had been recently removed from the quarry.

These masses of rock are called boulders, and may be properly classed with a variety of diluvium found with them on the surface of the earth. The surfaces of the solid rocks at numerous situations where these boulders are seen, are found to be furrowed and scratched in certain directions, as if hard and heavy bodies had passed over them with great force and friction. These are called diluvial grooves, which were evidently produced by the passages of the boulders during their transport.

The boulders of this part of America are situated southward of the mountain masses from which they have been removed, and they have been traced, by geologists, to their birth places. I have found erratic blocks of stone belonging to the central granitic ridges of New Brunswick, fifty miles and upwards southward of their original sites; and boulders from the mountains of Gaspe are scattered over the low lands of the northern part of New Brunswick, having been transported across the Bay Chaleur to the distance of eighty miles. The size of the boulders usually diminish in proportion to their distances from the parent mass.

The forces by which these blocks have been removed have been directed from the north towards the south. The diluvial grooves run from north-west

to south-east, and north-east to south-west, and there are still greater variations in their courses, or such as would arise from the passage of a sea over submarine mountains. Without entering upon any full description of diluvial drift and the causes that have produced it, I may remark, that boulders of granite, sienite, trap, &c., appear occasionally in every part of the Province; they are, however, far more numerous on the northern part of the Island, than to the south, a circumstance that accords with a fact already noticed. The boulders are not only found upon the surface but also lodged in collections of diluvial *detritus*. The largest of these erratic blocks will weigh five tons and upwards, and as there are no rocks *in situ* of the kind on the Island, some of them must have been transported to a distance of 200 miles and across the Gulph of St. Lawrence where it is 100 miles wide. Besides the boulders of igneous rocks, among the drift at Crapaud, there are pieces of large fossil trees like those of the strata belonging to the coal field of New Brunswick. These may have been imported from any part of the district between Bay Verte and Point Miscou, and over distances from 20 to 100 miles; certain it is, they do not belong to the Island, and therefore they are properly referred to the nearest rocks which contain fossil plants of a similar kind. Several theories have been proposed to explain the phenomena of boulders. Formerly, by many they were ascribed to the effects of the deluge recorded in the Mosaic history; but it is now known that causes are still in operation whereby they might have been transported. More recently an opinion has prevailed that they were moved by currents of water at that period when the districts where they are found were submerged beneath the sea. Still it is not probable that aqueous currents could ever have carried the boulders across the deepest sea channels to opposite shores, and up steep acclivities even to the summits of mountains. By such causes masses of rock, gravel, sand, &c., are daily urged forward by the currents of rivers, but they do not afford satisfactory evidence that the boulders and diluvial drift found under the above mentioned circumstances, have been removed from their native situations to their present sites by the unaided operations of water.

If we look to causes that are still active upon the earth, it will be observed that ice performs a most important part in the transportation of mineral matter. The immense icebergs and sheets that are annually formed in almost all the bays, rivers and estuaries of the North American coast embrace fragments of rocks, gravel, sand, drift wood, and every thing that was in contact with them at the time of their congelation. In the spring, when by the

heat of the sun the ice begins to dissolve, it is loosened from the shores, lifted by the spring tides and carried by currents out to sea, or to other shores, with many of the materials it laid hold of during the months of intense cold. I have observed also that where the ice loaded with boulders is forced over the surfaces of rocks they leave parallel grooves in the direction of the currents, like those that occur on the faces of the strata now elevated far above the sea.

This natural mode of transportation is carried on in a greater or lesser degree from the high latitudes where icebergs are formed, to the south, where water freezes only to the depth of a few inches; as the warmth of the spring or summer increases, and the ice dissolves the transported rocks, sand and gravel are liberated, and they fall to the bottom of the sea, are lodged upon its borders, or on the shores of the bays, inlets and rivers. Minerals peculiar to the coast of Labrador are therefore found on the shores of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and on the Atlantic side of Nova Scotia. The rocks of the Gulph of St. Lawrence are carried to opposite shores and thousands of boulders drop annually from the ice to the bottoms of the bays, and are scattered along the coasts. I found blocks of red sandstone of the head of the Bay of Fundy, at the western extremity of Grand Manan, the distance between the two sites being upwards of one hundred and seventy miles. The trap rocks of the south side of the Bay of Fundy are exchanged for the slates and granwacke of New Brunswick, the distance between them being from forty to seventy miles. The sandstones of Cumberland are sometimes brought into the Basin of Mines; and manufactured grindstones were identified a few years ago that had been brought from the former to the latter place, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in masses of ice.

It will be admitted by every practical geologist, that the chief part of the stratified rocks of North America have been formed beneath the sea, a fact established by the numerous remains of marine animals contained in them. Long since these rocks were consolidated they have been submerged, as may be proved by the recent shells now found in beds of marl and clay several hundred feet above the level of the sea. That Prince Edward Island has been raised from beneath the waters of the Gulph, few will doubt who carefully examine its valleys and beds of diluvium. Guided by much corroborative testimony, a part of which has been referred to as briefly as possible, I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion, that the boulders of Prince Edward Island have been brought hither by ice during that period when its surface was beneath the waters of the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

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## DILUVIUM.

At many situations on the Island, there are beds of small rounded stones, gravel and sand, varying from five to fifty feet in thickness. These collections of detritus often form chains of oval hills, and skirt the flanks of the valleys in such a manner as to impress the mind with the belief that they were thrown up by the agency of water. Indeed, the stratification of the gravel and sand which appears occasionally, renders it quite evident that currents of water have been active agents in their accumulation; yet, many of these superficial deposits bear no marks of stratification. By an examination of the materials of these deposits, it will be observed that the rocks and minerals of which the fragments are composed do not belong to their present sites, being different in their characters from any of the strata of which the Island is composed. Their origin and situation may therefore be properly ascribed to the same causes that transported the erratic boulders. The melting of large masses of stranded ice loaded with gravel and sand, leaves mounds and elevations upon the present shores, and the hills of unstratified diluvial detritus may therefore be accounted for by referring them to the melting of stranded ice during the boulder period. The appearance of such deposits would be much modified by the operations of currents of water, which have evidently opened many valleys and spread the gravel out in strata.

Another kind of diluvium is composed of pieces of red sandstone, red sandstone and clay, which in general repose upon the solid strata beneath. This *debris* has been derived from the red sandstones and shales of the Island, and affords a more fertile soil than the imported variety. It is frequently mixed with the foreign drift beneath which its principal beds are situated. On the road leading from Charlottetown to St. Peter's Bay, and the lands between the Bay and Murray Harbour, and parts of the shores, opportunities are afforded to examine the above deposits, which, from their situation in an isolated tract of country, are not without interest.

## ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA UPON THE SHORES.

It is not necessary to go into the minute details of this part of the subject. The combined influences of river currents, tides and breakers, is constantly wearing away the solid rocks of the coasts and spreading their mineral ingredients over the bottom of the ocean—in beds of sand and shingle along the shores, or in collections of alluvium in the river mouths and estuaries. The configuration of the shores, has, in a great degree, arisen from the cha-

acters of the rocks presented to the sea. Wherever those rocks have been soft and yielding, coves and other indentations have worn out, while the hard and compact masses, by their resistance to the sea, are seen projecting in capes and headlands. It does not appear that the simple operations of the tides have any very dilapidating influence.

By the dashing of the breakers against the soft sandstones of the Island, the lower strata are worn away, while the beds above the waves are undermined, and annually fall in heaps of rubbish in the tide-way. The frost of winter, rain, and other meteoric agents, also contribute to these effects; and in the spring season, the shore were it unprotected by shoals, bars, or sandhills, is covered by the detritus of the rocks, which is removed by the ice or broken up by the waves into pebbles, sand and alluvium. Wherever the coast is low and the water shallow, the result of these operations checks their own progress—shingle beaches and sandhills are thrown up, which protect the strata and the soil against farther dilapidation.

On a part of the north side of the Island, where the coast is exposed to gales that sweep across the Gulf, the shores, after having been greatly intruded upon, are bounded by chains of sandhills. Near the North Cape, between St. Peter's Bay and East Point; between the North Cape and West Cape, and at other places on the southern extremity of the Island, the sea is still making rapid encroachments, and is annually reducing the area of Prince Edward Island. Even in some of the bays and harbours this encroachment is so rapid, that the cemeteries of the dead have been broken into, and the mortal remains of their tenants have been washed away by the waves.

The hard rocks of Point Prim have resisted the advance of the sea, while the clayey and friable strata of Orwell Bay, are yielding to its sway. It is certain, mineral matter thus removed is again thrown back upon the coasts, still the loss of the dry land far exceeds the accumulations of sand and alluvium lodged in the bays and upon the shores. It would be difficult to estimate the annual diminution of the Island from the above causes. It is, however, very considerable, and far beyond prevention by human means.

#### AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

The Science of Geology embraces all the facts that have been ascertained in regard to the Physical and Chemical structure of the earth. Its inquiries extend to the soil, therefore it contributes much aid to practical agriculture, and by explaining the causes to which the superficial covering of the earth owes its origin, it points to its improvement in the production of plants.

The chief parts of all the stratified rocks, are sandstones, limestones and clays, under different degrees of hardness. If these rocks and even those of volcanic origin, are exposed to the operations of frost, rains, and the atmosphere, a soil soon results. The soils have been produced by the disintegration of the solid masses of the crust of the earth, many of which had previously brought forth the plants now found in a fossil state; and therefore they partake of the characters of the rocks from which they have been derived. The surface of a bed of diluvial gravel soon forms a soil, after its covering is removed; and the plants that grow upon it, soon deposit a quantity of vegetable matter, which increases its fertility. Very frequently the rocks are covered by a soil that has resulted from their own dilapidation: but it has been already shewn that diluvial matter has been transported from one place to another, over great distances, and from being intermixed with the native covering of other districts, a great diversity of soils has followed, and which is immediately recognised by Geology. The soils of granitic and trappean mountains are peculiar to themselves. In gypseous districts, the soil frequently contains so much sulphate of lime that it is sterile, and on tracts of limestone the land is sometimes barren from a superabundance of the carbonate of lime. It is by mixture of the mineral ingredients of the earth that its surface is rendered fruitful, and, to produce that mixture, many powerful natural agencies are employed by the beneficent designs of Providence.

The fertility of any tract will, in some degree, depend upon the nature of the subsoil, sometimes the plant-bearing earth reposes upon pebbles of sand, which allows the water to escape too rapidly. In dry seasons the crops of such fields will suffer from a lack of moisture. A subsoil of clay will prevent the water from descending; too much moisture may therefore be present, and artificial draining rendered necessary. Many of the sandy soils owe their fertility to the substratum. Mineral, vegetable and animal matter, when exposed to the operation of the frost, heat, moisture, &c., undergo important chemical changes, and plants themselves frequently, change the character of the ground upon which they flourish. The trees of the stately forest, and the indigenous plants have arranged themselves in groups on the kinds of soils most favorable to their growth; when these trees and plants are cut down, they are succeeded by other varieties; the rotation of crops in agriculture is therefore clearly indicated by the operations of nature.

Soils are the basis in which plants fix their roots, and sustain upright positions, and they supply food for vegetables during their growth. This food is of a complex nature, and up to the present time it is not well understood. By some philosophers it has been called humus, humic acid, ulmin, ulmic acid, crenic acid, &c. It is described as being a black substance, capable of being dissolved by the alkalies and ammonia, and when thus dissolved, it is supposed to enter plants and supply them with carbon; but, from the experiments of Professor Playfair and others, it appears that the carbon of plants is chiefly derived from the atmosphere. Certain it is that the dry sand that is driven before the winds, and which contains neither vegetable:

matter, nor carbon, will produce plants. The Island that is raised from the sea by a volcano, and the crumbling surface of the naked rock, where there is no appreciable quantity of carbon will produce vegetables, and cause the seeds deposited upon them by birds of passage to grow.

Soils consist chiefly of sand, lime and clay, with which are mixed certain saline and organic substances, in variable proportions. It has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that in order to be fertile, a soil must contain quantities of these mineral, saline and vegetable substances, some of which are found in the ash of plants, in variable proportions. It is not only necessary that those substances should be present, but they must exist in certain quantities, and it is their proper adjustment that renders the soil most productive. It should be the principal object of the farmer to study the nature of the soil he cultivates, the kind of crop to which it is most favorable, and the means necessary for its improvement: to assist him in his labor chemistry, mineralogy and geology have been brought to his aid.

The objects of chemical analysis is to obtain an accurate knowledge of the constituents of the best kinds of soil for different crops, and to compare them with the elements of soils that are known to be unproductive. By such a comparison, the substances that are deficient in the sterile covering of the earth, are readily discovered and may be supplied by artificial means. It might be expected that from a course so simple and plain, knowledge could be gained, whereby the most barren waste could immediately be rendered fertile. It is true that the rapid advances of geology and chemistry, have brought this desirable end in view, yet nature sometimes seems to mock the efforts of art, and science is unable to controul the operations of the physical world. The electric currents set in operation by the decomposition of mineral matter, are but imperfectly understood, nor has their influence upon vegetation been brought within the controul of the agriculturist. Then there are all the differences and vicissitudes of climate, the variations of the atmosphere, heat, dryness, moisture, &c., all exercising an influence over the growth of plants; their cause being beyond the reach of art or industry.

The analysis of soils and minerals is an art that calls for sound chemical knowledge, skill, and practice in manipulation. Time and the most patient investigation are often necessary to obtain correct results. Heretofore this branch of chemistry has been undervalued by agricultural bodies, and ancient men have turned away from the pursuit in disgust, or they have only applied themselves to the study when they were professionally employed. Nothing short of the plainest demonstration, by actual and continued trial, will lead the great body of the farming population, into the improvements indicated by science; until the first principles of a sound philosophy are generally diffused and received.

The soils of Prince Edward Island may be divided into two classes. The varieties of the first class have been derived from the rocks of the Island: they occupy the greater part of the surface, and from the presence of the oxide of iron, they are

almost universally red, or of a chocolate color. The other is of foreign origin, having evidently been brought in during the boulder formation already adverted to. The soils are almost universally of that description called sandy loam, but probably in no part of British America can a district of equal size be found where the soils are so similar to each other, and where they are so generally fertile. I have divided the soils of the Island into five varieties, namely:

- Silicious, or sandy soil.
- Argillo-silicious—sandy loam.
- Argillaceous—clay loam.
- Calcareous—or marly soil.
- Peaty soil.

For the purposes of illustration, it may be stated, that if 100 parts of dry soil contain not to exceed 10 parts of clay, it may be called a sandy soil. If it contain from 10 to 30 per cent. of clay, a sandy loam—and if from 30 to 60 per cent. of clay, it may be denominated a clay loam. The latter quantity of clay was not seen in any soil of the Island. The calcareous or marly clay soils contain from 5 to 10 per cent. of lime, either in the phosphate or carbonate, or both, and it has been chiefly derived from the decomposition of oyster and other kind of shells. Besides these, there are small tracts of peaty soil in which vegetable matter predominates. These divisions may be considered arbitrary, yet they are useful until some general scale shall be established by analytical chemists.

Some of the simple operations of analysis may be performed by farmers themselves. All the roots, together with the gravel and coarser sand of the dry soil submitted to examination, may be removed by sieves of different degrees of fineness. The sand is almost universally silicious: if it contain lime it will effervesce in diluted muriatic acid, and may be tested as a calcareous soil. To ascertain the quantity of lime present in any soil, a quantity of it, in a fine state should be burned in the air, 100 or 200 grains may then be well stirred in a pint of water mixed with a wine glass full of muriatic acid (spirit of salt) after the mixture has stood two hours, having been occasionally stirred, the water is to be poured off; the soil must then be heated to redness, and, when weighed, the loss will be nearly that of the lime it contained.

The quantity of vegetable or organic matter may be determined by drying the soil well, and then burning a weighed quantity in the air: the loss approximates nearly the quantity of organic matter. By these simple operations farmers might make useful comparisons between their richest and poorest soils, and be directed to the fertilising substances required by the latter.

The silicious or sandy soils are found on every part of the Island; their colours are red or light gray: frequently a thin stratum of white sand is turned up by the plough, and which, in some countries, would be considered quite sterile, but this white sand most frequently rests upon a pliable red sandstone sub-soil, containing a small quantity of the carbonate of lime, and often produces good crops of wheat, barley and oats. It would be



much improved by deep, or sub-soil ploughing, and the application of clay, and more especially marsh, or "muscle mud," would prove highly advantageous.

The argillo-silicious soils are also abundant. In general they are a brisk red sandy loam, well adapted for all kinds of grain, clover, lucerne and potatoes. When first cleared, many of these lands will produce two crops of wheat and a crop of potatoes, and, by being turned out to pasture, or inclosed for mowing fields, they will yield a crop of wheat every four years afterwards, all without manure. Few lands in the British Provinces possesses a similar degree of fertility. The virgin soil of this variety sometimes contains four per cent. of the carbonate of lime, while in the older cultivated fields there is seldom more than 2½ per cent. of that mineral. The difference in the quantity of lime has evidently been carried off in the crops, and should be supplied by the farmer. In many instances there also appears to be a deficiency of vegetable matter; compost of peat, with peat ashes, or lime, are therefore required, for the renovation of worn out fields. The argillaceous or clay loam exists but in small quantities. From its retentive properties, it withstands the drought, and frequently brings forth heavy crops of wheat and grass: peat ashes or lime is worthy of trial upon them. The muscle mud or marsh mud are too tenacious to be applied to the stubborn clays.

The calcareous or marly soil has resulted from the decomposition of the great quantities of oyster shells brought to the uplands by the native savages in past ages. They are found upon the borders of the bays and rivers, where they will afford rich supplies of manure. The carbonate and phosphate of lime when imported to the soil in proper quantities, greatly improve it, but, in situations where the surface consists of those shells almost exclusively, sterility prevails. By burning or grinding these ancient Indian collections, and distributing them widely over the land, great benefit would result to the districts where they are found. Five tons of peat mixed with one ton of calcined oyster shells forms a most valuable compost.

Peaty soils are limited in extent. From the presence of too great a quantity of vegetable matter they are not productive. Their improvement will consist in proper draining, the application of lime and the argillaceous earths. It has been believed by many that the soils of the Island are generally deficient of lime. The lands that have been under cultivation for many years would, no doubt, be improved by the use of that mineral, if cautiously and judiciously applied. It should be remembered, however, that the substrata of rocks—the origin of a great portion of the soils—contain lime, and, by repeated experiments, I am led to the opinion that those soils are more calcareous than those of the neighbouring Provinces, which may, in some degree, account for their greater productiveness in wheat and other kinds of grain. It is now believed to be impossible to grow wheat from a soil that contains no phosphate of lime. This phosphate is readily supplied from the shells so numerous in all the bays, rivers and creeks, and by the bones and offal of fish. Even the fine sand that is sometimes blown to considera-

ble distances from the shore, contain a portion of the phosphate, an essential element in the mysterious process of vegetation.

I have submitted some of the soils from different parts of the Island to a patient and careful examination, and I was struck with the similarity in composition of many I had collected during the survey. The roots, sticks, pebbles, coarse sand and other bodies supposed to be nearly inert, were removed from the soils, only the fine materials of which were analysed.

The following soils were taken from the farm of the Hon. Joseph Pope, at Bedeque:—

No. 1 was from a field of medium fertility, bearing a moderate crop of potatoes, which had been smitten by the prevailing blight. It contains of 100 grains—

Water	-	-	-	3	0
Matter expelled by heat, chiefly vegetable,	-	-	-	11	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	1	5
Phosphate of lime,	-	-	-	1	0
Peroxide of iron,	-	-	-	2	5
Silica, or fine silicious sand,	-	-	-	74	0
Alumina,	-	-	-	6	0
Carb. Magnesia,	-	-	-	0	5
Oxide of manganese, a trace,	-	-	-	0	0
				<hr/>	
				100	0

No. 2 was taken from a field that produces fair crops of wheat, clover and potatoes:—

Water,	-	-	-	4	0
Vegetable matter,	-	-	-	12	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	2	0
Phosphate of lime,	-	-	-	1	5
Oxide of iron,	-	-	-	2	0
Silica,	-	-	-	66	5
Alumina,	-	-	-	10	0
Carbonate of magnesia,	-	-	-	0	5
Oxide of manganese,	-	-	-	1	0
Potash, a trace,					
Soda, do. do.					
				<hr/>	
				100	0

No. 3, from a parcel of land under grass, on the farm of Charles Stewart, Esq., near Charlottetown:—

Water,	-	-	-	3	5	
Vegetable or organic matter,	-	-	-	8	0	
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	-	1	0	
Phosphate of lime—a trace.						
Oxide of iron,	-	-	-	3	5	
Oxide of Manganese,	-	-	-	0	5	
Silica,	-	-	-	76	5	
Alumina,	-	-	-	5	5	
Potash,	-	-	-	0	5	
				loss,	1	0
				<hr/>		
				100	0	



No. 4 was taken from the farm of W. B. Aitkin, Georgetown :

Water,	-	-	5	0
Vegetable matter,	-	-	12	0
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	2	0
Oxide of iron,	-	-	5	5
Alluvium,	-	-	6	0
Silica,	-	-	69	5
Magnesia—a trace,	-	-	0	0
			<hr/>	
			100	0

No. 5 was taken from a burnt tract now covered by ferns, on the road between Charlottetown St. Peters :—

Water,	-	-	3	0
Organic matter,	-	-	7	5
Carbonate of lime,	-	-	1	5
Oxide of iron,	-	-	3	5
Oxide of manganesc,	-	-	1	5
Silica,	-	-	76	0
Alumina,	-	-	6	0
		loss,	1	0
			<hr/>	
			100	0

Before leaving this part of the subject some notice may be taken of the sources of manure and other fertilising substances. It will be seen in the topographical part of the report that lime adapted to agriculture, may be obtained at many localities, although I am not confident that its general application would return the advantages many have anticipated. On lands that have long been cultivated there can be no doubt of its utility.

Peat is already employed by a few farmers, who generally cart it from the bogs directly upon their lands. When thus applied, it will seldom be found of much value. The water that drains from newly dug peat frequently contains the sulphate of iron, and acids by no means favourable to vegetation, and the peat, when dry, will impart little to the soil except vegetable matter. By burning a part of the peat and applying the ashes in compost with the unburnt peat, the deleterious acids will be neutralized and the mass brought into a state of fermentation. Lime will have a similar and still more powerful effect. Peat is very advantageously employed when thrown around the barn yard, so as to absorb the urine that is almost universally allowed to escape, and, by being mixed with the excrement of animals, its properties are greatly improved, without any comparative loss in the value of the stable manure.

A most valuable fertiliser is called "muscle mud." It is alluvium containing living and dead shells, the latter being in a

state of decomposition. In all cases it contains a very considerable quantity of the phosphate and carbonate of lime, so necessary in the growing of wheat and other kinds of grain. Experiment has already borne testimony to its value: it may be applied directly to the soil or thrown into compost: the latter is preferable when the shell-fish are taken alive, for the ammonia thrown out during their putrefaction may be retained by the peat, earth, or alluvium, with which the shells should be mixed and kept excluded from the air, by a close covering of clay, or tenaceous earth.

Marsh mud or alluvium of the sea, is abundant at the mouths of the rivers and creeks. It contains alumina, and silex with lime and decomposed marine plants. From its tenacity it is peculiarly adapted to light sandy soils. In Nova Scotia it is employed as a manure on wheat-growing lands with great and permanent advantage. One hundred loads are a good dressing for an acre, and, if they are laid on during the autumn, the mud will be pulverised during the frosts of winter and incorporated with the soil in the ensuing spring. Black mud or muck consists chiefly of decomposed vegetables, and is properly classed with peat.

A most valuable kind of lime may be obtained by burning the oyster shells, so numerous on many of the shores. The bones and offal of fish are seldom employed for manure, and during the process of putrefaction, the gasses are not prevented from escaping by a covering of clay or earth. The marly limestone of Governor's Island has been already noticed.

Beach sand, when it contains a quantity of shells in a finely divided state, would be advantageously employed on stiff clays. Some of them effervesce briskly in diluted muriatic acid. Sea weeds may also be gathered on many of the shores, and thousands of farmers might be supplied with manure at a cheap rate. The fertility of large tracts is allowed to languish with all these resources at hand, and many farmers, by adopting a better system of agriculture might increase their crops threefold. From the example of a number of gentlemen who have of late devoted a share of their time to agricultural pursuits, general improvement has become manifest; and if the foregoing inquiry shall, in anywise have contributed to the public good, it will gain the object for which it was instituted.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient  
humble servant,

ABRAHAM GESNER.

Cornwallis, Nova Scotia,

December 31st, 1846.

*CATALOGUE of Rocks, Minerals, Fossils, &c. collected on Prince Edward Island, and deposited in the Library of the Legislature, by A. GESNER:—*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| No. 1. Sulphate of Barytes, from Gallow's Point.                        | 23. Limestone—Orwell Bay.                 |
| 2. Copper Ore—Governor's Island.  | 24. Do. Gallow's Point.                   |
| 3. Cupreous Rock, do. do.   | 25. Do. Hillsborough Bay.                 |
| 4. Black Oxide of Manganese—Murray Harbour and other places.            | 26. Do. Common on the west shore.         |
| 5. Do. do. do. do.  | 27. Red Conglomerate Limestone—common.    |
| 6. Hydrous peroxide of Iron Ore, or Bog Iron Ore—at several localities. | 28. Limestone—Mill's Point, Indian River. |
| 7. Do. do. do. do.  | 29. Coralluei Limestone, do. do.          |
| 8. Red Marl—Governor's Island.  | 30. Do. do. do. do.                       |
| 9. White do. do. do.  | 31. Limestone—Governor's Island.          |
| 10. Gray Sandstone—Gallow's Point.                                      | 32. Do. Bedeque.                          |
| 11. Chocolate-colored do.   | 33. Do. Grand River.                      |
| 12. Mixed Micaceous Sandstone (common.)                                 | 34. Do. near Low Point, Port Hill.        |
| 13. Do. do. do. do.   | 35. Do. Darnley.                          |
| 14. Do. do. do. do.   | 36. Do. Gallow's Point.                   |
| 15. Portion of Fossil Tree—Gallow's Point.                              | 37. Do. do. do.                           |
| 16. Do. do. do. do.   | 38. Do. Coast near Tryon.                 |
| 17. Common Red Sandstone.   | 39. Do. Richmond Bay.                     |
| 18. Do. do. do.   | 40. Do. Egmont Bay.                       |
| 19. Do. do. do.   | 41. Granite from a drift Boulder.         |
| 20. Sandstone changed by trap dike at Hog Island.                       | 42. Conglomerate—New London.              |
| 21. Common Compact Clay.  | 43. Trap Rock—Hog Island.                 |
| 22. Do. do. do.   | 44. Do. do. do. do.                       |
|   | 45. Do. do. do. do.                       |
|   | 46. Do. do. do. do.                       |

# APPENDIX

## (E.)

[SEE PAGE 38.]

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### REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency SIR H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, &c. &c. &c., to examine into all matters connected with the state of the CURRENCY of the said Island.

THE Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to enquire and examine into all matters connected with the Currency of this Island—having, at different times and opportunities, addressed the questions hereafter to be stated, to such persons as, either from their official position in the Colony, or their standing in its commerce, or from some other accidental circumstance, they believed able to afford them useful information upon the subject of their labours: and received answers thereto; and having also examined into such public documents and records as were likely to contain useful matter for your Excellency's consideration—beg now to report to your Excellency the result of their investigations.

The first point upon which it appeared desirable to obtain accurate knowledge was, whether there existed in the Colony, by Statute, any sufficient and well defined measure of value by which disputed settlements could be satisfactorily adjusted. A letter was therefore addressed to the Honorable the Attorney General, to which the following answer was received:

"In reply to your Letter of the 1st January, requiring to know: "What in my opinion is the legal Currency of the Island?" I beg to state it as my opinion, that moneys, the coinage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rates at which the several coins are issued by the Imperial Government; and Spanish milled Dollars, at the rate of Five Shillings per dollar, are the legal currency of the Island.

"If I am correct in this my opinion, it follows, that the debtor has the option of paying in either of those descriptions of money; and that carried out in practice, he would discharge his liabilities with the one by which he sustained the least loss.

"R. HODGSON, Attorney General."

Questions seeking for information upon the origin of the present state of the Currency of the Island, were then addressed to several parties; the substance of whose answers we submit here, the letters in answer being appended for examination, if necessary.

(From DANIEL BRENNAN, Esq. January 4th, 1847.)

"GENTLEMEN;

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, requesting such information as I may be able to supply, in the following particulars:

"Can you give any information how and when the present rate of Currency was originated?

"Do you know by what authority, and at what period, the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payments in the present currency?

"Can you inform the Commissioners of any books, papers or records, from which any information may be obtained on the above questions?

"In reply to the foregoing questions, I regret that the only information in my power to supply on the subject, is: That on the 15th of April, 1836, some of the shop-keepers or merchants of Charlottetown—owing to the great dearth of small silver change—agreed to receive and pay the British sterling shillings and sixpences at the rate at which they are now current." [For remainder, see Appendix.]

"DANIEL BRENNAN."

(From the HON. G. R. GOODMAN, Custom House, 5th January, 1847.)

"GENTLEMEN;

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which, as Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enquire into all matters connected with the currency of this Island, you propose three several questions:

"1. How and when the present rate of currency was originated?

"2. Do you know by what authority, and at what period, the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payments in the present currency?

"3. Can you inform the Commissioners of the amount in the Treasury, at the time the altered rate of currency was adopted there, and in what manner the difference arising from that alteration is stated in the Treasurer's accounts?

"In answer: I presume, the first question refers to the rate of premium at which British Sterling coin is circulated in the Colony. I have observed that the current value of such coin keeps par with the premium paid on Bills of Exchange on England; and I conceive that the present high rate of premium paid for such Bills, arises from the fact, that the balance of trade, as it is termed, is against the Colony.

"I regret that I cannot supply you with the information required by the second and third questions.

"GEORGE R. GOODMAN."

(From the HON. T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.)

"To your first question: How and when the present state of the Currency was originated? I beg to state that the first variation which occurred in the Currency of the Island, subsequent to my arrival in October, 1816, took place about the year 1826 or 1827, soon after the first issue of Treasury Notes made by the local government; when the relative value of the Spanish Dollar was increased from Five shillings to Five shillings and sixpence, at which rate it passed current from thence until about the year 1833 or 1834, when, after further issues of Treasury Notes had been made, the value of the dollar increased from Five shillings and sixpence to Six shillings, and has so continued to be received up to the present time. The amount of Treasury Notes then in circulation was £16,500—a large amount of paper currency, when compared with the revenue of that period—and I must believe that it was mainly the cause of raising the relative value of the Spanish Dollar. I may also remark, that the chief metallic currency in circulation was the Bank of England Dollar token: the old English and French Crown, and half Crown; the Bank of England Tokens of 3s., and 1s 6d., and the old English smooth shilling, and smooth sixpences, which passed current respectively at 6s., 5s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 1s., and 6d, whilst the value of similar coins in Halifax was 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s 3d., 10d and 5d. respectively. In the meantime the current gold and silver coins of Great Britain came slowly into circulation, and passed current at an advance of from 25 to 33½ per centum upon its sterling value, until the year 1836, when at a public meeting of merchants, and others, held at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in September of that year, it was agreed to receive the silver coin of the realm at an advance of 50 per cent. upon its sterling value: four English shillings having been considered equivalent to a dollar, at the rate at which the respective coins were then current at Halifax; and the decision of that meeting has continued to govern the circulation of British silver up to the present time. The value of the sovereign, notwithstanding, fluctuated from 29s. to 30s., until within these two years, since which it has been received at its relative value of thirty shillings.

"To your second question: Do you know by what authority, and at what period, the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payments in the present currency?

"I beg to say that I held the office of Treasurer of this Island from the year 1830 to 1839, and that upon my own responsibility, during the whole of that period, I received and paid metallic currency at the rate at which such currency circulated in the Island; and that, in exercising my own discretion in that respect, I was sustained both by the Legislature and Executive government.

"To your third and last question: Can you state to the Commissioners the amount in the Treasury at the time the altered rate of currency was adopted there; and in what manner the difference arising from this alteration is mentioned in the Treasurer's accounts?

"I cannot afford you any information regarding the amount in the Treasury at the time the relative value of the Dollar was first increased; neither can I inform you as to the amount which was in the Treasury when the said increase in the value of the Dollar took place; but that such amount did not embrace a single Spanish or Mexican dollar, public debtors at that time making their payments almost

exclusively in Treasury Notes, Bank of England Tokens, old English and French Crowns and half-Crowns, and smooth shillings: nor was there any British silver or gold in the Treasury when the present advance upon its sterling value was agreed to, its limited circulation, I believe, being the principal plea used in favour of increasing its rate—the importation of specie from Halifax for the payment of the troops having been a measure of a subsequent date, and which I think owed its origin to a representation from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, to the proper quarter, in its favour, in the autumn of 1836.

“ I have searched the records in my office, with the view of ascertaining if anything like a definite currency has at any time received the sanction of the local government; and such information as I have been able to collect, I enclose herewith: Letters from A to H. [See Appendix.]

“ T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.”

The following questions have been addressed to the Hon. J. Spencer Smith, Treasurer, Hon. George R. Goodman, Custom House, James D. Macdonell, Esq., Receiver of Imposts, and Thomas Owen, Esq., Post Office:

1. What is the rate of value at which the undermentioned coins and moneys are received and disbursed at the Treasury, Custom House, Office of Imposts, and Post Office of the Island?
2. Has any variation occurred in the value since you have held the office you now exercise: and if so state it?

(From the Hon. J. S. SMITH, Treasurer. [See Appendix.] )

“ In answer to the first query, I have to inform you that the undermentioned coins and notes are received and disbursed at this office at the following rate:

The Doubloon,	-	-	£4	16	0
Sovereign,	-	-	1	10	0
Dollar,	-	-	0	6	0
British Silver Shilling,	-	-	0	1	6
Bank Token,	-	-	0	3	4
Franc,	-	-	0	1	6
Provincial Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick and Canada,			£1	1	4

“ To the second query I have to remark, the following variation has taken place in the value of the undermentioned notes and coins in the last three or four years: Provincial Notes have advanced five per cent: the Sovereign from 29s. to 30s.: Doubloons from £4 12s. to £4 16s.

“ J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.”

(From the Hon. GEORGE R. GOODMAN, Custom House.)

“ I beg to say that the Doubloon is received in payment of Her Majesty’s duties at the rate of £3 4s. sterling: the Dollar at 4s. 2d. sterling: and the Sovereign and British silver at their sterling value: Notes of the Bank of England at their value in the United Kingdom: the Bank Token, as well as Colonial Bank Notes, are not received in liquidation of such duties; and further, that all moneys paid at the Custom House are disbursed by me at the rate at which they are received.

“ I have to add, that formerly the Doubloon was taken at the rate of £3 6s. sterling, and the Dollar at 4s. 4d. sterling: the present value of these coins is established by order of Her Majesty’s Treasury.

“ GEORGE R. GOODMAN, Custom House.”

(From JAMES D. MACDONELL, Esq., Office of Imposts.)

“ And I have in reply to the first question to state, that the rates of value at which the undermentioned coins and moneys are received and disbursed at the Impost Office, in Charlottetown, are as follow:

The Doubloon,	-	-	£4	16	0
Sovereign,	-	-	1	10	0
Dollar,	-	-	0	6	0
Bank Token,	-	-	0	3	4

“ British silver, fifty per cent. advance upon the sterling value: Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick and Canada, 20 per cent. advance upon apparent value. The above rates of value of coins and moneys, together with any other coin commonly in circulation, I have been governed in receiving at the Impost Office in Charlottetown, according as they have been paid and disbursed at the Treasury of this Island.

" In answer to the second question, I have to state, that the only variation in the above-mentioned rates of value of coins and moneys since I have held the office of Collector of Impost, are the following: The Doubloon £4 12s.: the Sovereign £1 9s.: and the Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick and Canada, the advance or premium allowed upon which was until the year 1844, fifteen per cent., in which year I think the advance was twenty per cent.; and I believe in the same year the variation took place in the before named value of the coins.

" JAMES D. MACDONELL, Office of Imposts."

(From THOMAS OWEN, Esq., Deputy Post Master General.)

" GENTLEMEN;

" In reply to your enquiries, respecting the rates at which the various Coins, as stated therein, are received and disbursed at this office, I beg to state that they are taken and paid at the current rates at which they pass in the Colony, viz :

Doublons, 80s. Halifax Currency,		96s. Island Currency,
Sovereigns, 25s. do.		30s. do.
Dollars, 5s. do.		6s. do.
English Shillings, 1s. 3d. do.		1s. 6d. do.
Bank Tokens,		1s. 8d. Ss. 4d. 6d.
Halifax Notes, } 20s.		24s.
New Brunswick, }		
Canada, }		

" No variation has taken place in the value of the respective Metallic Coins, since I have conducted this office, except in Sovereigns, which, two or three years since, passed at 29s Island Currency. The Halifax, New Brunswick and Canada Notes were current at the same time at 23s. Island Currency.

" Dollars sometimes sell at 6s 3d Island currency, to parties requiring them out of the Island, as they command a higher rate than any of the others in Nova Scotia and the United States.

" THOMAS OWEN."

We observe, from these later answers, that whilst the Custom House receives and disburses the Dollar at its intrinsic value of four shillings and twopence Sterling, or six shillings and threepence Island currency, the other government officers receive and issue the same Coin at the reduced value of 4s. sterling, or six shillings Island currency; and thus, each Dollar received at the Customs undergoes a reduction of value in its progress through the Treasury, of threepence, to the manifest injury of the Revenue; and all this, not only without any apparent reason, but altogether in opposition to the principle upon which the merchants are stated to have acted in April, 1836. The nominal rate of the Coin was then raised, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping it in the Colony—but here is the Dollar passing at three of the public offices threepence below its real and intrinsic value, constantly offering a very handsome profit of about 4½ per cent. upon its exportation. We think that in this instance the Government is fully warranted, and indeed called upon, in justice to the public and to its own consistency, to order that the Government officers shall take and issue the Dollar at its well understood and intrinsic worth of 4s. 2d. Sterling, or 6s. 3d. currency, the legal value at which it passes in the Provinces around us.

There is one part of this subject which presents itself to our attention, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, but to which we think it is nevertheless the duty of the Government to give its immediate attention. It will be seen from the letters of the Hon. J. S. Smith, of James D. Macdonell, Esq., and of Thomas Owen, Esq., that these gentlemen have been, (upon their own responsibility, as far as we can judge,) receiving the moneys paid into their offices in a currency not recognized by any law of this Island; that the legal currency of this Island is (see Attorney General's letter) "moneys the coinage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rates at which the several coins are issued by the Imperial Government, and Spanish Dollars at five shillings."

The Revenue Laws, &c., must necessarily be understood as imposing the several duties in the legal currency of the Island; and it is not fitting that the Government should continue to act with such strange inconsistency, as to countenance its Officers in receiving the duties and assessments in any other than that which is deemed the "good and lawful money of the Island."

The long continued acquiescence or indifference of the Government to this great irregularity, has in some measure transferred the responsibility of the Officer of the Government to the Government itself; and at the same time confirmed to the minds of the people of this Island an impression which is certainly errone-

ous, that payment in the common currency of the Colony is a legal and sufficient payment of the duties and assessments as by law established.

It is, we think, imperative on the Government to bring the law and practice into direct agreement; for nothing can be more pernicious than the permitting particular Officers to exercise an independent judgment upon matters relating to the Public Revenue.

By the depreciation of the Currency, it is very certain that a great reduction has been effected in the actual sterling amount of revenue received at the Treasury, taken as it is in the depreciated currency, and not in the lawful money of the Island. [See tabular statement.] If the amount of revenue paid under this reduction is considered to be an adequate composition for the taxation originally imposed, it would perhaps be thought an advisable and convenient settlement to fix the rate of currency by statute (as was done in Nova Scotia in 1812,) at the point of depreciation at which it now stands; and which has continued for such a period of time as to have entered very largely into all the transactions and contracts now in existence; at the same time carefully providing against any compromise of interests deriving claims from a different state of the circulation. [See page 44, letter A.]

If the Land Assessment, or any other part of the revenue, should, upon consideration, be thought to have been placed (by this variation of value) below the point at which it was intended to rate them, there could be no allowable objection to bringing them back to their originally sterling value. This might obviate some of the difficulties which beset the question as it stands; and under the provisions we have adverted to in a succeeding part of this Report, we think that all parties would be guarded from injury.

The careful administration of the Colonial Revenue; the withdrawing of the inconvertible paper; the establishment of a Bank issuing Notes payable on demand, under proper regulations and restrictions, would remove the disturbing element now infused in the circulation, and thenceforth we might entertain a reasonable expectation that the rate of currency would remain under all ordinary circumstances without change or variation of any importance.

We have now to report to your Excellency upon those parts of this important subject, on which we are required to express an opinion: the policy or impolicy of the present state of our currency, and if impolitic, how it can be changed or remedied for the public credit and advantage?

Upon the first part of this enquiry (one of the objects of which we believe to be the obtaining and diffusing correct views upon an obscure and difficult subject,) our opinions will perhaps be most satisfactorily shown and justified, by our entering into some detail, as well as by occasional references to works of acknowledged authority upon the matter submitted to our consideration.

We proceed, therefore, to lay before your Excellency an extract from the work of Mr. Harris, as quoted before the British House of Commons during the discussions upon the Gold coin and Bank note Bill, in 1811.

“ But of all standard measures, that of money is the most important, and should be most sacredly kept from any violation or alteration whatsoever. The yard, the bushel, the pound, &c., are applied only to particular commodities, and should they be altered, the people would soon learn to accommodate themselves in their bargains, to the new measures, and it is rare that these have any retrospect to preceding contracts. But money is not only an universal measure of the value of all things, but it is at the same time the equivalent as well as the measure, in all contracts, foreign and domestic.”

Is it not self-evident then, that no alteration can be made in the standard of money, without an egregious breach of the public faith, without infringement of private property, without falsifying all precedent, contracts, &c.

Allowing the justness and soundness of these views, it would appear to be the duty of a government to direct its attention to the establishment of a circulation so balanced and regulated, that it shall only be subject to those rare and almost disregarded vibrations in value, which the increased or diminished supply of the precious metals communicates alike to all countries. The slow degrees by which these metals change their value, has established them as peculiarly well fitted to form an universal standard by which to compare the values of more variable commodities; in the same manner that we fix an invariable standard of length; as we adopt invariable measures to establish quantities; so we seek to measure value by some standard equally unchangeable.

It is evident, from the answers which have been received to the questions submitted to the several parties, as also from the public documents which we shall refer to, that these principles have not hitherto regulated the monetary arrangements and operations of this Colony; but that it has been subjected to

various alterations in the value of its circulating medium, and that its currency is at present in a state of very great depreciation. The cause of this fluctuation in value, as also of its great depreciation at present is, we believe, undoubtedly the introduction into circulation of an inconvertible paper, and its gradually extended issue through a course of years. The plea upon which this inconvertible paper was first issued, we find to have been the scarcity of small money for the ordinary and retail transactions of the markets.

The issuing of inconvertible paper under the plea of relieving the public from the inconvenience of a too restricted currency, has been very frequently resorted to, and, as far as we can ascertain, with an invariable result, namely, the destruction of the equitable measure of value; a great confusion and disturbance in all settlements of accounts, and consequent injustice to the great body of the people. It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of these experiments; but they have ever been, and ever will be considered, as a kind of public declaration of some inward debility and decay, and have proved most injurious to those who have ventured upon them.

It may however, perhaps, be useful to give a short sketch of one or two of the most prominent instances, and we shall commence with the American States when Colonies of England, as their case bears great similarity to our own.

It is related, that after they had substituted an inconvertible paper for the precious metals in each State, its depreciation speedily followed and gradually proceeded in its course during a period of Sixty years, in times of prosperous trade, as well as in periods of adversity, until the British Parliament, consulting the principles of justice, and impressed with the manifold evils resulting from the system, put an end to it by the 4th. Geo. 3d., cap. 34. The preamble to that Act ran thus: "Whereas great quantities of paper Bills of Credit have been created and issued in His Majesty's Colonies, by virtue of Acts, Orders, Resolutions or Votes of Assembly, making and declaring such Bills legal tender in payment of Money: and whereas such Bills have been greatly depreciated in their value, to the great discouragement and prejudice of trade and commerce, by occasioning confusion in dealings, and lessening credit in the said Colonies, &c."

Every one of these States, it is stated, had its own paper, and in each the depreciation bore a proportion to the moderation or extravagance of its issue. In some it amounted to 1100 per cent currency for £100 Sterling. In Pennsylvania, it was not depreciated more than 130 per cent.

It was also seen throughout, that the evil had no tendency to self correction, and was but little influenced in its career by what is called a favorable or unfavorable balance of trade; and although great fears had been entertained that by a recurrence to cash payments, they would be deprived of a measure of exchange for retail transactions, it was found that although this currency had existed for more than half a century, and had been extended to the most minute fractional payments, that the precious metals immediately assumed the place of the former depreciated paper, without causing any embarrassment either to individuals, or the States, and after a little experience the former currency was decried even by those who had clung to it as necessary.

The history of the Assignats of France is too well known to need much remark, but it is worth attention, that M. Thiers, in his history of that period, in relating the speech of the celebrated Talleyrand, in opposition to the second issue of those papers, makes him to speak thus:—"The Assignats will undoubtedly have a character of security which no paper money ever had; for none was ever erected upon so valuable a pledge, or clothed with so solid a security. Its value was precisely the same as that of the land which it represents; but still never will any national paper be upon a par with the metals; never will the supplementary sign of the first representative of wealth have the exact value of its model,—the very title proves want, and want spreads alarm and distrust around it."

The national property, upon the credit of which these Assignats were issued, was estimated in a report presented to the Assembly by Johannot, at £600,000,000 Sterling, and the paper issued, at little more than one third of that sum. If the value of a paper circulation depended upon the credit of the security alone, there would have been just reason to expect that such ample security would have sustained the Assignat, at its original estimate; but its deficiency for commercial and exchangeable purposes, and its incapability of exportation, when too abundant at home, very soon destroyed its reputation—and although every expedient that human wit could devise, or tyrannous power execute, was resorted to, to maintain it in circulation, yet, after an existence of about six years, the whole structure gave way.



Mr. Allison makes the following just remark upon the disastrous state of the French finances at this time: "The consequences of the excessive depreciation of a paper which was still a legal tender, was that the whole debts of individuals were extinguished by a payment worth nothing; and the State itself compelled to receive its own paper in payment of Taxes, found the Treasury filled with a mass of sterile Assignats;" and further, he observes, "by no possible measure of Finance, could *Paper* money, worth nothing in Foreign States, from a distrust in its security, and redundant at home from its excessive issue, be maintained at any thing like an equality with gold and silver."

The Austrian Government nearly at the same period, pursuing a very similar career, concluded by a dishonorable composition with its creditors.

The Bank of England, during the Restriction Act, increased the issues of its paper, until it became so depreciated in value, as to cause very great alarm to the public; and it is probable that its issues would have been much larger, if scientific and practical men had not been appointed to investigate the whole matter; and who pointed out the fatal consequences that must ensue, if the paper issues should continue to be extended. The bullion committee, after a patient and laborious investigation, expressed its conviction, that the evils, into the causes of which it had been instructed to enquire, were to be attributed to an excessive issue of Bank of England paper; and it stated that a general rise of all prices, a rise in the market price of bullion, and a fall in the Foreign Exchanges, will be the effect of an undue quantity of circulating medium in a country which has adopted a currency, not exportable to other countries, or convertible at will into a coin that is exportable. That although the Bank of England Notes were at a discount, that discount did not arise from want of credit, or confidence in the bank, but merely from an over issue. And that no sufficient remedy for the present evil, or security for the future, could be pointed out, except the repeal of the law which suspends the cash payments of the Bank.

The three first instances are the cases of governments who, finding themselves involved in debt, sought for some immediate resource. Their paper was not issued for profit, but to meet certain exigencies arising either from over-trading or previous improvidence; and as the disposition to lavish expenditure may be supposed to have been rather encouraged, than allayed by this easy method of gratifying it, and as the depreciation of the paper operated to the reduction of the actual revenue, it is clear that no other termination could ensue, if persevered in.

The Bank of England, on the other hand, always issued its paper for value received, and endeavoured to measure its amount by sound views of commercial advantage, making profit of its transactions; but a review of those periods by able writers, has shown that those issues were nevertheless unnecessarily and injuriously increased, and that much injustice was inflicted by the variations in the value of the currency consequent thereupon, and by the fluctuations in the value of commodities which it caused.

That the issues of inconvertible paper in this Island, have as yet been productive of no greater amount of evil than that which is consequent upon its present state of depreciation from its original value, is (it is to be feared) not the result of its own foresight or prudence, but rather of the control which the Imperial Government has from time to time endeavoured to exercise over the system of expenditure, will appear from the following extracts from our own records, as well as from the Despatches upon this important subject, received at different periods from the Right Honorable the Secretaries of State; and as we are often enabled the more clearly to perceive the tendency of a particular train of proceeding, by tracing it to its commencement, we shall endeavour to lay before your Excellency (with as much correctness as the limited means at our disposal will permit), an account of the paper issues, and other measures having any relation to the currency of this Colony, from their earliest date to the present time.

The first instance of any intention or desire to make an issue of Paper Money, is to be found in a Speech of Lieutenant Governor Fanning, addressed to the General Assembly of this Island, in November, 1790.

"Amidst the general harmony of the country, and these sources of encouragement, &c., the inconvenience of a want of cash, or some circulating medium, to facilitate the intercourse of dealings among themselves, seems to be a difficulty very generally felt and lamented. I therefore think it a duty to recommend to your deliberation, in order to remedy the deficiency complained of, the expediency of framing a Law, for emitting (to a certain limited amount,) Bills or Debentures which may be voluntarily accepted by creditors of the public, and made a legal tender to the Treasurer of this Government, for the discharge of any Inland Duties, Taxes, or other Debts whatsoever, due to, and payable at the Public Treasury."

In conformity with the above recommendation, a Law was enacted, authorizing the emission of a certain amount of these Bills, but at the next meeting of the Legislature in 1792, two years having elapsed, we find the following passage in Governor Fanning's Speech:—"The late Act of the General Assembly not having afforded that relief, or proved that efficient substitute for the want of a circulating currency as was wished for, and expected, and which the state of the Island required, and the terms of their circulation approaching to an end, when the holders of them, and Government Warrants on the Treasurer must be paid in cash, it becomes the duty of the present Sessions, to turn their attention towards the state of the Public Revenue, and to devise and adopt the proper ways and means for satisfying the demands of the public creditors, and supporting the public faith and credit of the government."

It is evident from this extract, that two years of experience had sufficed to show the Lieutenant Governor the delusive nature of unexchangeable paper money, and the remainder of his speech is occupied in detailing the views which he entertained for the introduction of a circulation of Specie, the advantages of which would be, that it would enable the Tenant to pay his Rents; and the Farmer the Merchant; and the Labourer would thereby be excited to redoubled diligence from a certainty of receiving in *Cash*, the reward of their labors and the spirit of their industry, to their infinite encouragement, and to the universal benefit.

We have given these extracts, because we think them worthy of attention, for these reasons:—Although the Lieutenant Governor had originally advised the issue, he had thus soon discovered that, although affording perhaps, a momentary relief, it eventually only aggravated the disease it was intended to alleviate; and that its effect with respect to the metallic money, was something like giving the last stab to an expiring friend, with the irrational expectation of restoring him to health and vigor thereby. He therefore now recommends measures for recalling specie, and for restoring the prosperity of the public Revenue.

The candour with which His Excellency admits the error of his first recommendation, and the soundness of the views entertained in the later Speech, are both highly honorable to his character.

1792. On the 13th November a Bill was introduced into the Assembly for raising the sum of £2000, by loan, for defraying contingent expences, &c. It was read first and second times, but on the following day, it was deferred until the next Session, and we find no further account of it. The Legislature did not again meet until 1795, when the debt of the Colony is stated at £483 9s. 7d., and in 1796, at £388 10s. 4d.

We have not been able to ascertain that any attempts were made to tamper with the currency, until the Minute of Council of September 22d, 1813, [See paper Minutes of Council, (B)], ordering that all British coin should be received at the Treasury, and pass current within this Island, at the sterling value as hereunder stated:

Guinea,	- -	£1 1 0	To pass at	-	£1 3 4
Half do.	-	0 10 6	"		0 11 8
Bank of England Dollar		0 5 6	"		0 6 0
Do.	Token	0 3 0	"		0 3 4
Do.	do.	0 1 6	"		0 1 8

All Spanish milled dollars, (pillar and others) to pass for 5s. currency, agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly.

Spanish Dollars, limited to the number of One thousand, to be cut at the Treasury, by having a circular piece taken out of the centre of each; the dollar so cut to be issued from, and received at the Treasury at the rate of Five Shillings currency, each; and the piece so taken out, to be issued from, and received at the Treasury at One Shilling currency.

It is unnecessary for us to make any observations upon this extraordinary measure, for we find that on the 7th May following, at a meeting of the Council, the following minute was made:

"The circumstance of sundry fraudulent and unprincipled persons having presumed to cut numbers of dollars, in imitation of those issued from the Treasury, and to circulate the same, being brought before the Board, His Excellency, with the advice of the Board, was pleased to order that a proclamation be issued, stating: That any person or persons who shall be discovered to be guilty of such fraud, and high misdemeanor, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law; and further stating, that no cut dollars will be received at the Treasury but such as have been issued from thence.

At a meeting of Council, June 14, 1814, the Treasurer was ordered to issue the following Notice, without delay, to be printed and circulated throughout the Island:

“Public Notice is hereby given, that I am ready to receive the cut dollar, and pieces issued from the Treasury, in consequence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor’s proclamation of 24th of September, 1813, at the rates for which they were so issued; and for which purpose attendance will be given at the Court House, every Wednesday and Saturday, from ten to twelve in the forenoon, until further notice.

(Signed)

“ROBERT GRAY, Treasurer.

“Charlottetown, June 15, 1814.”

At a meeting of Council, August 2, 1814, a notice was ordered to be issued, stating that the Treasurer’s attendance at the Court House, for the purpose of exchanging cut dollars for others, will be discontinued after Wednesday the 28th September next.

At meetings of the Council, held on the 3d of September, 4th of September, and 6th of September, 1816, it was ordered, that in consequence of the Bank of England having called in the dollars which it had issued, that in future Bank of England dollars shall not be received in payment at His Majesty’s Treasury of this Island; to take place from the date.

The proclamation relative to other coins, issued on the 24th September, 1813, is in all other respects in full force.

A period of twenty years now elapses without any public record of the state of the currency; but we have found that in the first session of the general assembly of 1825, a bill was brought in by the then Attorney General, to enable the Lieutenant Governor to issue Treasury Notes, to the amount of £5000. We have been unable to discover the ground upon which this measure was justified either to the House, or to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, there being in the Treasury in money and securities a surplus sum of £4494 5s. 1d.; and neither in the Act itself, or in the account of the Legislative proceedings thereupon, is there assigned any particular exigency requiring such a measure.

A Law was, however, passed giving the proposed power to His Excellency. The third section of the Act is as follows:—

“That all Warrants for payments of money when produced to the Treasurer, shall at his option be paid in gold or silver, or in the said notes; which notes shall be again received at the Treasury, and also by the Collectors of Imposts throughout the Island, at their specified value, equal to the like value in gold or silver, when and as often as the same are presented in payment of Duties.”

7th Section.—And be it further enacted by the authority, &c., That if at the end of three years from the passing of this Act, all the notes which may or have been issued, shall not have been received and paid into the Treasury, the Treasurer is hereby directed and required to pay the same when demanded, in gold or silver, out of the monies in the Treasury, then not specifically appropriated.

In 2d Session, 1825, An Act was passed for the issue of an additional amount of Treasury Notes, amounting to £800, in notes of ten shillings each, under the same regulations as the issue of the previous Session.

In the year 1829, an Act was passed “to authorize the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a loan, for the purpose of erecting a Government House, and a building for an Academy.”

In March of the same year, (1829), we have the first indication of a disturbance and derangement in the measure of value; which appears in a Petition, very numerous and respectably signed, soliciting the House of Assembly—in consequence of a decision in the Supreme Court of Judicature, to establish some fixed rate of currency.

A Bill to that effect, passed its several stages in the lower House; but was rejected in the Council, at the third stage. We are, however, enabled to ascertain the rate of the currency, and consequent value of the paper notes up to this period, by reference to certain statements in it.

The preamble is as follows—“Whereas it is necessary to determine the value of coin, in which tender may be lawfully made in this Island; and certain coins having by general consent passed current for a long term, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, it is desirable that they should be established as a lawful payment.

“Be it therefore enacted, That the coins hereafter mentioned, shall pass current and be a legal tender, &c., at the rates following:—

British double Sovereign	- - -	£2 5 0	Doubleon	- - -	£4 0 0
“ Sovereign	- - -	1 2 6	Half do.	- - -	2 0 0
“ Guinea	- - -	1 3 4	Quarter do.	- - -	1 0 0
“ Crown	- - -	0 5 0	Johannes	- - -	4 0 0
“ Half Crown	- - -	0 2 6	Louis D’Or	- - -	1 2 6
“ Shilling	- - -	0 1 1	Napoleon	- - -	1 2 6
American Eagle	- - -	2 10 0	French Crown	- - -	0 5 6
“ Half Eagle	- - -	1 5 0	“ $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	- - -	0 2 9
Spanish and American Dollar	- - -	0 5 0	Five Franc piece	- - -	0 4 2
“ “ Half Dollar	- - -	0 2 6			
5s. English and Irish Bank Token	- - -	0 6 0			
3s. “ “ “	- - -	0 3 4			
1s. 6d. “ “ “	- - -	0 1 8			

This rate of currency was affirmed by Mr. Owen, as well as by the introducer of the Petition, Mr. Cameron, in their places in the Assembly, to have existed in the Colony for 20 years.

It is very evident from these proceedings, that after a period of quiet and confidence in the money market, which had endured for more than twenty years, some new element had been introduced into the circulation of the Colony, which was gradually disturbing and deranging all the monetary engagements of the Island, and creating alarm and distrust throughout its society. The ancient landmarks were being removed by a subtle process which, eluding the general observation for a time, is nevertheless not the less certain to produce the most injurious consequences. Small as the sum already issued may appear, amounting to only £5,800—it was yet enough in the limited transactions of the time, to disorder the circulation and prepare the way for still greater changes. We find, however, that in the following year, 1830, an Act was passed continuing the former Acts for five years, (that is, leaving in circulation the sums which by the terms of those Acts should properly have been withdrawn) and authorizing the issue of a further sum of £3000, subject to the same regulations as the previous issues, and to continue in force for five years, and no longer.

In 1831, it is again deemed expedient to make a further issue of £3000—subject to the same provisions, and to continue in force for four years, and no longer.

In 1833, the Act 10 Geo. 4th, cap. 19, authorizing the negotiation of a loan for the erection of a Government House and Academy is repealed, and a further issue of £5,000 is made, subject to all the regulations established by the former Acts, with the following additions: 3 Will. 4th cap. 13, sec. 3, “The Treasurer of this Island is hereby required and directed, at the expiration of one year after the date hereof, to pay off out of the monies arising by virtue of an Act for raising a fund by an Assessment upon Land, &c., the sum of £1000 of the notes now in circulation, or hereafter to be circulated; and the Commissioners are directed to cancel and destroy the same; and the Treasurer is directed, at the expiration of every succeeding year from the date of the notes so issued, to pay off and deliver to the said Commissioners, the sum of £1000, until the notes so paid off and cancelled shall amount to £5,000.”

In 1834, the time appointed by the Act of the previous year for cancelling £1000 of the notes in circulation, an Act is passed to suspend the cancelling of any portion of these notes for one year. This Act being transmitted to England, was disallowed by the following Minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Council for Trade:—

“11th August, 1834.—It appears to their Lordships to be inexpedient to divert from its proper object the sum appropriated for redeeming the Government notes issued in Prince Edward Island, last year: their Lordships are therefore humbly of opinion that this Act should be disallowed.” (See *Minutes*.)

In 1835, the Notes in issue amount to £16,500; and in the course of the year, it would appear that £1000 of notes was withdrawn from circulation. But how is this accomplished?

The object of the Imperial Government in disallowing the postponement of the cancelling of £1000 of notes, was to prevent any permanent addition to the paper circulation of the Colony; and it expected that the fund appropriated for the redemption of the notes, would be actually employed for their reduction.

Instead of which, we find that a more pernicious paper in some respects is substituted, as it imposed a charge for interest upon the Island revenue; thus the years 1835 and 1836, present the following statement, illustrative of the system in its progress, until the present time:—

1835—Notes in circulation,	- - - - -	£16,500	
1836 “ “	- - - - -	15,500	} £16,610
“ Warrants,	- - - - -	1,100	

With reference to this part of the subject, we insert the following Letters, and extracts from Despatches, during 1836; from which it may be seen that the Lords of the Treasury, as well as the Colonial Secretary, were somewhat puzzled by these operations; and thought it abundantly necessary to ask for explanations, and to enforce upon the officers exercising the authority of Lieutenant Governor, the necessity of rendering the Government notes, payable in specie; and of checking any further issues of them.

The following from the—

“TREASURY CHAMBERS, 8th March, 1836.

“Sir,—

“Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, your letter of the 13th ult., on the subject of the application to the current expenses of the Government of Prince Edward Island, of certain securities lodged in the Treasury, for the redemption of a paper circulation of the Colony; I am commanded by my Lords to request you will state to Lord Glenelg, that it would appear from the explanation now furnished, respecting the Promissory Notes issued by the Government of Prince Edward Island, the Treasurer has been authorized to accept Bonds for payments due to the Treasury on account of local duties; and as the amount of these Bonds could not be immediately realized, certain Promissory Notes—to the extent of £11,500, Halifax currency—had been issued, in anticipation of, and virtually secured upon, the monies to be eventually raised under the Bonds. It, however, further appears, that the amount of Bonds of this description held by the Treasurer, had diminished without any corresponding diminution of the amount of notes left in circulation: and at the close of the year 1834, the excess of Promissory Notes beyond the Bonds in the Treasury, amounted to £6645 13s. 2d., Halifax currency, exclusive of a separate and further issue to the amount of £5000, the redemption of which was specifically provided for, and consequently that a Colonial debt to the amount first mentioned had been incurred, without any ostensible period for its liquidation. My Lords observe that the Treasurer has stated that no application for the payment of the notes in gold or silver has been refused; but it does not appear that they are considered to be so payable on demand, or that the local Treasurer would be prepared to meet such demand, if circumstances should occasion it to be made in respect of any considerable portion of the notes: and my Lords would recommend that the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony should be called to the effect of the proceedings to which they have adverted, and that the necessity for the adoption of measures to provide for the redemption of the notes, and the liquidation of the debt already incurred by the Colony, as well as for preventing any increase of that debt, should be particularly pointed out to him.

“I have, &c.,

(Signed)

“R. G. SPEARMAN.

“James Stephen, Esq., &c., &c.”

*Extract from a Despatch from LORD GLENELG, dated 31st August, 1836.*

“I have to desire that you will not permit any Act, or Ordinance, or Proclamation, or Regulation to come into operation in the Colony under your Government, relating to the local currency and circulating medium, or to the rates at which coins should pass current or be a legal tender, or to the circulation of Promissory Notes or other paper, either by the local Government or by any corporate bodies or individuals, without having first received His Majesty’s sanction, conveyed to you by the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

“GLENELG.

“Sir John Harvey, K. C. H.”

*From Sir JOHN HARVEY, 17th September, 1836.*

OBSERVATIONS UPON DESPATCH, 8TH MARCH, 1836.

“That although the first issue of Treasury Notes in this Island appears to have been intended to be limited to the amount of the securities deposited with the Treasury, for the greater convenience of individuals having Provincial duties to pay, yet it has long since passed that point, and I consider that the only security now looked to by the public, as regards these notes, is the good faith of the Legislature; in other words, that the Revenue of the Island is considered as pledged through the Colonial Legislature for the redemption of its paper currency. After stating the great scarcity of coin, &c., it proceeds—

"But I cannot on the other hand close my eyes to the fact, that they (the notes) must have had a direct tendency to banish specie from the Island, and thus to reduce it to the distressing state in which I now find it, in that respect. Formerly, as I am assured, the purchasers of grain and surplus produce came to the Island and paid for it in specie, or remitted it. Now they buy up the Island paper, which in the adjoining Provinces is at a very great discount, and pay the growers, &c., with the notes.

"To sanction any increase (as is wished by some) in the amount of Paper currency, would be directly contrary to the spirit of the instructions in your Lordship's Despatch; any sudden or material reduction, would create much temporary embarrassment; and the gradual extinction of the notes is already provided for by law, at the rate of £1000 per annum for the next four years; before the expiration of which period, the increased wealth and prosperity of the Colony, and the probable consequent establishment of Banks, issuing notes redeemable in cash, may have superseded the necessity, or even the possibility of continuing a species of note which will have become almost useless as regards the retail tender, (as representing nothing tangible or convertible) although affording a solid remuneration to the capitalist, in a well secured interest of six per cent."

*27th September, 1836, referring to that of 17th.*

"I beg to state, that I do not at present see any other mode by which the Revenues of this Island can be raised so as to meet the increasing demands upon it, (themselves a proof of increasing prosperity) or one by which it can hope to clear off the debt which has (perhaps somewhat incautiously) been contracted by the issue of a paper currency, to an extent beyond what appears to have been contemplated, than by an equitable assessment on Land generally; nor can, in my judgment, the Public burthens (if such a term is applicable to taxation so light) be by any other mode so fairly and equally distributed among the different classes by which they ought respectively to be borne."

Also the following—

"DOWNING STREET, 3d Dec., 1836.

"Sir,—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 4, of the 17th Sept., respecting the state of the currency in Prince Edward Island.

"Having referred that communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have received from that Board a letter, of which I transmit you a copy, and in which their Lordships continue to urge the expediency of some measure being adopted by the local Legislature, for rendering the Government Promissory Note payable in specie on demand, or redeemable in some specific manner.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed)

"GLENELG.

"Sir John Harvey, &c., &c."

"TREASURY CHAMBERS, 30th November, 1836.

"Sir,—

"With further reference to your communication of the 19th inst., enclosing a copy of a Despatch from Sir John Harvey, on the state of the currency in Prince Edward Island, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you will state to Lord Glenelg, that my Lords only deem it necessary to remark, that the circumstances adverted to in the Despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, tend further to evince the expediency of some measures being adopted by the local Legislature for rendering the Government Promissory Notes payable in specie on demand, or redeemable in some specific manner; and my Lords trust that the Legislature may be enabled, upon receiving the intended communication of the Lieutenant Governor, to make some arrangement in that respect.

"My Lords also trust that the instructions to which the Lieutenant Governor refers, in regard to the further issue of notes, will be duly observed.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed)

"J. SPEARMAN.

"James Stephen, Esq."

In 1837, a clause was inserted in the Act for levying an Assessment upon Land, which provided that on the completion of the Colonial Building, £3000 out of that fund should be applied to the reduction of that amount of notes.

In 1845, the time approaching when this engagement would have to be fulfilled, an Address was agreed to by both Houses, to obtain permission not only to suspend the reduction in the amount of notes in issue, but seeking permission to increase that amount, by a fresh issue of £10,000, to be redeemed in 15 years. These applications were not acceded to.

In 1846, the House of Assembly determined to address the Crown for permission to issue £15,000 of Notes, for the purpose of calling in that amount of Warrants, to be redeemed in ten years; which not being approved by the Legislative Council, fell to the ground.

Having thus recounted the various proceedings, with respect to the Treasury Notes, we feel it necessary to pause, for the purpose of reviewing their operation; to observe their influence upon the money market, and to enquire if these continued issues had caused any deviation from that steady standard of value, which in 1829 had been stated in the House of Assembly to have ruled the currency of the Island for so long a period.

In 1825, the first issue was made, of £5000, in notes of £5, £2, and £1; followed in the course of the year, by another issue of £800, in notes of Ten Shillings each. By reference to the Hon. T. H. Haviland's letter, we have the following exposition of its consequence, even in the short space of Two years:—

“ I beg to state, that the first variation which occurred in the Currency of the Island, subsequent to my arrival in 1816, took place about the years 1826 or 1827, soon after the first issue of Treasury Notes made by the local Government; when the relative value of the Spanish Dollar was increased from 5s. to 5s. 6d.”

Soon after, in 1829, we have a trial in the Supreme Court upon a disputed value; followed by a Petition most numerously and respectably signed, soliciting the Legislature to establish a fixed rate of currency.

In 1830, £3000 of these notes were issued.

In 1831, it is deemed advisable to make a further issue of £3000.

Again in 1833, £5000 more of these notes are thrown into the market.

We refer again to the Hon. T. H. Haviland's letter, and there it is stated that the Spanish Dollar continued to pass at 5s. 6d., until about 1833 or 1834, when after further issues of Treasury Notes had been made, the value of the Dollar increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s., and has so continued to be received up to the present time, &c.”

In the Royal Gazette of 1836, we find the following requisition to the High Sheriff: “ We, the undersigned, Freeholders and Residents in Charlottetown, request that you will be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and others interested in the Currency of this Island, at your earliest convenience, for the purpose of taking into consideration the *unsound state* of the present circulating medium, in order to adopt such measures for the remedying thereof as may be deemed necessary.” This requisition bears the signature of a number of the most respectable and influential members of the community.

This Meeting was held on the 16th April, 1836, and it was there agreed, (owing to the great dearth of small silver change—see Mr. Brennan's letter,) “ to receive and pay the British sterling Silver shillings and sixpences, at the rate at which they are now current.”

Referring back to the starting point in this career of paper issues, the year 1825, we find the sterling shilling could then be purchased with 13 pence of Island currency; but at this time it will require 18 pence of Island currency to effect the same operation, being an actual depreciation in the value of the Island currency of 38½ per cent. in the short space of eleven years.

If, therefore, any example had been wanting, for the purpose of illustrating very strongly the evils of inconvertible paper, the impossibility of foreseeing the consequences of its adoption, and the confusion and distrust which it diffuses, as it becomes more extended, as well as the great difficulty of controlling and arranging the embarrassments which it is perpetually giving rise to in its progress, it is abundantly furnished by the proceedings of this meeting of April 16th, 1836. The great amount of inconvertible paper of the Government in circulation, together with an issue by private individuals, of notes for 2s. 6d., had, as is always the case, driven the metallic money almost entirely out of the market.

The gradations of these issues are also deserving of some attention. The Government commenced by issuing £5000, in notes of £5, £2, and £1. A short time after, notes of ten shillings are issued: a further issue of five shilling notes is soon ordered; and those who desired to preserve some memorial that a metallic currency had once existed in the Island, would begin to turn the key upon all that they could collect; and to help the matter, and to give greater rapidity and excess to this declension of the metallic circulation, a private individual is found issuing notes for the small sum of 2s. 6d. If the spirit of competition in paper issue had been but carried a little further, and notes been issued for pence and half-pence, another meeting might have been assembled to raise the penny in the scale of value, as the shilling and sixpence had been raised.

But what is to be said of the proceeding itself, standing as it does before the public, without satisfactory explanation? We believe that we shall be justified in asserting, that it is a case without example. It appears that without any public representation to the Government, without any previous investigation into the real causes of the inconvenience under which the public was supposed to be suffering, without any public inquiry into the possible consequences, and as far as we are able to ascertain, without any observations or comments in the public Press, some of the Merchants and Storekeepers combined together to change the value of all outstanding contracts, and to disturb all existing accounts, to lower the Revenue, and to debase and depreciate the Government paper of the Island. Do we intend to impute to those gentlemen the deliberate intention to work all these evils? Certainly not. We have little doubt that they had discovered that the relative value of coin and paper had been greatly changed by the continued issues of Notes, and that the coin was in consequence, becoming daily more difficult to obtain, even at a premium, and they sought by this measure to retain the precious metals in circulation. It was one of those expedients which are resorted to in times of difficulty, without a sufficient estimate of all the consequences likely to ensue. The legality of such a step is, perhaps, very questionable; and it is certainly a singular circumstance that it should not have attracted the attention of the Officer holding the office of Lieutenant Governor at that time; for it was the undoubted duty of the Executive to have instituted an inquiry into the disturbed state of the Money market of the Colony, and to have taken precautionary measures for restoring the Currency to a healthy state. If this examination had been entered into at that time, the humiliating position which the Government paper of this Colony presents, as compared with the Notes of the private Banking Companies, and Bankers in the neighbouring Colonies, might have been spared to us.

Before we close this review, we beg to draw your Excellency's attention to another point.

In 1834 and 1835, it appears there was in circulation the largest amount of Notes £16,500; and as the Imperial Government was resolute that the Notes should be reduced according to the understanding at the time of issue, we look to see how this was accomplished, and we subjoin the following table in explanation:—

DATE.	AMOUNT OF NOTES IN ISSUE.	AMOUNT OF WARRANTS IN ISSUE.	TOTAL OF NOTES AND WARRANTS IN ISSUE.	REMARKS, &c.
1835	£16,500	none.	£16,500 0 0	} £1000 of Notes withdrawn in each of these years, by the substitution of Warrants, exceeding by £5081 4 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> the amount of Notes cancelled.
1836	15,500	£1,110 0 0	16,610 0 0	
1837	14,500	5,094 1 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19,594 1 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1838	13,500	6,548 2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20,048 2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1839	12,500	7,115 0 10	19,615 0 10	
1840	11,500	10,081 4 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	21,581 4 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1841	11,500	12,208 6 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23,708 6 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1842	11,500	14,845 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26,345 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1843	11,500	16,947 11 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28,447 11 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1844	11,500	21,277 13 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	32,777 13 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1845	11,500	26,223 11 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	37,723 11 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1846	11,500	30,200 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	41,700 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	

By examination of the preceding, it will be found that the plan adopted for withdrawing the Notes from circulation, was by the substitution of a paper issue of a different character, and charged with interest; that this new system of issues rapidly increased, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Home Government from time to time—and that having in the first period of five years called in £1000 of Notes, in each year, by the introduction of a more chargeable species of paper, and to a far greater amount, and finding in latter years that a large debt had been incurred, imposing a heavy burden on the Revenue of upwards of £1,800 per annum; that the plan devised for meeting this evil and discouraging position of the Colonial Finances was, to reverse the former proceeding, by issuing an amount of £15,000 Notes, to discharge the same amount of Warrants. We think this example of the mode of avoiding the necessity of a more economical expenditure of the Colonial Revenue, by first substituting Warrants for Notes, and afterwards proposing to substitute Notes for Warrants, will fully justify the observation we felt it our duty to make in a former part of this Report, that it was not the result of its own prudence and foresight, that the issues of inconvertible paper in this Island, have as yet been productive of no greater evil than that which is consequent upon the present rate of depreciation, but to the control which the Imperial Government has, from time to time, endeavoured to exercise over its expenditure.



Thus we have shown that the issuing of Notes is not the only means by which the paper circulation has been enlarged. For some years past the expenditure of this Colony has very far exceeded its revenue, and it has been the custom to issue Warrants, bearing interest, to meet this charge, in amounts varying from £3 and £4, up to the higher sums. The surplus of the expenditure over and above the amount of Revenue in each year, remains therefore a permanent addition to the circulating paper of the Colony, for by the great majority of the Warrants being issued in sums of small amount, they pass in the settlement of accounts with almost equal facility to a Treasury Note, and thus the evils of an over issue of inconvertible paper Currency are aggravated to the community by the having to pay Interest upon it.

The actual inconvertible Government paper in circulation is, in fact, the total of Warrants and Notes in issue, whatever that amount may be; the Warrants being less active in the circulation, for some of them being of large amount, and being held for interest, affect the value of the general circulation less than the Notes, but they are from time to time selling at a discount to the great inconvenience and loss of the persons who are obliged to receive them in payment of Salaries, or for work performed in the service of the public. Indeed, the inconvenience, injustice, and positive loss, both public and private, arising out of the present system, can scarcely be overstated. The loss to the Government is not confined to the reduction of the Revenue consequent upon the depreciation. It is extended by its consequences over all its operations. Every contract is of course taken at an advanced rate, because the contractor being aware that he will be paid with a Warrant, which there is often difficulty in turning into cash, without the sacrifice of a part of its value, must make allowance for the delay and probable loss he may suffer. And if any one is found to omit this consideration in offering his contract, he most likely suffers loss, if not ruin, by his neglect.

In the course of this investigation, we have naturally had our attention drawn to the Law which professes to give to the holder of Island Notes, the privilege of funding them if he should be minded so to do, upon presenting them at the Treasury for Gold or Silver, in case the Treasurer shall not be able to pay them. When we observe the conditions, by the observance of which this privilege is to be obtained, and the unsatisfactory and inefficient state of the Law, when the unnecessary obstructions placed in the way are overcome, and couple it with the fact that there has been for many years past, a preferable Government security, very frequently purchaseable at a discount, and bearing 6 per cent interest, payable yearly in the market, it will be matter of surprise to no one that not a note has ever been funded.

In the first place then, any person embarrassed with notes which he is desirous to use or change for a more profitable investment, must, in the progress of his experiment, present himself at the Treasury either on the 31st day of March, 30th of June, 30th of September, or 31st day of December. The Treasurer not being able to cash the Notes, the party will then have to make application to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that permission be given for funding them. The Governor approving, is then to issue a Warrant, under his hand and seal, to direct the Commissioners to fund such sum or sums of Treasury Notes as shall be tendered for payment, from time to time, and to grant certificates to the amount on Interest.

Before he proceeds any further, he will, perhaps, be rather anxious in his enquiries about the rate of Interest which he is to receive, and finding no definite rate mentioned in the Act, nor any time appointed for the payment of the Interest, he will, perhaps begin to entertain some doubts whether the payment of Interest upon Stock, the offspring of Island Notes, may not inherit something of the character of its parent, and as in the words of the Notes, the bearer is entitled to receive the sum of —, which he knows very well he will not receive; so in like manner, the bearer of the funded certificate would be entitled to receive interest of the same shadowy and intangible complexion, as the payment of the Notes.

If the Law is seriously intended to enable persons holding a superfluity of these notes, at any time to cleanse the circulation by funding them, it will be necessary to amend it, by permitting the party to present his notes on any convenient day, to the Commissioners, as a matter of course; to appoint a rate of Interest equal to the other Government securities, and to secure payment of it every half-year—points of the utmost importance to persons investing money for an annuity.

Without these necessary alterations, it needs no great foresight to be able to foretell, that it will remain as heretofore, a dead letter.

As we believe that your Excellency, in the appointment of this Commission, did desire that we should lay before you such information, in illustration of our views, as might be generally useful to the public, we now submit the following extract from McCulloch's Treatise on the Exchanges, as it appears in a little work, the British Almanac for 1846 :—

“ Subsequently to the restriction of Cash payments, in 1797, a measure which the Bank of Ireland, as well as the Bank of England was allowed to adopt, the nominal value of the Irish Shilling having been raised from 12 to 13 pence; or what is the same thing £108 6s. 8d. of Irish money having been rendered only equal to £100 Sterling British Money, it followed, that when the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland was at 8½ per cent. against the latter, it was said to be at par. In the eight years previous to 1797, when the paper currency both of England and Ireland was convertible into Gold, the Exchange between London and Dublin fluctuated from 7½ to 9 per cent.; that is from 5-6 per cent in favor of Dublin, to 7 per cent against it. In September, 1798, it was as low as 6 per cent, or 2½ per cent *in favor* of Dublin. The amount of Bank of Ireland Notes in circulation in January, 1797, was only £621,917; but in April, 1801, they had increased to £2,256,471, and the Exchange was then 14 per cent, or 5½ per cent *against* Dublin. In 1803, the Bank of Ireland notes in circulation averaged £2,707,956, and in October of that year the Exchange rose to 17 per cent, that is 8½ per cent *against* Dublin. The fact of the exchange between London and Dublin having fluctuated so little from real par for eight years previous to the restriction shews that the circulating medium of Great Britain and Ireland, had then been adjusted nearly according to the wants of the two countries. But it was evidently impossible, supposing the value of British currency to remain stationary, that the quantity of Irish paper could be quintupled in the short space of six years, without rendering the currency of Ireland comparatively redundant and sinking its value below that of England. Had the Bank of England increased its notes in the same ratio as the Bank of Ireland; then as the currencies of both countries would have been *equally depreciated*, the exchange between the two places would have continued at par. But while the notes of the Bank of Ireland were increased from 621,917 to 2,707,956, or in the proportion of 4.3, those of the Bank of England were only increased from 9,181,843, in January 1797, to 16,505,272, or in the proportion of 1 to 1.8. When the course of depreciation changed, and the currency of Ireland improved in consequence of a more rapid depreciation taking place in England, a corresponding change took place in the Exchanges. In 1803, when the exchange was nominally 10 per cent against Dublin, the issues of the Bank of England amounted to £16,505,272, and those of the Bank of Ireland to £2,707,956. In the years from 1805 to 1808, the issues of the Irish Bank diminished. In 1810 they were increased to £3,251,750, being an increase of not more than £543,791, in the space of seven years, or at the rate of 2 6-7 per cent per annum; but in the same period from 1803 to 1810, the issues of the Bank of England had increased from £16,500,000 to above £22,500,000, or at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. In addition to this it must be noticed, that in 1804 there were 50 registered Banks in Ireland, while in 1810 there were only 33, of which 14 were new Houses, 31 of the old establishments having disappeared. The diminution of the paper currency of Ireland was at least proportional to the number of Banks, and must have greatly enhanced its value sufficiently to counteract a large increase in the issues of the Bank of Ireland. Now the reverse of this took place in Britain. In 1800 there were 336 country banks in England, and in 1810 they had increased to 721, having at least three times the amount of notes in circulation. It appears therefore that when in the period between 1797 and 1804, the quantity of paper in circulation in Ireland was increased, and consequently its value *depressed* faster than in England—the exchange between London and Dublin became proportionably unfavorable to the latter; and on the other hand it appears, that when in the six years subsequently to 1804, the paper currency in England was increased more rapidly than the paper currency of Ireland, its relative value was diminished, and the nominal exchange became more favorable to Dublin.

“ The effects produced on the exchange with France by the unlimited issues of the Assignats, and with America by the extravagant paper issues of the States Banks, are additional proofs of the same fact, namely, that an improper issue of paper currency must produce a nominal adverse exchange.”

Now, it appears by the statements we have submitted in a former part of this report, that the current rate of the Guinea in this Island, in 1813, was £1 3s. 4d.,—and of the Spanish milled Dollar five shillings.

In 1829, sixteen years having elapsed, we still find that although the currency has begun to exhibit signs of change sufficient to excite anxiety, that in the Bill introduced into the Legislature to fix the rate of Coins, the Guinea is still current at £1 3s. 4d., and the Spanish Dollar at Five shillings; the Sovereign at £1 2s. 6d., the Shilling at 1s. 1d., and that this rate is stated to have existed for more than twenty years. The £5,800 of inconvertible paper, had as yet only unsettled the old rates, but had not materially altered them. In 1836, the amount of Island notes afloat was £15,500, and previous to the public meeting which was held in April of that year, the Sovereign had been generally in circulation at £1 5s., and the Sterling Shilling at 1s. 3d.; that at that meeting it was agreed to take and receive

the British Sterling Shilling at 1s 6d. and the sixpence at 9d., making the total depreciation, in the short space of seven years and some months, of 38½ per cent. Is it possible to refuse the conviction that this depreciation had arisen from the same cause which produced the alternate fluctuations of the British and Irish Currency? and it is another undeniable evidence of the impossibility of maintaining an inconvertible paper in issue, without the utmost danger of its producing, at some time or other, the greatest injustice as well as the most perplexing uncertainty to all who are subjected to its evil influence.

We are obliged then to declare our conviction, that the currency of this Island is not only at this time greatly depreciated, but that it is still tending to a further depreciation, which is proved by the circumstance that the Halifax Bank Note of £1, which could purchase no more than 23 shillings of this currency, little more than twelve months since, is now generally in circulation, and is received and disbursed at the Treasury, Office of Imposts, and Post Office, for 24 shillings. This state of the currency, we believe to originate in an extensive issue of inconvertible paper, both Notes and Warrants, combined with a growing distrust in the economical administration of the finances of the Colony, arising from the continued excess of the expenditure over and above the receipts of revenue for some years past.

That, admitting this view to be correct, the natural remedy is to reverse the order of our proceedings, to retrace our steps, and to address ourselves earnestly to the diminution of outlays, the improvement of the Colonial income, the gradual abolition of the Notes, and the restraining the issue of Warrants to the amount which, by each year's estimate, may be required for the public service of the year.

An established surplus of revenue annually appropriated to the reduction of a certain amount of Notes and Warrants, would at once arrest the tendency to further depreciation; a steady adherence to such a course, would give confidence and security to all the monetary arrangements of the Colony. Among other advantages would most probably arise, the establishment of a substantial Bank, issuing notes payable on demand, and affording other facilities for the commercial and agricultural operations of the Island, which is so greatly wanted; and which institution could have no secure existence so long as the Legislature exhibits any desire to exercise a power which so invariably results in a disturbance of the measure of value.

By such a course, the benefit sought to be attained might be effected without any disturbance of the public mind or engagements, and a sound and healthy circulation would be superinduced by almost imperceptible gradations.

The present rate of the currency having now had an existence of some years, the general mind has become so accustomed to it, that it might create alarm and distrust if any direct attempt was made to alter or disturb it. And as the real object of a sound economy of the circulation is the maintaining of a staple value, under whatever denomination it may pass, we do not recommend any present attempt to interfere with it. Experience has abundantly shewn, that when once a community has substituted a paper currency for a metallic one, the coin has a tendency to escape; and although a very prosperous trade may sometimes bring a temporary relief, yet there will be no permanency of metallic currency so long as the substituted paper continues in issue. On the other hand, so long as a people persists in the use of metallic money, that is, founds its paper currency upon the basis of the precious metals, no circumstance can long draw away from it the portion which it really requires.

The convenience of a paper circulation is undeniable, but it should only be received as part of a healthy circulation, when convertible into coin, at the pleasure of the holder. Although we believe it would be possible to restore, by well arranged measures and legal enactments, the nominal value of the circulation, without inflicting injury upon any one, yet we do not esteem it of that great and pressing necessity to render it absolutely requisite, until the general mind is better informed upon this very important question. The mere denomination under which a coin passes current in a country, is of little consideration, provided its real value is well ascertained and permanently fixed. Although we think it would be very convenient that these Provinces should have an unvarying standard of currency in which all their commercial transactions might be settled, without complication or embarrassment; and although we cannot but regret, that our departure from sound principles has placed our currency in a state of depreciation, that casts an aspect of discredit upon the Colonial Treasury, which, we trust, the improvement and vigor of our commercial and agricultural efforts will, under more prudent management, speedily remove; yet we dare not hope that such a beneficial arrangement can be immediately brought

about. Time, together with increased communication, and its usual results, improved intelligence, will, in its course, accomplish that which premature legislation would perhaps only delay, by exciting opposition and prejudice upon a question in which party should have no voice.

In the meanwhile, for the purpose of preventing any injustice to debtors, from any attempt to demand payment in an improved currency, of that which had been engaged for in a depreciated one, a Law should be enacted, to the effect, that all contracts outstanding at the time of its promulgation, and henceforth in all time to come, should be liquidated at the actual value of the currency in which it was contracted, to be ascertained by comparison, either with British sterling coin, or by some other approved and comparatively unvarying standard—this comparison of value to be registered on the margin of the contract to prevent mistakes. It would be necessary to ascertain what quantity of Sterling coin of the standard value, any given sum of the common currency is able to command at the time or date of the contract; and the payment of the same quantity of Sterling Gold or Silver, or the value of that quantity in the currency of the day, will be the equitable fulfilment of the contract according to the intent and meaning of the parties at the time it was entered into. A payment in paper money of inferior value, is a payment only in name and not in reality; a payment in *good and lawful money*, according to the letter, may sometimes be a payment of more than was intended by the spirit of the contract.

We cannot close this report, without one or two observations, which appear to arise naturally from the subject. It is to be remarked then, that throughout this period of more than 20 years, in which these issues of paper money have been made, that notwithstanding the almost uninterrupted advance of the Island in population and in wealth, the Government paper has depreciated to a very inconvenient extent. How then could a paper circulation, depreciated in a time of peace and prosperity, have encountered the blasts of a period of turbulence and adversity? By the Divine Providence we have been shielded from those calamities of fire and earthquake which have afflicted other Colonies; and we are called by these warnings, to make a prudent use of this respite from suffering, by placing our whole system of finance upon a substantial basis, that when in the ordinary course of human experience, our time shall arrive to undergo the rigors of a blighted harvest, an extensive conflagration, or any other of those visitations which, in the Eternal Wisdom, are sent from time to time, to arouse us from our fancied security, we may not have (to increase and aggravate our other griefs) to make the appalling discovery, that our boasted resources had no real existence, and that our capital was delusive and fictitious.

We beg to conclude this Report, by the expression of our deliberate opinion, that whilst a paper circulation, based upon an adequate and available capital, under prudent and discreet management, is of the utmost benefit to a commercial and agricultural population, and will contribute largely to its prosperity and advancement; we are also of opinion, that an inconvertible paper is a curse and a deception; that it is in fact, nothing more than a delusive and fictitious capital, which leaves no solid foundation to rest upon in any time of reverse and difficulty. We take this opportunity also to express our opinion, that no pretext, however plausible, should be accepted as a justification for the establishment of a permanent Debt in the Colony, as the evil effects arising from such a burden are not confined to the additional charge upon the Revenue created by it; there is added thereto, the absorption of a capital, which would be much more beneficially employed in commercial, manufacturing adventure, or agricultural improvement.

CHARLES HENSLEY,  
DANIEL HODGSON,  
GEORGE BIRNIE.

Charlottetown, 9th February, 1847.

## [ APPENDIX TO REPORT. ]

## LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT:

- No. 1. Tabular statement, shewing loss to the Revenue, &c. &c.  
 No. 2. Letters received in answer, &c.  
 No. 3. Minutes of Council, Letters, &c., referred to in Hon. T. H. Haviland's letter.

## No. 1.

TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing the loss to the Revenue by receiving the Duties and Assessments at the rate of the Dollar at 6s. instead of at 5s. as directed by 25th George III. Cap. 4, Sec. 2, for the following ten years.

IMPOST DUTIES.		General Revenue including the Impost.	
£8,997 15 1¼	. . 1836 . .	£11,513 10 9¾	
8,591 7 6½	. . 1837 . .	11,112 16 5½	
9,136 12 6¼	. . 1838 . .	11,564 18 9¾	
12,934 19 4½	. . 1839 . .	17,011 14 2	
11,532 15 11¾	. . 1840 . .	16,371 7 10¾	
8,842 13 10¾	. . 1841 . .	13,699 3 2¼	
8,000 10 7¾	. . 1842 . .	13,745 0 8½	
8,839 2 9	. . 1843 . .	13,875 19 5½	
10,110 1 6¼	. . 1844 . .	15,041 6 3¾	
11,385 14 11¾	. . 1845 . .	16,919 6 8	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
or \$327,905 at 6s.	£98,371 14 3¾	10 years.	£140,855 4 5¾ or \$469,517, at 6s.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
or \$393,486 at 5s.		or \$563,420 at 5s. . .	
\$327,905 at 6s.		\$469,517 at 6s.	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$65,581 at 5s. loss.		\$93,903 at 5s. loss.	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Loss arising from adopting the Resolution of the Meeting of Merchants and others in April 1836.

Amount of Treasury Notes then in circulation,	£15,500
Amount of Bonds in Treasury,	6,000

20 per cent. 21,500

Loss £4,300

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

[No. 2.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY 20th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your Letter of the 1st instant, requiring to know "What in my opinion is the legal Currency of this Island," I beg to state it as my opinion, that Moneys the coinage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rates at which the several Coins are issued by the Imperial Government, and Spanish Milled Dollars at the rate of Five Shillings per Dollar, are the legal Currency of this Island.

If I am correct in this opinion, it follows that the debtor has the option of paying in either of those two descriptions of money, and that carried out in practice, he would discharge his liabilities with the one by which he sustained the least loss.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

R. HODGSON, Attorney General.

Hon. Charles Hensley, and Daniel Hodgson and George Birnie, Esquires,  
Commissioners appointed to enquire into all matters connected with  
the state of the currency of this Island, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY 4th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. requesting such information as I may be able to supply on the following particulars, viz:

"Can you give any information, how and when the present rate of Currency was originated?"

"Do you know by what authority, and at what period, the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payment in the present currency?"

"Can you inform the Commissioners of any books, papers, or records, from which any information may be obtained on the above questions?"

In reply to the foregoing questions, I regret that the only information in my power to supply on the subject, is, That on the 16th April, 1836, some of the Shopkeepers or Merchants in Charlottetown, (owing to the great dearth of small silver change,) agreed to receive and pay the British Sterling Silver *shillings and sixpences* at the rate at which they are now current, but at *that period*, and I believe ever since, the British Sterling silver Crowns and half Crowns, and Golden Sovereigns only passed current at the rate at which the Pensioners' Bills, and Bills in payment of the Troops here, on the Commissariat at Halifax sold at. (It was subsequent to that period that the Commissariat was established here.)

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

DANIEL BRENAN.

Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson, George Birnie, Esqrs.  
Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

WARBLINGTON, P. E. ISLAND, JANUARY 5th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated 1st instant ; in which, as Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enquire into all matters connected with the Currency of this Island, you propose three several questions, viz :

1st. " How and when the present rate of Currency was originated ? "

2d. " Do you know by what authority and at what price the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payments in the present Currency ? "

3d. " Can you inform the Commissioners of the amount in the Treasury at the time the altered rate of currency was adopted there ; and in what manner the difference arising from this alteration is stated in the Treasurer's accounts ? "

In answer, I presume the first question refers to the rate of premium at which British Sterling coin is circulated in this Colony ;—I have observed that the current value of such coin keeps pace with the premium paid on Bills of Exchange on England ; and I conceive that the present high rate of premium paid for such Bills, arises from the fact, that the balance of Trade, (as it is termed,) is against this Colony.

I regret that I cannot supply you with the information required by the second and third questions.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE RICHARD GOODMAN.

To the Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson,  
George Birnie, Esqrs.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY 23d, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication as Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enquire into all matters connected with the currency of this Island ; and requesting such information from me, relative thereto, as I may be able to supply.

To your first question. " How and when the present rate of currency was originated ? "

I beg to state that the first variation which occurred in the currency of the Island, subsequent to my arrival here in October 1816, took place about the year 1826 or 1827, soon after the first issue of Treasury Notes made by the local Government, when the relative value of the Spanish Dollar was increased from 5s. to 5s. 6d. at which rate it passed current from then until about the year 1833 or 1834, when, after further issues of Treasury Notes had been made, the value of the Dollar increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s., and has so continued to be received up to the present time ; the amount of Treasury Notes then in circulation was £16,500, a large amount of Paper Currency when compared with the Revenue of that period, and I must believe that it was mainly the cause of raising the relative value of the Spanish Dollar ; I may also remark that the chief metallic currency in circulation was the Bank of England Dollar Token, the old English and French Crown and Half Crown, the Bank of England Tokens of Three shillings and One shilling and Sixpence, and the old English smooth Shilling and smooth Sixpence, which passed current respectively at 6s. 5s. 6d. 2s. 9d. 3s. 4d. 1s. 8d. 1s. and 6d., whilst the value of similar coins in Halifax was 5s. 2s. 6d. 1s. 3d. 10d. and 5d. respectively ; in the mean time the current gold and silver coin of Great Britain came slowly into circulation, and passed current at an advance of from 25 to 33½ per centum upon its Sterling value, until the year 1836, when, at a Public Meeting of Merchants and others, held at the Court House in Charlottetown, in September of that year, it was agreed to receive the silver coin of the Realm, at an advance of 50 per centum upon its Sterling value, from English shillings having been considered

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

equivalent to a Dollar, at the rate at which the respective coins were then current in Halifax; and the decision of that Meeting has continued to govern the circulation of British Silver up to the present time, the value of the Sovereign notwithstanding fluctuated from 29s. to 30s. until within these two or three years, since which it has been received at its relative value of 30s.

To your second question. "Do you know by what authority and at what period the Treasurer proceeded to make and receive payments in the present currency?"

I beg to say that I held the office of Treasurer of this Island from the year 1830 to 1839—and that upon my own responsibility, during the whole of that period, I received and paid metallic currency at the rate at which such currency circulated in the Island, and that in exercising my own discretion, in that respect, I was sustained both by the Legislature and the Executive Government?"

To your third and last question. "Can you state to the Commissioners the amount in the Treasury at the time the altered rate of currency was adopted there, and in what manner the difference arising from this alteration is stated in the Treasury Accounts?"

I cannot afford you any information regarding the amount in the Treasury at the time the relative value of the Dollar was first increased, neither can I inform you as to the amount which was in the Treasury when the second increase in the value of the Dollar took place, but that such amount did not embrace a single Spanish or Mexican Dollar; public debtors at that time, making their payments almost exclusively in Treasury Notes, Bank of England Tokens, old English and French Crowns and Half Crowns and smooth Shillings; nor was there any British silver or gold in the Treasury when the present advance upon its Sterling value was agreed to, its limited circulation I believe being the principal plea urged in favor of increasing its rate; the importation of specie from Halifax for the payment of the Troops having been a measure of subsequent date, and which I think owed its origin to a representation from His Excellency Sir John Harvey to the proper quarter, in its favor, in the Autumn of 1836.

I have searched the Records in my Office with the view of ascertaining if any thing like a definite currency has at any time received the sanction of the local Government, and such information as I have been able to collect, I enclose herewith, lettered from A. to H.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson,  
and George Birnie, Esquires.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 14th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to the 1st Query contained in your communication of the 7th instant, received this day, I have to inform you, that the undermentioned Coins and Notes, are received and disbursed at this Office at the following rate, viz:—

The Doubleon	at	£4 16 0
" Sovereigns	at	30s.
" Dollar	at	6s.
" British silver	at the rate of	1s. 6d. per shilling.
" Bank Tokens	at	3s. 4d.
" Francs	at	1s. 0
" Provincial Notes	at	24s. 0 per pound.



## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

To the second Query, I have to remark the following variation has taken place in the value of the undermentioned Notes and coin within the last three or four years.

Provincial Notes have advanced 5 per cent.

The Sovereign from 29s. to 30s.

“ Doubloons from £4 12 0 to £4 16 0

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the Currency, &c. &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY 15th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. as Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to enquire into the state of the Currency, and have in reply to the first question, to state, that the rates of value at which, the undermentioned coins and moneys, are received and disbursed at the Impost Office in Charlottetown, are as follow :—

The Doubloon	-	£4 16 0
“ Sovereign	-	1 10 0
“ Dollar	-	0 6 0
“ Bank Token	-	0 3 4

British Silver Fifty per cent. advance upon the Sterling value.

Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick, and Canada at 20 per cent. advance upon apparent value.

The above notes of value of coins and moneys, together with any other coin commonly in circulation, I have been governed in receiving at the Impost Office, in Charlottetown, according as they have been paid and disbursed at the Treasury of this Island.

In an answer to the second question, I have to state, that the only variation in the above mentioned rates of value of coins and moneys, since I have held the appointment of Collector of Impost is the following, viz :

The Doubloon £4 12 0. The Sovereign £1 9 0 and in the Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick and Canada, the advance of premium allowed upon which, was until the year 1844, Fifteen per cent. in which year, I think the advance was Twenty per cent. and I believe in the same year, the variation took place in the before named value of the Coins.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES D. MACDONELL.

To the Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson and George Birnie,  
Esquires, Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, January 20th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to your letter dated 7th instant, requesting me to inform you at what rate the undermentioned coins and moneys are received and disbursed at the Office of Her Majesty's Customs in this Island, viz : The Doubloons, Sovereigns, Dollars, British silver and Bank Tokens, also Notes of Halifax, New Brunswick, Canada, &c. &c. I beg to say that the Doubloon is received in payment of Her Majesty's duties at the rate of Three pounds and four shillings Sterling. The Dollar at Four shillings and two pence Sterling.

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

and the Sovereign and British silver at their Sterling value. Notes of the Bank of England at their value in the United Kingdom, also, that the Bank Token as well as Colonial Bank Notes are not received in liquidation of such duties, and further that all moneys paid at the Custom House, are disbursed by me at the rate at which they are received.

I have to add that formerly the Doubloon was taken at the rate of Three pounds and Six shillings Sterling, and the Dollar at the rate of Four shillings and Four-pence Sterling; the present value of those coins is established by order of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

G. R. GOODMAN.

To the Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson, George Birnie, Esqrs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, January 28th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your enquiries contained in your communication of the 25th instant, respecting the rates at which the various coins as stated therein are received and disbursed at this office, I beg to state that they are taken and paid at the current rates at which they pass in the Colony, viz :—

Dobloons	-	80s.	Halifax Currency	96s.	Island Currency
Sovereigns	-	25s.	do. do.	30s.	do. do.
Dollars	-	5s.	do. do.	6s.	do. do.
English Silver Shillings		1s. 3d.	do. do.	1s. 6s.	do. do.
Bank Tokens				1s. 6d.	3s. 4d. 6s.
Halifax Notes,	}				
New Brunswick, do.		20s.	do. do.	24s.	do. do.
Canada, do.					

No variation has taken place in the value of the respective metallic coins since I have conducted this Office, except in Sovereigns which two or three years since passed at 29s. Island Currency. The Halifax, New Brunswick, and Canada Notes were current at the same time at 23s. Island currency.

Dollars sometimes sell at 6s. 3d. Island Currency to parties requiring them out of the Island, as they command a higher rate than any of the others in Nova Scotia and the United States.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS OWEN.

The Hon. Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodgson, George Birnie, Esqrs.

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

[A.]

AT A COUNCIL BOARD, held at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1770.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
Mr. Chief Justice, John Russel Spence, Esq.,  
Mr. Attorney General, Thomas Wright, Esq.

THE business of the day being called on, in regard of fixing the settled rate of the Currency on this Island to be on a par with that of Great Britain—and some time being spent thereon, it was proposed that the same should be deferred until a future day. Therefore, His Excellency was pleased to adjourn the proceedings on the same *sine die*.

[B.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, September 22, 1813.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
The Hon. Col. Desbrisay, The Hon. Col. Compton,  
“ Col. Townshend, “ Lt. Col. Wright,  
“ Col. Gray,

THE subject of a Circulating Medium was then resumed, and His Excellency recommended the adoption of the following arrangement, which was unanimously approved by the Board :—

That all British Coin should be received at the Public Treasury, and pass current within this Island at sterling value, as hereunder stated, viz :—

Guinea,	£1 1 0	to pass for	£1 3 4
Half-guinea,	0 10 6	do.	0 11 8
Bank of England Dollar,	0 5 6	do.	0 6 0
Bank of England Token,	0 3 0	do.	0 3 4
Bank of England Token,	0 1 6	do.	0 1 8

All Spanish milled Dollars (pillar and others) to pass for Five Shillings Currency, agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly.

Spanish milled Dollars, limited to the number of one thousand, to be cut at the Treasury, by having a circular piece taken out of the centre of each; the Dollar so cut to be issued from and received at the Treasury, at the rate of Five Shillings currency each, and the piece so taken out, to be issued from and received at the Treasury at one Shilling currency each.

His Excellency further intimated to the Board his opinion of the salutary effect that would result from having a Coinage of Silver and Copper to a certain amount executed at home, exclusively for this Island, and of his intention of communicating with His Majesty's Ministers on the subject, if it meet the approbation of Council. To consist of the following species of Coins :—

*Silver Pieces* of Four Shillings, currency, each, and Two Shillings, currency, each.

*Copper Pieces*—Pence, Half-pence, Farthings.

The whole arrangement being fully approved, a Proclamation was ordered to be issued notifying the same.

[C.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Saturday, May 7, 1814.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
The Hon. The Chief Justice, The Hon. Col. Gray,  
“ Col. Townshend, “ Col. Proctor.

THE circumstance of sundry fraudulent and unprincipled persons having presumed to cut numbers of Dollars, in imitation of those issued from the Treasury, and to circulate the same, being brought before the Board—His Excellency, with the advice of the Board, was pleased to order that a Proclamation be issued, stating that any person or persons who shall be discovered to be guilty of such fraud and high misdemeanour, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law. And further stating that no cut Dollars will be received at the Treasury but such as have been issued from thence.

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

[D.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 14, 1814.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	
The Hon. The Chief Justice,	The Hon. Col. Proctor,
“ Col. Desbrisay,	“ Lt. Col. Wright,
“ Col. Gray.	

The Treasurer was requested to have the following Notice issued without delay, and that fifty copies be printed and circulated throughout the Island :—

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I am ready to receive the Cut Dollars and Pieces issued from the Treasury, in consequence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation of the 24th of September, 1813, at the rates for which they were so issued, and for which purpose attendance will be given at the Court House, in Charlottetown, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Ten to Twelve o'clock, in the forenoon, until further notice.

Charlottetown, June 15, 1814.

(Signed) ROBERT GRAY, Treasurer.

[E.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, August 2, 1814.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	
The Hon. The Chief Justice,	The Hon. Col. Gray,
“ Col. Desbrisay,	“ Col. Compton,
“ Col. Townshend,	“ Col. Proctor.

A NOTICE to be issued stating that the Treasurer's attendance at the Court House for the purpose of exchanging cut Dollars for others, will be discontinued after Wednesday the 28th of September next.

[F.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, September 3, 1816.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	
The Hon. The Chief Justice,	The Hon. Mr. Wright,
“ Col. Townshend,	“ Col. Holland,
“ Col. Gray,	“ Mr. Pleace.
“ Col. Compton,	

His Excellency was pleased to communicate to the Board that he had received information which led him to believe that the Bank of England had called in all their Dollars within six months from the first of May last; in consequence of which His Excellency required the opinion of the Board as to what measure was proper to be adopted relative to the future circulation of such Coin in this Colony—the period allotted by the Bank being so near its close.

The Council were of opinion that it would be desirable to obtain the Gazette containing the Notice issued by the Bank before any public measure should be determined upon—the debate on the subject adjourned to one o'clock to-morrow.

[G.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, September 4, 1816.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	
The Hon. The Chief Justice,	The Hon. Mr. Wright,
“ Col. Gray,	“ Col. Holland,
“ Col. Compton,	“ Mr. Pleace.

The debate relative to the future circulation of Bank of England Dollars in this Colony—under the idea of the Bank of England having called them in—being resumed, it was, after mature deliberation, advised and ordered, that a meeting of the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the Colony, as far as is practicable, shall be convened under a notice to be issued by the High Sheriff, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of such meeting on the subject in question.

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

## NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having received information which induces a strong belief that the Bank of England have called in all the Dollars issued under that name within six months from the first of May last, which circumstance may make it necessary for this Government to adopt some correspondent measure. A general Meeting of the Mercantile interest and principal Inhabitants (as far as is practicable) is requested to take place at the Court House, at twelve o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of taking such circumstance into their consideration, and stating their opinion thereon, to be laid before His Excellency in Council, on Friday next, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock.

N. B.—It is clearly to be understood that this Communication refers solely to the *Bank of England Dollars*.

High Sheriff.

[H.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, September 6, 1816.

AT A MEETING OF COUNCIL—Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	
The Hon. The Chief Justice,	The Hon. Mr. Wright,
“ Col. Gray,	“ Col. Holland,
“ Col. Compton,	“ Mr. Pleace.

The debate relative to the future circulation of Bank of England Dollars being resumed, and a Petition of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown being read, the following Proclamation was advised to be issued, and ordered accordingly:—

By His Excellency CHARLES DOUGLAS SMITH, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

## A. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is understood that Notice has been given that the Bank of England have called in all the Dollars issued under that name within six months from the first of May last; by reason of which notification such Dollars will not be of that sterling value at which they have heretofore circulated.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, publicly to notify such occurrence, and to order and direct that in future Bank of England Dollars shall not be received in payment at His Majesty's Treasury of this Island; such alteration to take place from this day inclusive, but it is fully to be understood that the Proclamation relative to other Coins issued on the 24th September, 1813, is, in all other respects, in full force.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlottetown, this Sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

# APPENDIX

(F.)

{SEE PAGE .}

## PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*A List of Vessels Launched and Registered at this Port, in the year ended 31st December, 1846.*

NAMES OF VESSELS:	OWNER'S NAMES:	TONS:
Hero,	Eward, Christopher & P, M'Cue,	9
Billow,	G. M'Kinzie & D. Bernard,	21
Atlas,	Charles Deagle & Robert White,	39
Jane,	Messrs. Dingwell,	112
Oregon,	George & James Walsh,	21
Velocity,	Jno. Orr,	87
Joseph Hutchinson,	Andrew Duncan,	392
Davenport,	Benjamin Davies,	264
Dove,	F. Girroir,	28
Catherine,	David Hugh,	29
Joseph,	Daniel Brenan,	78
Benjamin,	Joseph Allen,	32
Eliza Jane,	Andrew Bell,	142
Malvina,	Wm. Cooper,	249
Mary Ann,	Axer. & F. Martin,	63
Eagle,	John & James Marquand,	53
Sir John Moore,	Jno. Morrison,	51
Zetella,	Charles and Wm. Walsh,	245
Lance,	Charles Dingwell,	74
Helena,	Daniel Brenan,	357
Unicorn,	John Moore,	54
Mountaineer,	Benjamin Davies,	370
Elvira,	Andrew Mitchell,	193
Secret,	Wm. Heard,	373
Amaranth,	Robert Longworth,	113
Circassian,	F. Longworth,	255
John,	James Peake,	145
William,	W. W. Lord,	144
Industry,	Andrew Duncan,	166
Orion,	C. Braddock & M. Burke,	111
Thetis,	H. Haszard & C. I. Hensley,	273
John,	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	90
Elizabeth,	Dennis Reddin,	156
David,	John M'Donald,	139
Kingston,	B. & Wm. Haywood,	104
Arion,	Andrew Duncan,	181
Caroline,	James Peake,	225
Elizabeth,	John & W. M'Laren,	46
Stella,	James Peake,	169

NAMES OF VESSELS:	OWNER'S NAMES:	TONS:
Robert,	Thomas Beers & John Cavanagh,	44
Alice,	Wm. M <sup>c</sup> Gill,	278
Ajax,	James Peake,	536
Susan Ann,	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	98
Saint Andrew's,	Joseph Wightman,	115
David,	Charles Welsh,	164
Rob Roy,	James Peake,	37
Three Sisters,	Allen & M <sup>c</sup> Leod,	30
Robert and Sarah,	Samuel Cruthers,	13
Dammaris,	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	148
Peterel,	Robert Longworth,	133
Friendship,	John S. M <sup>c</sup> Donald,	323
Brothers,	Wm. White,	107
Amelia,	Hodges & F. Auld,	150
Scotia.	K. M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie,	121
Madonna,	K. M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie,	53
Ann Elizabeth,	M <sup>c</sup> Rae & Mathewson,	118
Margaret,	D. Dingwell,	103
Cerus,	Andrew Duncan,	383
Victory,	Wm. Dingwell,	124
Seaflower,	Daniel Flynn	121
Pandora,	K. Coffin,	136
Swift,	John C. Sims,	74
Terra Nova,	Coffin & Webster,	110
Alexina,	John Davis,	345
David,	Wm. Bayfield,	60
Elliot,	S. & W. Nelson,	123
Skylark,	J. M <sup>c</sup> Donald,	140
Lively,	Andrew Duncan,	93
Alexander,	James Peake,	148
Aliwal,	Charles H. S. Smith,	203
Flirt,	Samuel Nelson,	97
Bessy,	Francis Longworth,	73
Sea Bird,	Francis Longworth,	153
Elizabeth,	Wm. & James Yeo,	441
Highland Lass,	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	114
Highland Chief,	Alexander M <sup>c</sup> Lean,	203
Catherine,	A. & V. M <sup>c</sup> Adam,	18
Adventure,	H. Calbeck	105
William,	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	168
Porgy,	Benjamin Davies,	40
Annabell,	Benjamin Davies,	150
Menodora,	Joseph M <sup>c</sup> Donald,	100

Total Tons 12,012

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

**PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

*An Account of the number of Vessels for which Certificates have been issued at this Port, previous to Registry, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.*

NAME OF VESSELS	OWNERS' NAMES.	Tons.
Enterprize,	John Beynon,	162
Fortuneteller,	John Beynon,	109
		<hr/> 271

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

**PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

*An Account of the number and Tonnage of Vessels transferred to other Ports, in the year ended 31st December, 1846.*

NUMBER OF VESSELS.	Tons.
71	7,889

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

**PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

*An Account of the number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Foreign and Coasting Trades, in the year 1846.*

FOREIGN TRADE.		COASTING TRADE.	
No	Tons	No.	Tons.
49	11 900	227	9 900

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.





# PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

	Great Britain			British West Indies		British American Colonies			Foreign Countries		Total. British Sig.				
	£	s	d	£	s	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
<b>ARTICLES IMPORTED.</b>															
BRANDY,	101	5	0	....	1188	5	0	....	....	....	....	1289	10	0	
CORDAGE,	3689	7	0	....	1439	12	0	....	....	....	....	5028	19	0	
CANDLES,	200	8	0	....	171	8	1	....	85	2	10	456	18	11	
COALS,	165	17	0	....	531	0	0	....	....	....	....	696	17	0	
<b>Dry Goods,</b>															
483 cases, 476 bales, 41 parcels, 10 casks, 1 crate, 2 bags,	16966	12	1	....	16170	12	4	....	....	....	....	33137	4	5	
<b>EARTHENWARE,</b>															
127 crates, 19 hhds., 9 bbis. 224 pieces, 2 bags,	581	13	5	....	630	1	10	....	0	8	4	1112	3	7	
6 kegs, 2694 bbis,	....	....	....	....	1924	14	0	....	....	....	....	1924	14	0	
<b>FISH (Pickled),</b>															
909 bbis. and 336 boxes,	....	....	....	....	716	10	0	....	....	....	....	716	10	0	
<b>FISH (Dry),</b>															
28 hhds., 1 cask,	8	17	4	....	144	11	0	....	....	....	....	153	8	4	
<b>GENEVA,</b>															
374 bbis, 147 casks. 345 pieces, 113 cases, 25	2921	9	4	....	3651	2	0	....	20	14	4	6593	5	8	
bbis., 12 bags, 2 crates, 1362 lbs,	2030	2	9	....	835	5	0	....	....	....	....	2865	7	9	
<b>IRON,</b>															
811 bbis, 13702 bars, 102 tons, 10 cwt, 1 qr, 14 lbs	218	14	0	....	1359	14	0	....	231	4	0	1809	12	0	
<b>LEATHER,</b>															
1557 sides, 87 bbis., 1 crate, 1 cask, 5 cases,	....	....	....	....	2549	1	1	....	5	11	12	3150	13	7	
<b>MOLASSES,</b>															
570 puncheons, 14 tierces, 59 hhds., 1 keg,	1081	0	0	....	885	2	0	....	....	....	....	1966	2	0	
<b>NAILS,</b>															
328 kegs, 1142 bags, and 4 boxes,	778	0	0	....	152	10	0	....	....	....	....	930	10	0	
<b>OAKUM,</b>															
3 tons, 1065 bbis	4	10	0	....	2730	2	0	....	506	0	0	3240	12	0	
<b>RUM,</b>															
23 bbis, 159 puncheons, 14 hhds.,	181	7	4	....	343	0	0	....	24	6	11	548	14	3	
<b>SOAP,</b>															
10 chests, 686 boxes, 1 keg,	61	12	1	....	2338	4	0	....	1102	18	0	3592	14	1	
<b>SUGAR,</b>															
186 hhds., 5 casks, 40 bbis., 4 boxes, 9 tierces,	34	3	0	....	315	10	0	....	13	0	6	362	13	6	
<b>SEEDS,</b>															
14 bags 25 casks, 14 tierces, 3 boxes,	1347	0	0	....	470	15	0	....	100	9	7	6148	4	7	
<b>TEA,</b>															
1452 chests, 3 canteens,	1	5	0	....	1349	8	1	....	29	11	8	1381	4	9	
<b>TOBACCO,</b>															
41½ boxes, 75 hhds, 16½ kegs, 1 bale,	9747	17	10	....	9887	16	2	....	1422	18	0	20358	12	0	
<b>SUNDRIES,</b>															
....	....	....	....	....	52	934	3	7	4	038	6	8	197	293	11
<b>Total,</b>	£39,321	1	2	....	52,934	3	7	....	4,038	6	8	197,293	11	5	

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BARLEY,															
BOARDS,	6116	12	6				133	10	0				133	10	0
BEEF,							865	17	0				865	17	0
CATTLE,							398	18	0				398	18	0
DRY FISH,							604	10	0				604	10	0
FLOUR,	110	0	0	325	0	0	235	0	0				670	0	0
LATHWOOD,	110	0	0				131	0	0				241	0	0
OATS,	284	3	0				7	0	0				291	3	0
PORK,	665	0	0	355	1	0	4079	0	6	4	2	0	5103	3	6
PICKLED FISH,							954	18	0				954	18	0
POTATOES,	54	4	0	16	0	0	1121	0	0				1121	0	0
SPARS,							336	10	0				336	10	0
SCANTLING,							1	0	0				1	0	0
SHINGLES,	34	10	0	146	5	0	2762	15	0	467	11	6	3376	11	6
SHEEP,							12	6	0				12	6	0
TURNIPS,							359	10	0				359	10	0
TIMBER,							408	10	0				408	10	0
SUNDRIES,							76	10	0				76	10	0
	5849	5	5				380	2	0				380	2	0
	1229	8	0	19	0	0	535	10	0	25	0	0	6409	15	5
Total,	£14,453	2	11	361	6	0	19,267	3	3	634	8	6	35,216	0	8

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

# OUT-PORT OF BEDEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Great Britain		British West Indies.		British North American Colonies		Foreign Countries		TOTAL, British Sig.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
PICKLED FISH,	....	0 0	....	0 0	115	0 0	....	0 0	115	0 0
CURRAGE,	60	0 0	....	0 0	7	0 0	....	0 0	67	0 0
DRY GOODS,	105	0 0	....	0 0	532	10 0	....	0 0	637	10 0
HARDWARE,	6	0 0	....	0 0	169	11 6	....	0 0	175	11 6
IRON and STEEL,	22	9 9	....	0 0	42	10 0	....	0 0	64	19 9
NAILS,	....	0 0	....	0 0	51	0 0	....	0 0	51	0 0
MOLASSES,	....	0 0	....	0 0	109	2 6	....	0 0	109	2 6
SOAP,	....	0 0	....	0 0	11	6 0	....	0 0	11	6 0
SALT,	....	0 0	....	0 0	4	10 0	....	0 0	4	10 0
SUGAR,	....	0 0	....	0 0	92	0 0	....	0 0	92	0 0
RUM,	....	0 0	....	0 0	82	4 0	....	0 0	82	4 0
TEA,	....	0 0	....	0 0	171	0 0	....	0 0	171	0 0
TOBACCO,	....	0 0	....	0 0	15	0 0	....	0 0	15	0 0
LEATHER,	....	0 0	....	0 0	129	0 0	....	0 0	129	0 0
BRANDY,	....	0 0	....	0 0	7	0 0	....	0 0	7	0 0
SUNDRIES,	....	0 0	....	0 0	178	19 6	....	0 0	194	3 6
	15	4 0	....	0 0	1717	13 6	....	0 0	1926	7 3
Total,	£ 208	13 9	....	0 0	1717	13 6	....	0 0	1926	7 3

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

JOSEPH POPE, Sub-Collector.

# OUT-PORT OF BEDEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Great Britain		British West Indies.		British American Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		TOTAL. British Stg.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
BARLEY,	25	0 0	.....	.....	358	0 0	.....	.....	383	0 0
OATS,	200	0 0	.....	.....	2458	7 6	.....	.....	2658	7 6
WHEAT,	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	4 0	.....	.....	247	4 0
FLOUR,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10 0	.....	.....	6	10 0
RYE,	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	0 0	.....	.....	77	0 0
CRACKED FISH,	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	0 0	.....	.....	66	0 0
BAKED FISH,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0 0	.....	.....	6	0 0
PORK,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0 0	.....	.....	3	0 0
TIMBER,	352	8 0	.....	.....	279	0 0	.....	.....	631	8 0
DEERS,	447	10 0	.....	.....	12	0 0	.....	.....	459	10 0
LATHWOOD,	23	0 0	.....	.....	7	0 0	.....	.....	30	0 0
SPARS,	4	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10 0
STANTLING,	215	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	10 0
BOARDS and PLANK,	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	7 6	.....	.....	165	7 6
SHINGLES,	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	17 0	.....	.....	54	17 0
CATTLE,	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0	.....	.....	40	0 0
SHEEP,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10 0	.....	.....	4	10 0
HORSES,	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	0 0	.....	.....	655	0 0
TURKISH,	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4 8	.....	.....	12	4 8
PIGS,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0 0	.....	.....	6	0 0
POTATOES,	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	0 0	.....	.....	29	0 0
SUNDRIES,	35	0 0	.....	.....	151	12 0	.....	.....	186	12 0
TOTAL,	£302	18 0	.....	.....	4,637	12 8	.....	.....	5,940	10 8

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

JOSEPH POPE, Sub-Collector.

**OUT-PORT OF MALPEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

**AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.**

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Great Britain			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries			Total. British Sig.		
	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
CORDAGE,	729	17	6	....	34	8	9	....	....	764	6	3	1690	12	11
Dry Goods,	879	14	0	....	810	19	11	....	....	84	7	8	142	19	0
NAILS,	12	12	0	....	142	19	0	....	....	418	2	11½	10	0	0
MOLASSES,	....	....	....	....	2	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SAIL CLOTH,	415	12	3½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
STATIONERY,	10	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOAP,	34	8	5	....	10	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SUGAR,	4	0	0	....	148	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
RUM,	....	....	....	....	46	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TEA,	465	5	1	....	325	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IRON,	283	8	11	....	62	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SUNDRIES,	1497	6	11	....	775	16	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL,	£ 4332	5	1½	.....	2490	6	9	.....	.....	6762	11	10½	.....	.....	.....

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Sub-Collector.

# OUT-PORT OF MALPEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			TOTAL. British Sig.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BARLEY,	....	....	....	....	....	....	174	6	0	....	....	....	174	6	0
FLOUR,	....	....	....	....	....	....	319	10	0	....	....	....	319	10	0
OATMEAL,	....	....	....	....	....	....	408	0	0	....	....	....	408	0	0
BEEF,	....	....	....	....	....	....	224	10	0	....	....	....	224	10	0
PORK,	10	0	0	....	....	....	237	0	0	....	....	....	237	0	0
DRY FISH,	....	....	....	....	....	....	301	6	0	....	....	....	301	6	0
PICKLED FISH,	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	0	0	....	....	....	14	0	0
TIMBER,	779	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	779	6	6
LATHWOOD,	49	14	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	14	6
SPARS,	21	15	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	0	0
SCANTLING,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	0	0
BOARDS and PLANK, 55 M. Boards, and 91 M. 500 feet Plank,	543	13	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	614	13	0
CATTLE,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	325	0	0
SHEEP,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	12	0
HORSES,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	389	0	0
TURNIPS,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	4	4½
POTATOES,	72	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	5	0
OATS,	755	15	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3761	18	4
SUNDRIES,	20	13	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	465	19	2
Total,	£2,252	17	0	....	....	....	6109	2	10½	....	....	....	8361	19	10½

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Sub-Collector.

## OUT-PORT OF CASCUMPEC, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED AT THIS OUT-PORT, IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Great Britain			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries			Total British Stg.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TEA,	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	0	0	....	....	....	64	0	0
TOBACCO,	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	3	0	....	....	....	22	3	0
SALT,	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	0	0	....	....	....	80	0	0
Dry Goods,	....	....	....	....	....	....	163	1	10	....	....	....	163	1	10
NAILS,	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	10	0	....	....	....	58	10	0
SUNDRIES,	....	....	....	....	....	....	272	16	8	....	....	....	272	16	8
TOTAL,	£	....	....	....	....	....	660	11	6	....	....	....	660	11	6

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

NICHOLAS CONROY, Sub-Collector.





# OUT-PORT OF COLVILLE BAY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Great Britain.		British West Indies.		British North American Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		TOTAL. British Sig.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
BRANDY,	10	gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CORDAGE,	106	cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DRY GOODS,	77	packages,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NAITS,	77	bags,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOLASSES,	2255	gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SAIL CLOTH,	1380	yards,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SALT,	155	hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOAP,	29	boxes,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUGAR,	27½	cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RUM,	1692	gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TEA,	6243	lbs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOBACCO,	2525	lbs.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WINE,	182	gallons,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IRON,	15	tons, 7 cwt.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUNDRIES,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Colville Bay, January 5th, 1847.

WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN, Sub-Collector.

**OUT-PORT OF COLVILLE BAY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

**AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.**

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			TOTAL. British Stg.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
OATS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1937	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARLEY,	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEARL BARLEY,	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLOUR,	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
OATMEAL,	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
PORK,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
DRY FISH,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1070	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
PICKLED FISH,	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIMBER,	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPARS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCANTLING,	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOARDS and PLANK, 33 M feet,	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHINGLES,	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
CATTLE,	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEEP,	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
FIGS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
TURNIPS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
POTATOES,	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUNDRIS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4658</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

**Colville Bay, January 5th, 1847.**

**WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN, Sub-Collector.**

OUT-PORT OF THREE RIVERS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Great Britain			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			TOTAL. British Stg.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
APPLES,																
ALCOHOL,																
ANCHORS,																
ALE and PORTER,	16	15	0													
BREAD,	19	0	0													
BOARDS,																
1 M. feet,																
BRICKS,																
200,																
BROOMS,																
11 dozen,																
BUCKETS,																
2 dozen,																
BOTTLES,																
4 matts,																
BRANDY,																
4 casks and 1 hhd.																
CONFECTIONARY,																
3 boxes,																
COMES,																
1 box and 2 parcels,																
CANDLES,																
87 boxes and 20 half-boxes,																
CURRANTS,																
2 casks,																
CRACKERS,																
5½ barrels,																
CAMPENE OIL,																
1 barrel,																
CHEESE,																
124 lbs.,																
CODFISH, (Dried.)																
7 hds.,																
CORDAGE,																
96 coils,																
CANVASS,	80	16	0													
3 bags and 13 pieces,	40	0	0													
CHAIRS,	47	10	0													
4,																
COALS,																
100 chaldrons,																
CARDS,																
1 doz.,																
COFFEE,																
3 bags,																
CIGARS,																
1 box,																
DRY GOODS,																
87 bales, 6 barrels, 60 cases, 26 packages,																
16 packages,																
DRUGS,																
17 crates and hds.,	42	0	0													
EARTHENWARE,																
536 barrels,																
FISH, (Pickled)																
Do. (Dried.)																
570 quintals,																
Do. (Dried.)																
92 barrels,																
FLOUR,																
2 hds.,																
GIN,																
4 casks and 42 boxes,																
GLASS,																
4 casks and 42 boxes,																
HARDWARE,																
566 pieces, 50 packages, 9 casks, 8 cases, 6 bbls.																
IRON SAFE,																
1,																
IRON,	72	0	0													
10½ tons, 1326 bars and 66 bbls.,																
INDIGO,																
11 boxes and 1 parcel,																
LEATHER,																
284 and 9 bundles,																
LIMESTONE,																
42 tons,																
LINSEED OIL,																
6 casks,																
34 hds and 2 casks,																
MOLASSES,																
8 bbls.																
MEAL,																
165 bags and kegs,	127	0	0													
OIL,	7	0	0													
15 bbls. and 420 gallons,																
OAKUM,																
3½ cwt and 8 bundles,																
PAIN,																
65 kegs and 10 cwt.,	14	0	0													
PITCH and TAR,																
15 barrels,																
ROM,																
16 puncheons, 5 casks, and 6 tierces,																
RAISINS,																
68 boxes, 1 cask and 1 keg,																
SUGAR,																
12 hds., 7 barrels, 3 boxes and 6 loaves,																
20 M.																
STAVES,																
106 boxes and 28 packages,	42	19	0													
SOAP,	87	10	0													
SALT,																
75 tons and 7 hds																
SALARATUS,																
1 basket,																
SHOES,																
2 casks,	52	19	7													
TEA,	76	10	0													
154 chests and boxes,																
TOBACCO,																
7 kegs and 4 boxes,																
WINE,																
7 qr casks, 2 casks and 1 keg,																
WHEAT,																
320 bushels,																
SUNDRIES,																
TOTAL,	£	675	19	7									£	15,378	7	1
														26	0	0
														16,079	7	1

Custom House, Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island, 5th January, 1847.

HUGH MACDONALD, Sub-Collector.

OUT-PORT OF THREE RIVERS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			TOTAL. British Stg.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BEEF,	36	12	10	270	0	0	624	0	0	281	0	0	270	0	0
BOARDS and DEALS,	3	10	0	31	10	0	35	10	0	...	...	...	4529	0	0
BILLETS,	...	...	...	2	14	0	1204	5	0	...	...	...	39	0	0
BARLEY,	...	...	...	8	15	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	1205	19	0
BUTTER,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	...	...	...	38	15	0
BEETS,	...	...	...	25	0	0	504	10	0	...	...	...	0	10	0
CODFISH,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	529	10	0
DRY GOONS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	0	...	...	...	60	0	0
FLOUR,	...	...	...	7	10	0	39	0	0	...	...	...	14	5	2
FISH, (Pickled)	...	...	...	205	0	0	1	10	0	...	...	...	244	0	0
FIREWOOD,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...	16	10	0
KEES, (Empty)	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
FURS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0
LARD,	181	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	0
LATHWOOD,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	17	0
MEAL,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0
OATS,	517	0	0	97	10	0	1669	19	0	...	...	...	2284	9	0
OATMEAL,	...	...	...	7	10	0	10	5	0	...	...	...	17	15	0
OXEN,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	10	0	0
PORK,	...	...	...	285	0	0	252	0	0	...	...	...	537	0	0
POTATOES,	...	...	...	93	0	0	647	0	0	...	...	...	300	15	0
PLASTER PARIS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	6	...	...	...	3	17	6
SPARS,	35	0	0	...	...	...	37	0	0	17	0	0	89	0	0
STAVES,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0
SCANTLING,	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	6	0	0	71	0	0
SHINGLES,	...	...	...	22	10	0	215	10	0	71	0	0	309	0	0
TIMBER,	4121	10	6	...	...	...	3	0	0	...	...	...	4121	10	6
TOBACCO,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	0	...	...	...	3	0	0
TURNIPS,	...	...	...	2	7	6	5	0	0	...	...	...	8	17	6
SUNDRIES,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
TOTAL,	£	8471	7	6	1058	6	£	5524	19	6	690	15	£	16,745	8

Custom House, Three Rivers,  
Prince Edward Island, 5th January, 1847.

HUGH MACDONALD, Sub-Collector.

**PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

**AN AGGREGATE OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847, DISTINGUISHING EACH PORT.**

PORTS	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			TOTAL. British Stg.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CHARLOTTETOWN,	69321	1	2	.....	53934	3	7	4038	6	8	97293	11	5		
BEDEQUE,	208	13	9	.....	1717	13	6	.....	.....	.....	1926	7	3		
MALPEQUE,	4332	5	1½	.....	2430	6	9	.....	.....	.....	6762	11	10½		
THREE RIVERS,	675	19	7	.....	15378	7	6	26	0	0	16079	7	1		
COLVILLE BAY,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5197	15	8	.....	.....	.....	5197	15	8		
CASOUMPEC,	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	11	6	.....	.....	.....	660	11	6		
	Total, £44,537 19 7½			.....			79318 18 6			4061 6 8			127,920 4 9½		

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

# PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN AGGREGATE OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5th JANUARY, 1847, DISTINGUISHING EACH PORT.

PORTS.	Great Britain.			British West Indies.			British North American Colonies.			Foreign Countries.			Total. British Sig.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CHARLOTTETOWN,	14453	2	11	861	6	0	19267	3	3	634	8	6	35210	0	8
BEDQUE,	1302	18	0	.....	.....	4637	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5940	10	8
MALPEQUE,	2252	17	0	.....	.....	6109	2	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8361	19	10½
THREE RIVERS,	8471	7	6	1058	6	6	5524	19	6	690	15	0	15745	8	8
CASCUMPEC,	110	2	6	.....	.....	1519	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1629	8	6
COLVILLE BAY,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4658	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4658	2	8
Total,	£26,590	7	11	1919	12	6	41716	6	11½	1325	3	6	74551	10	10½

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

G. R. GOODMAN, Collector.

## PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty collected at this Port for the year ended 31st December, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.	
				£	s. d.
1846.					
April 23	Two Brothers,	27	Halifax,	0	6 9
25	Hannah Gray,	68	Pictou,	0	17 0
28	Brothers.	28	Halifax,	0	7 0
	Ringdove,	48	Miramichi,	0	12 0
29	Catherine,	56	Newfoundland,	0	14 0
	Lively,	39	Halifax,	0	9 9
30	Elizabeth,	41	Miramichi,	0	10 3
May 4	Sally,	50	Halifax,	0	12 6
	Fly,	31	Newfoundland,	0	7 9
5	Willing Lass,	49	Newfoundland,	0	12 3
6	Mary Ann,	11	Pictou,	0	2 9
7	Flora Isabella,	15	Restigouche,	0	3 9
9	Francis,	66	Pictou,	0	16 6
12	Three Brothers,	33	Miramichi,	0	8 3
13	Packet,	29	Halifax,	0	7 9
15	British Queen,	233	Cork,	2	18 3
16	Velocity,	37	Baie de Verte,	1	1 9
	Providence,	27	Miramichi,	0	6 9
17	Rob Roy,	37	Pictou,	0	9 3
19	Barbara Ann,	72	Newfoundland,	0	18 0
	Elizabeth,	33	Halifax,	0	8 3
20	Joseph Hutchinson,	392	Sunderland,	4	18 0
22	Civility,	247	Richibucto,	3	2 3
25	Les Esterial,	43	Quebec,	0	10 9
26	Flora Isabella,	15	Miramichi,	0	3 9
	Davenport,	263	London,	3	5 3
27	Agitator,	417	Miramichi,	5	4 3
30	Brothers,	28	Halifax,	0	8 0
	Armada,	24	Halifax,	0	6 0
	Rob Roy,	37	Newfoundland,	0	9 3
June 1	Idas,	124	London,	1	11 0
2	Margaret,	25	Baie de Verte,	0	6 3
3	Albion,	37	Pictou,	0	9 3
5	Susan,	46	London,	0	11 6
	Velocity,	37	Liverpool,	1	1 9
8	Ceres,	39	Pugwash,	0	9 9
9	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0	7 9
11	Hannah Gray,	68	Newfoundland,	0	17 0
15	Flora Isabella,	15	Halifax,	0	3 9
17	Providence,	27	Miramichi,	0	6 9
19	Florence,	330	Southampton,	4	2 6
	Fidelity,	26	Halifax,	0	6 6
20	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0	7 9
22	Nymph,	33	Pictou,	0	8 3
23	Catherine,	29	Pugwash,	0	7 3
	Brazilian,	179	Southampton,	2	4 9
24	Mary Ann,	11	Pictou,	0	2 9
25	Vine,	34	Pictou,	0	8 6
	Ann Catherine,	12	Miramichi,	0	3 0
	William Nelson,	23	Pugwash	0	5 9



## APPENDIX (F.)

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
				£ s. d.
1846.				
June 25	Elizabeth,	33	Halifax,	0 8 3
26	Lively,	39	Newfoundland,	0 9 9
	Francis,	64	Newfoundland,	0 16 0
27	Caroline,	18	Pictou,	0 4 6
July 2	Willing Lass,	49	Newfoundland,	0 12 3
3	Elizabeth,	55	Newfoundland,	0 13 9
	Barbara Ann,	72	Newfoundland,	0 18 0
	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0 7 9
4	May Flower,	34	Pictou,	0 8 6
	Mary Ann,	21	Chemegue,	0 5 3
	Ann Elizabeth,	301	Southampton,	3 15 3
6	May Flower,	65	Miramichi,	0 16 3
	Elizabeth,	418	London,	5 4 6
8	Providence,	27	Miramichi,	0 6 9
	William Nelson,	23	Pugwash,	0 5 9
9	Jane,	20	Baie de Verte,	0 5 0
11	Mary Ann,	11	Pictou,	0 2 9
	Atkin,	268	Hull,	3 7 0
14	Jane,	111	Newfoundland,	1 7 9
15	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0 7 9
	Ringdove,	48	Newfoundland,	0 12 0
	Flora Isabella,	15	Miramichi,	0 3 9
	Uniacke,	60	Baie de Verte,	0 15 0
16	Spray,	29	Newfoundland,	0 7 3
	Isabella,	65	Dublin,	0 16 3
17	Mary Ann,	11	Pictou,	0 2 9
	Mary Ann,	63	Newfoundland,	0 15 9
18	Zetella,	244	Cork,	3 1 0
	Brothers,	28	Newfoundland,	0 7 0
	Lance,	73	Dublin,	0 18 3
21	Hannah Gray,	68	Newfoundland,	0 17 0
23	Providence,	27	Miramichi,	0 6 9
24	La Belle Catherine,	26	Chemegue,	0 6 6
25	Maria,	41	Pugwash,	0 10 3
	Charlotte,	48	Plymouth,	0 12 0
	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0 7 9
29	Jane,	39	Pictou,	0 9 9
	Crusader,	111	Newfoundland,	1 7 9
	Spartan,	217	Liverpool,	2 14 3
30	May Flower,	34	Pictou,	0 8 6
	May Flower,	11	Pictou,	0 2 9
	Unicorn,	54	Miramichi,	0 14 4
31	Petrel,	60	Newfoundland,	0 15 0
August 1	Mountaineer,	370	London,	4 4 2
3	Euphemia,	56	Newfoundland,	0 14 0
	Flora Isabella,	15	Miramichi,	0 3 9
4	Rob Roy,	37	Newfoundland,	0 9 3
	Jane,	20	Baie de Verte,	0 5 0
7	Providence,	27	Miramichi,	0 6 9
8	Lively,	39	Newfoundland,	0 9 9
10	Barbara Ann,	72	Newfoundland,	0 18 0
	Jane,	39	Pictou,	0 9 9
11	Venus,	150	Newfoundland,	1 12 6
12	Catherine,	67	Pictou,	0 14 3
13	Spray,	29	Pictou,	0 7 3
14	Brothers,	27	Pictou,	0 6 9

## APPENDIX (F.)

1847.

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.		
				£	s.	d.
1846.						
Aug. 17	Willing Lass,	49	Newfoundland,	0	12	3
	Brothers,	28	Pictou,	0	7	0
	Secret,	372	Richibucto,	4	13	0
22	Barbara,	30	Pictou,	0	7	6
	Jane,	39	Pictou,	0	9	9
25	Hannah Gray,	68	Sydney,	0	17	0
26	John,	89	Appledore,	1	1	5
	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0	7	9
	Orion,	110	Newfoundland,	1	7	6
	Armada,	24	Miramichi,	0	6	0
28	John,	145	Plymouth,	1	16	3
	Enterprize,	161	Swansea,	2	0	3
29	Arion,	184	Liverpool,	2	6	0
	Brave,	214	Sunderland,	2	13	6
31	William,	144	Liverpool,	1	16	0
	Brothers,	28	Pictou,	0	7	0
	Amaranth,	112	Liverpool,	1	8	0
	Fortuneteller,	109	London. (Over-charged John Hawks, spring voyage, 14s. 5d.)	0	12	9
	Caroline,	225	Liverpool,	2	16	3
	May Flower,	34	Pictou,	0	8	6
	Thetis,	272	London,	3	8	0
	Circassian,	254	Liverpool,	3	3	6
Sept. 7	Jane,	39	Pictou,	0	9	9
10	Amber,	32	Pictou,	0	8	0
	Armada,	24	Miramichi,	0	6	0
11	Robert,	44	Newfoundland,	0	11	0
12	Vine,	34	Pictou,	0	8	6
	Brothers,	28	Halifax,	0	7	0
	Annabella,	77	Pictou,	0	19	3
14	Alice,	278	Liverpool,	3	9	6
19	Maria,	41	Pugwash,	0	10	3
	Fairy,	22	St. Pierre,	0	5	6
	Lively,	39	Bathurst,	0	9	9
23	Fanny,	233	New Castle,	2	18	3
24	Willing Lass,	49	Sydney,	0	12	3
29	Fly,	31	Pictou,	0	7	9
October 2	Rover,	81	Halifax,	1	0	3
	Lady Sale,	186	Quebec,	2	6	6
5	Sarah,	34	Halifax,	0	8	6
7	Antelope,	212	Liverpool,	2	13	0
	Mary,	19	Halifax,	0	4	9
	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0	7	9
8	David,	164	Liverpool,	2	1	0
	Miscow,	40	Miramichi,	0	10	0
9	Three Sisters,	28	Pictou,	0	7	0
10	Elizabeth,	33	Halifax,	0	8	3
	Armada,	24	Miramichi,	0	6	0
12	Robert and Sarah,	15	Pictou,	0	3	9
	Catherine,	56	Pictou,	0	14	0
	Thomas,	35	Pictou,	0	8	9
13	Rob Roy,	37	Halifax,	0	9	3
15	Petrel,	132	Liverpool,	1	13	0
	Ajax,	535	Liverpool,	6	13	9
16	Brothers,	107	Newfoundland,	1	6	9

1847.

## APPENDIX (F.)

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
Oct. 17	Euphemia,	56	Halifax,	0 14 0
	Friendship,	323	Liverpool,	4 0 9
	Leader,	32	Miramichi,	0 8 0
19	Robert,	44	Miramichi,	0 11 0
	Providence,	27	Arichat,	0 6 9
	Unicorn,	54	Halifax,	0 13 6
22	Brothers,	27	Halifax,	0 6 9
	Amelia Adelaide,	40	Halifax,	0 10 0
	Spray,	29	Halifax,	0 7 3
	Sally,	50	Halifax,	0 12 6
23	Two Brothers,	40	Halifax,	0 10 0
24	Elizabeth,	43	Halifax,	0 10 9
	Three Brothers,	33	Halifax,	0 8 3
26	Madonna,	52	Newfoundland,	0 13 0
27	Willing Lass,	49	Newfoundland,	0 12 3
29	Adelaide,	49	Halifax,	0 12 3
	Partner,	26	Pictou,	0 6 6
	Ceres,	39	Halifax,	0 9 9
30	Bold Jack,	36	Halifax,	0 9 0
	Ringdove,	31	Halifax,	0 7 9
Nov. 2	Industry,	31	Pictou,	0 7 9
	Scotia,	121	New York,	1 10 3
	Lively,	39	Halifax,	0 9 9
	Jessie,	36	Trinidad,	0 9 0
3	Pandora,	135	Newfoundland,	1 13 9
	Swift,	73	Miramichi,	0 18 3
	Catherine,	56	Newfoundland,	0 14 0
	Sarah,	21	Miramichi,	0 5 3
5	Terra Nova,	110	Newfoundland,	1 7 6
	Barbara,	30	Pictou,	0 7 6
	Mary Ann,	11	Pictou,	0 2 9
6	Providence,	64	Halifax,	0 16 0
	Joseph,	28	Miramichi,	0 7 0
7	Fairy,	22	Halifax,	0 5 6
	Leader,	42	Halifax,	0 10 6
	David,	60	Jersey,	0 15 0
9	Zabine,	42	Halifax,	0 10 6
10	Rover,	31	New York,	1 0 3
	Harriet,	35	Halifax,	0 8 9
	Zealous,	53	Newfoundland,	0 13 3
12	Robert,	44	Halifax,	0 11 0
	Sky Lark,	139	Liverpool,	1 14 9
	Elliot,	123	London,	1 10 9
	Ringdove,	48	Pictou,	0 12 0
13	Ann Elizabeth,	301	Southampton,	3 15 3
14	Francis,	66	Boston,	0 16 6
	New London,	13	Canso,	0 3 3
17	Flirt,	97	Newfoundland,	1 4 1
	Alexander,	147	Liverpool,	1 16 9
18	Providence,	27	Pictou,	0 6 9
	Rob Roy,	37	Halifax,	0 9 3
19	Brothers,	28	Halifax,	0 7 0
20	Guano,	11	Baie de Verte,	0 2 9
	Ringdove,	48	Miramichi,	0 12 0
21	Catherine,	17	Miramichi,	0 4 3

## APPENDIX (F.)

1847.

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
				£ s. d.
1846.				
Nov. 21	Betsey,	31	Halifax,	0 7 9
23	Highland Chief,	202	London,	2 10 6
	Zetella,	244	Liverpool,	3 0 0
28	Lady,	80	Miramichi,	1 0 0
	Adventure,	105	Liverpool,	1 6 3
Dec. 1	Dove,	98	Newfoundland,	1 4 6
2	Susan,	46	Halifax,	0 11 6
	Maria,	46	Halifax,	0 11 6
3	British Hero,	40	Baie de Verte,	0 10 0
	Racer,	28	Halifax,	0 7 0
5	Maria,	100	Newfoundland,	1 5 0
	Ceres,	383	Sunderland,	3 9 1
	Spartan,	217	Liverpool,	2 14 3
	Swift,	73	Dublin,	0 18 3
	Idas,	124	Barbadoes,	1 11 0
	Trusty,	53	Halifax,	0 13 9
8	Porgy,	39	Barbadoes,	0 9 9
	Kenhawa,	98	Boston,	1 4 6
9	Iodine,	246	Hull,	3 1 6
	Annabella,	150	London,	1 17 6
10	Orion,	110	Liverpool,	1 7 6
12	Alexina,	345	Liverpool,	4 6 3
14	Amelia,	149	Liverpool,	1 17 3
				£ 236 18 5
			Collection, less £7 10s. per centum,	17 14 9
			<b>Total,</b>	<b>£219 3 8</b>

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

F. R. GOODMAN.

# APPENDIX

(G.)

[SEE PAGE 44.]

## REPORT

### OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO THE HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE.

In forwarding for your consideration, the Annual Report of the School Visitor, we deem it our duty (as the Education Act is on the point of expiring,) to communicate to you briefly, the views which experience has led us to form.

In the first place, we deem it indispensable that an examination of Teachers should take place.

We are far from asserting that there are not several well qualified instructors on the present list, but we are decidedly of opinion that the majority are not capable of imparting that knowledge, or maintaining that discipline, which are essential to the establishment of a sound system of Education.

It requires far more than a mere *Book-knowledge* of a few useful branches (which is all the present system demands) to constitute a *Teacher*; the art of teaching and maintaining a moral sway over pupils, in itself, calls for a course of *training*, which can only be afforded in a *Normal School*.

That the same object cannot be obtained by *other* means, appears more clearly from the fact, that the School Visitor has labored very perseveringly and very laudably to bring the Teachers into a proper system, but with little success.

On this subject, we would direct the attention of your Honorable House to the subjoined remarks of that illustrious scholar and Educationalist, Dr. Dick.

“It may be affirmed, without the least hesitation, that there is no office in general society more honorable and important, than that of an Instructor of the young, and none on which the present and future happiness of the Human Race so much depend. But, in consequence of the circumstances stated,

the office has been rendered inefficient for the great purposes of human improvement; and the Teacher himself degraded from that rank, which he ought to hold in the scale of Society.

“It is not a little unaccountable, that, in this country so few seminaries have yet been established for training young men for the office of Teachers, so that the important ends intended by a *system* of Education, may be fully accomplished.

“A watchmaker—a smith—a mason—a carpenter or a weaver, serves an apprenticeship of from four to seven years, before he is considered qualified to exercise his profession.—A clergyman generally undergoes a course of training for eight or nine years, before he is considered qualified to enter on his sacred calling. Even a menial servant—a stable boy—a cook or a laundry-maid, must devote a certain portion of time and attention, before they are considered qualified for such occupations.

“But the office of *Instructor of youth* is very generally assumed *at random*, and *without preparation*.

“Such an *anomaly* in the state of civilized society, in regard to a matter of such *vital importance*, is a disgrace to the character of an enlightened age, and ought *no longer to exist!*”

Another eminent educationalist, Kroeger, uses the following emphatic expressions on the same subject:

“Do you demand proofs of capability and long apprenticeship from a handicraftsman, and yet confide the formation of your child's heart and the direction of his mind to a person who has undergone *no such* trial—who has received *no such* preparation? Are

the *heart* and the *soul* of your children not more important than the manufacture of a shoe?"

We trust that the opinions of these illustrious writers, thus strongly expressed, will have their due weight with your Honorable House, and that they will tend to confirm the suggestions we have ventured to make, respecting the utility, or we should rather say, the *absolute necessity* for the establishment of a Normal School.

We shall conclude this part of our observations with another quotation, of which we feel assured your Honorable House will perceive the *full force*: Mr. James thus concludes one of his letters to the British Ministry:

"At all events, whatever may be the opinion in regard to *private* schools, there can be no doubt whatever, that, where the members of any Government take upon themselves to *supply instruction to the people*—and it is one of their *first duties to do so*—they should secure by every exertion and by every safeguard, that such instruction shall be the *very best of its kind, that circumstances will admit!*"

The next point to which we would attract the attention of your Honorable House is the method of laying off School districts: disputes and difficulties so frequently arise under the present system, that an alteration is imperatively called for: perhaps some general division of the whole Island, would obviate the existing difficulties.

We would further suggest, that no certificate of qualification as a Teacher should be valid for a longer period than the duration of the School Act: and we would especially urge the utility of granting to the Board the power of suspending any such certificate upon proof of gross misconduct being given against the holder thereof.

Some alteration is also required in the plan of claiming the Legislative allowance; the Government has, in two or three instances, been defrauded by forgery: one instance of the kind is at present undergoing

our examination. Perhaps, if some printed forms were left with Magistrates, in the same way as other legal certificates, it would correct the evil.

As one chief means of producing uniformity of Education, we must suggest the necessity of enacting uniformity of books, and an amendment of the present system of depositing them with persons in various parts of the Island. The Trustees of each school, should, we humbly think, be bound to provide a sufficient quantity of books appointed by the Board, and to divide the expense equitably among the subscribers.

We deem it an act of duty to remind your Honorable House, that the necessity of a Normal School, has been, on more than one previous occasion, urged upon your notice by the School Visitor.

Lastly, we are of opinion that the usefulness of the Board of Education is very much hindered by the limitation of its powers: to fulfil those objects, for which it was instituted, that Board should have the care and supervision of all Educational matters, under the control of the Legislature. This degree of responsibility pertains to every other Board of Education, with which we are acquainted, except that of Prince Edward Island.

By order of the Board,  
E. R. HUMPHREYS,  
Secretary.

February 15, 1847.

### REPORT

OF THE VISITER OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING 28th JANUARY, 1847.  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.  
*Gentlemen:*

I proceed to lay before you, as succinctly as possible, my Annual Report on the extent and nature of the Education imparted in such Schools receiving public aid, as came under my supervision during the past year.

At a time when there is an unusual stir abroad in the matter of general Education, and when, first of all, stand the asserted determination and pledge

the Imperial Government, to set a great and efficient scheme of National Education at work,—the effects of which must ultimately extend to and embrace the Colonial possessions of the Crown,—it becomes a matter of more than ordinary moment, to ascertain how far Education in quantity and quality has been supplied to the rural population of this Island: To this enquiry, I first beg to call your attention.

From official returns and statistics, ranging over the ten years immediately preceding 1844, the Schools will be found to have increased in number, at an average of six per annum; in that year, an extraordinary increase of seventeen appeared over the preceding year, but in 1845 there was a falling off of nine, and in the year just ended there appears a decrease of six—thus leaving 120 public Seminaries of all grades imparting instruction to about 5000 pupils.

In my Report of the last year, I referred you to data which enabled me, with tolerable accuracy, to ascertain the total of the juvenile population within the usual educational age—6 to 14, and also to estimate that two-thirds only of such youth enjoyed the benefit of regular public instruction, leaving over 2000, or one-third of the whole, who do not attend any School. But when it is remembered that more than one half of this number represented as receiving no Education, are within the limits of Schools now in operation, but are not compelled to attend, it is evident that, allowing an average of Fifty to each School, scarcely more than thirty additional Schools would be required to bring every child conveniently within the sphere of School instruction.

Of the above 78, are Schools of the first class, five of the second class, two Infant Schools, nine Female and twelve Primary; the remainder are Schools of private adventure, receiving no support from Government,—and six French Acadian.

When I represent that the additional Schools are required principally in the new and back settlements, where Teachers are seldom, if ever, permanently employed, I would observe that there are now nearly, if not altogether, a sufficient number of School-houses standing, if suitably placed in central stations, adequate to the wants of the population.

Thirteen commodious well finished School-houses have been built during the past year, and several are in the course of erection; it is true that too many are yet mean and falling into decay, ill lighted, and worse furnished, but being of the dimensions prescribed by law, the inhabitants, therefore, have no inducement to contribute to their repair or enlargement.

Having thus ascertained the number of Schools, and the amount of attendance, it remains to shew the Schools in their different classes—their constitution, and the system of teaching pursued; from such facts, the general state and nature of instruction, as well as the educational necessities of the Colony will be best inferred; before submitting these details, I would beg to premise such general remarks as I deem to have a more particular bearing on the subject.

I regret that I have not the satisfaction of acquainting you that the public Schools of the Colony are in a more promising or efficient state, either in regard to the branches taught, the attendance, or the contributions of the people to their support, than in the year preceding. You may form an idea of the state of Education, when I show that there are many persons who never attend School at all, and the common period of attendance does not extend beyond three or four years, and does not embrace in each year a longer average term than seven and a half months. This I have ascertained by comparing the different returns of such Teachers as have kept a journal of School attendance, and I think it will be found a fair criterion.

The cause of this neglect and falling off must be greatly attributed to the necessities of the people,—the depression consequent upon the partial failure of the crops, and to the tardiness and difficulty which are generally felt among a scattered population in maintaining any thing that requires combination among themselves.

There can be no great relish for Education when it is looked upon in a secondary point of view; the pupils are not always furnished with such requisites, as are indispensable for their appearance at Schools nor with suitable books. Although several of the children are not sent to School at all, and the attendance is not what might be expected, yet, generally, it bears a proportion to the industry and success of the Teacher.

As the object of each successive enactment on this subject has been to diffuse throughout the Colony a well ordered system of Education,—not to educate especially for any particular business or calling, but to supply that general elementary instruction necessary to men in all situations—I am borne out in asserting that this description of instruction has kept pace in character and expansion with the statutory encouragement and support it has received. I brought under your notice, in the last year, the fact that the amount of the public bounty received by each Teacher has increased but 16s. at an average since the year.

On referring to my first Return in 1841, you will find that I represented the range of elementary instruction, with few exceptions, to have been limited to a mechanical routine of dry and uninteresting reading and spelling lessons, with writing and arithmetical exercises. Although many were found to read with ease and accuracy, the attempt was seldom made to communicate ideas to the minds of the youth, or to annex any corresponding impressions along with the elementary sounds of language; nor should this be altogether attributed to incompetency on the part of the Teacher, when in some of the best regulated Schools, at that time, the mode of instruction was necessarily defective, when it happened that two of the pupils were seldom in possession of the same kind of book, or fit to be entered in the same class.

I need only repeat, that a decided improvement has taken place of late years in the character of the instruction imparted, and that too, although neither the public allowance, as I have stated, nor yet the standard of qualifications required in District Teachers, has been raised by enactment since the year 1837; that the latter, by some oversight, has even been lowered, I shall attempt hereafter to point out. If the District Schools are not improving with that rapidity which is desirable, the fault may be more fairly ascribed to other causes than as some suppose solely to the want of scholarship on the part of the instructor.

Improved systems of Education require additional and better accommodation—to combine all in one uniform system—to make each school in every respect a model, some extra expence and encouragement are required, and those immediately interested are not always forward in furnishing them, nor will they, so long as the law leaves it optional with the inhabitants of each School District to assess themselves or not, as they see proper, and exempts the landed property of the country from contributing to the support of one of the first necessities of life and the best defence of liberty and upholder of order—a good Education.

I have continued year by year, to exhibit the immense advantages of a uniform system, and the obstruction to its introduction. I only add, that further experience confirms me in the belief that the only mode by which one general system of sound instruction can be introduced, is through the medium of persons brought up or trained under some particular system, the capabilities of which have been previously tested, for the purpose of educating others in the same; and to this all Teachers must be required to conform.

One Central Model School will be sufficient to exemplify the best system of Education, and also serve as a Normal Seminary for training Teachers, by the daily exercise of the Class Room, thereby fully preparing them for their future functions as Teachers of youth, and always keeping up a constant and adequate supply.

I have alluded to the circumstance of the interests of Education having been overlooked in abolishing an intermediate Class, who were required, by the Legislative enactment of the year 1834, to be qualified to teach, in addition to the branches required of District Teachers of the first class—Geography and practical Mathematics. Several meritorious Teachers now merged and undistinguished in the first or lowest class, are quite competent to teach these branches, although unacquainted with the Latin language, a knowledge of which they must possess before they can, under the present law, occupy the position of a Second Class District Schoolmaster.

In a country where agricultural and commercial pursuits constitute the main occupation of the people, it would be advisable to encourage a class of Teachers, who, in addition to English Grammar and Composition, should possess a competent knowledge of Geometry, Navigation, Land Surveying and Geography; and while the allowance to such would be proportionably raised, it would be necessary to have the benefits derived commensurate with the sums expended, and with that view I would suggest the advantage of adopting a provision similar to that enacted by the Legislature of New Brunswick last year with reference to the Grammar Schools of that Province, subject to some modification, viz: that there should be a daily average attendance of twenty-five pupils under ten years of age, to be ascertained by a register kept in the school, wherein there shall be entered the days of presence and absence of every scholar. That at least twelve shall be receiving instruction in English Grammar, Geography, and Composition, and six in Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, &c. That copies of such returns be transmitted semi-annually to the Board by the Trustees, for the information of the Government and the Legislature. That if, at any time, it shall appear from such Register and Returns, that any School is deficient in any respect from the prescribed requirements, then a less sum than that fixed by Statute, or so much thereof as may appear equitable, in the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, shall be drawn from the Treasury for the support of the same; and



not only to this contemplated class, but also to the higher class under the existing Law, should similar conditions be prescribed and extended.

A formidable obstacle to any plan which aims at capability and respectability on the part of the Teacher is the insufficiency and uncertainty of remuneration. A public Teacher ought to be put in a position to earn as independent a living as an industrious ingenious mechanic or a scientific enlightened agriculturist. I feel assured that this encouragement would be politic, for I have generally found the best Teachers of the elementary branches were those who were capable of teaching more; and so far from the teaching of the higher branches prejudicing that of the lower, I have observed that the latter are most effectually taught in those schools in which the attention of the Teacher is occupied with both. As such Class, if established, would consequently receive a large share of the public grant, the greater amount of salary would be an inducement to promotion, a right which I submit might, with advantage, be vested in your Board. This advancement of the Teacher would be made with safety and assurance when, at the Normal Seminary, they would first give evidence of their ability for teaching. The government Inspector of Schools for Scotland, in his Report for 1845, says, "that the first test of a Teacher's qualification is his power to excite and sustain the attention of a Class; if he cannot do this, he is pronounced, without further inquiry, incompetent;" how easily and unerringly this test might be applied under the system above proposed, is evident.

While on this head, I would suggest that it would be necessary for the purpose of vigorously carrying on the business and keeping in motion the machinery of the Schools, that the Board of Education should be entrusted with a greater degree of controul, and more extensive authority generally. I have also heretofore represented that the right of supervision, on the part of the Visitor, has always been too much restricted for the due and effectual discharge of his responsible duties. Although I have frequently called for Returns, the form of which I prescribed, to enable me the more satisfactorily to determine the extent of improvement during the intervals of my visits, I have yet succeeded in procuring but comparatively few, and these not complete Returns, as may be seen from the specimens I herewith enclose.

In soliciting your attention to the number and condition of the School-houses to which I have above referred, I would add, that several of those lately built or in the course of erection, are on or near the site of the old School houses which had

fallen into decay, while others have been built at a remote part of the District, where the supporters of the School had become the majority, leaving the former locality entirely deserted, and the inhabitants at the other extreme at too great a distance from the new School.

Grievances exist in some places where Magistrates have been called to define the bounds and fix the sites of School-houses, and which cannot be altered but by the unanimous consent of the inhabitants—the interest and wish of the majority being thus disregarded.

An instance which occurred at the York River Settlement, where the Teacher of the old station—and one of the most deserving in the Island—was deprived of the public allowance, was submitted to a Committee of the House of Assembly, who decided that the Law, in some of its provisions, operated unequally; and at Lot 49, where the bounds of 190 adjoining Districts, as laid off by Magistrates, interfere with each other, and as the Schools of both are in regular operation, and, in all other respects, complying with the requirements of the Law, and both claiming the public allowance, the question will have to be decided by the Executive Council which District is entitled to the grant. The Secretary of your Board is in possession of the merits of the case from the returns of the Magistrates as well as from personal inspection, and evidence taken with me on the spot.

In order to ascertain the amount of instruction afforded to the pupils generally, I found that in twenty-five Schools, numbering in the past year 950 pupils, 122 left who were not able to read tolerably correct, 75 unable to write have left, and without any knowledge of Arithmetic, and 70 out of a hundred advanced as far as the Rule of Proportion, before leaving school.

The proportion of pupils who receive instruction in practical Mathematics and Geometry, are as 1 in 90; in Geography, in 200; in Grammar, as 1 in 6.

#### FRENCH ACADIAN SCHOOLS.

These Schools are giving evidence of improvement and increased usefulness; the prejudices which formerly existed against instruction in any other than their own vernacular, are gradually giving way among this portion of the population. English reading is now regularly taught in almost all their schools. When the Acadian commences learning to read the language, the meaning of the English words in the lesson is told him in the language which he understands, and in that manner is soon able, not only to read, but also to speak English, he will thus acquire

a knowledge of both languages as well as the other elementary branches, in a period of time very little longer than he would require for the acquisition of French alone. The Catholic Clergyman resident at Tignish, to whose influence and zealous efforts for their improvement, much of this change is to be attributed, has stated to me his opinion that the Acadian Schools will, in a few years be qualified to rank among the District Schools of the Island. In the meantime it would be wise to increase their Legislative allowance in proportion to the number of pupils learning English in each school.

#### THE FEMALE SCHOOLS

Receiving aid from the public funds, number nine, and are exceedingly useful in localities where the maintenance of District Schools would be found burdensome, and in other places form preparatory or auxiliary Schools, without interfering with the latter. The common branches of English, as well as all kinds of useful and ornamental needle work are taught, and they resemble the Infant Schools, of which there are yet but *two* on the Island—at Charlottetown and Georgetown—in being careful to cultivate the moral, as well as the intellectual qualities of the pupils.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

When it is considered that Children have but little time to spend at School, and still less to improve themselves afterwards, they ought to be supplied with such Books as are fitted, by easy steps, quickly to lead to ease and elegance in reading, and in which pronunciation, orthography and grammar, should be most simply and effectually taught.

Although a highly approved series of School Books have been chosen and recommended by your Board, and depositaries appointed in some distant parts of the Island, I regret to say that very little benefit appears to have resulted from this arrangement. All public Schools should be restricted to the use of one set or kind of Books, as a condition of receiving public support—one uniform set alone secured—an extensive circulation and demand would follow, and thus afford the means of selling such treatises at a rate greatly below any now in the market. I may add that the Executive Government of New Brunswick have imported 800 copies of Dunn's Normal School Manuel, for distribution among the Teachers and Trustees of Schools in that Province.

#### METHODS OF TEACHING, DISCIPLINE, &c.

In addition to the old routine method, the explanatory or intellectual mode is beginning to be adopt-

ed; in addition to the signification of the word, the whole class or family to which it belongs is ascertained; the pupil learns all their roots, derivation and compounds, and is thus prepared to make the proper discrimination between analagous words. This mode is generally practised by such Teachers as have been pupils at the Central Academy.

The monitorial system is seldom or ever employed in country schools, because the time of those who could be employed in such is so limited, irregular and uncertain, that they could not afford any portion of it in teaching others.

The Elliptical method of teaching is now frequently resorted to since the last edition of the English Reader, published in this town, has come into use—it has several advantages—it affords scope to the pupils for exerting their ingenuity, and is the most effectual method of acquiring a knowledge of the meaning of words, and of their proper application.

With respect to discipline.—In some Schools the pupils are distributed into classes, according to their proficiency and emulation encouraged by places in the class: in others this is not practised. Corporal punishment, for offences, is only resorted to in extreme cases. Tasks are generally prescribed for their employment at home.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The District and other Schools receiving public aid, are open to all sects. In several, the Catechisms of different denominations are taught to the respective children when requested by the parents. The Scriptures of the New Testament are daily read in the great majority of the Schools, as reading exercises or lessons. Sabbath Schools are generally encouraged; for, beside the immediate benefit of Sunday school instruction, there is no doubt that the character and tone of the week day school are affected in a very desirable manner by its being kept on the Sabbath for the peculiar exercises of the day. The Schools which more particularly partake of this character, are those numbered 12, 13, 23, 28, 82, 88, 97 and 35.

#### READING AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

The Schools in which these branches are most successfully taught on the explanatory or intellectual method are those numbered 48, 22, 4, 8, 13, 21, 23, 28, 29, 42, 3, 70, 74, 86, 82, 76, 3, 85.

#### WRITING.

The general want of school requisites in this department, and the want of suitable desks, benches,

&c., very much retard improvement in this branch. Several schools, however, exhibit fine and correct specimens of Penmanship, viz: those of number 5, 8, 11, 12, 48, 29, 35, 38, 60, 70, 75, 78, 79, 84, 87, 85, 89, 93, 94, 96 and 41.

### ARITHMETIC

Is taught both orally and on the black board. In a few of the schools the pupils display much readiness and aptitude in mental calculations. The schools where this branch appears to be most successfully taught, or where the Scholars have attained the greatest proficiency therein, are numbered 48, 11, 8, 7, 3, 15, 21, 22, 25, 29, 39, 40, 24, 27, 37, 32, 31, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 65, 66, 67, 76, 56, 87, 79, 96, 77, 41.

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Is taught on the most approved and expeditious manner in Schools number 48, 4, 8, 32, 29, 42, 52, 60, 67, 70, 74, 76, 78, 86, 85, 93 and 96, 7, 83.

The above detailed Schools I have endeavoured, with as much impartiality as possible, to shew classified in the order of merit in which they appeared to me to stand. I must add, that several Schools are omitted in the above list of numbers. Where the Teacher has recently succeeded to a vacant school, or where the children are too young to learn the advanced branches, or where the school, from the absence of the Teacher at the time, or being newly opened, has not been examined.

The schools of general merit, and which are satisfactorily taught, although not superior in the tuition of any particular branch above named, are numbered 72, 62, 26, 56, 43, 49; and those not examined are numbered 17, 19, 46, 61, 63, 71, 80, 100, 99, 82 and 68.

While I say that the present system has raised several Teachers of ability, who, under various discouragements, have successfully wrought out systems for themselves in accordance with those principles which nature herself must dictate to every Teacher of sense, previous to artificial contrivances: it cannot be expected that under the circumstances the intellectual part of reading is taught in a thorough manner, or that the mental activity or celerity with which the exercises or daily operations of the schools are conducted has yet come up to the desired standard. I beg to quote what the Hon. Horace Mann, says in his Report in 1845, to the Massachusetts Board of Education on this head—“I do not exaggerate when I say that the most active and lively Schools I have ever seen in the United States must be regarded almost as dormitories if compared with the fervid life of the Scotch

Schools; and by the side of theirs, our pupils would seem to be hibernating animals just emerging from their torpid state, and as yet but half conscious of the possession of life and faculties. It is certainly within bounds to say that there were six times as many questions put and answers given, in the same space of time, as I ever heard put and given in our country: actual observation alone can give anything approaching to the true idea.”

RETURN of all PUBLIC SCHOOLS in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND receiving Legislative aid, open from 1st January, 1846, to January 28th, 1847, under the Act of the 7th Vic, cap 28, with Teachers' Names alphabetically arranged:

NAMES.	CLASS.	STATION.
1 Arseneaux, Sylvian,	1st Class,	Egmont Bay
2 Arseneau, John,	Acadian,	Tignish
3 Blanchard, E. S.	2d Class,	Oyster Cove
4 Bethune, Neil,	do	Bedeque
5 Bethune, Donald,	1st Class,	Lot 49
6 Bethune, John,	do.	Union Road, Lot 33
7 Brenan, Edward,	do.	Charlottetown
8 Butler, John,	do.	Lot 48
9 Buote, Francis,	Acadian,	Tignish
10 Buote, Ciriack,	do.	Rustico Road
11 Barry, Robert,	1st Class,	Covehead Road
12 Bulpitt, James C.	do.	Crapaud
13 Brooks, John,	2d Class,	Murray Harbour, White Sands.
14 Buchannan, L.	1st Class,	New Glasgow Road.
15 Bickford, A. C.	do.	Lot 49
16 Carson, W. G.	do.	Princetown R'd.
17 Campbell, Colin,	do.	Charlottetown Royalty.
18 Campbell, Daniel,	do.	Montague River Lot 59.
19 M'Cormack, Anthony,	Primary,	Lot 55.
20 Crosby, Charles,	do.	Searltown, Bedeque.
21 Darrach, Malcolm,	do.	Lot 32.
22 Davidson, Sebastian,	do.	Cascumpeque.
23 Dodd, William,	do.	Lot 32, Milton.
24 Dunn, Michael,	Primary	Souris, Lot 45.
25 Doyle, P. F.	1st Class,	Anderson's R'd
26 Emery, William,	do.	Lot 64.
27 Fitzgerald, Jas. H.	do.	Lot 14.
28 Fowle, Charles,	do.	Rustico.
29 Fraser, Allan,	2d Class,	Princetown.
30 Foley, James,	Primary,	Tracadie Road.
31 Fitzgerald, Patrick,	1st Class,	Lot 61.
32 Gaudet, Fidele,	do	Misconche, Lot 17.
33 Graham, Donald,	do.	Orwell.
34 Gillenders, James,	do.	New London.
35 Hart, Strang,	do.	Brackley Point Road, Lot 33.
36 Herrel, Henry.	Acadian,	Rustico Road.
37 Hudson, John,	Primary,	do.
38 Johnston, Andrew,	1st Class,	Cascumpeque

NAMES.	CLASS.	STATION.
39 Keezan, John,	do.	St. Peter's.
40 Kavanagh, Patrick,	do.	Fairfield, East Pt.
41 Key, Thomas,	do.	Lot 13.
42 Livingston Donald,	do.	Cavendish.
43 Livingston, John,	do.	York River, Lot 32.
44 Lamont, William,	do.	Lot 64.
45 Lafrance, Charles,	Acadian,	Rustico.
46 Lecky, Henry,	Primary,	Lot 7.
47 Lamont, Ewen,	1st Class,	Murray Harbour Road
48 Le Page, John,	do.	Charlottetown.
49 M'Corinack, E. J.	do.	Charlottetown Royalty. Lot 42.
50 M'Cormack, Joseph,	Primary,	Lot 16.
51 M'Donald, Roderick,	1st Class,	Tryon
52 M'Donald, Alexr.	do.	Point Prim.
53 M'Donald, Peter,	do.	Cardigan, Lot 54.
54 M'Donald, Donald,	do.	Rustico
55 M'Donald, Duncan,	Primary,	Lot 45, E Point.
56 M'Donald, Paul,	1st Class.	Lot 62.
57 M'Donald, Alexr.	do.	Lot 67.
58 M'Donald, Malcolm,	do.	Lot 16
59 M'Kinnon, John,	do.	Brackley Point.
60 M'Kinnon, Donald,	do.	Canoe Cove, Lot 31
61 M'Kinnon, Roderick,	do.	Georgetown Road.
62 M'Eachern, Charles,	do.	Monaghan, Lot 35
63 M'Ewen, Patrick,	Primary.	St. Peter's.
64 M'Kay, John,	1st Class,	Savage Harbour.
65 M'Kay, Joseph,	Primary,	Lot 67.
66 M'Innis, John,	1st Class,	Lot 30.
67 M'Kenzie, Malcolm	do.	South-west River New London
68 M'Donald, John,	do.	Irishtown, New London.
69 M'Lauchlan, John,	do.	Bedeque.
70 M'Leod, Angus,	do.	Brown's Creek, Lot 57.
71 M'Leod, John,	Primary	Lot 55.
72 Martin Hugh,	do.	Lot 49.
73 M'Neill, Archibald,	1st Class,	Lot 49.
74 M'Neill, Alexander,	do.	Bay of Fortune.
75 M'Neill, John,	do.	Lot 48.
76 M'Lean, Alexander,	do.	Tracadie.
77 M'Quade, Patrick,	do.	Sturgeon, Lot 61
78 M'Quarry, Donald,	do.	Mill Cove, Tracadie.
79 M Wade, Michael,	do.	St. Andrew's.
80 Munro, Thomas,	do.	Tignish.
81 Perry, Sylvan,	do.	Lot 31.
82 Parkin, Josiah,	Primary,	West River, Lot 47
83 Robertson, Duncan,	1st Class,	St. Peter's Road, Lot 34.
84 Robertson, Robert,	do.	Lot 50.
85 Ross, William,	do.	Georgetown.
86 Ross, John,	2d Class,	Vernon River, Lot 50
87 Redmond, Matthew,	1st do.	St Eleanor's.
88 Reid, William,	do.	Darnley.
89 Richardson, W. H.	do.	Lot 12.
90 Smith, Dubois,	do.	Lot 67.
91 Sinclair, John,	do.	

NAMES.	CLASS.	STATION.
92 Shea, Edmund,	do.	East Point, Lot 47.
93 Stewart, John,	do.	Brudenell River.
94 Stewart James,	do.	Three Rivers, Lot 59
95 Stewart, Donald,	do.	Bedeque.
96 Sweeney John,	do.	Ro lo Bay.
97 Scott, Donald,	do.	Brackley Pt. Road.
98 Thompson, D. J.	do.	Crapaud.
99 Trayner, Charles,	Primary.	Monaghan Settle- ment, Lot 35.
100 Wadman, Henry,	1st Class.	Lot 49.
101 Walker, John,	Primary.	Grand River, Lot 55.

The Schools of the second or highest Class deserving particular notice from their locality, are those of Princetown and Georgetown, and which appear in a thriving condition and highly meriting increased support. In the former, more especially, the higher branches of the Mathematics and the Latin Classics in addition to the ordinary branches, are taught with success. In the latter School the attendance does not appear to have been so regular of late, yet, respectable proficiency has been made in Geography, History and English Grammar—a class not present at the last examination have made some progress in Geometry. These are the only District Schools furnished with Maps. The latter School-house is commodious and well furnished; that of Princetown is yet in an unfinished state.

Such is as accurate a view as I am enabled to exhibit of the state of Elementary Education up to the present date, partly from personal inspection and partly from Returns of examinations held by the Head Master of the Central Academy, and also by the third Master, who kindly, as well as zealously devoted the period of their late vacations to the examination of such Schools as, on account of indisposition, I was precluded from visiting. Considering that the School Act is about to expire, I deem it my duty to add, with reference to the appointment I have the honor to hold, that while able to travel, I have endeavoured to fulfil the duties of the important charge intrusted to me—I submit for your consideration, and that of the Legislature, that the salary attached is very inadequate remuneration for the due and efficient performance of those duties—that no individual can, without other means of living, hold it without serious loss, as the grant will not more than pay the necessary expenses of travelling. I only add, that the feeling throughout the country is general that some enlargement and improvement in common School instruction are necessary. As in other countries, the establishment of an Agricultural Seminary will follow, so soon as our District Schools are increased in point of numbers and character—all engaged in a course of successfully advancing Education comprehensive in its scope and varied in its details—embracing all that is excellent of sound and profitable instruction.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN M'NEILL,

Visitor of Schools.

Feb. 1847.

# APPENDIX ]

(II.)

[SEE PAGE 50.]

## REPORT ON PAUPER PETITIONS.

Your Committee having maturely considered the subject to them referred, are of opinion, that the Petitioners and others, for whom aid is solicited, be relieved according to the amounts respectively attached to their names in the following scale :

QUEEN'S COUNTY.		£	s.	d.	KING'S COUNTY.		£	s.	d.
Jeremiah Kehoe, - - -		4	0	0	Flora Macleod, - - -		£2	0	0
Mary Britt, - - -		3	0	0	Christy Curry, - - -		1	10	0
Donald McLean, - - -		2	10	0	James Arthur, for Robert Winter,		14	0	0
Patrick Keiffe, - - -		2	10	0	Pierre Doucette, - - -		3	0	0
John Flinn, - - -		2	10	0	Henry Windsor, - - -		3	0	0
Nathaniel Gibbs, - - -		3	0	0	Margaret M'Carty, - - -		8	0	0
Patrick Kiely, - - -		3	0	0	William Mahar, - - -		5	0	0
John Ready, - - -		2	0	0					
Funeral expenses and support of Thomas Prendergast, - - -		5	0	0	Mary Connors, - - -		5	0	0
William Purcell, - - -		8	0	0	Duncan Cameron, - - -		1	10	0
Elizabeth Lallow, - - -		3	0	0	John Macleod, towards the support of his son, - - -		1	10	0
John Hines, - - -		3	0	0	Catherine Johnston, - - -		2	0	0
James Doolan, - - -		1	10	0	Henry Prowse, - - -		6	6	0
James Conway, - - -		2	0	0	Robert Maine, - - -		3	0	0
Patrick M'Carron, - - -		3	0	0	Pierce Welsh, - - -		3	0	0
Letitia Macdonald, - - -		2	0	0	Christy M'Eachren, - - -		3	0	0
John Macdonald, Lot 37, - - -		3	0	0	Mrs. Wateling, - - -		3	0	0
Patrick Kelly, Crapaud, - - -		2	10	0	Michael Nevil, - - -		2	0	0
Moses Hayes, for clothing his children, - - -		3	0	0	Daniel Connors, - - -		2	0	0
John Austen, - - -		2	0	0	Four orphan children, M'Gregors, - - -		4	10	0
Jane Keir, - - -		2	0	0	Catherine Welsh, Lot 66, - - -		3	10	0
Two blind persons named McKay, New London, - - -		10	0	0	Mrs. Gardiner, Lot 61, - - -		1	10	0
Adelaide Murphy, - - -		2	10	0	Thomas Devereaux, - - -		4	0	0
Patrick Corrigan, - - -		3	0	0	John M'Millan, - - -		2	0	0
John Rice, - - -		3	0	0	Michael O'Neil, - - -		1	10	0
Mary Macsween, for two children, - - -		3	0	0	Nancy M'Eachern, - - -		2	0	0
Malcolm Macaulay, - - -		1	10	0	Nancy M'Donald, - - -		2	0	0
Widow Macleod, Fort Augustus, - - -		3	0	0	Mary M'Phee, - - -		2	10	0
Catherine Macdonald, Lot 65, - - -		3	0	0	Mrs. Brown, - - -		2	0	0
Alexander MacLennan, Lot 67, - - -		2	0	0	John Griffin and sisters, - - -		5	0	0
James Maddox, - - -		3	0	0	Mrs. Cody, Lot 63, - - -		3	0	0
Margaret Finlayson, for her son, - - -		5	0	0	Richard Butler, - - -		2	0	0
Mary Macaulay, for her son, - - -		8	0	0	Margaret Wilson, for the support of her mother, - - -		2	0	0
John Macleod, Belfast, - - -		1	10	0					
					PRINCE COUNTY.				
					Maurice Curran, - - -		2	0	0
					Mary Gallant, - - -		3	0	0
					Ellispet Collins, - - -		4	0	0
					Elizabeth Ruth, - - -		5	0	0
					Alexander Bell, on account of his wife, - - -		2	0	0
					Margaret Snow, - - -		2	0	0
					George Murray, - - -		4	0	0
					Michael M'Grath, - - -		1	10	0

	£	s	d	
William M'Neil,	-	2	0	Your Committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of Petitions from, or on behalf of, the following persons; they either having friends on the Island, or some other means of support:
James Adams,	-	3	0	
Sally Frances,	-	1	0	
Anastatia Corrigan,	-	2	0	
Benjamin Parry,	-	2	0	
Michael Lang,	-	2	0	
Thomas Condon,	-	2	10	
Hannah Baker,	-	2	0	
Sarah M'Donald,	-	2	0	
Peter Richards,	-	1	10	
Thomas Gooney	-	2	10	<p>Ellen O'Brian,</p> <p>Dinah Crew,</p> <p>Placid Arseneaux,</p> <p>Angus Wilson,</p> <p>Daniel Quigley.</p>

# APPENDIX

(I.)

[SEE PAGE 51.]

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
Charlottetown, 2d March, 1847.

SIR :

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Poll which was opened at Pinette yesterday morning, for the election of two Members to represent the Third District of Queen's County in General Assembly, was summarily closed at about half-past Two, p. m., in consequence of a tremendous riot and affray, by which the lives of all present were endangered:

Although I had appointed John C. Binns, Esq., an experienced and well qualified Officer, Returning Officer to take the Poll, yet, in consequence of the riotous proceedings which took place in the same district at the General Election in the month of August last, and at the request of several individuals of respectability resident in Belfast, I thought it advisable to proceed to the poll in person, for the purpose of rendering, by my presence and exertions, all possible assistance in keeping the peace, and of preventing any obstruction to a free and independent exercise of their franchise by the electors.

I arrived on the spot at half-past eleven, at about which time the preliminaries were gone through and the voting commenced, and although there then seemed to be a great deal of angry feeling displayed by some parties in the front of the hustings, yet no breach of the peace, that I am aware of, took place until a quarter after twelve, when an adjournment for a quarter of an hour was found necessary, in consequence of a sudden outbreak. The origin of this is unknown to me, but the plan seemed to have been predetermined. The first that I perceived of it was, that in several parts of a large open space or field fronting the hustings, several persons armed with sticks were chasing individuals; these were in general thrown down, then beaten severely several blows, and then left on the ground to bleed. Among those beaten at this time were Allan Macdougald, Esq., J. P., (severely), Alexander Macdougald, his brother, Malcolm MacRae, (since dead from a fractured skull), and a great many others. These were mostly Scotchmen—the aggressors Irishmen, chiefly, I think, from the county Monaghan. After the subsidence of this riot, I succeeded in getting a

few persons (seven, to consist to be sworn in Special Constables, to keep order in the immediate neighbourhood of the hustings, which had the desired effect, until half-past two, at which time a body of persons, perhaps 200 or upwards in number, chiefly as I understand, from Pinette and Flat River, appeared in the distance armed with sticks, and arranged themselves in a line at about 200 yards from the hustings—these, I believe were mostly Scotchmen, persons intending to vote for Mr. Maclean and Mr. Douse. The approach to the hustings was covered with the adherents of Messrs. Little and Macdougall, (chiefly Irishmen) also armed with sticks. I endeavoured by persuasion and entreaty to avert the coming conflict; but expostulation seemed to be unavailing. I descended at length from the hustings, and passing in front of the Irishmen, who were yelling and brandishing their sticks in great excitement, besought them, in God's name, to abstain from the shedding of blood. Finding my entreaties and efforts unavailing, when the parties came into collision, the meleé became general, and I was obliged to leave the field of blood to secure my own personal safety. The Returning Officer closed the Poll, having proclaimed a Riot, and we prepared to leave. On returning to the dwelling-house of the Rev. John MacLennan, Malcolm McRae, before named, was lying on the parlour floor in a dying state—other wounded and stunned persons were afterwards brought in, and submitted to the inspection of Doctors Conroy and Macgregor, who were present.

This morning I received a letter from Alexander Maclean, Esq., informing me of McRae's death. I immediately waited on the Coroner, who left town for Belfast without delay, and will, doubtless, fully investigate the circumstances.

I do not think it would be possible, in the present excited state of different parties in the Third District, to hold a contested Election, under the present Law, without the aid of a large armed force, perhaps not without the aid of the Military.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM CUNDALL.

Hon. T. H. Haviland,  
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

Charlottetown,  
3d March, 1847.

Sir ;

I was yesterday called on, in my capacity of Coroner, to hold an Inquest on a person killed at the Election at Pinette Mills. On repairing to the place, I found two persons of the name of MacLead, lying in an insensible state, in consequence of injuries inflicted on them, and several others severely wounded. I think it advisable that additional medical assistance should be afforded them without delay. I beg to call the attention of the Executive to the subject, as the lives of these parties may possibly be saved by prompt attention.

I commenced the Inquest, but from the state of excitement in the District, and in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses, I deemed it advisable to adjourn the Inquiry until Friday next.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient,  
humble servant,

D. HODGSON.

His Excellency,  
Sir Henry Vere Huntley,  
Lieutenant Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

Charlottetown,  
March 5th, 1847.

Sir;

In compliance with the instructions I had the honor to receive from your Excellency, I proceeded to visit the wounded men at, and in the neighbourhood of Pinette Mills. I am unable, at this early

period, to make a minute report of the circumstances of each case, but beg to state, that having arrived at Pinette Mills at 4 o'clock on the evening of the day I received your instructions to proceed there, I found at the Rev. Mr. MacLennan's house, and in the immediate vicinity, six men, four of whom are in imminent danger, and the others seriously wounded; having dressed, and otherwise attended to the exigencies of the worst cases, I proceeded, upon the information of the Rev. John MacLennan, to Flat River, Point Prim, and I was requested by other inhabitants, to visit their afflicted neighbours throughout the settlement. I regret the necessity of reporting, that I was fully occupied from the time mentioned, throughout the whole night of the 3d, until noon on the 4th, in travelling, and professionally administering to the cases pointed out to me.

From the poverty and state of the more dangerously wounded, I consider it important that some necessaries, such as wine, bread, rice, meat, and a few blankets, should be sent for the use of these persons, and I should recommend their being intrusted to the hands of the Rev. Mr. MacLennan.

I beg to state, that I feel it my duty to re-visit the sufferers, and propose doing so this evening, should it meet with your approbation, after which I shall lay before you a full and minute account of all my proceedings. I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK.

His Excellency,  
Sir H. V. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.



# APPENDIX

(J.)

[ SEE PAGE 56. ]

[ Copy ]

COUNCIL OFFICE,  
October 7, 1845.

SIR,

The Lieutenant Governor having directed a Commission of Inquiry to issue on the subject of the unfinished state of the Bridge which has for some time past been in course of erection over the Ellis River, and the Commissioners having transmitted their report for the information of His Excellency, the same was laid before His Excellency and the Executive Council on the 2d of October instant, when I was directed to furnish you with a copy of the said report; for the purpose of obtaining from you such explanation as you may deem it necessary to make, both as to the unsatisfactory state of the work, as far as it has been proceeded with, and the cause of the delay in the completion of the Bridge.

I accordingly transmit to you the original Report, with the request that you will return it to my office, with such observations upon the statements contained in it as you may consider them to require, at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) T. H. HAVILAND,  
Secretary.

James Yeo, Esq.

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS UPON THE STATE OF ELLIS RIVER BRIDGE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed "to inquire into the cause or causes of the delay in the completion of a certain Bridge over the Ellis River, also what steps have been taken to complete the said Bridge; and further, to inquire in what state the Bridge is at present, together with any other matters and circumstances relating to the same, or in any wise connected therewith,"—Report, that they have carefully inspected the workmanship and materials of the said Bridge; and have examined Mr. Green, the Commissioner of the District, and several of the Contractors, from whom they learn that the building of

a\*

the said Bridge was let by James Yeo, Esq., by public sale, in several lots to different individuals nearly three years since; one condition of which sale was, that the Contractors should be supplied with suitable Timber to complete their respective contracts, which Timber was to have been furnished by individuals who had entered into a subscription in aid of building said bridge, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £104 18s., as appears by the annexed list, marked (A). That owing to the Timber not being furnished at the time mentioned, and some objection having been made in the mean time as to a right of way to the proposed Bridge, the verbal agreements entered into at the said sale appear to have been annulled by mutual consent, there being, as we are informed, no written specifications, agreements, or bonds furnished by Mr. Yeo, on behalf of the Government, or executed by the Contractors at the said sale; the annexed plan, marked (B), appears to have been the only document referred to by the parties.

That the following year, public notice having been given by Mr. Yeo, another sale of the intended Bridge took place, and the whole was again sold to several parties, whose names are marked with a pencil on the plan before referred to;—Mr. Yeo agreeing to provide the Timber, as at the first sale.

Without going into an unnecessary detail, we would observe, that there does not appear to have been any written documents entered into by any of the parties; nor does it appear to us that any of the work so to be built, or agreed to be done, at the last mentioned sale, has been performed.

Mr. Donald Campbell, who was a purchaser at both the said sales, when asked by us the reason why he had not gone on with his second contract, stated that he was prepared to do so, and applied to Mr. Yeo for timber, but could not obtain it; that in the meantime Mr. Yeo had, without any notice to him (Campbell) re-let part of the work that he had agreed to perform, to Mr. Mackinnon, at private sale—Mackinnon finding all the materials for constructing three Blocks and Spans, for the sum of £40.—This last mentioned work has, it appears to us, been completed in accordance with the original intention of the par-

ties—that this being the only finished part of the Bridge is considered as a guide for the remainder; but in our opinion is too low, by at least a foot to 18 inches; and that it will also require to be piled and bolted, before it can be considered strong and substantial.

We find that there are existing engagements for the completion of the Bridge; and that the same has been let in eight different lots, by private sale, as follows:—

1st lot—192 feet at the South end, to Allan Maclean, for	-	£44 0 0
2d “ —Block 20 feet, to same, for		7 0 0
3d “ —Do. 40 feet to same, for	-	13 0 0
4th “ —Blocks 40 feet to same, for		15 0 0
5th “ —Do. 106 feet, to Alex. Mac- dougall, for	- -	50 0 0
6th “ —Do. 84 feet, to Donald Camp- bell, for	- -	30 0 0
7th “ —Do. 106 feet, to Mackinnon, (completed), for	-	40 0 0
8th “ —Shore abutment North end, 159 feet, to Biglow, for	-	40 0 0

With reference to the first four lots, taken by Mr. Allan Maclean, we are informed by him that he has not been furnished with any specification or plan—that he has not signed any agreement, nor given any bond, and that no time has been mentioned in which he is to have his work completed; that, nevertheless, as he feels interested in making the Bridge passable, he will be prepared to have his work done as soon, or before, the centre blocks are finished; and that he is desirous of making the work strong and durable: that he has furnished, at the request of Mr. Green, about 50 tons of the timber for the work he has engaged to do, and 72 tons to Campbell and Macdougall, for which he has been promised 6s. per ton.

With reference to the 5th lot—the Contractors for which reside on Lot 12, and could not conveniently be referred to—Mr. Green states that it was let by him at private sale to Macdougall, and that the annexed paper, marked (C), is a correct copy of the only agreement between the parties, by which your Excellency will perceive that this part of the work is not required to be completed until the first day of October next; this block does not appear to be yet placed in its proper position, and was about two logs in height above the water, when we saw it—the depth of water is said to be about 17 feet.

The 6th lot—taken by Donald Campbell, was also let by Mr. Green, at private sale, agreeably to the next paper, marked (D); that the time of completion was to be the 1st day of October next; at present, one block only is partly formed, and moored near its site; the other is broken up, and the logs are scattered

along the shore. Campbell states, that he considers the agreement broken on the part of the Commissioner, Mr. Green, in not furnishing him with timber to go on with; that by the plan shewn to him, he was induced to believe that the bed of the river on which he was to build his two blocks was nearly level; whereas there is a difference of seven feet in the depth in the short distance of twenty-two feet, there being six feet of water at low water, at one end of the block, and thirteen feet at the other, which renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to construct the block so as to make it rest firm on its foundation, without going to a much greater expense than was contemplated by either of the parties in their agreement. Campbell further states, that the Bridge is not placed on the site surveyed by Mr. Chappell, when the plan and survey were completed; and that the alteration was made by the person who built the inner block at the north end, who not having the direction marked out for him, pointed it too low down the river, and that the work added by Mackinnon was continued in the same direction.

The 7th lot (Mackinnon's) is completed, as before mentioned.

We would observe, with reference to the eighth lot, forming the northern end of the Bridge, and extending a distance of 195 feet, that the side walls are not sufficiently secured with cross or tie beams, there being only two in the three upper tiers of logs in the whole length; that the roadway between has not been filled up solid from the bottom, but that a platform of thin slabs has been laid over the cross binders, and covered with a few inches of mud taken from the adjoining marsh; that the weight of even this has broken down the cross work, so that the ends of the slabs are protruding through the mud, and the middle of the roadway sunk down and in holes of many feet in extent. Altogether, we consider this one of the worst and most disgraceful jobs we have ever seen on any of the Roads or Bridges in this Island. Mr. Green informs us that this lot was let by Mr. Yeo to a person named Biglow (who was notified to attend before us, but did not make his appearance); that he believes the amount of Biglow's contract has been drawn for, and that about £20 only has been paid to Biglow, the balance being in Mr. Yeo's hands. That he, Mr. Green, had directed Biglow to go over the work again, and repair it, which he had promised to do. Mr. Green, very properly, described this work as a “complete trap.”

We would observe, that we consider the whole of the materials in that part of the Bridge now in progress, to be very superior, both in size and quality; but we are of opinion, that the manner in which the abutments are formed is very objectionable, and not at all adapted for a work of such magnitude; the

whole of the timber is round logs with the bark on, which is not half so durable out of the water, as if squared, or the bark hewn off. That instead of the corners being dovetailed together, most of them are merely the round logs laid on each other, and not at all calculated to resist the force of the drift ice, which, from the rapidity of the tide, we should suppose to be very great. We noticed that in the long abutment (Division No. 1), the side logs are not scarfed, and in many places the ends do not touch each other by several feet; and in some places logs of upwards of two feet in diameter are left for a distance of ten to twelve feet without a cross binder or any other support whatever—whilst it is proposed to cover this part of the Bridge with squared timber twelve inches in diameter, the weight of which alone would be sufficient to destroy the whole of the foundation.

Viewing the work according to the best of our judgment, we are decidedly of opinion, that it ought not to be further proceeded with on the present plan, particularly as the season is now so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of its completion this year. We would further suggest to your Excellency, that a qualified person should be employed to ascertain if there are any means of overcoming the difficulty arising from the inequalities of the bed of the river, and to draw up a proper specification for the completion of the work.

We were informed by Messrs. Maclean and Campbell, that no part of the public grants has been drawn for by them, but that they have received some supplies from Mr. Yeo.

Maclean was not prepared to furnish us with an account of what proportions of his contract he had completed. Campbell will furnish forty-two planks for the covering, which he has already hewed, at an expense of upwards of Five Pounds, and relinquish his contract, with all the labour he has bestowed, on condition that he be paid the sum of Eight Pounds, besides Two Pounds of subscription that he has already received.

From the very low rate at which the other contracts are taken, and the small proportion of the work that is done, we are of opinion that no difficulty will arise in effecting a compromise with the parties. The whole of the materials will still be available for the completion of the work, if deemed expedient, on a more secure plan.

A great quantity of valuable timber, which has been furnished for the Bridge, is now scattered along the shores of Ellis River, and is liable to go adrift at any change of the wind and tide. We have recommended Mr. Green to cause this to be immediately secured in a boom, which we trust will meet your Excellency's approbation.

In conclusion, we deem it right to observe, that no part of the work which has been let by private contract has exceeded the amount for which it was previously sold at public sale; and that one principal cause of delay in the building of this extensive work, it appears to us, has been occasioned by the want of adequate means for its completion in a proper manner; at the same time, we think, that the insufficient way in which the work has been performed, is chiefly owing to the want of any supervision of it during its progress.

We have to regret, that the want of any written agreements between the parties, and the absence of Mr. Yeo from the Colony, have prevented us from obtaining more definite information on several points referred to in the foregoing Report, or from corroborating some of the statements made by other parties interested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOSEPH POPE,  
P. S. MACNUTT,  
LEMUEL CAMBRIDGE.

September 22d, 1845.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
IN COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency;

In answer to the Commissioners' Report on the state of the Ellis River Bridge, as transmitted to me from the Hon. T. H. Haviland, I have to reply in the following manner: There was appropriated by the Government, four years since, Two hundred Pounds to erect the said Bridge. The Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, stated the sum not over one third sufficient to build the said Bridge. I then took it on myself to get it done, by the consent of the Road Correspondent. I advertised a sale, and sold the said Bridge, and after that a dispute arose on the right of way. It was then stopped until last March, say One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, when I got one of my men to contract for the building of said Bridge. Myself and Mr. Green, the Commissioner, advertised the sale of said Bridge, and succeeded in selling the same, although I had to purchase several lots of it myself, and had to sell them again by private contract. The North lot, of one hundred and ninety-five feet, was sold to a man of the name of Biglow, and another person, for the sum of Forty-four Pounds; they got on with the job. I went myself to examine the work; I saw the cross ties were too slight. I advanced them Twenty Pounds, and after examining their work, I would not pay them any more money before they had secured the cross ties in a proper manner, and put on more earth to raise it higher; and on their doing so, it carried away the cross ties, but they can be easily put to rights in a proper manner again.

The next was three blocks and spans sold to Mackinnon and Company, for Forty Pounds; that amount I advanced in money before they commenced the work. I had good security for the performance of the contract. Had I not advanced the money, I could not have got it done for less than Sixty Pounds. I consider it a superior job, (that part sold to the Macleans.) At the time the Commissioners were on the spot, none of it was finished, but the materials are of a superior quality in size and length. The Commissioners state the work not being properly scarfed—that I intended to have done in a substantial manner in every respect, as well as wood and iron could make it. The Commissioners mention one Donald Campbell having made a contract for some of the work. I am well aware he did. I sold him two blocks and spans twice. I called on him several times to enter into the contract, but he never did it; and several other contractors, as well as he, did the same. If I was to explain all that occurred on account of the said Bridge, it would take a quire of *foolscap*.

I have only to say, that the work that is completed is well done, and well fastened with iron, in such a way as no other public work in this Island hath been done, except the wharf at Mr. Bagnall's, on the same river. That work hath been standing in a very exposed place for some years past, and not one inch of the work has ever started or given way, and that was all done by my directions. If it is the wish of your Excellency to have me to get the Bridge finished, I will guarantee to have it done in two months after the opening of the navigation, this spring; although,

after receiving the Government grant of Two hundred Pounds, and Subscription of One hundred Pounds, I shall be at a loss of One hundred Pounds over my own subscription of Twenty Pounds—and I will further guarantee the Bridge being kept in repair for five years after the completion of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's humble servant,

(Signed)

JAMES YEO.

31st January, 1846.

[Copy]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

February 12, 1846.

At a Meeting of Council;

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
&c., &c., &c.

“Read Mr. Yeo's reply to the report of the Commissioners upon the state of the Bridge now in course of erection over the Ellis River, which was referred for his explanation of the cause of the imperfect state of the work, under an order of this Board of the 2d of October last; and as Mr. Yeo in his communication undertakes to have the Bridge completed within two months after the opening of the navigation in the Spring, and will guarantee the Bridge being kept in repair for five years after it shall be so completed, without any additional outlay on the part of the Government, his explanation was deemed to be satisfactory, and his proposition approved of.”

# APPENDIX

(K.)

[ SEE PAGE 56. ]

## STATEMENT of Account of Sales of Crown Land from the 1st January, 1846, to the 20th January, 1847.

1846.	Dr.	Currency. £ s. d.	1847.	Cr.	Currency. £ s. d.
	To this sum in the hands of the Surveyor General, as per statement made 31st Decr. 1845,	26 10 11	January 19.—By this sum paid into the Colonial Treasury,		112 0 0
	To amount of Land sold during the year 1846, on which the full amount of the purchase Money has been paid,	95 10 0	The Surveyor General's Account of expenses during the year 1846,		17 15 6
	To amount received on Land sold during the year 1846, on which a Deposit of 10 per cent. has been paid, which the purchasers forfeit, the terms of Sale not being complied with,	23 14 9	" 20.—This sum in the hands of the Surveyor General at this date,		16 0 2
		<u>£145 15 8</u>			<u>£145 15 8</u>

Prince Edward Island,  
Surveyor General's Office, 20th January, 1847.

GEO. WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

### CROWN LAND SALES,

To GEORGE WRIGHT, Dr.

1846.		£ s. d.
July 16.—To	Expenses in travelling to Georgetown, for the purpose of holding a Sale of Crown Lands, being engaged 3 days,	3 10 0
	Surveying two Water Lots in Georgetown, at 2s. 6d.,	0 5 0
	Surveying seven Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, at 7s. 6d.,	2 12 6
	Chainmen and Labourers employed, at 4s. per day,	1 16 0
	9 Plans with descriptions, at 5s.	2 5 0
	Commission on £119 4s. 9d., being the amount collected during the year 1846—5 per cent.,	5 19 0
	Paid for advertizing Sales for two years,	1 8 0
		<u>£17 15 6</u>

Surveyor General's Office, 31st Decr. 1846.

GEO. WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

Dr.	CROWN LANDS.	£ s. d.	1846.	CONTRA,	£ s. d.	Cr.
1846.						
May 26.	To Cash paid Pierce Power and John Renouf, per Warrant, pursuant to the Statutes of 3 Vic. Cap. 31, 5 Vic. Cap 17, and 7 Vic. Cap. 20,	20 0 0	Feb. 26.	By balance as per Return furnished,	688 3 5½	
July 10.	Cash paid James Davis, per do.	45 18 2	1847.—Jan. 19.	Amount from Surveyor General, on account of Sales,	112 0 0	
13.	“ Dr. Gesner, “	50 0 0				
Aug. 1.	“ William Baker, “	9 8 6				
12.	“ Mary Boyle, “	5 18 0				
	“ Thomas Taylor, “	11 15 6				
	“ James Banks, “	3 10 0				
	“ John Renouf, “	6 0 0				
	“ John Renouf, “	8 6 6				
	“ Joseph Conway, per Order Lieutenant Governor,	1 7 0				
Sept. 8.	Cash paid Dr. Gesner, per Warrant, pursuant to the Statutes of 3 Vic. Cap. 31, 5 Vic. Cap. 17, and 7 Vic. Cap. 20,	50 0 0				
10.	Cash paid Robert Macnutt, per do.	50 0 0				
19.	Cash paid Dr. Gesner, per do.	50 0 0				
Oct. 16.	“ John Rider, “	60 0 0				
30.	“ Robert Craig, “	5 10 0				
	“ Edward Goff, “	123 16 9				
Nov. 25.	“ James Millner, “	37 0 0				
Dec. 8.	“ John Renouf, “	18 8 9				
1847.—Jan. 6.	Cash paid Daniel Crew, per order,	0 14 0				
	Balance,	237 10 3½				
		<u>£800 3 5½</u>				
					<u>£800 3 5½</u>	
			1847.—January 20.	By balance,	£237 10 3½	

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 20th January, 1847.

*RETURN of Lands remaining in the Crown in Prince Edward Island.*

SITUATION.	TOWNSHIP LANDS.	TOWN LOTS.	EIGHT ACRE PASTURE LOTS.
	ACRES		
Township No. 15,	5755		
Township No. 55,	2633		
Georgetown,		140	
Georgetown Royalty,			127
Princetown,		480	
Princetown Royalty,			50
Total,	8388	620	177

GEO. WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office, 19th March, 1847.



*RETURN of Cultivated and Uncultivated LANDS in the several Town ships, for which Assessment has been paid.*

No. of Township.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	No. of Acres Uncultivated.	Proclaimed.	Short.	No. of Township.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	No. of Acres Uncultivated.	Proclaimed.	Short.
1	14599½	3000	400½			43570½	237027½		
2	6243½	14000			35	19150	850		
3	9756	11421			36	17100	2900		
4	5417	14700			37	15064	6670		
5	7261	12500	239		38	10517½	9482½		
6	5007	15000			39	9455	10545		
7	6550	13650			40	12959	7041		
8	8719	10750	531		41	14400	5600		
9	2950	17150			42	9300	10700		
10	1916	18084			43	13686	6334		
11	9744	10256			44	11221	7200	1478	
12	2422½	17577½			45	16700	3800		
13	7617	12383			46	11700	8300		
14	10000	10000			47	16172	3828		
15	11585	1200	1000		48	20275	2725		
16	13869	6663			49	16214	4522	1264	
17	18306	140	1554		50	18000	2000		
18	18551	1449			51	18500	1700		
19	10700	350			52	13816	5418	766	
20	16434	2162	1354		53	11010	8990		
21	13937	5000	1063		54	10701	9300		
22	19970	1000			55	13699	2450	1000	
23	16500	4500			56	6870	13130		
24	19400	600			57	17697	2303		
25	16637	2043	393	927	58	17772	2220		
26	12660	7352			59	17060½	2930½		
27	15560	5287			60	11614	8380		
28	17527	200	801	1172	61	8750	11250		
29	17467	2533			62	12361	7639		
30	14194	5806			63	14619	5426		
31	18317	2683			64	17437	4000		
32	17745½	1675	579½	9	65	19607	250	1143	
33	19092	908			66	4000	2000		
34	20000				67	17800	10200		
	435704	237027½				900961	427134½		



*ABSTRACT of Moneys paid and received under Land Assessment Act,  
7 Will. 4, Cap. 31.*

1846.	£	s.	d.		1847.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 16.—To amount received to date, 13918			5	9½	Jan. 20.—By amount paid			
31. do. on account					to date, £16,775 5 8			
of Tax for 1846, £101 5 4½					Less this sum paid			
					under Statute of 5			
1847.					Vic. cap.13, sec. 1, 4000 0 0			
Jan. 20.—Amount received					—————12,775 5 8			
on account of Tax					Balance, 2921 15 9½			
for 1846, 1403 7 7½								
March 9.—Amount received								
on do. 274 2 7½								
			1778	15 7½				
			£15,697	1 5½				
			£2921	15 9½				
March 9.—To Balance,								

Treasurer's Office, 9th March, 1847.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

# APPENDIX

(M.)

[ SEE PAGE 60. ]

## ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Government of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1847.

### SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES FIXED BY STATUTE:

	£	s.	d.				
Colonial Secretary, - - -	400	0	0		CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT:		
Treasurer, - - -	500	0	0	Roads and Bridges, - - -	2500	0	0
Chief Justice's travelling allowance,	100	0	0	Incidental repairs to ditto, - - -	150	0	0
Collector of Impost, Charlottetown,	260	0	0	Per centage upon expenditure on Roads,			
Five Sub-Collectors of Customs,	180	0	0	Bridges, &c., to Commissioners, per			
Masters of the Central Academy,	300	0	0	Statute, - - -	132	10	0
District Schools, including Salary of				Contingent expenses of Legislative			
Visitor of Schools and Secretary of				Council, - - -			
Board of Education, and allowance				Contingent expenses of House of Assem-			
to Acadian Teachers. - - -	1000	0	0	bly, - - -			
Additional sum required, - - -	100	0	0	Conveyance of Summer Foreign Mails,	600	0	0
Adjutant General of Militia, - - -	75	0	0	do. Winter do.	220	0	0
Wharfinger and Harbour Master at				do. Inland do.	375	0	0
Charlottetown, - - -	60	0	0	Public Postage, - - -	50	0	0
Market Clerk at Charlottetown,	40	0	0	Sheriffs expenses for Jails in the three			
Sixteen Road Commissioners,	160	0	0	Counties, - - -	200	0	0
Support of Lunatic Asylum, - - -	350	0	0	Fuel and Bread for ditto, - - -	150	0	0
Matron of Queen's County Jail,	15	0	0	Crown Prosecutions, - - -	400	0	0
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES NOT FIXED BY STATUTE:				Crown Officers Fees for miscellaneous			
Three High Sheriffs, - - -	60	0	0	services, - - -	50	0	0
Keeper of Light House, Point Prim,	75	0	0	Public Printing and Stationary,	350	0	0
Master of National School, - - -	25	0	0	Interest on Warrants, - - -	1800	0	0
Messenger of Executive Council, Crier				Light House at Point Prim, - - -	60	0	0
of Supreme Court, &c. - - -	40	0	0	Buoys and Beacons, - - -	100	0	0
Jailer of Queen's County Jail, - - -	40	0	0	Necessary repairs of Queen's Wharf in			
Jailer of King's County Jail, - - -	30	0	0	Charlottetown, per estimate, - - -	73	5	0
Jailer of Prince County Jail, - - -	30	0	0	Premium for destroying Bears and			
Correspondent with Road Commissioners,	40	0	0	Loupceviers, - - -	20	0	0
Deputy Postmaster General, for con-				Plans and Estimates for Public Works,	20	0	0
ducting Inland Mails, - - -	30	0	0	Portion of expense of maintaining Light			
Medical Attendant at Queen's County				Houses and Humane Establishment on			
Jail, - - -	10	0	0	the Island of St. Paul and Scatarie,	60	0	0
Medical Attendants to King's and				Coroners Inquests, - - -	100	0	0
Prince County Jails, - - -	8	0	0	Assessment on Government Pews in Saint			
Assayer of Weights and Measures for				Paul's Church, - - -	10	10	0
Queen's County, - - -	5	0	0	Cod Fishery, bounty on, - - -	150	0	0
Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes,	35	0	0	Bedeque and Shediac Packet, - - -	30	0	0
Market Clerk at Georgetown, - - -	5	0	0	Georgetown Packet, - - -	30	0	0
Auditors of Treasurer's Accounts,	20	0	0	Boarding Light House at Point Prim, per			
Keeper of Colonial Building, - - -				estimate, - - -	51	0	0

Repairs of Jail and Court House, Queen's County, and Painting ditto, per estimate, - - -	£142 0 0
Blank Treasury Notes, New Plates for ditto, Necessary expenditure in and about the Government House, Expenses incurred by the Government of Miquelon in assisting the crew of the schooner Packet, wrecked on the Island of Saint Pierre, Balance to Dr. Gesner for Geological Survey, Account of special services of the late Hon. Peter S. Macnutt, - - -	9 9 3
Contingencies,	250 0 0

Claim of the Collector of Impost at Char-  
lottetown, to be reimbursed certain  
sums paid by him to officers employed  
on board of vessels whilst discharging  
their cargoes, under the Act of 8 Vic.  
Cap. 2.

CONTINGENT CHARGES AND UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS  
OF PREVIOUS YEARS :

Balance of appropriation for furnishing Colonial Building, - - -	680 0 0
Balance of appropriation for furnishing Lunatic Asylum, - - -	65 18 0
Cod Fishery Bounty for 1846, - - -	100 0 0
Per centage to Road Commissioners upon expenditure on Roads, Bridges, &c., in 1846. - - -	150 0 0

# APPENDIX

(N.)

[ SEE PAGE 71. ]

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, passed 17th March, 1847.*

**W**HEREAS it is desirable that the Trade between the British North American Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, should be conducted in the most free and unrestricted manner.

Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that whenever, from time to time, the importation into any other of the British North American Provinces, hereinbefore mentioned, of all articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province (excepting Spirituous Liquors) shall by Law, be permitted free from duty. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall forthwith cause a Proclamation to be inserted in the *Royal Gazette*, fixing a short day thereafter, on which the duty on all articles (excepting Spirituous Liquors), being the growth, production or manufacture of any such Province, as aforesaid, into which the importation of all articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of this Province (excepting Spirituous Liquors), shall be so permitted free from duty, shall cease and determine. And from and after the day so limited and appointed, all such articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of any such Province in such Procla-

mation to be named (excepting Spirituous Liquors), shall be admitted into this Province duty free, upon such proof of origin and character, as may from time to time, be required in and by any order of the Governor in Council.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the Thirty-first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-eight, and no longer.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, March 17, 1847.

[Copy.]

SIR;

I hasten to transmit to your Excellency a copy of an Act to which I have this day given my assent, relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to express my hope that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island will concur with us in the opinion that the free commercial intercourse between the several Colonies would be attended with common benefit; and will consequently loose no time in providing by Law for the removal of all restrictions on inter-colonial Trade in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor  
of Prince Edward Island, &c. &c. &c,

# APPENDIX

## (O.)

[ SEE PAGE 78. ]

THE Members of Assembly, to whom, along with certain Members of the Legislative Council, was entrusted the duty of inspecting the Government House and Furniture, Report:—

**T**HAT having received from Mr. Isaac Smith a statement of the repairs in the building, and additional furniture necessary, they examined the furniture, but could not conveniently have access to all parts of the building, especially the sills, &c. That in the main they concur with the said Report, but cannot recommend the construction of the drain or sewer mentioned in the said statement.

To His Excellency SIR HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

I have examined the Rooms at Government House, in conjunction with Mr. Dodd, the Upholsterer, as directed, in order to ascertain what repairs and what furniture are required, both in those rooms which were called "*Public Rooms*," and in the others. I have also looked over the house and premises generally, and made an estimate of such repairs and fixtures as appear to be necessary—the result of which I beg respectfully to lay before your Excellency:—

In the "*Public Rooms*" there are required for the

*First*.—The Hall or Saloon—a Carpet of figured Drugget for that part of the floor where the Oil Cloth was removed; new window furniture; Paint for the wood-work, and whitewash for the ceiling; also some Bell mounting, &c.

*Second*.—The Waiting Room—paint for the wood-work, and walls, and whitewash for the ceiling.

*Third*.—The Office—new paper hangings to the walls; furniture for the windows; white-washing the ceiling and painting the wood-work.

*Fourth*.—The Drawing Room—paper hangings for the walls; white-washing the ceiling, and painting the wood-work. Also, bells, &c.

*Fifth*.—The Dining Room—paper hangings for the walls; new carpet; curtains for the windows; white-washing the ceiling and painting the wood-work; also bell mounting, &c.

*Sixth*.—The centre Drawing Room—new curtains for the windows; whitewashing the ceiling and painting the wood-work; also bells, &c.

FOR THE OTHER ROOMS—VIZ :}

The Bed Room over the Drawing Room—new window furniture; new carpet; whitewashing the ceiling and painting the wood-work.

The Dressing Room—adjoining the above; whitewashing the ceiling and painting the wood-work.

The Bed Room over the Dining Room—new curtains for the windows; new carpet; paper hangings for the walls; whitewashing the ceilings and painting the wood-work.

The Bed Room over the Office—new window furniture; new paper hangings; new carpet; whitewashing the ceiling and painting the wood-work.

The Bed Room over the Waiting Room—paper hangings for the walls; new window curtains; whitewashing the ceiling, and painting the wood-work.

In the Back Rooms, viz: the housekeeper's room, butler's pantry, kitchen, scullery, larder, wash-house, bake-house, and all the servants bed rooms, the ceilings and walls require to be whitewashed and coloured.

Some parts of the sills at the back of the house, and also under the middle have *settled*, which indicates some decay. In such places they must be immediately renewed. The spouts also, require to be repaired and painted. Some new ladders, also, are wanted.

There will be also casual and incidental repairs to the stoves and pipes, double windows, (including removing and refixing), farm buildings, gates, fences, &c.

A new forcing pump was included in former estimates, but the old one has been repaired hitherto. It cannot, however, last much longer.

The breast-work in front of the house will have to be repaired and made higher. Some repairs were done to it last spring, but during a severe storm and very high tide in the autumn, it was laid under water, and part of it washed down. The hand-rail and stanchions of one side of the bridge were blown down about the same time, and will also have to be made new.

## ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE COST OF THE FOREGOING :

Repairing the sills, spouts, &c., and two new ladders, - - - - -		£15 10 0
Whitewashing, coloring walls, repairing plaster, masons work, &c., - - - - -		10 5 0
Painting the wood-work, &c., in all the rooms specified, - - - - -		14 10 0
New carpet for the Dining Room—72 yds. at 8s., inclusive, - - - - -		28 16 0
Paper hangings in the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Office, and three Bed Rooms—say 86 pieces, and hanging, at 7s. - - - - -		30 2 0
Forty yards of figured drugget, and making (for carpet), at 3s. 6d., - - - - -		7 0 0
Twelve new window curtains for "Public Rooms", averaged at 70s. each, including making and fixing, - - - - -		42 0 0
Repairing and renewing stove-pipes, &c., say about - - - - -		12 10 0
New forcing pump, and new pipes, &c., for do., - - - - -		28 10 0
Repairing the breast-work and raising it higher ; new rails, &c. for the bridge ; casual and incidental repairs to the farm buildings, gates, fences, house, &c.; also repairing bells, &c. &c., say about - - - - -		37 0 0
		<u>£221 3 0</u>
Carpets for three Bed Rooms—136 yds. at 6s. 6d., - - - - -	£44 4 0	
Furniture for eleven Bed Room windows, at 45s., - - - - -	24 15 0	
		<u>68 19 0</u>
		<u>£290 2 0</u>

I would beg, also, to remark, that the drain from the back of the house to the shore was in two former estimates, viz: 300 feet at 10s. £150. But a small drain and cess pool were made in lieu thereof, because of the expense. The water closets, therefore, cannot be much used, nor could they be used with the drain in the winter, unless supplied with hot water, or constantly heated by a stove. But they are as efficient now as they have ever been.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,  
ISAAC SMITH.

Charlottetown, 10th March, 1847.

# APPENDIX

(P.)

[ SEE PAGE 79. ]

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## REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Committee appointed to report on Agricultural Societies, have received the Reports of seven District Societies. As to one other Society believed to exist, they have received no answer to the request for information.

The total number of members in these seven Societies is 251 ; and allowing the number of members in the other societies to be 20, gives

For the District Societies,	-	-	271
Besides for the Royal Society,	-	-	130
			<hr/>
			401
Deduct the Subscribers to Tignish, as the same is not an Agricultural Society,			73
			<hr/>
Total throughout the Colony,	-	-	328
			<hr/>

Again, from 171 District Subscribers, the annual Subscriptions amount to £21 17s. 3d.—or 2s. 6½d. for every subscriber. From 130 Subscribers to the Royal Society, 5s. each. The grant in 1846 was £300, over £150 of which, the Legislature retained control, in case the Society to whom it was lent, could import an Entire without loss. By that importation there has been a loss in the whole, in the first instance of £53 1s. 11d.; leaving of the above £150, £96 18s. 1d. at the disposal of the Legislature.

Had this disproportioned contribution of public funds proved productive of great increase in the number of subscribers, or of considerable accumulation of stock on hand available to the generality of the agriculturists, in very reasonable terms, perhaps there might have been some argument for continuing the legislative assistance; but with the exception of the Northern, Royal and Eastern Societies, nothing of this appears to be the case. Nearly £50 has been due to the Royal Society since 1845, and it does not appear when this is to be liquidated. Even the funds of the Royal Society have diminished within the last seven years from £866 to £550.

SCHEDULE.

DESIGNATIONS.	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS.	AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	AMOUNTS OF STOCK.	AMOUNTS OF LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.	REMARKS, &c.
New London, Tighish,	7	£ s. d. 0 15 9	No amount.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	No importations.
Bedegue,	13	1 12 6	No amount.	10 0 0	Said to sell occasionally to a considerable extent to neighbouring farmers.
Northern,	58	4 7 0	£88 6 7	10 0 0	Received only £10 since 1842, and none before, though formed in 1840. Has received handsome contributions from Messrs. Cunard, Yeo, Peters and Cambridge. Of the estimated Stock on hand, £25 is sunk in a Lime Kiln, wherein they have burned 50 tons of imported limestone.
Princetown,	41	5 0 6	43 0 0	10 0 0	No importation for the last 3 years, with the exception of a small quantity of Seed Wheat.
Souris	5	0 12 6	Not stated.	£23 within the last three years.	Souris Club has, within that period sold £40 6s. 7d. of Seeds, &c, bought almost exclusively from the Royal Society. Has endeavoured to establish an Annual Fair for the sale of domestic produce and manufactures.
Eastern,	54	9 9 0	50 0 0	£27 within the last three years, or £9 annually.	Amount of importations and purchases from the Royal Agricultural Society for the last 3 years £181. A remark made by the Secretary, that the Royal Society charges 4 per cent. too much on their advances. The Eastern Society charge Non-subscribers 30 per cent. over what the article costs them. Have had several Cattle Shows and Fairs; also Grain Shows, at which premiums are offered.
off Tighish Society	251 73	£40 2 3 19 5 0	£181 6 7		
Royal Society,	178 130	£21 17 3 32 10 0	£350 6 6	£30 for 1846.	In the course of the year the Society turns over its stock once to once and one fourth. The Reports and Meetings have served as an incitement to agricultural knowledge and competition; but have not been of that extensive benefit as to warrant during the next fifteen years the same amount of public support, as it has received during the last fifteen.



# APPENDIX

(Q.)

[ SEE PAGE 82. ]

## *Dr. Disbursements on Account of Glebe and School Lands.*

			£.	s.	d.
1841.					
May 19.	To amount paid Mr. Knox, per order of Lieutenant Governor,	-	27	10	0
August 18.	ditto ditto,	-	13	15	0
1842.					
January 25.	ditto John Newcomb, ditto,		13	6	8
March 28.	ditto Surveyor General, for Surveys,	-	5	0	2
"	ditto Alexander Anderson, ditto,	-	2	2	6
"	ditto Wm. Butcher, for repairs to National School, per ditto,	-	33	17	5
July 16.	ditto John Newcomb, per ditto,	-	13	6	8
1843.					
January 20.	ditto Rev. Mr. Panter, towards School at Georgetown,	-	10	0	0
April 4.	ditto Rev. Mr. Roberts, ditto New London,	-	15	0	0
1844.					
January 25.	ditto Mr. Wm. Cundall towards the erection of Infant School at Charlottetown,	-	100	0	0
April 26.	ditto Rev. Mr. Panter,	-	10	0	0
	ditto Wm. Hubbard, 1 qrs. Salary,	-	30	0	0
May 13.	ditto Attorney General,	-	7	18	8
June 29.	ditto J. Newcomb,	-	1	13	4
October 1.	ditto Rev. Mr. Reid, towards School at Crapaud,	-	20	0	0
"	ditto ditto Tryon,	-	10	0	0
" 17.	ditto Wm. Hubbard, half year's Salary,	-	15	0	0
1845.					
January 25.	ditto Rev. Mr. Panter,	-	10	0	0
April 7.	ditto Mr. Hubbard, half year's Salary,	-	15	0	0
May 9.	ditto J. Newcomb, balance of Salary,	-	8	6	8
" 27.	ditto Rev. Mr. Panter towards the erection of the Infant School at Georgetown,	-	50	0	0
June 2.	ditto Wm. Reid, Teacher at Saint Eleanor's,	-	10	0	0
" 19.	ditto Rev. Mr. Panter, Teacher for Georgetown School,	-	17	10	0
July 14.	ditto Rev. Mr. Reid, ditto Crapaud School,	-	15	0	0
August 9.	ditto paid Wm. Dodd, per order of Lieutenant Governor, for half year's Salary, Milton School,	-	5	0	0
"	ditto Charles Fowle, Rustico School, half year's Salary,	-	5	0	0
" 23.	ditto James Bulpit, half year's Salary,	-	6	0	0
October 31.	ditto Rev. Mr. Lally, towards the erection of the School at Georgetown,	-	25	0	0
Dec. 13.	ditto William Reid, half year's Salary,	-	10	0	0
1846.					
January 9.	ditto James Bulpit, ditto,	-	6	0	0
" 10.	ditto Wm. Dodd, ditto,	-	5	0	0
" 14.	ditto Rev. Mr. Lally, Georgetown School,	-	17	10	0
Feb. 16.	ditto Charles Fowle, half year's Salary,	-	5	0	0
March 5.	ditto Rev. Mr. Lally,	-	10	10	0
" 11.	ditto John Newcomb, three quarters' Salary,	-	7	10	0

April 20.	To amount paid Mr. Hubbard, half year's Salary,	-	-	£30	0	0
" 28.	ditto Rev. Dr. Wiggins, towards the erection of St. Eleanor's School,	-	-	60	0	0
May 28.	ditto Wm. Reid, half year's Salary	-	-	10	0	0
July 3.	ditto Wm. Dodd, do.	-	-	5	0	0
" 18.	ditto James Bulpit, do.	-	-	6	0	0
August 4.	ditto Charles Fowle, do.	-	-	5	0	0
" 24.	ditto Rev. Dr. Wiggins, balance of grant to St. Eleanor's School,	-	-	40	0	0
Sept. 14.	ditto Rev. Mr. Lally, part of grant to Georgetown School,	-	-	10	0	0
18.	ditto John Easton, Master of Georgetown School, half year's Salary,	-	-	12	10	0
Oct. 18.	ditto Wm. Reid, half year's Salary,	-	-	15	0	0
Decr. 5.	ditto Wm. Hubbard, do.	-	-	10	0	0
"	ditto ditto, Arrears,	-	-	5	0	0
" 31.	ditto Wm. Dodd, half year's Salary,	-	-	5	0	0
"	ditto James Bulpit, ditto,	-	-	6	0	0
				<u>£776 7 1</u>		

*The late Treasurer on Account of Sales of Glebe and School Lands.*

Dr.	1839.	CONTRA,	Cr.
1839.	October 4.—To amount received from Commissioners appointed under the Act of 5 Will. 4, cap. 13, for the sale of the Glebe and School Lands to date,		
	£3879 13 7	May 22.—By amount to David Wilson, per order in Council, 6th Decr. 1837,	£211 8 6½
		July 10.—By amount to Attorney General, per order in Council, 4th July,	8 13 4
		Sept. 28.—By amount to J. M. Holl, per order in Council, 4th July, for deficiency of Land on Lot 32,	43 17 6
		1840.—Jan. 20.—By amount paid to J. H. Peters, per order in Council, 4th July,	2 6 8
		By amount paid to T. H. Haviland, per order in Council, 2d May, 1839, for deficiency of Land on Lot 66,	29 10 0
		Paid Attorney General for Draft of Commission to invest Glebe and School Money,	2 6 8
		Secretary and Lieut. Governor's Fees on Commission,	2 0 0
		By amount paid to Commissioners,	3579 10 10½
	<u>£3879 13 7</u>		<u>£3879 13 7</u>

(Signed)

T. H. HAVILAND, Treasurer.



*List of Schools receiving aid from the Interest arising from the Sale of Glebe Lands in Prince Edward Island.*

LOCALITY OF SCHOOL.	MASTER'S NAME.	ANNUAL AID.	REGULATIONS AS REGARDS RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.	REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.
Georgetown,	John Easton,	£ s. d. 25 0 0	Church of England Catechism taught to children whose parents profess the Tenets of that Church, &c.	Open to children of all denomination of Christians.
Charlottetown,	William Hubbard,	30 0 0	Do.	Do.
Saint Eleanor's,	William Reid,	25 0 0	Do.	Do.
Milton,	William Dodd,	10 0 0	Do.	Do.
Rustico,	Charles Fowle,	10 0 0	Do.	Do.
Crapaud,	James Bulpit,	12 0 0	Do.	Do.

(Copy).—Prince Edward Island.

(L. S.) *By His Excellency SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

C. A. FITZ ROY, Lieut. Governor,

TO the Reverend Louis Charles Jenkins, Rector of Charlotte Parish, in the said Island, the Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary for the said Island, and the Honorable Robert Hodgson, Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Island—greeting :

Know Ye, that confiding in your prudence and fidelity, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Her Majesty, I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint you Commissioners for the purpose of investing in such Securities (bearing Interest, either real or personal, as to you shall seem most advantageous, all the Moneys raised and received by and from the Sale of Glebe and School Lands in this Island, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the said Island, intituled "An Act to authorize the Sale of Lands in this Island, reserved as sites for Churches, and for Glebe and School Lands;" such Securities to be taken or be made payable in your names as Commissioners, as aforesaid, and from time to time, as you may deem necessary, to collect, gather in, recover and receive the same, and all interest due or to prove due thereon; and the same, when so received, again to re-invest on interest, as aforesaid. Thereby requiring you to account for, pay over, and hand over all such moneys and interest moneys to be made thereon; and all securities for any such moneys as shall come to or be in your hands as Commissioners, aforesaid, to such person or persons as may be appointed to receive the same by me the said Lieutenant Governor, or my successors in Office. And also, requiring you, from time to time, to furnish true and correct statements or accounts of your transactions and management of the premises, in such manner and at such periods as I, the said Lieutenant Governor, or my successors in Office may direct and appoint. And I do by these presents require and direct the Commissioners for the sale of the said Glebe and School Lands, the late or present Treasurer for the said Island as well, and every person or persons whomsoever having the custody of the said Glebe and School Moneys, to pay over the same to you forthwith, hereby declaring that your receipt or receipts as Commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be to every such person or persons, a sufficient effectual and valid discharge for so much money as the said receipt or receipts shall express to have been paid to you as Commissioners, as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, this Twenty-ninth day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty, and in the Third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

(Signed)

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary,

*Amount and Nature of the Securities comprising the Glebe Land Fund.*

BY WHOM GIVEN.	NATURE OF SECURITY.	DATE OF SECURITY.	AMOUNT.
Thomas B. Tremain,	Mortgage,	March 11, 1844,	£ s. d. 660 0 0
William B. Aitken,	Ditto,	March 23, 1844,	100 0 0
Rev. Dr. Jenkins,	Ditto,	December 2, 1844,	600 0 0
John Thomson,	Judgment Bond,	September 21, 1841.	200 0 0
Mary Stewart and Wm. Stewart,	Ditto,	May 12, 1842,	120 0 0
William Cundall,	Ditto,	June 12, 1843,	400 0 0
John Duggan,	Ditto,	June 20, 1843,	189 0 0
James Cahill,	Ditto,	November 30, 1843,	212 13 10
Edward Kickham,	Ditto,	November 1, 1843,	200 0 0
Amount paid in since last Return, and invested in Treasury Warrants,			78 10 0
			<u>£2760 3 10</u>
L. C. JENKINS, T. H. HAVIALND, } Commissioners. R. HODGSON.			
April 9th, 1847.			

# APPENDIX

(R.)

[ SEE PAGE 103. ]

(Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, 9th April, 1847.

SIR;

THE accompanying communication has been addressed to us by Mr. Isaac Smith, the Superintendent of the erection of the Colonial Building.

Your Excellency will observe, from Mr. Smith's statement, that a considerable sum is yet necessary for the completion of that building.

We have consequently to request that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the Legislature during the present Session to grant such sum as may be indispensable to enable the Contractors to complete their Contracts.

We have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
and humble Servants,

(Signed)

A. LANE,  
T. H. HAVILAND,  
EDWARD PALMER.

} Commissioners for  
the erection of the  
Colonial Building.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SUPERINTEND THE ERECTION OF THE  
COLONIAL BUILDING, &c. &c. &c.

*Gentlemen;*

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of means being provided for the completion of the Colonial Building, while the Legislature is in Session.

It will be remembered that the original Grant of Ten Thousand Pounds, was barely sufficient to cover the amount of the several Contracts, although the dimensions of the Building had been considerably reduced, and every thing removed from the design that could possibly be dispensed with, in order to bring the whole of the expenditure within that sum. That the Legislature, and the community at large, expressed their disappointment, and their decided disapproval of the alterations which had been made, as they became manifest during the progress of the works, which led to an additional grant of Two thousand Five hundred Pounds. That the application for this grant was occasioned by a very strong expression of the disapproval referred to, made by the House of Assembly, on looking over the original Plans at the close of the Session of 1845, when there was but one day left to prepare a sketch and estimate of the remedial alterations and additions which it was intended to embrace, and which, if not adopted then, could never be done afterwards.

That Grant was expected to cover the whole; but the pieces of stone required for the additions, being much larger than the pieces specified in the Contract, the difference in price per foot was found to be much greater in Pictou than in other places where the trade is carried on more extensively, and the facilities for quarrying and transporting large blocks of stone consequently much better.

It was also found necessary to put arches over the openings in the lower parts of the Porticoes, and also over the large openings above, because the Contractors for Nova Scotia stone were not able to furnish pieces of sufficient length and suitable dimensions for these purposes; but the work will be more substantial and durable in consequence.

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The ornamental Plastering—viz., ~~Cornices, Centre pieces,~~ Arches, &c.,—were likewise found to be indispensable to the proper finishing of the Building, as will be evident to every person of taste and judgment; as also the Columns, Pilasters, Galleries, Ballustrades, and fitting up the Court House. All the above, though done with care and economy, have unavoidably increased the expense, and that very considerably; so that about Two thousand Five hundred Pounds more will be required to pay off the claims of the Contractors, &c., (a large proportion of which is due for Nova Scotia stone) and to complete the Building, as intended.

The above estimate is not made from an actual measurement and valuation of the work, because some of it is unfinished, and cannot be correctly done. But it may be relied on as a near approximation to the truth as will be found when the data supplied by the Contracts are applied to the extra work in the valuation which must be made when the Building is finished.

As nothing more can be done until additional means be provided, it is desirable that this should be done without delay, as the materials are chiefly provided, and the work cannot be deferred without injury to the Building, and ultimately an increase of expense.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

ISAAC SMITH, Overseer of the Works.

Charlottetown, 5th April, 1847.

# APPENDIX

(S.)

[ SEE PAGE 114. ]

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## REPORT ON ROAD COMPENSATION ACT.

THE Special Committee, to whom was referred the inquiry into sums due under the Road Compensation Act, and not yet recovered, find that the number of separate inquests has been twenty-three, the amount of assessment against proprietors about £2870. That of this amount, about £1600 has been set aside on trial before the Supreme Court; and £256 assessed in 1837, is at present in dispute, being in Court, though no proceedings have recently been taken therein. That there have been awarded to sundry of the proprietors assessed as above, small sums for damages, amounting to £55. That the amount of damages awarded to proprietors not assessed is £194. The amount of damages awarded to occupiers £130. Your Committee believe that all damages awarded to occupiers and to proprietors (against whom there are no offsets for advantage) amounting together to £334, have been paid. As to the other class of damages, your Committee believe that the payment thereof has been suspended until the proprietors should liquidate the assessments for advantage.

Your Committee find that the amount paid into the Treasury, as by accounts received from the Treasurer by this Committee, and by a Committee in 1842, does not exceed £530.

That the amount of payments for damages, as before mentioned, is	-	-	£324	0	0
The exact amount of the expenses of the 23 Inquisitions your Committee cannot conveniently ascertain, but believe it not to be under	-	-	690	0	0
Besides sundry expenses incurred with four contested Inquisitions, about	-	-	60	0	0
		Total expenses,	£1074	0	0
		Total receipts,	530	0	0
			<u>£544</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Your Committee do not assume the above to be a very exact calculation, but are satisfied that it is so far correct as to prove that the operation of the Road Compensation Act has not been hitherto productive of any remuneration from the proprietors for the large sums annually voted by the Legislature in aid of Roads for the last fifteen years.

The Committee suggest that it be recommended to the House to amend the Road Compensation Act, by causing to be added thereto a clause similar to that of 7 Will. 4, cap. 31, section 12, with such additions in regard to the power of holding new Inquests, as may appear necessary to prevent the equitable intention of the Act from being defeated by any irregularity in any part of the procedure.



## VERDICTS AND INQUISITIONS UNDER ROAD COMPENSATION ACTS.

DATE.	LOT.	VERDICTS.
1832. September 6,	Pasture Lot 185, Township No. 22,	£18 5 0 to be paid to the Proprietor.
	" 31,	£50 0 0 advantage to the Proprietor;
	" 32,	£200 0 0 do. do.
	" 65,	£15 0 0 to be paid to the Proprietor.
	" 65,	£20 0 0 advantage to the Proprietors.
1834. May 22,	" 62,	£15 0 0 to be paid to Proprietors, and £66 advantage to Proprietors.
	" 60,	£90 0 0 advantage to Proprietor.
1833. September 20,	" 38,	Writ set aside.
	" 51,	
	" 52,	
1834. May 22,	" 38,	ditto.
	" 51,	
	" 52,	
	" 59,	£93 10 0 advantage to Proprietor.
	" 61,	£81 0 0 ditto ditto.
1835. September 8,	" 67,	£29 0 0 to be paid to the Occupiers, and £140 advantage to Proprietors.
	" 21,	£10 0 0 advantage to Proprietors.
1837. September 5,	" 37,	£19 0 0 to be paid to Proprietors.
November 21,	" 26,	£35 0 0 to be paid to Proprietors.
1838. September,	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, 6, 7 & 8,	Writs and Inquisitions set aside.
May 15,	" 48,	£40 0 0 advantage to Proprietor.
	" 49,	£105 0 0 ditto ditto.
1839. August 27,	" 17,	£46 10 0 to be paid to Occupiers.
1840. November 24,	" 37,	£107 10 0 to be paid to Proprietor.
1841. December 11,	" 29,	£54 10 0 to be paid to Occupiers.
1837. August,	" 38,	£83 10 6 advantage to Proprietor.
	" 51,	£52 16 8 ditto ditto.
	" 52,	£120 0 0 ditto ditto.
1841. November 16,	" 53,	£40 0 0 advantage to Proprietor, and £2 damage.
	" 54,	£90 0 0 ditto ditto.
	" 55,	£35 0 0 to be paid to Proprietor.
	" 56,	£10 0 0 advantage to Proprietor.
1842. August 30,	" 11,	£ 5 0 0 to be paid to Proprietor.
	" 12,	£95 0 0 advantage to Proprietors.
1843. October 31,	" 64,	No advantage or disadvantage.
	" 63,	£30 0 0 advantage to Proprietor.
	" 61,	No advantage or disadvantage.

# APPENDIX

(T.)

[ SEE PAGE 131. ]

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## FIRST REPORT ON THE GLEBE AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Your Committee, to whom was referred certain documents laid before the House of Assembly by the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the moneys derived from the sale of the Glebe Lands, under the Act of 5 Will. 4, cap. 13, submit this their first report :—

That on the 10th June, 1840, there appears to have been paid by the late Treasurer into the hands of the Commissioners appointed by Sir Charles Fitz Roy, the sum of £3,579 6s. 10½d., out of this amount there was, on 30th December, 1842, £826 1s. 1d. paid by the Commissioners into the Treasury, agreeably to Lord Stanley's Despatch of 3d September, 1842, being the proportion (of the whole sum) allotted to Schools, and the balance, £2,753 9s. 9½d., was placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, under the authority of a Despatch of the late Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, of 3d December, 1838.

That out of the latter amount, there was disbursed between May 19, 1841, to 31st December, 1846, the sum of £776 7s. 1d. for Teacher's salaries, land surveys, repairs of National School, and also including for building Schools at the following places, viz :—

Georgetown,	-	£150,
St. Eleanor's,	-	100,
Charlottetown,	-	100,
Crapaud,	-	20,
New London,	-	15,
Tryon,	-	10.

That on 1st January, 1847, besides the aforesaid balance of £2,753 9s. 9½d., there was £297 9s. 11d. in hands of the Commissioners for cash in hand and interest due on securities, making the whole amount then in hand £3,050 19s. 8½d., and stated to be secured on Real Estate.

That it appears the Teachers of the six following schools are receiving annual salaries as follows :—

Georgetown,	-	£25,
Charlottetown,	-	30,
St. Eleanor's,	-	25,
Milton,	-	10,
Rustico,	-	10,
Crapaud,	-	12,

Your Committee find that the Commissioners were appointed by Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, by commission, dated 29th May, 1840, giving them authority to invest all the Glebe Land Moneys in such securities (bearing interest) either real or personal, as to them shall seem most advantageous.

Your Committee find, that on the 4th October, 1839, the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 5 Will. 4, cap 13, for the sale of the Glebe and School Lands paid over to the late Treasurer, the sum of £3,879 13s. 7d., out of this amount £300 2s. 8½d. was paid to different persons for deficiency of Land

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and including fees of office ; also the foregoing named sum for school allotment of £826 1s. 1d., leaving a balance of £2,753 9s. 9½d, and on which amount no Interest was derived, from the 4th October, 1839, to to the 1st July, 1840, being an actual loss to the fund of £122.

Your Committee recommend printing in Appendix to the Journals the Account marked (A), being the Disbursements on account of Glebe and School Lands. That marked (B) being the late Treasurer's statement of the debt and credit of the fund. That marked (C) being a similar statement in regard to the present Commissioners, and that marked (E) being the statement of securities on which the fund has been loaned.

ALEX. RAE,  
JOHN MACINTOSH,  
E. THORNTON,  
D. MACLEAN,  
JOHN JARDINE.

17th April, 1847.

# APPENDIX

(U.)

[ SEE PAGE 144. ]

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## GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GLEBE LAND FUND.

Your Committee submit that the moneys arising from the sale of the Glebe and School Lands, were paid in at interest from 2d November, 1836, till 2d January, 1838, and that the interest which might have accrued or would have accrued, had the sums been put to interest, as paid in, was up to 2d January, 1838, £200. That from the last date, 2d January, 1838, till 1st July, 1840, when the interest is marked as commencing to run, the amount of interest which, at the ordinary rate, would have accrued is £585 0 0.

Together, £785 0 0

Your Committee have not within the brief period of time allowed for presenting the Report this Session, been able to ascertain, whether or not, either the Glebe Fund or the general revenue of the Island have received any portion of the above £785, or whether it has been entirely unproductive, so far as the public are concerned.

Your Committee find that only £1,360 of the fund is secured on mortgage, and have not been able to ascertain whether the different individuals who have borrowed and have severally given in security each his Bond and Judgment, have unincumbered real estate responsible for the amount in such Bonds. One of the Commissioners, however, (the Honorable T. H. Haviland), has taken upon himself the responsibility, by granting his own Bond to the Queen for the whole amount loaned in Bond and Judgment to the several individuals mentioned in the statement—which Bond remains with the Attorney General.

The several Bonds and Judgments are all made payable to the Honorable T. H. Haviland, as an individual. It was stated to the Chairman of the Committee by the Attorney General, that he considered the Governor's Commission was sufficient to authorize securities to be taken by the Commissioners as a body; and that as a joint body, they could use legal means for receiving any sums loaned and made payable to them in their joint public capacity.

The Committee recommend that the two accounts furnished from the books of the late S. Desbrisay, Esq., with Mr. Theophilus Desbrisay's letter in explanation thereof, be printed in Appendix to the Journals.

ALEXANDER RAE,  
D. MACLEAN,  
E. THORNTON,  
JOHN MACINTOSH,  
JOHN JARDINE.

Committee Room of the House of Assembly,  
21st April, 1847.

(COPY.)—No. 1.

*Dr. Sales of Glebe and School Lands.*

				£	s.	d.
1836.						
Nov. 2.	To Cash paid Hon. T. H. Haviland, Treasurer, as per receipt,			419	2	6
29.	do.	do.	do.	144	5	0
1837.						
Jany. 20.	do.	do.	do.	198	19	0
Mar. 18.	do.	do.	do.	192	5	10
May 6.	do.	do.	do.	397	13	5
June 17.	do.	do.	do.	689	0	0
"	do.	do.	do.	113	0	0
Dec. 9.	do.	do.	do.	402	3	0
1838.						
Jany. 2.	do.	do.	do.	77	0	0
	do.	this amount to Surveyor General,		24	15	0
	do.	do. Attorney General,		3	10	0
	do.	do. J. D. Haszard, his Bill,		4	0	9
	do.	do. J. B. Cooper,		1	14	10
	do.	do. J. D. Haszard,		1	13	0
	do.	do. A. Anderson, his Bill,		2	2	0
	do.	do. Geo. Wright,		7	4	1
	do.	do. Attorney General, his Bill,		3	10	0
				<hr/>		
				£2681 19 2		

I certify the above to be a true copy from the Books of the late S. Desbrisay.

THEO. DESBRISAY.

19th April, 1847.

(COPY.)—No. 2.

*Amount of Sales of Glebe and School Lands.*

King's County, as per account,				£1191	5	0
Account sales of Glebe and School Lands, Queen's County,				1720	0	0
do.	do.	Prince County,		1190	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£4101 5 0		

## CHARGES, &amp;c.

Amount paid Surveyor General for Plans, &c.,				£24	15	0
do. Geo. Wright, jun.,				7	4	1
do. Attorney General,				3	10	0
do. do. do.,				3	10	0
do. J. D. Haszard for Printing,				4	0	0
do. do. do.,				1	13	0
do. J. B. Cooper & Co. for do.,				1	14	10
do. Rankin, for do.,				0	12	6
do. A. Anderson for Surveying,				2	2	0
do. do. do.				4	15	0
do. P. S. Macnutt for mileage,				5	13	4
do. John Lewellin for do.				4	18	0
do. S. Desbrisay for do.				3	7	4

g.



# APPENDIX

(V.)

[ SEE PAGE 142. ]

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS CONTAINED IN.

No.	No.
1. Attorney General's Account for Crown Prosecutions, Trinity Term, Queen's County.	7. Coroner's Account for Queen's County.
2. Deputy Clerk of Crown's Account for King's County, March Term, 1846.	8. Do. do. King's County.
3. Deputy Clerk of Crown's Account, July Term, 1846.	9. Queen's Printer's Account for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1846.
4. Deputy Clerk of Crown's Account for Prince County, October Term, 1846.	10. Queen's Printer's Account for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1846.
5. Deputy Clerk of Crown's Disbursements for said Term.	11. Legislative Council, Account for Printing.
6. Sheriff of Queen's County; Account of Disbursements for year ending May 7th, 1846.	12. Mark Butcher's Account for repairs to Central Academy.
	13. Account, Estate of the late Hon. P. S. Macnutt, Road Commissioner of the 4th District.

### No. 1.

#### GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

To ROBERT HODGSON, Attorney General,

Dr.

TRINITY TERM, 1846—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

*The Queen vrs. Catherine Hammill.*

	£	s.	d.
Larceny. Conviction.			
Fee, examining depositions and instructing Clerk of the Crown to draw Indictment,	£1	1	0
Fee, perusing and signing Indictment,	0	10	6
Drawing Brief, 13. 4d., Copy, 6s. 8d.,	1	0	0
Prisoner not appearing on Recognizance, taken before Justice of the Peace, moving to have same estreated,	0	10	0
Motion for Bench Warrant,	0	10	0
Prisoner being afterwards apprehended, fee on Trial,	2	2	0
	5	13	6

JULY TERM, 1846—KING'S COUNTY.

*The Queen vrs. David Macdonald.*

	£	s.	d.
Unnatural of force. Acquitted.			
Fee, examining depositions and instructing Clerk of the Crown to draw Indictment,	1	1	0
Fee perusing and signing Indictment,	0	10	6
Drawing Brief, 13s. 4d., Copy, 6s. 8d.,	1	0	0
Fee on Trial,	2	2	0
	4	13	6

OCTOBER TERM, 1846—PRINCE COUNTY.

*The Queen vrs. Patrick Callaghan and John Provost.*

Larceny. Acquitted.	Fee, examining depositions and instructing Clerk of the Crown to					£	s.	d.
	draw Indictment,	-	-	-	-	21	1	0
	Fee, perusing and signing Indictment,	-	-	-	-	0	10	6
	Drawing Brief, 13s. 4d., Copy, 6s. 8d.,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
	Fee on Trial,	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
								4 13 6

*The Queen vrs. James Connors and Daniel Connors.*

Firing at Wm <sup>s</sup> Meaghen, with intent to kill. Stands over for trial next term.	Fee, examining depositions and instructing Clerk of the Crown to							
	draw Indictment,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
	Fee, perusing and signing Indictment,	-	-	-	-	0	10	6
	Drawing Brief, 13s. 4d., Copy, 6s. 8d.,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
	Prisoners having applied to Court to change the venue to Queen's County, or put off Trial until June Term, at St. Eleanor's, on Affidavits of excitement prevailing to such an extent as to preclude their obtaining an impartial trial at this Term,							
	Fee to oppose application,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
								3 12 6

*The Queen vrs. Michael Degan and others.*

Assault: pre- sented by Grand Jury. Parties not ap- prehended.	Fee, examining presentment and instructing Clerk of the Crown to							
	draw Indictment,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
	Fee, perusing and signing Indictment,	-	-	-	-	0	10	6
	Drawing Brief, 13s. 4d., Copy, 6s. 8d.,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
	Motion for Bench Warrant,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
								3 1 6

Sterling, £21 14 6  
Exchange, 1-9 2 8 3  

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Currency, £24 2 9

E. J. JARVIS, C. J.

No. 2.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO EDWARD THORNTON,

1846.								Dr.
	The Queen vrs. R. Macdonald.—Deputy Clerk of the Crown's Fees, as per Bill,	-	-	-	-	4	19	6
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown's Fees, for sundry services as per Bill,	-	-	-	-	2	0	4
								<hr/>
						Sterling,	£6 19 10	
						Exchange,	0 15 6	
							<hr/>	
						Currency,	£7 15 4	



		£	s.	d.
1845.	<i>For Disbursement.</i>			
July.	Hugh Logan, Crier of Court, 2 days, at 5s., - - - -		0	10 0
March, 1846.				
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> Ronald Macdonald.—Paid Michael Brennan, a Witness, per Bill, £1 2 2	£1	2	2
	Henry Ruth a Witness, - - - -		1	2 2
	Lawrence Rice, - - - -		1	2 2
March.				
	Hugh Logan, Crier, 1 day, - - - -		0	5 0
	Currency, £11 16 10			

E. THORNTON, D. C. C.

31st March, 1846.

## No. 3.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO EDWARD THORNTON, D. C. C.

		Dr.
		£ s. d.
1846.		
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> David Macdonald.—Deputy Clerk of the Crown's Fees in this case, - - - -	2 14 4
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> Ronald Macdonald, and for sundry services.—Deputy Clerk of Crown's Fees for sundry services, - - - -	2 11 6
		Sterling, £5 5 10
		Exchange, 1-9 0 11 9
		Currency, £5 17 7

## No. 4.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO WILLIAM COATES, Deputy Clerk of Crown,

		Dr.
		£ s. d.
1846.	OCTOBER TERM.	
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> Patrick Callaghan and another.—Deputy Clerk of the Crown's Fees in this cause, as per Bill, - - - -	3 1 8
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> James Connors and another.—Deputy Clerk of Crown's Fees in this cause, as per Bill, - - - -	7 18 6
	The Queen <i>vs.</i> Michael Deagan and others.—Deputy Clerk of Crown's Fees in this cause, as per Bill, - - - -	2 7 4
		Sterling, £13 7 6
		Exchange, 1-9 1 9 8
		Currency, £14 17 2

## No. 5.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO WILLIAM COATES, Deputy Clerk of Crown,

Dr.

		£	s.	d.	
<i>For Disbursements in the following Crown Prosecutions—October Term, 1846.</i>					
The Queen <i>vs.</i> Patrick Callaghan and another.—Paid Thomas Caie, a Witness,					
	as per Bill,	-	15	6	
	George Kelly,	-	10	0	
	William Mackendrick,	-	8	4	
	Thomas Gillian,	-	16	1	
	Patrick Furlong,	-	16	1	
	William Mackendrick for serving Subpœnas and Warrant,	-	3	9	
			9	9	
The Queen <i>vs.</i> James Connors and another.—Paid Jeremiah Maher, a Witness, as					
	per Bill,	-	3	4	
	Neil Campbell,	-	16	1	
	Robert Key,	-	3	4	
	Angus Campbell,	-	18	4	
	Michael Kriff,	-	8	4	
	Isaac Linkletter,	-	3	4	
	Thomas Clark,	-	16	1	
	Finlay McFadyen,	-	15	6	
			4	4	
Paid Alexander McNeill, a Witness before Grand Inquest, - - - - - 0 3 10					
Paid Sheriff, for serving Subpœnas, as per Bill, - - - - - 5 3 9½					
Paid James Coughlan, Constable, per Bill, - - - - - 1 17 6					
John Sharp, 2 days' attendance as Crier in June Term, and 3 days in October, at 5s., 1 5 0					
				Currency,	£23 16 11½

## No. 6.

GOVERNMENT,

TO WILLIAM CUNDALL,

Dr.

		£	s.	d.
To disbursements as Sheriff of Queen's County, from May, 1845, to May 6, 1846, viz :—				
To William Birch, as Doorkeeper to Supreme Court, Eastern Term, 1845, - - - - - 1 16 0				
	Do.	do.	do.	Trinity Term, 1845, - - - - - 1 11 6
	Do.	do.	do.	Michaelmas Term, 1845, - - - - - 1 11 6
	Do.	do.	do.	Hilary Term, 1846, - - - - - 4 0 6
To John Boyer, for Candles, for Supreme Court, - - - - - 0 9 4				
To McKinnon and Longworth, for Lime, (for Privy,) - - - - - 0 5 9				
Truckage of do., - - - - - 0 1 6				
To James D. Hazzard, Bill for advertising Courts, &c., - - - - - 4 16 10				
To Henry Stamper, Bill for Stationary, for Supreme Court, - - - - - 4 18 7½				
To Henry Hazzard, Account for sundries for Jail, - - - - - 30 7 8				
To John Rider, Account for Joiner's work for Court House and Jail, - - - - - 7 6 5½				
To Samuel Batt, his Account for Smith's work to do. and do., - - - - - 4 4 8				
To Nicholas Harvey (Jailor's) Account for disbursements, - - - - - 13 14 7				

	£	s.	d.
To John Heartz (Mason's) Account for repairs to Court House, - - - -	0	19	9
To Nicholas Harvie, for Mason's work at Jail, - - - -	4	9	0
To George Birnie, for Springs for Court House door, - - - -	1	5	0
To Robert Hutchinson, for Molasses for use of Prisoners, - - - -	2	7	0
	<u>£84</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Deduct overplus for sale of Jail Fence, - - - -	0	0	10
	<u>£84</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

WM. CUNDALL, Sheriff.

May 7th, 1846.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Account and Vouchers produced for the different amounts, and that we find the same correct and just, and that the above sum of £84 4s. 10d., is due and payable to Wm. Cundall, as late Sheriff, for the year ending, 7th May, 1846.

R. HODGSON,  
G. R. GOODMAN.

No. 7.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO DANIEL HODGSON, Coroner.

Dr.

Inquest on the Body of Robert Jackson.—Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

	£	s.	d.
1846.			
June 8. Coroner's fee, 9s. Precept for Jury, 4s. 6d., - - - -	£0	13	6
Constable for Summoning Jury, - - - -	0	4	6
12 Jurors, 1 at 2s. 3d., 11 at 2s., - - - -	1	4	3
2 Oaths, 2s.; 2 Examinations, at 2s. 6d., - - - -	0	17	0
	<u>£2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>
	Exchange 1-9,	0	5
	<u>£2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
Paid for Coffin, as per Bill, and conveying the Body to Charlottetown, - - - -	0	17	0
	<u>Currency,</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
		<u>8</u>	

The Deceased left no effects.

D. HODGSON, Coroner.

Inquest on the Body of John Harrill.—Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

	£	s.	d.
July. Coroner's fee, 9s.; Precept for Jury, 4s. 6d., - - - -	0	13	6
12 Jurors, 1 at 2s. 3d., and 11 at 2s. - - - -	1	4	3
3 Oaths, 3s.; three Examinations, at 2s. 6d., - - - -	0	10	6
Constable Summoning Jury, - - - -	0	4	6
	<u>£2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
	Exchange, 1-9,	0	5
	<u>£2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>
Paid for digging grave, per Bill, - - - -	Exchange 1-9,	0	7
Coffin, as per Bill, - - - -	0	12	0
	<u>Currency,</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>
		<u>1</u>	
	<u>£7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

The Deceased left no effects.

D. HODGSON, Coroner.

## No. 8.

## THE GOVERNMENT,

TO THE CORONER OF KING'S COUNTY, Dr.

To expenses of an Inquest on the Body of Mary Murphy, at East Point, on 12th May, 1846, reported to have been poisoned by her husband.—Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God, in a natural way.

To Coroner's fee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	9	0	
Precept for Inquest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	6	
6 Oaths, (witnesses),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	0	
6 Examinations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	0	
Mileage, 50 miles, and returning, <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	
									Sterling,	£4	14	1
									Exchange, 1-9	0	10	5
										£5	4	6
Constable for Summoning Jury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	6	
do. Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	3	
2 men opening grave,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0	
6 Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
Alfred Nicolson, Surgeon, for opening body and reporting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	
										£8	16	3

The Deceased had no effects.

DAVID KAYE, Coroner.

June 3d, 1846.

## No. 9.

*JAMES D. HASZARD, Queen's Printer's Quarterly Account, for services, &c., performed for the Government of Prince Edward Island, from 1st January, 1846, to 31st March, 1846.*

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1846.		£	s.	d.
Jany. 2.	Box Steel Pens,	-	-	0 7 6
	Royal Gazette, from 1st January, 1845, to 1st January, 1846, forwarded to Secretary of State's Office,	-	-	0 15 0
	Do. do. for Colonial Secretary's Office,	-	-	0 15 0
5.	2 quires Ruled Paper,	-	-	0 2 6
	Almanack, 1846,	-	-	0 1 6
	2 quires Marriage Licenses—form, Book Common Prayer,	-	-	0 14 0
	2 quires Treasury Warrants, 7s.,	-	-	0 14 0
	Advertising Proclamation Proroguing General Assembly to 17th February,	-	-	0 7 6
	Continuing do. 6 times, 2s.,	-	-	0 12 0
	Handbills, do. and Posting, &c.	-	-	0 12 6
	Advertising Her Majesty's Order in Council, signifying Royal Assent to Harbour Master Act,	-	-	0 7 6
	Advertising Tenders for Fuel and Bread for Charlottetown Jail,	-	-	0 5 0
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	0 2 0

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3. Advertising appointment of Hon. C. Hensley to Legislative Council, and continuing do.,	0	5	0
Advertising appointment of Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., to Commission of Peace, &c.,	0	5	0
Advertising Her Majesty's Order in Council, signifying Royal Assent to 3 Acts,	0	10	0
3 quires Marriage Licences, 6s. 3d.,	1	0	0
Feb. 4. Quarter hundred of Quills, 1s. 6d.—16th—12 sticks Wax, 4s.	0	5	6
24. 1 quire Ruled Paper,	0	1	6
16. Advertising appointment Mr. R. McNutt, Commissioner for 4th Road District, and continuing do.,	0	5	0
Printing His Excellency's Speech on opening the Session, 12 copies,	0	10	0
20 copies of His Excellency's Speech—the Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and replies thereto,	1	1	0
24. Advertising Tenders for Souris Ferry,	0	5	0
Continuing do. twice,	0	2	0
Advertising appointments,	0	5	0
March 3. Advertising Her Majesty's Order in Council, signifying Royal Assent to Lumber Bill,	0	7	6
Advertising appointments, and continuing do.,	0	5	0
10. Advertising appointments, and continuing do.,	0	5	0
Advertising Steam Boat wanted,	0	4	0
Continuing do. 4 times, to 30th April,	0	4	0
March 31. Advertising Seed Grain and Potatoes wanted,	0	7	6
Continuing do. 3 times,	0	5	3
	<u>£12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

## ROAD CORRESPONDENT.

	£	s.	d.
1846.			
March 30. Printing 1900 Road Notices to post, 3s. 6d.,	3	6	6
1900 Commutation do. do., 3s. 6d.,	3	6	6
26 quires Overseer's Returns, 4s.,	5	4	0
26 do. Instructions, 4s.,	5	4	0
600 Overseer's Oaths,	1	1	0
10 quires Instructions to Sheep Reeves, 4s.,	2	0	0
4 do. Bonds for Contracts, 4s. 6d.,	0	18	0
4 do. Indentures,	0	18	0
200 copies Ram Act,	1	5	0
600 copies Road Act, 30 pages, 25s.,	7	10	0
	<u>£30</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

PETER MACGOWAN, Road Correspondent,

31st March, 1846.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

	£	s.	d.
1846.			
Jan. 13. Advertising Meeting of Board,	0	3	4
Continuing do. twice,	0	2	0
Feb. 17. Advertising School Visitor's Report, 7½ columns,	6	0	0
	<u>£6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

Certified,  
E. R. HUMPHREYS.

## CLERK OF THE COURT.

1846.		£	s.	d.
Jan.	Blank Book for Minutes of Court,	-	-	0 7 0
Feb. 3.	Advertising Constables and Fence Viewers, for Queen's County,	-	-	1 5 0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	0 10 0
March 24.	Advertising Constables and Fence Viewers for King's County,	-	-	0 15 0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	0 9 0
				£3 6 0

D. HODGSON.

## POST OFFICE.

1846.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 6.	Continuing Notice of Mails to go by Cape Traverse, twice,	-	-	0 2 0
10.	Advertising Mail arrangements,	-	-	0 5 0
	Continuing do. 10 times,	-	-	0 10 0
	Large Handbills—Express Mail for England on 29th,	-	-	0 5 0
	Advertising List of Letters in Office,	-	-	0 17 6
Feb.	Large Handbills—Mails for England on 25th,	-	-	0 5 6
March 20.	Large Handbills—Mail for England on the 20th,	-	-	0 5 0
				£2 9 6

The undersigned, to whom was referred for investigation the Quarterly Account of James D. Haszard, Esq, Queen's Printer, beg to state that they have carefully examined the same, and compared the charges made by Mr. Haszard, with those for similar services performed in the neighbouring Colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and report, as the result of that investigation, that they find the charge made by the Queen's Printer in Fredericton for publishing the Acts of the General Assembly in that Province, is at the rate of two shillings and six-pence for every hundred words, equivalent to thirty-five shillings of that currency, per column; and the charge made for performing the same service by the late John Howe, Esq, Queen's Printer, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was at the same rate, viz., 35s. per column, of Halifax Currency: That Mr. Haszard's charge for the like service is eighteen shillings per column, of this Island currency. The charge made by Mr. Haszard for Official Notices and Advertisements appears to be the same as made in the neighbouring Provinces.

In Newfoundland, the charge made by the Queen's Printer for blank ruled forms is 40s. per quire, equivalent to 48s. of our currency; Mr. Haszard's charge for the same service varies from 10s. to 14s. of Prince Edward Island currency.

A. LANE.

JOHN BRECKEN.

28th April, 1846.

## No. 10.

*JAMES D. HASZARD, Queen's Printer's Quarterly Account, for services performed for the Government of Prince Edward Island, &c., from 1st April to 1st July 1846.*

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1846.		£	s.	d.
April 9.	Advertising Court of Divorce,	-	-	0 3 4
	Continuing do. 4 times,	-	-	0 4 0
14.	Advertising re-appointment of Road Commissioners,	-	-	0 10 0
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	0 5 0
16.	Printing Speech at the close of Session,	-	-	0 9 0
	Advertising Resignation of Ed. Roberson, Esq.,	-	-	0 5 0

		£	s.	d.
April 21.	Advertising appointment of persons to distribute Seed Grain, &c., - - -	0	12	6
	Continuing do. twice, - - - - -	0	6	0
	Advertising appointment of G. Anderson, Collector of Excise for New London, and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
	Advertising appointment of Sheriffs, and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
23.	Advertising Despatch respecting Dismissal of Mr. Wellner, &c., - - -	0	5	0
	Advertising Appointments, and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
	1 gross Perfectum Pens, - - - - -	0	13	6
May 5.	1 quire Ruled Foolscap, - - - - -	0	1	9
	Advertising Tenders received for Mails by Sailing Vessel, - - -	0	5	0
	Handbills do., - - - - -	0	6	0
	Advertising Hog Reeves for Charlottetown and Royalty, - - - - -	0	5	0
27.	Book ruled and bound to order, - - - - -	0	10	0
	Publishing Acts of last Session in Royal Gazette, 20 columns—29 Acts, -	28	0	0
	Advertising appointment of Assessors and Fire Wardens for Georgetown, -	0	6	8
	Advertising appointment of Auditors of Public Accounts, and continuing do., -	0	5	0
	do. do. Commissioners for Meridional Line, and continuing do., -	0	5	0
19.	do. do. J. Yeo, R. McNutt, Esqs., &c., and continuing do., -	0	5	0
	do. 2 Stalls in Market House to Let, and continuing do., - - -	0	5	0
June 9.	do. Hon. A. Anderson and J. Wright, Esq., to inspect Packet at Bedeque, and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
	Advertising appointment of R. Hutchinson, Capt. Fire Engine Company No. 2, &c., and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
16.	Advertising Proclamation proroguing General Assembly to 22d July, - - -	0	7	6
	Continuing do. twice, - - - - -	0	4	0
	Handbills do., posting &c., - - - - -	0	12	6
	Printing Parchment Labels for Despatch Bag, - - - - -	0	5	6
	do. 50 copies Quarterly Return of Requisites for Light House, - - -	0	14	0
	do. Copies of Georgetown Fire and Nuisance Act, - - - - -	2	6	0
	do. 50 copies Small Debt amendment Act, - - - - -	0	19	0
	do. copies Revenue Act for Collectors of Excise, - - - - -	0	13	0
23.	Advertising Despatch from Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, - - - - -	0	7	6
	do. appointment of Daniel Brennan, Esq., Commissioner Small Debts, and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
	Advertising appointment of R. Brecken, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts, &c., and continuing do., - - - - -	0	5	0
30.	Advertising Despatch from Right Hon. W. Gladstone, on subject of Oath of Abjuration, - - - - -	0	5	0
	Advertising Proclamation Dissolution of General Assembly, - - - - -	0	7	6
	Continuing do. twice, - - - - -	0	4	0
	Handbills, do., posting, &c., - - - - -	0	12	6
	Printing Acts of the last Session of the General Assembly, 17 sheets, 50s., -	42	10	0
	Binding 200 copies do., 3l., - - - - -	6	13	4
	Printing 120 copies Letter with Act, 5s., 5 quires, - - - - -	1	5	0
	do. 120 copies Act relating to Seed Grain, - - - - -	0	13	0
	3 quires Treasury Warrants, 7s., - - - - -	1	1	0
	Printing 500 Receipts for Deeds, 2s. 6d., - - - - -	0	12	6
		£97	0	7

Examined,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

July 10, 1846.

		ROADS, BRIDGES, WHARFS, &c.			£	s.	d.
1846.							
Jan. 27.	Advertising Bridge, District No. 16,	-	-	-	0	4	0
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	-	0	2	0
	Handbills, do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
Feb. 24.	Advertising further notice, South River Bridge,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Handbills, do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
April 9.	Advertising Notice to clear Streets of Obstructions before 1st May,	-	-	-	0	3	4
	Continuing do. 3 times,	-	-	-	0	3	0
May 7.	Advertising Poplar Island Bridge Repairs,	-	-	-	0	3	0
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	-	0	2	0
	Handbills, do.,	-	-	-	0	4	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 8,	-	-	-	0	3	4
	Continuing do.,	-	-	-	0	1	8
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	4	0
	Advertising Overseers for Nuisances, and continuing do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
19.	Advertising Buoys for Richmond Bay, and continuing do.	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Darnley Bridge, District No. 4, and continuing do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Handbills do.	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 5,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	4	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 6,	-	-	-	0	7	6
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	-	0	3	6
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	6	0
	Advertising Buoys at Rustico Harbor,	-	-	-	0	4	0
	Continuing do. once,	-	-	-	0	1	0
	Handbills, do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising notice to persons indebted for Wharfage in Charlottetown,	-	-	-	0	3	4
	Continuing do. 5 times,	-	-	-	0	5	0
26.	Advertising George-town Royalty Roads,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Continuing do. 3 times,	-	-	-	0	3	9
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Buoys at New London Harbor,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Continuing do. once,	-	-	-	0	1	0
	Handbills do.	-	-	-	0	4	0
27.	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 1,	-	-	-	0	6	8
	Continuing do. 3 times, 1s. 8d.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	6	0
June 9.	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 10,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Continuing do. twice,	-	-	-	0	2	6
	Handbills, do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 12,	-	-	-	0	10	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	6	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 13,	-	-	-	0	6	8
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
16.	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 2,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Continuing do. once,	-	-	-	0	1	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 11,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Continuing do. once,	-	-	-	0	1	0
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	5	0
	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 16,	-	-	-	0	10	0
	Continuing do. once,	-	-	-	0	2	6
	Handbills do.,	-	-	-	0	6	6



		£	s.	d.
1846.				
June 16.	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 8,	0	4	0
	Continuing do. twice,	0	2	0
	Handbills, do.,	0	5	0
23	Advertising Roads and Bridges, District No. 4,	0	5	0
	Continuing do. twice,	0	2	0
	Handbills, do.,	0	5	0
	Advertising Planking Poplar Island Bridge,	0	3	4
	Continuing do. once,	0	1	0
	Handbills do.,	0	4	0
27.	Advertising District No. 15, Roads and Bridges,	0	7	6
	Continuing do. once,	0	1	9
	Handbills, do.,	0	6	0
	3 quires Overseer's Returns,	0	16	6
	Printing 16 Note of Hand Books for Commissioners, (for Seed Grain,) 3s.,	2	8	0
	do. 4 quires Instructions for Collectors of Dog Tax, 5s.,	1	0	0
	do. 100 copies Dog Tax Act,	1	6	0
		<hr/>		
		£19	14	8

## No. 11.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

TO JAMES D. HASZARD,

		£	s.	d.
1846.				
March.	Printing 50 copies Bill for dividing Island into smaller Parishes,	2	0	0
Sept.	Printing the Daily and finishing Journal of the Legislative Council with Appendix, &c.,	73	10	0
	42 sheets, 35s.,	12	0	0
	Binding 60 copies do., 4s.,			
	Advertising in Royal Gazette the Bill for preservation of Salmon and Trout Fisheries,	0	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£80	0	0

Correct,  
 (Signed) R. HODGSON, President Legislative Council.  
 30th Sept. 1846.

## No. 12.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL ACADEMY,

TO MARK BUTCHER, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
1845.				
Sept. 23.	To Glass, Putty and Glazing, 2s. 6d.,	0	2	6
Oct. 1.	2 Single faced Doors, and fitting in the same, 10s. 6d.,	1	1	0
Nov. 13.	Glass, Putty and Glazing, 2s. 6d. 17th.—Do. 2s. 3d.,	0	4	9
Dec. 17.	8 yards Green Baize, 3s. 4d.; Green Binding, 9d.; Tax, 1s. 6d.,	1	8	11
	Covering Desk, &c.; Cushion, Hair, &c.,	0	17	6
1846.				
Jan. 22.	Hangin <sup>j*</sup> g Door in West Porch, 1s. 6d.; 1 Thumb Latch, 1s. 9d.; Screws, 6d.,	0	3	9

		£	s.	d.
1846.				
March 20.	Frame and Painting for Globes in No. 2 Room,	-	-	1 18 6
23.	Glass and Glazing, 1s. 6d. April 29th.—1 Sash fastener, 1s. 2d.,	-	-	0 2 8
	Repairing Sashes, &c., 1s. 3d.—31st. Glass, Putty and Glazing, 4s.,	-	-	0 5 3
May 10.	Repairing Hand Rail, Banisters, &c., to the East Stairs,	-	-	0 9 6
	Irons, Screws and Nails, 2s. 6d.—June 28. Glass, &c., 2s. 3d.,	-	-	0 4 9
June 30.	Paid Connell for Whitewashing, &c., 10s.,	-	-	0 10 0
July 9.	Glass, Putty and Glazing, 4s.,	-	-	0 4 0
Aug. 11.	1 pair Gates, Casing Posts and heading do. with Balls, &c.,	-	-	2 5 0
	Paid Bridgman for Hinges, 12s. 6d.; Latches, &c., 5s.,	-	-	0 17 6
22.	1 new Hinge, and Hanging Door in No. 1 Room,	-	-	0 2 9
30.	Glass, Putty, and putting in do. to No. 1 Room,	-	-	0 1 3
Sep. 31.	Repairing Window Frames, glass, putty and glazing,	-	-	0 8 3
Octr. 6.	New Bell Rope,	-	-	0 2 6
				<u>£11 10 4</u>
				<u>2 6 5</u>
				<u>£9 3 11</u>

Laid before the Trustees, and ordered to be forwarded to the Honorable House of Assembly for payment.

CHARLES HENSLEY, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Dec. 16th, 1846.

No. 13.

GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

TO THE LATE P. S. MACNUTT, Road Commissioner, 4th District, Dr.:

		£	s.	d.
1845.				
April.	To Travelling, Surveying, Drawing Plan, &c., of French River, New London, by directions of House of Assembly,	-	-	3 0 0
July 17.	Travelling to Cavendish, sending for Witnesses, examining parties and reporting thereon,	-	-	2 6 8
	Paid James Clark, Surveyor, Surveying a Line of Road in Princetown Royalty,	-	-	0 12 6
	Paid Francis Shea for repairing the Road leading to North shore, past Cody's, Darnley,	-	-	0 5 0
	Paid John Coughlan, sen., for sundry repairs of Roads, and keeping Darnley Bridge repaired,	-	-	1 5 0
	Paid James Ready for Planking and repaing Bridge head of Cousins's Pond,	-	-	2 0 0
	My services for the past year (per Statute,)	-	-	10 0 0
				<u>£19 9 2</u>
By Warrant,		-	-	10 0 0
				<u>£9 9 3</u>

# APPENDIX

(W.)

[ SEE PAGE 142. ]

## COPY OF THE WARRANT BOOK.

From the 5th March, 1846, to the 7th January, 1847.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
180.	10	0	0				
Allen Stewart, 1st Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 32, for the year ending Feb. 23.							
109.	10	0	0				
John McKay, do. do., being for his services as such at Cable Head, for the year ending January 16.							
110.	10	0	0				
John Sinclair, do. do., being for his services as such at Springfield, for the year ending Feb. 2.							
111.	10	0	0				
Robert Robertson, do. do., being for his services as such at Lot 34, for the year ending Feb. 2.							
112.	10	0	0				
William Lamont, do. do., being for his services as such at Lot 64, for the year ending Jan. 28.							
113.	10	0	0				
Colin McLennan, do. do., being for his services as such at New London, for the year ending Jan. 8.							
114.	10	0	0				
Charles Fowle, do. do., being for his services as such at Lot 24, for the year ending Feb. 11.							
115.	10	0	0				
Francis R. Vincent, do. do., being for his services as such at Tryon, for the year ending Octr. 31, 1844.							
116.	7	12	0				
Donald Kelly, do. do., being for his services as such at Orwell Woods, for the year ending Jan. 2.							
117.	7	12	0				
James Foley, do. do., being for his services as such at Lot 34, for the year ending March 2.							
118.	5	0	0				
Antoine Perry, Acadian Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 1, for the year ending Feb. 15.							
119.	10	0	0				
Mary McNutt, Administratrix, being for the services of the late Hon. Peter S. McNutt, as Commissioner of the 4th Road District, for the past year.							
				120.	78	0	0
				Philip F. Irving, being for 13 trips with the Mail between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine during the present winter.			
				121.	6	0	0
				John Renouff, being his account for making and fitting up two Dressers in the Lunatic Asylum.			
				122.	200	0	0
				Messrs. Wright and Smith, being on account of their Contract for Carpenter's and Joiner's work at the Colonial Building, under the Acts of 7 Will. 4, cap. 31, and 5 Vic. cap. 25.			
				123.	50	0	0
				James Millner and Son, being on account of Plumber and Brazier's work at the Colonial Building.			
				124.	20	0	0
				Isaac Smith, being on account of his services as Overseer of the work in progress at the Colonial Building.			
				125.	61	19	10
				Thomas H. Haviland, being the proportion payable by this Island towards the support and maintenance of the Light Houses and Humane Establishments upon the Islands of Saint Paul and Scattarie, for the past year.			
				125.	5	0	0
				John Millman, being the sum awarded to him under the Act of 5 Vic. cap. 22, for that part of the Road from			



No.	May 7.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	
161.	Jeremiah Simpson, being as above, 6th Road District.	50	0	0	180.	Thomas Pleadwell, being his allowance as Messenger to the House of Assembly in the last Session.	20	5	0
162.	Jeremiah Simpson, being as above.	20	0	0	181.	William Birch, being his allowance as Door- keeper to the House of Assembly in the last Session.	20	14	10
163.	Joseph Pope, being a sum voted by the Legisla- ture for his services as Speaker of the House of Assembly in the last Session.	42	3	0	182.	J. B. Cooper, being a moiety of his account as Printer to the House of Assembly in the last Session.	72	11	0
164.	John S. McDonald, being a sum voted by the Legisla- ture for his services as a Member of the House of Assembly in the last Session.	20	0	0	183.	Charles Binns, being his allowance as Law Clerk to the House of Assembly in the last Session.	20	0	0
165.	John Cambridge, being as above.	23	6	8	184.	James D. Haszard, being a sum allowed him for re- porting in the Royal Gazette Newspaper the Debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session.	50	0	0
166.	Richard Hudson, being as above.	21	13	4	185.	The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, being a sum allowed him as Chap- lain to the Legislative Council in the last Session.	40	0	0
167.	John Dalziel, being as above.	22	14	8	186.	Thomas H. Haviland, being his amount as Clerk to the Legislative Council in the last Ses- sion, including Stationary.	162	3	5
168.	William Dingwell, being as above.	23	6	8	187.	Henry Palmer, being his allowance as Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant at Arms to the Legislative Council in the last Session.	27	0	0
169.	Alexander McGregor, being as above.	20	9	4	188.	John Rider, being his allowance as Messenger to the Legislative Council in the last Session, including his account of disbursements.	41	12	7
170.	Alexander McLean, being as above.	20	0	0	189.	Patrick Furlong, being his allowance as Doorkeeper to the Legislative Council in the last Session.	21	7	6
171.	John McIntosh, being as above.	22	18	8	190.	Robert Blake Irving, being his allowance as Reporter to the Legislative Council during the last Session.	50	0	0
172.	Joseph Wightman, being as above.	22	5	4	191.	Catherine Brown, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Alex. Brown, Master in the Central Academy, as Teacher in this Colony, for the period of twenty years.	10	0	0
173.	Edward Thornton, being as above.	22	4	0					
174.	Alexander Rae, being as above.	22	13	4					
175.	Edward Palmer, being as above.	20	0	0					
176.	William Cullen, being a moiety of his allowance as Clerk to the House of Assembly in the last Session.	50	0	0					
177.	John McNeill, being his allowance as Assistant Clerk to the House of Assembly.	80	0	0					
178.	Henry W. Lobban, being his allowance as Sergeant at Arms to the House of Assembly in the last Session, including fees in procuring the attendance of Members.	29	16	9					
179.	Henry W. Lobban, being his disbursement account for the last Session, including the Li- k*	91	13	10½					











No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.
	Milton, for the year ending May 22.					portion of the past winter, and for conveying the Mails between Picou and Charlottetown to the			
284.	Donald McKinnon, do., being for his services as such at Brackley Point, for the year ending April 17.	10	0	0	300.	Messrs. Chudleigh and McKay, being on account of Slater and Plasterer's work performed by them at the Colonial Building.	50	0	0
285.	Joseph McKay, do., being for his services as such at Lot 37, for the year ending May 19.	7	12	0	301.	Isaac Smith, being on account of his services as Overseer of the works at the Colonial Building.	20	0	0
286.	Michael Dunn, do., being for his services as such at Lot 45, for the year ending May 7.	7	12	0	302.	Humphrey Minchin, being for certain repairs and other work performed by him about the Wharf at Minchin's Point. June 8.	4	10	0
287.	John McInnis, do., being for his services as such at Lot 67, for the year ending May 9.	7	12	0	303.	John McGowan, being the balance of the sum appropriated in Road District No. 14, for Roads, Bridges and Wharves, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29. June 10.	100	0	0
288.	Thomas Cooke, being his account for Medical attendance and Medicines to prisoners in Prince County Jail.	4	0	0	304.	James Warburton, being on account of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in Road District No. 1, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	50	0	0
289.	David Kaye, being his account for Medical attendance and Medicines to prisoners in King's County Jail.	4	0	0	305.	James Warburton, being the balance appropriated as above.	50	0	0
290.	Allan Fraser, being a sum voted by the Legislature for his services as a Member of the House of Assembly in the last Session.	23	1	4	306.	Harry C. Green, being on account of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in Road District No. 3, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	30	0	0
291.	William B. Aitken, being as above.	22	1	4	307.	Harry C. Green, being as above. June 11.	28	2	0
292.	Duncan McLean, being as above.	22	0	0	308.	David Higgins, being the balance of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves, in Road District No. 9, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29. June 16.	3	13	1
293.	Donald Montgomery, being as above.	22	6	8	309.	Edward Thornton, being on account of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 16th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	100	0	0
294.	William Bearisto, being as above.	22	13	4					
295.	Donald McDonald, being as above.	23	6	8					
296.	Robert Hodgson, Attorney General, being his account for miscellaneous services.	8	13	0					
297.	Robert Hodgson, do., being his account for perusing, reporting and adding marginal notes to 29 Acts passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.	38	15	8					
298.	James H. Peters, Solicitor General, being for his opinion on the Act for the prevention of Smuggling.	2	6	8					
299.	Philip F. Irving, being his account for conveying the Mails between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine during a	88	4	0					

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.
	June 19.								
310.	Edward Thornton, being as above.	60	0	0	328.	Thomas H. Haviland, being his quarterly allowance in lieu of fees.	100	0	0
311.	Allan McDougall, being on account of the sum ap- propriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 11th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	35	0	0	329.	J. Spencer Smith, Treasurer, being his quarter's salary.	125	0	0
312.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	20	0	0	330.	James D. McDonell, Collector of Impost, being as above.	65	0	0
313.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	6	0	0	331.	Charles McNutt, Sub-Collector of Customs, being as above.	10	0	0
314.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	6	0	0	332.	Joseph Pope, do. being as above.	10	0	0
315.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	333.	William S. McGowan do., being as above.	10	0	0
316.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	334.	Hugh McDonald, do., being as above.	10	0	0
317.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	335.	Nicholas Conroy, do., being as above.	5	0	0
318.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	336.	A. Lane, Adjutant General Militia, being as above.	18	15	0
319.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	337.	Edward R. Humphreys, Head Master of Central Academy, being as above.	37	10	0
320.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	338.	John Kenny, Second Master, being as above.	25	0	0
321.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	339.	John Arbuckle, Third Master, being as above.	12	10	0
322.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	5	0	0	340.	John McNeill, Visitor of Schools, being as above.	18	15	0
323.	Allan McDougall, being as above.	8	0	0	341.	William H. Nelis, Master of Na- tional School, being as above.	6	5	0
	June 30.				342.	Simon Dodd, Harbor Master, being as above.	15	0	0
324.	Peter McCallum, being the balance of the sum ap- propriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in Road District No. 12, under the authority of the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	100	0	0	343.	John Rider, Messenger of Council, being as above.	10	0	0
	July 3.				344.	George Lewis, Market Clerk, being as above.	10	0	0
325.	John R. Bourke, being the balance of the sum ap- propriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 10th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	63	18	0	345.	Nicholas Harvie, Jailor of Queen's County, being as above.	10	0	0
326.	Allan McDougall, being the balance of the sum ap- propriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 11th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	37	12	0	346.	Hugh Logan, do. King's County, being as above.	7	10	0
	July 8.				347.	James Keough, do. Prince County, being as above.	7	10	0
327.	The Chief Justice, being his travelling allowance for the last quarter.	25	0	0	348.	Sarah Harvie, Matron of Queen's County Jail, being her half year's salary.	7	10	0
					349.	Benjamin De St. Croix, being his half year's allowance as Medical Attendant to Queen's County Jail.	5	0	0
					350.	William H. Nelis, being a sum granted by the Legis- lature for his services as Master of the National School, for the past year.	10	0	0
					351.	Archibald McKenzie, 1st Class	10	0	0

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.
	Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 33, for the year ending June 19.					Beacon on Fishery Island, at the entrance of Richmond Bay.			
352.	E. J. McCormack, do., being for his services as such in Charlottetown Royalty, for the year ending June 30.	10	0	0	366.	Thomas Hunt, being his disbursement account as Sheriff of Prince County for the past year.	62	17	3½
353.	John Butler, do., being for his services as such at Lot 43, for the year ending June 13.	10	0	0	367.	Peter McCallum, being his disbursement account for the past year, as Sheriff of King's County.	50	12	9½
354.	John McLellan, do., being for his services as such at Lot 19, for the year ending June 13.	10	0	0	368.	David Kaye, being his account for holding an Inquest on the body of Mary Murphy, at the East Point.	8	10	0
355.	Daniel C. Campbell, do., being for his services as such at Montague River, for the year ending March 3.	10	0	0	369.	Henry Stamper, being his account for two Registry Books furnished to the Secretary's Office.	6	0	0
356.	John Le Page, do., being for his services as such in Charlottetown, for the year ending May 31.	10	0	0	370.	James Davies, being his account for Painting the Lunatic Asylum, under the Acts of 3 Vic. cap. 21, 5 Vic. cap. 15, and 7 Vic. cap. 20.	45	13	2
357.	Miss Cameron, do., being for her services as such in Charlottetown, for the year ending June 6.	10	0	0	371.	Jeremiah Simpson, being the balance of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 6th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	47	0	0
358.	Patrick Kavanagh, do., being for his services as such at Lot 47, for the year ending May 16.	10	0	0		July 11.			
359.	Robert Barry, do., being for his services as such on the Covehead Road, for the year ending June 13.	10	0	0	372.	Dr. A. Gesner, being part of the sum granted by the Queen out of the proceeds of sales of Crown Lands towards effecting a Geological Survey of the Island.	50	0	0
360.	W. G. Carson, do., being for his services as such at Lot 32, for the year ending June 13.	7	12	0	373.	Robert McNutt, being the balance of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves in the 4th District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 29.	69	0	0
361.	C. Scott, do., being for his services as such at Jupiter River, for the year ending June 8.	6	16	0	374.	James McDonald, 1st Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 37, for the year ending June 24.	10	0	0
362.	Hugh Martin, do., being for his services as such at Lot 55, for the year ending June 17.	7	4	0	375.	Elizabeth McKenderick, do., being for her services as such at Lot 7, for the year ending July 2.	7	4	0
363.	William Cullen, being the remaining moiety of his allowance as Clerk of the House of Assembly in the last Session.	50	0	0	376.	Henry Leeky, do., being for his services as such at Lot 4, for the year ending June 27.	7	12	0
364.	Simon Dodd, being for expenses incurred by him in fixing the Buoys and Beacons, &c., in the harbour of Charlottetown, this present season.	10	11	7	377.	James D. Haszard, being his Quarter's Account as Queen's Printer.	116	15	3
365.	Archibald McKay, being his contract for placing a	4	0	0					



No.		£	s	d.	No.		£	s	d.
402.	Edward Thornton, - being his account for Fees as Deputy Clerk of the Crown for King's County, during the last Session.	5	17	7	415.	Messrs. Chudleigh and McKay, - being on account of Slater's and Plasterer's work performed by them at the Colonial Building.	50	0	0
403.	Edward Thornton, - being his account of disbursements to Constables and Crown Witnesses in the same term.	10	19	9	416.	Messrs. McKenzie, - being on account of their contract for supplying Nova Scotia Stone for the erection of the Colonial Building.	150	0	0
404.	Daniel Hodgson, - being his account as Coroner for Queen's County.	7	9	9	417.	Messrs. Wright and Smith, - being on account of their contract for Carpenter's and Joiner's work at the Colonial Building.	100	0	0
405.	John Anderson, - being for 24 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and Pictou during the present season.	72	0	0	418.	Isaac Smith, - being on account of his services as Overseer of the works at the Colonial Building.	20	0	0
406.	Lawrence Yeo, - being for 13 trips with the Mails between St. Eleanor's and Tignish.	20	6	0	419.	Doran and another, - being their account for sweeping and scrubbing the Rooms, Passages, &c., in the Colonial Building.	8	2	0
407.	George Monkley, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and St. Eleanor's.	20	3	0	420.	Thomas Taylor, - being the amount of his contract for digging and covering a drain at the Lunatic Asylum, and for other labour.	11	15	6
408.	Paul Mabey, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and Bedeque.	14	0	0	421.	John Renouf, - being the balance of the contract for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum.	6	0	0
409.	Samuel Lane, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and Georgetown.	19	10	0	422.	John Renouf, - being for certain extra work performed by him at the Lunatic Asylum.	8	6	6
410.	Michael Eagan, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and East Point.	17	17	5	423.	James Banks, - being his account for making a Brick Drain at the Lunatic Asylum.	3	10	0
411.	George Dalrymple, - President of the Board of Health, being for sundries furnished for the use of the Emigrant Hospital in Charlottetown.	12	5	8	424.	Mary Boyle, - being the balance of her late husband, John Boyle's contract for sinking and walling the Well at Lunatic Asylum.	5	18	0
412.	George Aitken and another, - being their contract for placing the Buoys in the harbour of Three Rivers this present season.	6	0	0		September 3.			
413.	Thomas Machon, - being his contract for placing the Buoys at Murray Harbour, this present season.	4	0	0	425.	Roderick McDonald, 1st Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 16, for the year ending July 25.	10	0	0
414.	Peter McGowan, - being on account of contracts for Roads, Bridges, &c., which have become payable under appropriation for that branch of the public service, previous to the Session of 1846.	100	0	0	426.	Patrick McQuade, do., - being for his services as such at Lot 30, for the year ending July 31.	10	0	0
					427.	Malcolm McNeill, do., - being for his services as such at	10	0	0



No.	£.	s.	d.	No.	£.	s.	d.
461.		9	12	9			
Daniel Hodgson, - being his account as Coroner.							
462.	22	0	0				
A. Mitchell, Keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, being for his services whilst in charge of the said Build- ing, from April 23.							
463.	88	0	0				
James D. Haszard, - being his account for Printing the Journals of the Legislative Council in the last Session of the Colonial Assembly.							
464.	66	11	7				
James D. Haszard, - being his Quarterly Account for Public Printing, &c.							
465.	15	0	0				
Charles Desbrisay, - being a sum allowed him for In- dexing the Journals of the Legis- lative Council in the last Session. year.							
466.	30	0	0				
Thomas Owen, Deputy Post Master General, being a sum allowed him for conducting the Inland Mails during the past year.							
467.	10	0	0				
Donald Livingstone, 1st Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 65, for the year end- ing September 27.							
468.	10	0	0				
Sebastian Davison, do., being for his services as such at for the year ending Sept. 22.							
469.	10	0	0				
Donald Graham, do., - being for his services as such at Orwell Cove, for the year ending September 25.							
470.	50	0	0				
Peter McGowan, - being the amount of contingencies granted for Roads, Bridges, &c., in Queen's County, for the present							
471.	7	12	11				
William Cundall, - being for expences incurred by him in clothing Michael McGrath and James Hughes, two convicts, whose sentence of Death for Bur- glary was commuted for voluntary banishment, and in paying their passages from this Island, &c.							
472.	80	0	0				
John Ashton, - being in part of his contract for the erection of a Bridge over the Ellis River, under an appropria- tion made by the Legislature for that service in 1841. October 23.							
473.	128	16	9				
Edward Goff, - being in part of the sum granted by the Queen out of the proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands, to- wards opening Roads in the Roy- alty of Georgetown.							
474.	5	10	0				
Robert Craig and others, - being a sum allowed them for their attendance before His Excel- lency in Council in support of cer- tain charges preferred against W. B. Wellner, in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, to be paid out of the pro- ceeds of the sales of Crown Lands, under an authority from the Se- cretary of State for the Colonial Department.							
475.	130	0	6				
Joseph Higgins, - being the balance of the sum ap- propriated for Roads, Bridges &c., for the 2nd Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap 1 and 29. November 7.							
476.	24	2	9				
Robert Hodgson, Attorney General, being his account for Crown Pro- secutions.							
477.	14	17	2				
William Coates, Deputy Clerk of Crown, being his fees on Crown Prosecutions during the late Mi- chaelmas Term, in Prince County.							
478.	23	16	11½				
William Coates, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, being his account of disbursements to Crown Witnesses, Constables, &c., during the same Term.							
479.	24	0	0				
John Wright, Coroner of Prince County, being his account for holding sundry Inquests, and for other expenses contingent thereon.							
480.	33	3	0				
George Monkley, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Charlottetown and St. Eleanor's, and between Charlotte- town and Bedeque.							
481.	20	13	0				
Lawrence Yeo, - being for 13 trips with the Mail between Saint Eleanor's and Tig- nish.							
482.	17	17	6				
Michael Egan, - being for 13 trips with the Mail be- Charlottetown and the East Point.							
483.	19	10	0				
Samuel Lane, - being for 13 trips with the Mail be- tween Charlottetown and George- town.							





No.	£	s	d.	No.	£	s	d.
506.	10	0	0	<b>1847,</b> JANUARY 7.			
James Stewart, do., -				1.	25	0	0
being for his services as such at Lot 59, for the year ending November 10.				The Chief Justice, -			
507.	88	11	0				
James B. Cooper, -				being his travelling allowance for the last quarter.			
being the balance of his account for Printing and Binding the Journals of the House of Assembly in the last Session.				2.	100	0	0
508.	10	0	0	Thomas H. Haviland, Secretary and Registrar, being his quarterly allowance in lieu of fees.			
James Warburton, -				3.	125	0	0
being his annual allowance as Commissioner of Road District No. 1.				J. Spencer Smith, Treasurer, being his quarter's salary.			
509.	10	0	0	4.	65	0	0
John R. Bourke, -				James D. McDonell, Collector of Impost, being as above.			
being his annual allowance as Commissioner of Road District No. 10.				5.	10	0	0
510.	10	0	0	Charles McNutt, Sub-Collector of Customs, being as above.			
Jeremiah Simpson, -				6.	10	0	0
being his annual allowance as Commissioner of Road District, No. 6.				Joseph Pope, do. -			
511.	9	9	0	being as above.			
George Anderson, -				7.	10	0	0
being his contract for maintaining 3 Buoys in the harbour of New London, during the past season.				Hugh McDonald, do., -			
512.	18	3	9	being as above.			
John Renouf, -				8.	10	0	0
being his account for work and materials in and about the Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry, to be paid out of the proceeds of sales of Crown Lands.				William S. McGowan do., -			
513.	10	2	6	being as above.			
John Stewart, -				9.	5	0	0
being his account for Bricks furnished by him for the Drain and Porch at the Lunatic Asylum, to be paid out of the proceeds of sales of Crown Lands.				Nicholas Conroy, do., -			
December 9.				being as above.			
514.	100	0	0	10.	18	15	0
Edward Thornton, -				A. Lane, Adjutant General Militia, being as above.			
being a part of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves for the 16th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 27.				11.	37	10	0
515.	20	0	0	Edward R. Humphreys, Head Master of Central Academy, being as above.			
Edward Thornton, -				12.	25	0	0
being the balance of the sum appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharves for the 16th Road District, under the Acts of 9 Vic. cap. 1 and 27.				John Kenny, Second Master, being as above.			
				13.	12	10	0
				John Arbuckle, Third Master, being as above.			
				14.	18	15	0
				John McNeill, Visitor of Schools, being as above.			
				15.	6	5	0
				William H. Nelis, Master of National School, being as above.			
				16.	15	0	0
				Simon Dodd, Wharfinger and Harbor Master, being as above.			
				17.	12	10	0
				John Ings, Keeper of Light House, Point Prim, being as above.			
				18.	10	0	0
				John Rider, Messenger of Council, being as above.			
				19.	10	0	0
				George Lewis, Market Clerk, being as above.			
				20.	10	0	0
				Nicholas Harvie, Jailor of Queen's County, being as above.			
				21.	7	10	0
				James Keough, do. Prince County, being as above.			
				22.	7	10	0
				Hugh Logan, do. King's County, being as above.			
				23.	7	10	0
				Sarah Harvie, Matron of Queen's County Jail, being her half year's salary.			
				24.	5	0	0
				Benjamin De St. Croix, Medical Attendant, being as above.			

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
25. Theophilus Desbrisay, Assayer of Weights and Measures, being his annual allowance as such.	5	0	0	being his annual allowance as Road-Commissioner of the 12th District.			
26. Edward R. Humphreys, - being his annual allowance as Secretary to the Board of Education.	15	0	0	41. William Underhay, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 13th District.	10	0	0
27. The Members of the Board of Education, being for their services as such during the past year.	12	0	0	42. John McGowan, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 14th District.	10	0	0
28. Neill Bethune, 2d Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Bedeque, for the year ending November 25.	15	0	0	43. Edward Goff, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 15th District.	10	0	0
29. Daniel McQuarrie, 1st Class Teacher, being for his services as such at Lot 61, for the year ending December 25.	10	0	0	44. Edward Thornton, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 16th District.	10	0	0
30. Dublois Smith, do., - being for his services as such at Lot 12, for the year ending October 10.	10	0	0	45. Daniel Green, - being the amount of his contract for fixing and keeping in repair the Buoys and Beacons in Bedeque Harbour during the past year.	12	0	0
31. Archibald McNeill do., - being for his services as such at Vernon River, for the year ending December 17.	10	0	0	46. William S. McNeill, - being the amount of his contract for fixing and maintaining two Buoys at the Western Rustico Harbour during the past year.	4	9	0
32. Thomas Munro, do., - being for his services as such at Lot 38, for the year ending November 28.	10	0	0	47. David Mutch, - being the amount of his contract for fixing and maintaining two Buoys at the Eastern Harbour of Rustico during the past year.	3	9	0
33. Donald McDonald, do., - being for his services as such at Cardigan, for the year ending December 6.	10	0	0	48. Cornelius Higgins, - being for replacing and maintaining three Spar Buoys in Bedford Harbour during the past year.	9	10	0
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36. Harry C. Green, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 3d District.	10	0	0	51. John Anderson, - being on account of his contract for conveying the said Mails between Pictou and Charlottetown during the past season.	50	0	0
37. Robert McNutt, - being his annual allowance as Road Commissioner of the 4th District.	10	0	0	52. John Anderson, - being the balance of his contract for conveying the Mails between Pictou and Charlottetown during the past season.	52	0	0
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