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*P. E. Isld. 1847.*



# JOURNAL

OF

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

ANNO DECIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



CHARLOTTETOWN:

PRINTED BY JAMES D. HASZARD, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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.*

---

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 Royalties 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 returnable 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 PROCLAMATION.

**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.*

---

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 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.*

---

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 Saturday the Twelfth day 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  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
OF  
**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

---

**TUESDAY, January 26, 1847.**

**T**HE General Assembly having been by Proclamation, prorogued to this day, the Legislative Council met.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's Commands to inform the House of Assembly, that it is His Excellency's pleasure, that they do attend him in the Council Chamber instanter; and the Members present, having appeared at the Bar, The President of the Council addressed them as follows:

*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 your place of meeting, 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 Gentlemen of the House of Assembly then withdrew, and in a short time returned, when Joseph Pope, Esquire, addressed His Excellency, and stated, that agreeably to His Excellency's Commands, the House of Assembly had proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice had fallen upon him.

The President of the Council then replied:

*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 the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Speaker then addressed His Excellency, as follows :

*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 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, claim all their ancient rights and privileges.

Then the President of the Council replied in the following words :

*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.

His Excellency was then pleased to open the Session with the following Speech :

*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 this 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 for 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 Speech being ended, and the House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Prayers were then read.

The *President* reported His Excellency's Speech, which being read by the Clerk.

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

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to prepare a Draft, pursuant to the above Resolution.

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Rice* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to revise the Journals of this House each day, and that it be an instruction to the Committee, to require that a printed copy be laid on the Table daily.

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. *Brecken*, Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Young*, be a Committee to examine into and report upon such Laws as are near expiring.

On motion, Ordered, that the Journals of the House be printed daily, and that one hundred and twenty copies thereof be furnished.

On motion, Ordered, that the Thirty-seventh Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown for the information of the public.

*Ordered*, That Patrick Furlong be appointed Doorkeeper to this House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Anderson* have leave to absent himself until Tuesday next.

Adjourned until One o'clock to-morrow.

.....

## WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T.

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young* from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, reported a Draft thereof which he read in his place.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, and the said Draft was again read by the Clerk, and it was ordered, that the House be forthwith put into a Committee of the whole, to take the same into consideration.

The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Address. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Address, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

On motion, the said Address, as engrossed, was read a third time, and passed, whereupon the President signed the same, and it is as follows :

*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 Members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly convened, offer our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

It has afforded us much pleasure to learn from your Excellency, 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 required; and we feel grateful for this instance of the Divine care.

When the Report of the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency to inquire into all matters connected with the Currency of this Island, is laid before us, it shall receive our careful attention.

The Laws relating to Smuggling and to Statute Labor and the expenditure of public moneys on the Highways, and also to Education, shall respectively command that consideration which their importance deserves.

We are glad to learn that the Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry has been completed, and that a voluntary and liberal subscription has been opened in this community, to enable the Trustees appointed by your Excellency to carry out effectively the design of such a useful Institution.

The steady advancement of the public Revenue of the Colony affords us great satisfaction; and we shall readily concur with the House of Assembly in its economical disposal.

Your Excellency may rely on our best attention being given to all communications, which you may deem requisite to lay before us; and on our ready co-operation for the advancement of the interests of the people of this Island.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the same Committee who prepared the Address, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address.

Adjourned until one o'clock on Friday next.

**FRIDAY, January 29, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Dalbrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Young*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Wednesday.

Mr. *Irving* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Rice* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rice's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Young*, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address of this House, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, reported, that they had waited on His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That William Cundall, Esq., be appointed Reporter to this House.

Adjourned until Eleven o'clock to-morrow.

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**SATURDAY, January 30, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Dalbrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

At twelve of the clock, noon, the House waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with their Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech, and being returned, the *President* reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same and to give an answer thereto, which was read by the Clerk, and is as followeth :

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

Accept my best thanks for this Address. I have the fullest reliance upon your cordial support and assistance in all measures tending to promote the interests of the People of this Colony.

30th January, 1847.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. *Rae*.

“ In the House of Assembly, Tuesday, January 26, 1847.

“ *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 proceedings 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.”

Also—

“ In the House of Assembly, Friday, January 29, 1847.

“ *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.

And also—

“ In the House of Assembly, Friday, January 29, 1847.

“ *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. *Jardine*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Rae* and Mr. *Warburton* be a Committee for that purpose.

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

*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 Mr. *Brecken*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* do compose the said Committee.

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

*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 Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Irving* do compose the said Committee.

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

*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 Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee for that purpose.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

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## MONDAY, February 1, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T.

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Brecken,*  
*Mr. Dalrymple,*  
*Mr. Holl,*  
*Mr. Young,*

*The Hon. Mr. Irving,*  
*Mr. Swabey,*  
*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Saturday.

Mr. *Irving* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Rice* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rice's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Brecken*, from the Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the expiring Laws, made a Report which he read in his place, and is as follows, viz:—

Your Committee, to whom was referred the duty of examining into the expiring Laws, beg leave to report:—

That the Act of 2d Victoria, Cap. 9, intituled "*An Act to provide against the running at large of Hogs in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,*" will expire at the end of the present Session.

That the Act of 3d Victoria, Cap. 5, intituled "*An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island, for a limited period,*" and the Act of 6th Victoria, 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 Twentieth day of April next.

That the Act of 5th Victoria, 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 Sixteenth day of April next.

That the Act of 7th Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled "*An Act relating to Treasury Warrants,*" will expire at the end of the present Session.

That the Act of 7th Victoria, Cap. 28, intituled "*An Act relating to Schools and Education,*" will expire at the end of the present Session.

That the Act of 8th Victoria, Cap. 2, intituled "*An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling,*" will expire at the end of the present Session.

That the Act of 9th Victoria, Cap. 2, intituled "*An Act for raising a Revenue,*" will expire on the Second day of May next.

That the Act of 9th Victoria, Cap. 15, 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,*" will expire at the end of the present Session.

That the Act of 9th Victoria, Cap. 18, intituled "*An Act to continue an Act relating to Nuisances on the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,*" will expire on the Eighteenth day of April next.

That the Act of 9th Victoria, 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 Eighteenth day of April next.

That the Act of 9th Victoria, 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 Eighteenth day of April next.

On motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Report. After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Young reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House the following written Message signed by His Excellency.

**H. V. HUNTLEY**, Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, copies of the following Despatches, and of an order of the Queen in Council.

No. 1.—Despatch from the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, No. 15, dated 2d June, 1846, in answer to a joint 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. 2.—Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, No. 10, dated 19th November, 1846, recommending the repeal of part of the Oath required to be taken by Tavern Keepers, under the Act passed the last Session of the Legislature, for regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

No. 3.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October 1846, leaving to their operation, Twenty-five Acts therein named, passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.

Government House, 1st February, 1847.

The said Message and papers were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

[See *Appendices*, No. 1 to No. 3.]

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the expiring Laws. After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Ordered, That Mr. *Brecken* have leave to absent himself to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.



TUESDAY, February 2, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the expiring Laws.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had come to four Resolutions, which he read in his place—Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again; which the House agreed to.

The Resolutions were then read by the Clerk, and on the question being severally put thereon, were agreed to by the House, and are as follow :

1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act of 2d Victoria, Cap. 9, intituled “*An Act to provide against the running at large of Hogs in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown*,” should be continued.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act of 3d Victoria, Cap. 5, intituled “*An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period*,” and the Act of 6th Victoria, 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*” be continued and amended.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act of 7th Victoria, Cap. 28, intituled “*An Act relating to Schools and Education*” be continued and amended.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act of 9th Victoria, Cap. 25, intituled “*An Act to continue for one year an Act for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries*,” be continued and amended.

Mr. *Swabey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries committed on the person:—Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

**WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Two o'clock.

**THURSDAY, February 4, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD a second time, the Bill to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries, committed on the person.

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. *Brecken* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be, "An Act to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries committed on the Person."

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

**MONDAY, February 8, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Thursday last.

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. *Anderson* be excused for non-attendance.

Mr. *Swabey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal certain parts of an Act, made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the punishment of Offences against the person and Property, and to repeal the Act relating to Treasons and Felonies." Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in and read a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *F. Longworth*, with a Bill, intituled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common and Royalty of Charlottetown," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

**TUESDAY, February 9, 1847.**

P R E S E N T.

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President,

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> .
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Monday last.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries committed on the Person."

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Mr. *Brecken*, by leave, presented a Petition of Roderick Macdonald of Township Number Sixteen, Teacher, praying an allowance for a period of time, during which he had taught a District School, previously to his qualifying before the Board of Education.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey*, by leave, presented a Petition of Charles Macquarrie, of De Sable, of Township Number Twenty-nine, praying that this House will sanction the Grant of a sum of Money, in aid of running his Packet, between Charlottetown and Miramichi.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Swabey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.

Leave being granted, the said Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Read a second time the Bill to repeal certain parts of an Act, made and passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the punishment of Offences against the Person and Property, and to repeal the Act relating to Treasons and Felonies."

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. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

**THURSDAY, February 11, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken,</i>	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving,</i>
Mr. <i>Macdonald,</i>	Mr. <i>Rice,</i>
Mr. <i>Dalrymple,</i>	Mr. <i>Swabey,</i>
Mr. <i>Young,</i>	Mr. <i>Hensley.</i>

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken,* sat President.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young* informed the House, that indisposition prevented him from attending in his place since the Third instant.

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Young's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Young* by leave, presented a Petition of William Weeks, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of Money, in aid of running a Packet between this Island and Baie de Verte.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, that the members of this House be summoned for Tuesday next.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

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**FRIDAY, February 12, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General,</i> President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken,</i>	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving,</i>
Mr. <i>Dalrymple,</i>	Mr. <i>Rice,</i>
Mr. <i>Holl,</i>	Mr. <i>Swabey,</i>
Mr. <i>Young,</i>	Mr. <i>Hensley.</i>

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Dalrymple,* by leave, presented a Petition of Francis Buote, of Township Number Two, Acadian Teacher, praying for an increase to his allowance as such.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House the following Accounts and Returns, viz. :

Impost Accounts for the past year.—Copy of Warrant Book for same period.—A detailed account of Imperial Duties collected at the Customs—with the application thereof also in detail.—Vessels launched and registered.—Vessels that have left the Island under Certificate.—Vessels transferred to other Ports.—Number and tonnage of Vessels engaged in Foreign Trade and Shipping.—Return of Light Duties.—An Account of all Spirits distilled, on which Duty has been paid.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Message.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, February 15, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Friday last.

The *President* laid before the House, the Treasurer's Accounts with the Government up to the 20th of January, 1847. Also,

A List of Bonds in the Treasury, with the Balances due thereon, up to the same period.

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

Adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

**TUESDAY, February 16, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> .
Mr. <i>Yonng</i> ,	

**Prayers.**

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave presented a Petition of Neil Maccallum and John Stewart of Township Number Thirty-three, praying to be reimbursed the Costs of a certain prosecution against them for a Nuisance, in January, 1846.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

According to order, the House was called.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. <i>President</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,
Mr. <i>Brecken</i> ,	Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,
Mr. <i>Macdonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> ,

A B S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Solicitor General*, absent from the Island, by leave of the Lieutenant Governor.  
The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*, excused.

Read a second time, the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes, than are at present recognised.

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. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Jardine*.

“ In the House of Assembly, Tuesday, February 16, 1847.

“ *Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, praying that their Honors will permit the Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, their Clerk to attend a Committee of Elections and Privileges, to-morrow at Eleven o'clock, a. m., to be examined touching the late Election and Return for the Third Electoral District of King's County.”

*Resolved*, That the Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, the Clerk of this House have leave to attend the Committee of Elections and Privileges to-morrow at Eleven o'clock, a. m., 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.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee have made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

Mr. *Hensley* laid before the House, the Account of the Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Charlottetown, for the past year.

*Ordered*, that the said Accounts do lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl* have leave to absent himself on Thursday next.

Adjourned until Thursday next at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Brecken,*

*The Hon. Mr. Irving,*

*Mr. Dalrymple,*

*Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Young,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Tuesday last.



Mr. *President* laid before the House a Return of Warrants that have been endorsed for Interest shewing the gross amount remaining in Issue, for the years 1844, 1845, and 1846.

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

The *President* also laid before the House, a Copy of a Report of the Geological Survey of this Island, by Abraham Gesner, Esq., F. G. S.

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

Adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Young*,

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Holl* from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Message, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause certain Accounts and Returns to be laid before this House, reported the delivery thereof, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the said Returns to be laid before the House without delay.

Mr. *President* laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Tryon and Crapaud, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken*, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the district of Richmond Bay for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

Also, an Account of Light Duty, for the District of Richmond Bay, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

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

Mr. *Brecken*, by leave, presented a Petition of certain Owners and Occupiers of Property in Georgetown, praying for a sum of money towards the completion of a Sewer in the said Town.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Brecken*, the House came to the following Resolution :  
*Resolved*, That the Committee appointed on the part of this House, in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1845, to superintend the furnishing the apartments in the Colonial Building for the use of the Legislature, be called upon to report their proceedings to this House.

Mr. *Dalrymple* laid before the House, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of New London, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Hensley*, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Charlottetown, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, February 22, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
 Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
 Mr. *Holl*,  
 Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,  
 Mr. *Rice*,  
 Mr. *Swabey*,  
 Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Friday last.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of Elsey Collins, Widow, praying for Relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *President* laid before the House a Communication, which he had received from E. R. Humphreys, Esq., Head Master of the Central Academy, together with several Books, published by him in this Colony, which he requests this House will give a place in their Library.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be given to Mr. Humphreys for the Books presented by him, and that the Clerk do communicate a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Humphreys.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Books presented by Mr. Humphreys, be deposited in the Legislative Library.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Townships Numbers Sixty-five and Thirty, and Settlements adjacent, praying for a sum of Money in aid of building a Wharf, at Rocky Point, on Township Number Sixty-five.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Holl*, by leave, presented a Petition of the President, Vice President, and Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, praying that the sum of £96 18s. 1d., surplus of Moneys lying in their hands from a former vote of £150, towards the purchase of a Horse, may be expended in the Purchase and Importation of Cattle and Sheep, for improving the breed of those Animals in the Island.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

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**TUESDAY, February 23, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President,

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of E. R. Humphreys, Esq., Head Master of the Central Academy, setting forth certain expenses and losses, incurred by him, in forwarding the views of that Institution, and praying the favorable consideration of this House.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple* laid before the House, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Bedeque, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

Also, an Account of Light duty, for the District of Bedeque, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

And also, an Account of all Spirits Distilled, within the said District during the year ended 31st December, 1846.

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

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House a Copy of the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to enquire into the state of the Currency of this Island, together with Copies of Minutes of the Executive Council, referred to in the said Report.

*Ordered*, That the said Report, with the Documents accompanying the same, do lie on the Table.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the said Report be printed in the Appendix to the Journals of this House, and that fifty additional copies be printed.

*See Appendix, No. 5.*

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, also laid before the House, the following Accounts and Returns, viz. :

Port of Charlottetown.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

Out Port of Bedeque.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

Three Rivers.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

Malpeque.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

Cascumpec.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

Colville Bay.—An Account of Goods imported and exported in the year ended 5th January, 1847.

An Account of Light Duty collected at the Port of Charlottetown, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

An Account of Imperial Duties collected for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

An Account of the number of Vessels that have left this Island under Certificate, for the year ended 31st December, 1846.

An Account of the number and Tonnage of Vessels transferred to other Ports, in the year ended 31st December, 1846.

List of Vessels Launched and Registered, in the year ended 31st December, 1846.

An aggregate Account of Imports and Exports, for the year ended 5th January, 1847.

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

*See Appendix, No. 6.*

Mr. Dalrymple laid before the House, the Annual Report of the Visitor of District Schools for the past year.

Also,—A communication from the Members of the Board of Education, in reference to the Act relating to Schools and Education, which is about to expire.

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

*See Appendix, No. 7.*

Mr. *Holl*, from the Committee appointed, in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly, to superintend the furnishing the apartments in the Colonial Building, for the use of the Legislature, made a Report, which he read in his place.  
*Ordered*, That the said Report be received.

Mr. *Holl*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Townships Numbers 67, 31, 32, 33, 23, and 24, praying that this House will sanction the grant of a sum of money, for the purpose of making such alterations in the Poplar Island Bridge, as will tend to remedy the inconvenience they have experienced for some time past, in consequence of the obstruction to the Navigation of York River, by the aforesaid Bridge.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

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**WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1847.**

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Anderson</i>
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> .

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken*, sat President.

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

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**THURSDAY, February 25, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. <i>Attorney General</i> , President.	
The Hon. Mr. <i>Brecken</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Holl</i> ,	

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 26, 1847.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,  
Mr *Hensley*.

**T**H E R E not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, March 1, 1847.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,

The Hon. Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

*Prayers*.

**T**H E R E not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1847.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Young*.

**T**H E R E not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.



**MONDAY, March 8, 1847.**

P R E S E N T :

*The Hon. Mr. Brecken,*  
*Mr. Dalrymple,*  
*Mr. Holl,*

*The Hon. Mr. Young,*  
*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken* sat President.

**T**H E R E not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

.....

**TUESDAY, March 9, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

*The Hon. Mr. Brecken,*  
*Mr. Macdonald,*  
*Mr. Dalrymple,*  
*Mr. Holl,*

*The Hon. Mr. Young,*  
*Mr. Irving,*  
*Mr. Rice,*  
*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken* sat President.

**R**E A D the proceedings of Tuesday the 23d February.

Mr. *Holl*, by leave, presented a Petition of certain settlers, on the reserved line of Road, between the Loyalists' Lands on Township Number Thirty-two, praying aid to open the said line of Road.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave presented a Petition of Thomas Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff of Prince County, praying that this House will make provision for the expense and trouble he has incurred in endeavouring (but without effect) to find out 434 acres of Land, part of Township Number Three, proceeded against by the Colonial Treasurer for arrears of Land Assessment.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.



Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Princetown and Royalty, praying that this House will sanction the grant of an additional sum of Money, in support of the North School in that District.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition of James Walsh, Master and Owner of the Schooner Oregon, praying remuneration for the services of his said Schooner, as a Packet, between Bedeque and Shediak, during the past Season.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Holl*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Township Number Sixty-five, praying that this House will sanction a grant in aid of individual Subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf, at the termination of the Public Road, near M'Ewen's on the South Side of Elliot River,

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave, presented a Petition from James Walsh and George Walsh, praying to be reimbursed certain Light Duty and Wharfage, which they have been compelled to pay, while running their Packet between Bedeque and Shediak, during the last Season, also praying further aid to enable them to run their said Packet.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

The *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Owners and Holders of Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown, praying aid for the improvement of certain Roads within the said Royalty.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. *Hensley*, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise, for the District of Cascumpeque, for the past year.

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

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
Mr. *Macdonald*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,

The Hon. Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Kice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

The Honorable Mr. *Brecken* sat President.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Rae*, with a Bill, intituled, "An Act for doing away with the Oath of Abjuration, to be taken by Roman Catholics," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. *Haviland*, with a Bill, intituled, "An Act to abolish Deodands," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Thornton*, with a Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Mr. *Dalrymple*, by leave presented 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.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled, "An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common and Royalty of Charlottetown.

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 had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same, with a certain amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said amendment was then read, and is as follows :

*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."

The said Amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Amendment be engrossed, and that the Bill with the Amendment be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

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## THURSDAY, March 11, 1847.

'The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,

The Hon. Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Irving*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common and Royalty of Charlottetown," was read a third time with the Amendment.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill with the Amendment do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill with the Amendment be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Ings, Keeper of the Point Prim Light House, praying that this House will sanction an increase to his Salary. The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *President*, by leave, presented a Petition of Nicholas J. 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.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House, the following written Message, signed by His Excellency.

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The House of Assembly, through the Speaker, having on the 9th of March instant, informed the Lieutenant Governor "that the Returning Officer for the Election held on Monday the 1st of March 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 requiring 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 has considered in Council, this day, 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, unless the Legislature pass an Act authorising the Election for the said District to be held in Charlottetown, or adopt such other measure as it may deem better calculated to prevent a recurrence of the lamentable events which took place at the Hustings, at Pinette, on the 1st March.

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.

The said Message was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling."

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 had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further, that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, that Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, on Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled, "An Act for doing away with the oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics."

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. *Rice* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, March 15, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*.

Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Friday last.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Haviland*, with a Bill intituled, "An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled "An Act to abolish Deodands."

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. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee have made some progress therein, and that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Read a third time, the Bill, intituled, "An Act for doing away with the oath of Abjuration heretofore imposed on Roman Catholics."

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council on the Bill, intituled, “ An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling,” and have appointed Mr. Thornton Mr. M‘Lean, Mr. Clark and Mr. J. Longworth, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled “ An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.”

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. *Rice* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o’clock.

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**TUESDAY, March 16, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl*'s excuse be received.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill, intituled “ An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling,” having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by the House.

Read a third time, the Bill, intituled “ An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.”

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill, intituled “ An Act to abolish Deodands.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Bedeque and its vicinity, praying the interference of this House with Her Majesty’s Government, to obtain the extension of the privilege of Free Trade with Foreign Ports, to that Harbour.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave, presented a Petition of John M’Donald, of Township Number Eight, praying for Relief.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o’clock.

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**WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, 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.”

Also, with a Bill, intituled “ An Act relating to Treasury Warrants,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

On motion, Ordered, that a further conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the last Conference.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, on Friday next at half past one o'clock.

Ordered, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Mr. *President*, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, a Copy of the Estimates for the Services of the current year.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Mr. *President* laid before the House, a Communication which he had received from E. R. Humphreys, Esquire, Head Master of the Central Academy, together with two copies of the “ Prince Edward Island Spelling Book,” which he requests this House will add to the Books previously sent.

Ordered, That the said Books be deposited in the Legislative Library.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received and leave granted.

Read a first time, the Bill, intituled “ An Act relating to Treasury Warrants.”

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.



THURSDAY, March 18, 1847.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,  
Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Wednesday.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly, on the Bill, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof to the House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill, intituled "An Act to render valid certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Also, with the Bill, intituled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs, within the Town, Common and Royalty of Charlottetown," agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

Read a first time, 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 a Committee be appointed to examine Bills to be engrossed, or that have been engrossed.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Hensley* do compose the said Committee.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a second time, the Bill, intituled "An Act relating to Treasury Warrants."

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. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Mr. *Anderson*, by leave presented a Petition of Mary Tanton, of St. Eleanor's, Widow, praying for relief.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young* have leave to absent himself on Monday next.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, March 22, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,  
Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Friday last.

The Honorable Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House, the following written Message, signed by His Excellency.

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the 17th of 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 Legislative Council 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 20th, 1847.

*Ordered*, That the said Message with the Documents accompanying the same do lie on the Table.

*See Appendix, No. 8.*

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “An Act to confirm certain proceedings heretofore had before the Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.”

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. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

**TUESDAY, March 23, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,  
Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Rice* informed the House, that family affliction prevents Mr. *Anderson* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Anderson's* excuse be received.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with certain amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

DISSENTIENT :—  
Mr. *Young*.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and that the Title be “ An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised.”

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

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**WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1847.**

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,  
Mr. *Rice*.

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

**THURSDAY, March 25, 1847.**

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple,*

*Mr. Young.*

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

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**FRIDAY, March 26, 1847.**

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple,*

*Mr. Holl,*

The Hon. Mr. *Rice,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

.....

**MONDAY, March 29, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T .

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple,*

*Mr. Holl,*

*Mr. Young,*

The Hon. Mr. *Irving,*

*Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Tuesday last.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled "An Act to cause the division of this Island into smaller Parishes than are at present recognised."

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

DISSENTIENT :—

Mr. *Young*.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of James Gillenders, of Park Corner, New London, District School Master, praying that this House will sanction the Grant of a sum of money for his services as such.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

.....  
**TUESDAY, March 30, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton, with a Bill intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Rae, with a Bill intituled "An Act to secure to Tenants reasonable remuneration for improvements made by them on farms on the Townships in this Island," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of John Gordon, senior, of Cascumpec, calling the attention of this House, to the state of the Currency of this Island, and praying a Legislative Enactment on the subject.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1847.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**T**HERE not being a Quorum—

Adjourned until to-morrow at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Holl*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Tuesday last.

On motion, Ordered, that the members of this House be summoned for Monday next.

Adjourned until Monday next at One o'clock.

MONDAY, April 5, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T.

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Thursday last.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

According to order, the House was called over :

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *President*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Irving*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

A B S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*, excused on account of indisposition  
Mr. *Macdonald*,  
Mr. *Solicitor General*, absent by leave of the Lieutenant  
Governor.  
Mr. *Holl*, excused on account of indisposition.  
Mr. *Anderson*.

Mr. *Young*, by leave, presented a Petition of James Yeo, praying the sanction of this House to any grant which may be made by the House of Assembly on account of the damage done to Ellis River Bridge, (in the course of erection by him) by a storm in the month of November last.

The said Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.



TUESDAY, April 6, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Irving*,

*Prayers.*

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Macdonald* informed the House, that he did not receive the Summons in time to attend in his place yesterday.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macdonald's* excuse be received.

On motion, that the Bill intituled " An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period," be read a second time.

It was moved in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time, this day Six Months.

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

C O N T E N T S :

*Mr. Young*,

*Mr. Irving*,

*Mr. Swabey*.

N O N - C O N T E N T S :

*Mr. President*,

*Mr. Macdonald*,

*Mr. Dalrymple*,

*Mr. Rice*,

*Mr. Hensley*.

And it passed in the negative.

The question being put on the original motion, it passed in the affirmative.

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. *Macdonald* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any amendment.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education."

On motion, Ordered, that the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,  
Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,

The Hon. Mr. *Irving*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," being read—

The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill.—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. *Haviland*, with a Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Macdonald*,

The Hon. Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Dalrymple*,

Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Mr. *President* informed the House, that indisposition has prevented Mr. *Brecken* from attending in his place since the Eleventh of March, and that he is still unable to attend.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Brecken's* excuse be received.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth, with the following Bills to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz :

A Bill intituled " An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings, produced in evidence in support thereof."

A 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."

Read the said Bills a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled " An Act to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled " An Act for the encouragement of Education,"—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period."

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at One o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

*Prayers*.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that Committee had made further progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's Commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased in Her Majesty's name to give his assent to the following Bill. "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Potatoes for a limited period."

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, that Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, to-morrow at half past One o'clock.

*Resolved*, That 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," do stand as the order of the day for Monday next.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

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 had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room, to-morrow, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

Read a second time 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"

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 had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with certain amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said Amendments were then read and are as follows :—

*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," in folio 4, line 4, inclusive.

*Folio 4, line 13.*—After the word "party," insert "in cases where Costs are now by law payable."

The said Amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the Amendments be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 10, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

Pursuant to order 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," was read a third time with the Amendments.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill with the Amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill with the Amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton.

" Mr. President ;

" The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," and have appointed Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. J. H. Conroy and Mr. H. Macdonald, a Committee to manage the said Conference."

Also—

" Mr. President ;

" The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, 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 Mr. F. Longworth, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Haviland, and Mr. N. Conroy a Committee to manage the said Conference.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

The time appointed for holding the 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," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Read a second time the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries,"

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. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

*Resolved*, That the Members of this House be summoned for Monday next.

Adjourned until Monday next at Two o'clock.

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**MONDAY, April 12, 1847.**

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of Saturday.

Mr. *President* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Brecken* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Brecken's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holt* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holt's* excuse be received.

Mr. *President* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Macdonald* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macdonald's* excuse be received.

The Honorable Mr. Hiviland, Colonial Secretary, informed the House, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lay before the House, the following written Message, signed by His Excellency.

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor submits for the consideration of the Legislative Council, a copy of a Communication which has been addressed to him, by the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Colonial Building, together with a Copy of 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.

*Ordered*, That the said Message with the Documents accompanying the same do lie on the Table.

*See Appendix, No. 9.*

According to order, the House was called over :

P R E S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. <i>President</i> ,	The Hon. Mr. <i>Anderson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Dalrymple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Rice</i> ,
Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	Mr. <i>Swabey</i> ,
Mr. <i>Irving</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hensley</i> .

A B S E N T :

The Hon. Mr. *Brecken*, excused on account of indisposition  
 Mr. *Mardonald*, excused on account of indisposition.  
 Mr. *Solicitor General*, absent by leave of the Lieutenant Governor.  
 Mr. *Holl*, excused on account of indisposition.

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 next Session of the Legislature.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee in accordance with the said Resolution.

Adjourned until to-morrow at One o'clock.

**TUESDAY, April 13, 1847.**

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Young*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Thornton*, with the following Bills to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz :

A Bill intituled “ 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 relates to this Colony.”

A Bill intituled “ An Act for raising a Revenue.”

Read the said Bills a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *F. Longworth*:—

Mr. President,

The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, 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 thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned they reported the substance thereof.

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference be a Committee to manage this further Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, 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 thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, 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.”

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at a quarter past Two o'clock.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. H. Conroy.

“ In the House of Assembly, Tuesday, April 13th, 1847.

“ *Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting them to join this House in an Address to Her Majesty, praying for an extension of the privileges of Free Ports in 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, Mr. J. Longworth, Mr. D. Maclean and the Honorable Mr. Palmer be a Committee on the part of this House to prepare the said Address.

“ *Ordered*, That the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.”

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to join the House of Assembly in the said Address to Her Majesty.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Young and 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.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled “An Act for the encouragement of Education,” having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof.

On motion, *Ordered*, that a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled “An Act for the encouragement of Education.”

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, 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.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

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.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act for raising a Revenue.”

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. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Swabey* and Mr. *Hensley* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room, to-morrow, at One o'clock.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ 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.”

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. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, to-morrow, at a quarter past One o'clock.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton :—

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled ‘ An Act for raising a Revenue;’ and have appointed Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. Clark and Mr. Rae a Committee to manage the said Conference.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,  
Mr. *Young*,  
Mr. *Anderson*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,  
Mr. *Swabey*,  
Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**READ** the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Hensley* informed the House, that indisposition prevents Mr. *Holl* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl's* excuse be received.

The time appointed for holding the Conference with the House of Assembly 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 they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Warburton.

"In the House of Assembly, April 13th, 1847.

"*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting them to allow the Honorable J. M. Holl, to be examined before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly in regard to the Glebe and School Land Fund."

*Resolved*, That the Honorable J. M. Holl have leave to attend the Special Committee of the House of Assembly, to be examined in regard to the Glebe and School Land Fund, if he shall think fit.

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

Mr. *Swabey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill 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."

Leave being granted the said Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On motion, the said Bill was 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. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill 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.’ ”

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Thornton.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled ‘ 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,’ and have appointed Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. Clark and Mr. Rae, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. F. Longworth, with a Bill intituled “ An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by Licence of Spirituous and other Liquors,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the said Bill was 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 had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, on the subject matter thereof ; and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Young and Mr. Swabey be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room, to-morrow at One o’clock.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Twelve o’clock.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President* informed the House that indisposition prevents Mr. *Young* from attending in his place.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young's* excuse be received.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Fraser*, with a 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,'" to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Read a third time, 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 said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Thornton*.

"Mr. President;

"The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, 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."

Also—

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled “ 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,”—and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “ An Act for raising a Revenue.”

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at a quarter past One o’clock.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly, on the Bill intituled “ 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 Mr. *Irving* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room, at half-past One o’clock.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth.

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled ‘ An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale by Licence of Spirituous and other Liquors;’ and have appointed the Honorable Mr. Palmer, Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Mooney, a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly 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, they reported the substance thereof.



The time appointed for holding the further Conference with the House of Assembly on the Bill intituled "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 year 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," having arrived, and the names of the Managres being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, that the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "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."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a second time, the 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.'"

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. *Irving* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same without any Amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “An Act to provide for the Summary trial of Common Assaults and Batteries.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several amendments.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said Amendments were then read 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 13th 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, Fourpence.”

*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 said 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.”

The said Amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Amendments be engrossed, and that the Bill with the Amendments be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 16, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple,*

*The Hon. Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Holl,*

*Mr. Swabey,*

*Mr. Irving,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

*Mr. Anderson,*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Read a third time, the 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.'"

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Pursuant to order, the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," was read a third time with the Amendments.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill with the Amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill with the Amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

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.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 17, 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Anderson*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

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.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries," agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's Commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased in Her Majesty's name to give his assent to the following Bill, viz :

"An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Common Assaults and Batteries."

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Adjourned until Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

MONDAY, April 19, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

The Hon. Mr. *Dalrymple*,

The Hon. Mr. *Rice*,

Mr. *Holl*,

Mr. *Swabey*,

Mr. *Irving*,

Mr. *Hensley*.

Mr. *Anderson*,

Prayers.

**R**EAD the proceedings of Saturday.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth with 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 Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the said Bill was 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. *Swabey* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Swabey* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

DISSENTIENT.—

Mr. *Holl*.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

DISSENTIENT.—Because being of opinion that the Bible ought to form the basis of National Education in every Christian Country, I am unwilling to recognize any system of instruction which does not embrace that principle.

JOHN M. HOLL.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Palmer with the Bill intituled "An Act to prevent the failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and the evidence produced in support thereof,"—agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

Also—

" Mr. President ;

" The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council on the Bill intituled " An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force regulating the sale by Licence of Spirituous and other Liquors," and have appointed the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, a Committee to manage this further Conference."

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irving* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room at half past three o'clock.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

*Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass :

*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 ;*

It appearing to the 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 that notwithstanding the frequent and easy communication between Halifax and this place, 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.

The time appointed for holding the further 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 Licence of Spirituous and other Liquors," having arrived, and the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 20, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple,*

*The Hon. Mr. Anderson,*

*Mr. Holl,*

*Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Young,*

*Mr. Swabey,*

*Mr. Irving,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *Young* informed the House that indisposition prevented him from attending in his place since Thursday last.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Young's* excuse be received.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with the following Bills to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz :

A Bill intituled, "An Act to revive, continue, and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House."

A Bill intituled "An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown."

Read the said Bills a first time.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Jardine with a Bill intituled "An Act for appropriating certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.



Mr. *Swabey*, by leave, presented a Petition of certain Farmers residing in the vicinity of Charlottetown, whose names are thereunto subscribed, praying that this House will withhold its assent to any measure that may have the effect of altering or adding to the present number of Market days.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Young*, by leave presented a Petition of certain Farmers residing in the vicinity of Charlottetown, praying that this House will withhold its assent to any measure that may have the effect of altering or adding to the present number of Market days.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Irving*, by leave presented a Petition of certain Farmers residing in the vicinity of Charlottetown, praying that this House will withhold its assent to any measure that may have the effect of altering or adding to the present number of Market days.

The said Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Read a second time the Bill intituled "An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House."

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. *Holl* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Young* be a Committee to manage the said Conference to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. F. Longworth.

" Mr. President,

" The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative Council, on the Bill intituled "An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House, and have appointed Mr. F. Longworth, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr Coles and Mr. J. Longworth a Committee to manage the said Conference."

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Law now in force, regulating the sale, by Licence, of Spirituous and other Liquors."—After some time the House was resumed and Mr. *Young* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

A message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, with a Bill intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary lines," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled "An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown."

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 had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same with several Amendments.

On motion, *Ordered*, that the Report of the Committee be received.

The said Amendments were then read and are as follow :—

*Folio 5, line 1.*—Strike out the word "any," and insert "every."

*Folio 8, last line.*—After the word "Streets," 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 any 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."

The said Amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Amendments be engrossed

Read a third time 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 said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a second time 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."

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. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and they recommend that a

Conference be desired with the House of Assembly on the subject matter thereof, and further that he was directed by the Committee to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Swabey* be a Committee to manage the said Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. *Jardine*.

“ Mr. President,

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Legislative 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,” and have appointed Mr. *Jardine*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *D. Macdonald* and Mr. *F. Longworth* a Committee to manage the said Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

On motion of Mr. *Holl*, the House came to the following Resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take under its consideration during the Recess, the subject of Education, in order to ascertain whether it be practicable so to apply the Funds of the Colony, as to allow of a separation in the Schools, for the purpose of affording to the children of that portion of the community, which entertain the opinion, that the Bible ought to form the basis of Education, an opportunity of acquiring instruction under a system in which that principle is acknowledged by Legislative Enactment.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl* and Mr. *Young* be a Committee in accordance with the said Resolution.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled “ An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,” with the Amendments.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill with the Amendments do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill with the Amendments be sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. *Jardine*.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council 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.”

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to as is desired by the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned they reported the substance thereof.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. F. Longworth.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly desire a further Conference with the Legislative Council 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 a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be agreed to, as is desired by the House of Assembly.

*Ordered*, That the same Committee who managed the last Conference thereon be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported the substance thereof.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled “ An Act to revive, continue and add to the Act relating to the Charlottetown Market House.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Holl* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

On motion, Ordered, that a further Conference be desired 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.”

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holl*, Mr. *Anderson* and Mr. *Swabey*, be a Committee to manage this further Conference, to meet in the Conference Room instanter.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Jardine.

“ Mr. President ;

“ The House of Assembly do agree to a further Conference, as is desired by the Legislative 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, and have appointed Mr. Jardine, Mr. Thornton, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. F. Longworth, Mr. Rae, and Mr. Coles a Committee to manage this further Conference.”

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned, they reported, that they had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Read a second time, the Bill intituled “ An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines.”

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. *Holl* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same, without any Amendment.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to,

Adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple,*

*The Hon. Mr. Anderson,*

*Mr. Holl,*

*Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Young,*

*Mr. Swabey,*

*Mr. Irving,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

*Prayers.*

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of 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.”—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Read a third time, the Bill intituled " An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines."

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That a Message be sent down to the House of Assembly acquaintin<sup>g</sup> them therewith.

Mr. Young from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to prepare an 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 Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee, and the same was read and 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, there is already stationed an Officer of Customs, under appointments from your Majesty's Commissioners 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.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to authorise 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," to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Read the said Bill a first time.

On motion, the said Bill was 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. *Hensley* reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and that he was directed to move that they may have leave to sit again.

On motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be received, and leave granted.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by Mr. J. H. Conroy.

"House of Assembly, April 21, 1847.

"*Resolved*, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, 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.

"*Ordered*, That the 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."

*Resolved*, That this House do agree to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses 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 therein mentioned.

*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 House of Assembly.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Act to authorise 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."—After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. *Hensley* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and that they had agreed to the same.

On motion, Ordered, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

On motion, the said Bill was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the said Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be sent down to the House of Assembly.

Mr. *Young* from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, 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 privileges of Free Ports to certain Ports in this Island, presented the Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Joint Committee, and the same was read and 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 ;*

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.

A Message from the House of Assembly by Mr. J. H. Conroy.

“ House of Assembly, April 21, 1847.

“ *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 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, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same, in conjunction with a Committee to be appointed by the Legislative Council.

“ *Ordered*, That a Copy of the said Resolution be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.”

*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 requesting 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.

A Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, with the Bill intituled " An Act to provide against Nuisances in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown, agreed to as amended by the Legislative Council.

Adjourned until to-morrow at Ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable Mr. *Attorney General*, President.

*The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple,*

*The Hon. Mr. Rice,*

*Mr. Young,*

*Mr. Swabey,*

*Mr. Irving,*

*Mr. Hensley.*

*Mr. Anderson,*

**Prayers.**

**R**EAD the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. *President* informed the House, that indisposition has prevented Mr. *Brecken* from attending in his place since the 12th instant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Brecken's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Swabey* informed the House that indisposition prevented him from attending in his place from the 22d of February to the 31st of March last.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Swabey's* excuse be received.

Mr. *Young* from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, upon the subject matter of causing certain Ports in this Island, to be opened as Free Ports, reported that they had waited on His Excellency, who was pleased to say, he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty, but that as to his recommending its prayer, it would greatly depend upon the views entertained thereon by the Customs' Department.

The House took into consideration the incidental expenses of the present Session, and allowed the same as follow :

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, as Chaplain to this House	£40 0 0
Clerk of the Council, including his Account for Stationary, and for printing performed by Mr. John Ings, by order of the House, and also for printing by Miss Moody	148 17 8
Henry Palmer, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Sergeant at Arms, 76 days at 10s. <i>per diem</i>	38 0 0
William Cundall, Esquire, for his services as Reporter to this House	50 0 0
John Rider, Messenger to this House, 79 days at 7s. 6d. <i>per diem</i> , and including his account for sundry disbursements, by order of the House	69 13 1½
Patrick Furlong, Doorkeeper to this House, 79 days, at 7s. 6d. <i>per diem</i>	29 12 6

*Resolved*, That the Deputy Clerk of this House, be directed to prepare an Index to the Journals of the present Session, and that a remuneration of £25 be made to him for his extra trouble in preparing said Index, and for superintending the Printing of the Journals, the same to be paid to him when he shall have obtained from the Committee of this House, appointed to revise the Journals, a Certificate of his having prepared the said Index, and superintended said Printing to their satisfaction.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Council Chamber and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's Commands to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly immediately in the Council Chamber.

The House of Assembly with their Speaker, having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased in Her Majesty's name to give his assent to the following Bills, viz :

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 the Speaker of the House of Assembly addressed His Excellency 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 authorise 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 Licence, 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 Her Majesty'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 farther 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 expences ; 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 Lieutenant Governor himself, as I trust it will be found advantageous to the people of the Island generally.

*Mr. President, and Honorable 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 President of the 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.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION.

# APPENDIX

TO

**THE JOURNAL**

OF

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

OF

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,**

**FOR THE SESSION COMMENCING THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY AND  
ENDING THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF APRIL,**

1847.



# APPENDIX.

No. 1.

(COPY.)—No. 1.

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. 2.

[COPY.—No. 10.]

DOWNING STREET, 19th November, 1846.

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 potato seed. But I must remark, that the proposed mode of obtaining re-payment of these loans by labour on the Roads, appears to me ill chosen. All experience shews that labour, in re-payment 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. 3.

[COPY.]

At the Court of Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
 LORD CHANCELLOR,  
 LORD PRESIDENT,  
 DUKE OF NORFOLK,  
 MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE,  
 EARL GREY,  
 LORD JOHN RUSSELL,  
 VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,  
 VISCOUNT MONPETH,  
 LORD CAMPBELL,  
 SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE, BART.  
 MR. LABOUCHERE,  
 SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,  
 MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

**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 re-payment.”
- 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 authorize 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 in 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 authorizing 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.



**REPORT**  
ON 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 other 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 enterprise 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 had 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 expense 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 Gulph 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, Kustico, Grenville 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 Beech, 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 favorable 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 descriptions 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. Desbri- say, and is very favorably 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 toge-

ther; 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 residuum,	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 Shells,	- - - - -	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 vil- lages 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 com- post 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 re- moved 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 Char- tottetown 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 part 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 coasts 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.

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The next place visited was Orwell, or as it is more commonly called Gallows 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 Gallows 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 studied 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 shore between Murray Harbour and Panmure Island presents a series of low cliffs, and there are no indentations that offer security to Boats in unfavorable 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 descendants 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 compact 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 where 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. Philip Beers, 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 Banks' 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 occur 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 descendants 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 Saint 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 uncleared. 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 summits 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 were 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 beech, 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 single 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 war-like 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 Cove Head, 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 quicklime 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 receives 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 McNeill, one 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 peninsula projecting into the Bay, on the side of Darnley Basin. The shores of Malpcque, and the south side of the Bay are pretty closely settled, and the cultivation of the soil has 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 marley 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 these 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  $5^{\circ}$  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 for 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, to 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, herons, 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 spagnum 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, marly 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, 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 vallies, 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 sphagneous, 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 out-lets 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 inter-stratified 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 muratic 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, Hydrus 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 hydrus 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 granatic ridges of New Brunswick, fifty miles and upwards southward of their original sites; and boulders from the mountains of Gaspé 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.

## 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 *débris* 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 where it is 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 shown 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 or 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 indiginous plants have arranged themselves in groups on the kinds of soil 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 the 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 are 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 causes 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 considerable 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
Allumina,	-	-	-	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 manganese,	-	-	-	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. Gallows'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.                       |

## No. 5.

**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. HONGSON, 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 33 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	0

“ 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 :

Doubloons, 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.	5s. 4d. 6d.
Halifax Notes,	} 20s.		
New Brunswick,			
Canada,		24s.	

“ 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 1842,) 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 approbrious 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 £300,000,000 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 term 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 collars 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	Doubloon	-	-	-	-	£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	“ ½ 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 numerous 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 1½d. the amount of Notes cancelled.
1836	15,500	£1,110 0 0	16,610 0 0	
1837	14,500	5,094 1 9½	19,594 1 9½	
1838	13,500	6,548 2 3½	20,048 2 3½	
1839	12,500	7,115 0 10	19,615 0 10	
1840	11,500	10,081 4 1¾	21,581 4 1¾	
1841	11,500	12,208 6 3¼	23,708 6 3¼	
1842	11,500	14,845 14 2½	26,345 14 2½	
1843	11,500	16,947 11 1½	28,447 11 1½	
1844	11,500	21,277 13 4¼	32,777 13 4¼	
1845	11,500	26,223 11 2¾	37,723 11 2¾	
1846	11,500	30,200 14 2½	41,700 14 2½	

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 alteration, it needs no great foresight to be able to foresee, 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 3 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 £2,286,471, 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 3½ 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 £543,794, 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 386 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 33½ 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 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . 1836	£11,513 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
8,591 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . 1837	11,112 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9,136 12 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . 1838	11,564 18 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
12,934 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . 1839	17,011 14 2	
11,532 15 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . 1840	16,371 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
8,842 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . 1841	13,699 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
8,000 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . 1842	13,745 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8,839 2 9	. . . 1843	13,875 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10,110 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . 1844	15,041 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
11,385 14 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . 1845	16,919 6 8	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
or \$327,905 at 6s.	£98,371 14 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 years.	£140,855 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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
	<hr/>
20 per cent.	21,500
Loss	£4,300
	<hr/>

## [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 BRENNAN.

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 Doubloon	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.

—o—

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.

—o—

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 :

## [APPENDIX TO REPORT.]

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. 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:—

Doubloons	-	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,	}	20s.	do. do.	24s.	do. do.
New Brunswick, do.					
Canada, do.					

No variation has taken place in the value of the respective metallic coins since I have conducted the 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.

(Signed) ROBERT GRAY, Treasurer.

Charlottetown, June 15, 1814.

[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.

No. 6.

## 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,	Edward, 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 Brennan,	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 Brennan,	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'Gill,	278
Ajax, - - - -	James Peake,	536
Susan Ann, - - - -	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	98
Saint Andrew's,	Joseph Wightman,	115
David, - - - -	Charles Welsh,	164
Rob Boy, - - - -	James Peake,	37
Three Sisters, - - - -	Allen & M'Leod,	30
Robert and Sarah,	Samuel Cruthers,	13
Dammaris, - - - -	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	148
Peterel, - - - -	Robert Longworth,	133
Friendship, - - - -	John S. M'Donald,	323
Brothers, - - - -	Wm. White,	107
Amelia, - - - -	Hodges & F. Auld,	150
Scotia. - - - -	K. M'Kenzie,	121
Madonna, - - - -	K. M'Kenzie,	53
Ann Elizabeth,	M'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'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'Lean,	203
Catherine, - - - -	A. & V. M'Adam,	18
Adventure, - - - -	H. Calbeck	105
William, - - - -	James Yeo & Wm. Yeo,	168
Porgy, - - - -	Benjamin Davies,	40
Annabell, - - - -	Benjamin Davies,	150
Menodora, - - - -	Joseph M'Donald,	166

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.*

NAMES OF VESSELS.	OWNERS' NAMES.	TONS.
Enterprize,	John Beynon,	162
Fortuneteller,	John Beynon,	109
		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 Vesse's 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 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An Account of Duties received under Act 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 93, in the year ended 31st December, 1846, with the application thereof.

ARTICLES:	Duty:	ARTICLES:	Duty:
Alcohol	£ 1 12 0	Mahogany Boards	0 6 7
Apples	0 0 7	Medicines	1 6 4
Axes	0 2 8	Mats	0 4 9
Axe Handles	0 0 1	Mill Cards	1 11 0
Beef	2 2 10	Mill Saws	0 10 4
Balances	0 12 3	Measures	0 0 11
Beads	0 4 6	Molasses	595 7 0
Bees Wax	0 0 4	Muffs	0 0 1
Blacking	0 0 9	Nails	0 10 4
Books	0 7 11	Nuts	0 15 10
Bolting Cloth	0 12 10	Oakum	0 17 2
Brooms	1 5 8	Oil	3 3 9
Buckets	1 12 5	Paper	8 7 3
Buffalo Robes	4 10 4	Paint	0 2 4
Bricks	0 3 4	Pepper Sauce	0 0 5
Brandy	109 14 3	Pepper	0 5 10
Boots and Shoes	18 6 6	Pitch	0 11 11
Candles	7 5 8	Pictures	0 3 10
Carriage Springs	0 7 9	Picture Frames	0 0 5
Clocks	24 13 8	Plumbs and Levels	0 1 9
Clothes Pins	0 0 3	Rakes	0 0 2
Coffee	17 16 8	Raisins	2 10 4
Cocoa	0 0 11	Rum	143 17 9
Cigars	0 15 9	Salaratas	0 0 4
Confectionery	0 5 3	Scythe Sweathes	0 4 11
Currants	1 1 3	Seeds	6 18 0
Cheese	3 7 10	Sleighs	0 2 8
Carpet	0 2 8	Snuff	0 1 8
Cider	0 15 2	Soap	1 12 7
Combs	0 11 2	Stoves	21 11 1
Colton Warp	1 10 0	Sugar	659 19 11
Dressing Cases	0 0 9	Spirits Turpentine	1 11 11
Dry Goods	1 7 10	Tar	1 3 7
Dye Wood	0 2 2	Tea	6 12 8
Earthenware	0 2 9	Toys	0 2 7
Eau de Cologne	0 0 2	Tobacco	34 6 11
Feathers	0 1 9	Tubs	0 4 2
Figs	0 2 3	Type	1 3 4
Flour	37 15 0	Varnish	2 5 6
Flower Pots	0 0 10	Vermifuge	1 4 6
Furniture (Household)	5 14 1	Vinegar	0 13 8
Geneva	62 15 0	Veneering	0 2 10
Glass	8 11 9	Walkingsticks	0 0 1
Glassware	11 13 7	Whips	0 6 5
Hardware	5 3 7	Wine	25 4 10
Hayforks	0 2 4	Wool Cards	0 6 2
Honey	0 0 4		
Hops	2 3 6		
Indigo	5 18 2		
India Rubber Shoes	0 11 7		
Iron	4 13 4		
Lampblack	0 7 7		
Leather	43 8 5		
Lemon Syrup	0 1 10		
Madder	0 0 5		
Mattresses	0 0 2		
Matches	0 16 9		
			£1917 7 4
		Paid in by Sub-Collectors,	169 7 4
		Surcharges,	13 10 5
		Balance from last year,	351 7 6
			£2451 12 7
		Paid into Colonial Treasury,	1330 1 8
		Expended in service H.M. Customs	752 5 4
		Balance in hand,	369 5 7
		Total,	£2451 12 7

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.

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, 13 casks, 44 hhds. 4 cases,	101	5 0	....	....	1188	5 0	....	....	1289	10 0
CORDAGE, 2955 coils, 70 bales, 9 tons,	3589	7 0	....	....	1439	12 0	....	....	5028	19 0
CANDLES, 338 boxes,	200	8 0	....	....	171	8 1	85	2 10	456	18 11
COALS, 814 chaldrons, 274 tons,	165	17 0	....	....	531	0 0	....	....	696	17 0
DRY GOODS, 483 cases, 476 bales, 41 parcels, 10 casks, 1 crate, 2 bags,	16966	12 1	....	....	16170	12 4	....	....	33137	4 5
EARTHENWARE, 127 crates, 19 hhds., 9 bbls. 224 pieces, 2 bags,	581	13 5	....	....	530	1 10	0	8 4	1112	3 7
FISH (Pickled), 6 kegs, 2694 bbls,	....	....	....	....	1924	14 0	....	....	1924	14 0
FISH (Dry), 909 bbls. and 336 boxes,	....	....	....	....	716	10 0	....	....	716	10 0
GENEVA, 28 hhds., 1 cask,	8	17 4	....	....	144	11 0	....	....	153	8 4
HARDWARE, 374 hhds., 147 casks, 345 pieces, 113 cases, 25 bbls., 12 bags, 2 crates, 1262 lbs.,	2921	9 4	....	....	3651	2 0	20	14 4	6593	5 8
IRON, 811 bbds., 13702 bars, 102 tons, 10 cwt., 1 qr., 14 lbs.	2030	2 9	....	....	835	5 0	....	....	2865	7 9
LEATHER, 1557 sides, 87 bbds., 1 crate, 1 cask, 5 cases,	218	14 0	....	....	1359	14 0	231	4 0	1809	12 0
MOLASSES, 570 puncheons, 14 tierces, 59 hhds., 1 keg,	....	....	....	....	2549	1 1	501	12 6	3050	13 7
NAILS, 328 kegs, 1142 bags, and 4 boxes,	1081	0 0	....	....	885	2 0	....	....	1966	2 0
OAKUM, 3 tons, 1065 bds	778	0 0	....	....	152	10 0	....	....	930	10 0
ROUM, 22 bbls., 159 puncheons, 14 hhds.,	4	10 0	....	....	2730	2 0	506	0 0	3240	12 0
SOAP, 10 chests, 686 boxes, 1 keg,	181	7 4	....	....	343	0 0	24	6 11	548	14 3
SUGAR, 186 hhds., 5 casks, 40 bbls., 4 boxes, 9 tierces,	61	12 1	....	....	2358	4 0	1102	18 0	3522	14 1
SEEDS, 14 bags 25 casks, 14 tierces, 3 boxes,	34	3 0	....	....	315	10 0	13	0 6	362	13 6
TEA, 1452 chests, 3 canisters,	1347	0 0	....	....	4700	16 0	100	9 7	6148	4 7
TOBACCO, 41½ boxes, 75 hhds., 16½ kegs, 1 bale,	1	5 0	....	....	1349	8 1	29	11 8	1381	4 9
SUNDRIES, 9747	17 10	....	....	9887	16 2	1422	18 0	20358	12 0	
Total,	£39,321	1 2	....	....	153,934	3 7	4,038	6 8	97,293	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. British Stg.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BARLEY,															
1182 bushels, 8 bags,				....	....	....	133	10	0	....	....	....	133	10	0
BOARDS,															
1382,671 feet, 424 pieces,	6116	12	6	....	....	....	865	17	0	....	....	....	6988	9	6
BEEF,															
143 bbls 1 tub,				....	....	....	398	18	0	....	....	....	398	18	0
CATTLE,															
165 head,				....	....	....	604	10	0	....	....	....	694	10	0
DRY FISH,															
1327 quintals,	110	0	0	325	0	0	235	0	0	....	....	....	670	0	0
FLOUR,															
181 bbls., 4 bags,	110	0	0	....	....	....	131	0	0	....	....	....	241	0	0
LATHWOOD,															
298 cords,	284	3	0	....	....	....	7	0	0	....	....	....	291	3	0
OATS,															
820 quarters, 58,208 bushels,	665	0	0	355	1	0	4079	0	6	....	....	....	5103	3	6
OATMEAL,															
318 bags, 449 bbls., 5 tons, 8 cwt.,	....			....	....	....	954	18	0	....	....	....	954	18	0
PORK,															
359 bbls.	....			....	....	....	1121	0	0	....	....	....	1121	0	0
PICKLED FISH,															
642 bbls.	54	4	0	16	0	0	396	10	0	....	....	....	410	14	0
PIGS,															
2	....			....	....	....	1	0	0	....	....	....	1	0	0
POTATOES,															
51,735 bushels,	....			146	5	0	2762	15	0	467	11	6	3376	11	6
221	34	10	0	....	....	....	12	6	0	....	....	....	46	16	0
SPARS,															
23,377 feet, 143 tons,	....			....	....	....	359	10	0	....	....	....	359	10	0
SCANTLING,															
907,500	....			....	....	....	408	10	0	....	....	....	408	10	0
SHINGLES,															
173 head,	....			....	....	....	76	10	0	....	....	....	88	10	0
SHEEP,															
7182 bushels,	....			....	....	....	380	2	0	....	....	....	380	2	0
TURNTIPS,															
8414 tons, 503 pieces,	5849	5	5	....	....	....	535	10	0	....	....	....	6409	15	5
TIMBER,															
....	1239	8	0	19	0	0	5863	16	9	....	....	....	7137	19	9
SUNDRIES,															
Total,	£14,453	2	11	861	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 American Colonies		Foreign Countries.		TOTAL. British Stg.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
PICKLED FISH,	..	..	..	..	115	0	0	..	115	0	0
CORDAGE,	60	0	0	..	7	0	0	..	67	0	0
DRY GOODS,	105	0	0	..	532	10	0	..	637	10	0
HARDWARE,	6	0	0	..	169	11	6	..	175	11	6
IRON and STEEL,	22	9	9	..	42	10	0	..	64	19	9
NAILS,	..	..	..	..	51	0	0	..	51	0	0
MOLASSES,	..	..	..	..	109	2	6	..	109	2	6
SOAP,	..	..	..	..	11	6	0	..	11	6	0
SALT,	..	..	..	..	4	10	0	..	4	10	0
SUGAR,	..	..	..	..	92	0	0	..	92	0	0
RUM,	..	..	..	..	82	4	0	..	82	4	0
TEA,	..	..	..	..	171	0	0	..	171	0	0
TOBACCO,	..	..	..	..	15	0	0	..	15	0	0
LEATHER,	..	..	..	..	129	0	0	..	129	0	0
BRANDY,	..	..	..	..	7	0	0	..	7	0	0
SUNDRIES,	15	4	0	..	178	19	6	..	194	3	6
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£ 208</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1926</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

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 North American Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		TOTAL. British Sig.	
	£	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
OATMEAL,	...	...	...	...	77	0 0	...	...	77	0 0
PICKLED FISH,	...	...	...	...	66	0 0	...	...	66	0 0
BEEF,	...	...	...	...	5	0 0	...	...	5	0 0
PORK,	...	...	...	...	3	0 0	...	...	3	0 0
TIMBER,	352	8 0	...	...	279	0 0	...	...	631	8 0
DEALS,	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
SQUANTLING,	215	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	10 0
BOARDS and PLANK, 75 M feet, and 23 pieces,	...	...	...	...	165	7 6	...	...	165	7 6
SHINGLES, 164 M.	...	...	...	...	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
TURNIPS,	...	...	...	...	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,	£ 1,302	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	....	....	....
Dry Goods,	879	14	0	....	810	19	11	....	....	1690	13	11	....	....	....
NAILS,	12	12	0	....	71	15	8	....	....	84	7	8	....	....	....
MOLASSES,	....	....	....	....	142	19	0	....	....	142	19	0	....	....	....
SAIL CLOTH,	415	12	3½	....	2	10	8	....	....	418	2	11½	....	....	....
SAIL CLOTH,	10	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	0	0	....	....	....
STATIONERY,	34	8	5	....	10	0	0	....	....	44	8	5	....	....	....
SOAP,	4	0	0	....	148	6	6	....	....	152	6	6	....	....	....
SUGAR,	....	....	....	....	46	0	0	....	....	46	0	0	....	....	....
RUM,	465	5	1	....	325	10	3	....	....	790	15	4	....	....	....
TEA,	283	8	11	....	62	0	0	....	....	345	8	11	....	....	....
IRON,	1497	6	11	....	775	16	0	....	....	2273	2	11	....	....	....
SUNDRIES,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	TOTAL, £4,332 5 1½			....			2,430 6 9			....			6,762 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.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
BARLEY,																
FLOUR,																
213 barrels and 19 bags,							174	6	0							
176 barrels and 96 bags,							319	10	0							
106 barrels and 2 carcasses,							408	0	0							
BEEF,																
64 barrels, 1 punchon and 16 carcasses							224	10	0							
PORK,																
502 quintals,	10	0	0				237	0	0							
DRY FISH,																
14 barrels,							301	6	0							
PICKLED FISH,																
1016 tons,	779	6	6				14	0	0							
TIMBER,																
68 cords,																
132																
LATHWOOD,																
5,540 feet,																
SPARS,																
49 14 6																
21 15 0																
SCANTLING,																
5,540 feet,																
BOARDS and PLANK, 85 M. Boards, and 91 M. 500 feet Plank,																
543 13 0																
CATTLE,																
56 head and 12 Calves,																
156																
SHEEP,																
22,																
HORSES,																
22,																
425 bushels,																
TURNIPS,																
1260 bushels,																
POTATOES,																
39,990 bushels,	72	0	0													
23 5 0																
OATS,																
39,990 bushels,	755	15	0													
3006 3 4																
SUNDRIES,																
20 13 0																
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£2,252</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>6109</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10½</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>8361</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10½</b>	<b>2</b>

Custom House, 5th January, 1847.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Sub-Collector.



# OUT-PORT OF CASCUMPEC, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF GOODS EXPORTED AT THIS OUT-PORT, 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.
TIMBER,															
DEALS,	90	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	0	0
LATHWOOD,	15	12	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	12	6
BUTTER,	4	10	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	0
BEEF,				....	....	....	7	10	0	....	....	....	7	10	0
OATS,				....	....	....	67	0	0	....	....	....	67	0	0
OIL,				....	....	....	274	1	0	....	....	....	274	1	0
POTATOES,				....	....	....	57	10	0	....	....	....	57	10	0
WHEAT,				....	....	....	1	5	0	....	....	....	1	5	0
CODFISH,				....	....	....	96	0	0	....	....	....	96	0	0
CATTLE,				....	....	....	570	0	0	....	....	....	570	0	0
FLOUR,				....	....	....	45	0	0	....	....	....	45	0	0
PIGS,				....	....	....	67	10	0	....	....	....	67	10	0
SHEEP,				....	....	....	2	0	0	....	....	....	2	0	0
BOARDS,				....	....	....	25	10	0	....	....	....	25	10	0
BILLETS,				....	....	....	75	0	0	....	....	....	75	0	0
LARD,				....	....	....	1	0	0	....	....	....	1	0	0
PORK,				....	....	....	5	0	0	....	....	....	5	0	0
				....	....	....	225	0	0	....	....	....	225	0	0
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£ 110</b>	<b>2 6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>£ 1,519</b>	<b>6 0</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>8 6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>8 6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>8 6</b>	<b>....</b>

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, . . . . .	....			....			4	10	0	....			....		
CORDAGE, . . . . .	....			....			194	14	5	....			....		
DRY GOODS, . . . . .	....			....			2211	10	3	....			....		
NAILS, . . . . .	....			....			105	11	9	....			....		
MOLASSES, . . . . .	....			....			143	11	4	....			....		
SAIL CLOTH, . . . . .	....			....			77	3	4	....			....		
SALT, . . . . .	....			....			72	6	0	....			....		
SOAP, . . . . .	....			....			21	17	4	....			....		
SUGAR, . . . . .	....			....			217	4	8	....			....		
RUM, . . . . .	....			....			304	9	6	....			....		
TEA, . . . . .	....			....			495	10	10	....			....		
TOBACCO, . . . . .	....			....			89	19	11	....			....		
WINE, . . . . .	....			....			49	19	6	....			....		
IRON, . . . . .	....			....			233	5	4	....			....		
SUNDRIES, . . . . .	....			....			1376	2	4	....			....		
Total, £	....			....			5197	15	8	....			....		

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, 38,750, bushels,	....	....	1937 11 0	....	....
BARLEY, 2,295 bushels,	....	....	284 10 0	....	....
PEARL BARLEY, 1 ton,	....	....	30 0 0	....	....
FLOUR, 18 barrels,	....	....	22 10 0	....	....
OATMEAL, 46 cwt.,	....	....	23 0 0	....	....
PORK, 2 barrels,	....	....	6 0 0	....	....
DRY FISH, 3,500 quintals,	....	....	1070 0 0	....	....
PICKLED FISH, 102 barrels,	....	....	98 6 0	....	....
TIMBER, 173 tons,	....	....	129 0 0	....	....
SPARS, 60,	....	....	4 10 0	....	....
SCANTLING, 140 tons,	....	....	80 0 0	....	....
BOARDS and PLANK, 33 M feet,	....	....	70 10 0	....	....
SHINGLES, 188 M.	....	....	94 0 0	....	....
CATTLE, 155 head,	....	....	425 0 0	....	....
SHEEP, 188 head,	....	....	94 0 0	....	....
FIGS, 34,	....	....	18 6 0	....	....
TURNIPS, 930 bushels,	....	....	48 0 0	....	....
POTATOES, 1855 bushels,	....	....	137 15 0	....	....
SUNDRIES, ....	....	....	179 4 8	....	....
Total, £	....	....	4658 2 8	....	....

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,	92 barrels,	-	-	-	....	....	27	10	0	16	0	0	43	10	0	
ALCOHOL,	1 barrel,	-	-	-	....	....	4	10	0	....	....	....	4	10	0	
ANCHORS,	6,	-	-	-	16	15	0	....	5	0	0	....	21	15	0	
ALE and PORTER,	6 hhds and 4 barrels,	-	-	-	19	0	0	....	27	0	0	....	46	0	0	
BREAD,	25 bags,	-	-	-	....	....	28	5	0	....	....	....	28	5	0	
BOARDS,	1 M feet,	-	-	-	....	....	3	0	0	....	....	....	3	0	0	
BRICKS,	200,	-	-	-	....	....	0	12	0	....	....	....	0	12	0	
BROOMS,	11 dozen,	-	-	-	....	....	6	8	0	....	....	....	6	8	0	
BUCKETS,	2 dozen,	-	-	-	....	....	1	4	0	....	....	....	1	4	0	
BOTTLES,	4 matts,	-	-	-	....	....	6	0	0	....	....	....	6	0	0	
BRANDY,	4 casks and 1 hhd.	-	-	-	....	....	38	0	0	....	....	....	38	0	0	
CONFECTIONARY,	3 boxes,	-	-	-	....	....	8	10	6	....	....	....	8	10	6	
COMBS,	1 box and 2 parcels,	-	-	-	....	....	2	2	6	....	....	....	2	2	6	
CANDLES,	87 boxes and 20 half-boxes,	-	-	-	....	....	113	18	8	....	....	....	113	18	8	
CURRENTS,	2 casks,	-	-	-	....	....	22	17	6	....	....	....	22	17	6	
CRACKERS,	5½ barrels,	-	-	-	....	....	10	18	0	....	....	....	10	18	0	
CAMPENE OIL,	1 barrel,	-	-	-	....	....	6	15	8	....	....	....	6	15	8	
CHEESE,	124 lbs.,	-	-	-	....	....	3	5	0	....	....	....	3	5	0	
CODFISH, (Dried.)	7 hhds.,	-	-	-	....	....	22	0	0	....	....	....	22	0	0	
CORDAGE,	96 coils,	-	-	-	80	16	0	....	107	0	0	....	187	16	0	
CANVASS,	3 bags and 13 pieces,	-	-	-	40	0	0	....	39	0	0	....	79	0	0	
CHAIRS,	4,	-	-	-	47	10	0	....	....	....	....	....	47	10	0	
COALES,	100 chaldrons,	-	-	-	....	....	67	15	0	....	....	....	67	15	0	
CARDS,	1 doz.,	-	-	-	....	....	1	2	6	....	....	....	1	2	6	
COFFEE,	3 bags,	-	-	-	....	....	10	6	0	....	....	....	10	6	0	
CIGARS,	1 box,	-	-	-	....	....	1	0	0	....	....	....	1	0	0	
DRY GOODS,	37 bales, 6 barrels, 60 cases, 26 packages,	-	-	-	....	....	5411	19	0	....	....	....	5411	19	0	
DRUGS,	16 packages,	-	-	-	....	....	77	10	0	....	....	....	77	10	0	
EARTHENWARE,	17 crates and hhds.,	-	-	-	42	0	0	....	118	0	0	....	160	0	0	
FISH, (Pickled)	536 barrels,	-	-	-	....	....	392	8	0	....	....	....	392	8	0	
Do. (Dried)	570 quintals,	-	-	-	....	....	350	5	0	....	....	....	350	5	0	
FLOUR,	32 barrels,	-	-	-	....	....	48	5	0	....	....	....	48	5	0	
GIN,	2 hhds.,	-	-	-	....	....	16	0	0	....	....	....	16	0	0	
GLASS,	4 casks and 42 boxes,	-	-	-	....	....	60	0	0	....	....	....	60	0	0	
HARDWARE,	566 pieces, 50 packages, 9 casks, 8 cases, 6 bdls.	-	-	-	....	....	5066	0	2	....	....	....	5066	0	2	
IRON SAFE,	1,	-	-	-	....	....	8	2	6	....	....	....	8	2	6	
IRON,	10½ tons, 1326 bars and 66 bdls.,	-	-	-	72	0	0	....	330	9	6	....	402	9	6	
INDIGO,	11 boxes and 1 parcel,	-	-	-	....	....	80	10	0	....	....	....	80	10	0	
LEATHER,	284 and 9 bundles,	-	-	-	....	....	241	3	7	....	....	....	241	3	7	
LIMESTONE,	42 tons,	-	-	-	....	....	9	18	6	....	....	....	9	18	6	
LINSEED OIL,	6 casks,	-	-	-	....	....	18	0	0	....	....	....	18	0	0	
MOLASSES,	34 hhds and 2 casks,	-	-	-	....	....	242	10	0	10	0	0	252	10	0	
MEAL,	8 bbls.	-	-	-	....	....	8	0	0	....	....	....	8	0	0	
NAILS,	165 bags and kegs,	-	-	-	127	0	0	....	178	0	0	....	305	0	0	
OIL,	15 bbls. and 420 gallons.	-	-	-	7	0	0	....	87	10	0	....	94	10	0	
OAKUM,	3½ cwt and 8 bundles,	-	-	-	....	....	9	10	0	....	....	....	9	10	0	
PAINT,	65 kegs and 10 cwt.,	-	-	-	14	0	0	....	46	0	0	....	60	0	0	
PITCH and TAR,	15 barrels,	-	-	-	....	....	9	0	9	....	....	....	9	0	9	
RUM,	16 puncheons, 5 casks, and 6 tierces,	-	-	-	....	....	378	10	0	....	....	....	378	10	0	
RAISINS,	68 boxes, 1 cask and 1 keg,	-	-	-	....	....	16	1	0	....	....	....	16	1	0	
SUGAR,	12 hhds., 7 barrels, 3 boxes and 6 loaves,	-	-	-	....	....	280	15	0	....	....	....	280	15	0	
STAVES,	20 M.	-	-	-	....	....	45	15	0	....	....	....	45	15	0	
SOAP,	106 boxes and 28 packages,	-	-	-	42	19	0	....	105	4	6	....	148	3	6	
SALT,	75 tons and 7 hhds.	-	-	-	37	10	0	....	3	15	0	....	40	15	0	
SALARATUS,	1 basket,	-	-	-	....	....	0	12	6	....	....	....	0	12	6	
SHOES,	2 casks,	-	-	-	52	19	7	....	....	....	....	....	52	19	7	
TEA,	154 chests and boxes,	-	-	-	76	10	0	....	824	16	0	....	901	6	0	
TOBACCO,	7 kegs and 4 boxes,	-	-	-	....	....	42	0	0	....	....	....	47	0	0	
WINE,	7 qr casks, 2 casks and 1 keg,	-	-	-	....	....	62	0	0	....	....	....	62	0	0	
WHEAT,	320 bushels,	-	-	-	....	....	77	10	0	....	....	....	77	10	0	
SUNDRIES,	...	-	-	-	....	....	162	16	6	....	....	....	162	16	2	
TOTAL,		£	675	19	7	....	15,378	7	6	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 Sig.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
BEEF,	100	barrels,	.....	270	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	0	0			
Boards and Deals,	852	M. feet and 4832	36	12	10	0	31	10	0	624	0	0	4529	0	0			
BILLETS,	14	½ M. and 930	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	0	39	0	0			
BARLEY,	8890	bushels,	.....	2	14	0	.....	.....	.....	1204	5	0	1205	19	0			
BUTTER,	11	tubs and 12	.....	8	15	0	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0	38	15	0			
BEETS,	2	barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
CODFISH,	880	quintals,	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	504	10	0	529	10	0			
DRY GOODS,	1	case,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0	60	0	0			
FLOUR,	9	barrels,	.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	.....	6	15	0	14	5	2			
FISH (Pickled)	244	barrels,	.....	205	0	0	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	244	0	0			
FIREWOOD,	26	cords,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0	16	10	0			
KEES (Empty.)	125,	-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
FURS,	2	cases,	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	100	0	0			
LARD,	26	tubs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	26	0	0			
LATHWOOD,	193	cords,	181	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	17	0			
MEAL,	4	bags,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
OATS,	26,620	bushels,	517	0	0	97	10	0	1669	19	0	.....	2284	9	0			
OATMEAL,	9	barrels and 5	.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	.....	10	5	0	17	15	0			
OXEN,	2,	-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
PORK,	192	barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	0	0	537	0	0			
POTATOES,	15,124	bushels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	0	0	300	15	0			
PLASTER PARIS,	11	barrels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	6	3	17	6			
SPARS,	314,	-	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	0	0	89	0	0			
STAVES,	4	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0	8	0	0			
SCANTLING,	170	pieces, 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	0	0	71	0	0			
SHINGLES,	632	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	10	0	309	0	0			
TIMBER,	2,485	tons and 19,780	4121	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4121	10	6			
TOBACCO,	1	cwt.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
TURNIPS,	204	bushels,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	0	8	17	6			
SUNDRIES,	.....	-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
Total,			£	8471	7	6	1058	6	6	5524	19	6	690	15	0	15,745	3	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,	676	19 7	.....	.....	15378	7 6	26	0 0	16079	7 1
COLVILLE BAY,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5197	15 8	.....	.....	5197	15 8
CASCUMPEC,	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	11 6	.....	.....	660	11 6
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>£44,537</b>	<b>19 7½</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>79318</b>	<b>18 6</b>	<b>4064</b>	<b>6 8</b>	<b>127,920</b>	<b>4 9½</b>

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	35216	0 8
BEDROU,	1302	18 0	....	....	4637	12 8	....	....	5940	10 8
MALPEQUE,	2252	17 0	....	....	6109	2 10½	....	....	8361	12 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,	87	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	3	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

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
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,	130	Newfoundland,	1 12 6
12	Catherine,	57	Pictou,	0 14 3
13	Spray,	29	Pictou,	0 7 3
14	Brothers,	27	Pictou,	0 6 9

## APPENDIX TO

[ No. 6.

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

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
	Zabine,	42	Halifax,	0 10 6
10	Rover,	81	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 TO

[ No. 6.

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
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
			Total,	<u>£219 3 8</u>

Custom House, 31st December, 1846.

F. R. GOODMAN.



## BEDEQUE, OUT-PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Account of Light Duty collected by JOSEPH POPE, in the quarter ending 30th June, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
May 2	May Flower,	43	St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 7 6
5	Happy Return,	27	Miramichi,	0 4 6
6	Jessie,	36	Halifax,	0 6 0
7	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
8	Ann,	24	Miramichi,	0 4 0
12	Eleanor Archibald,	56	St. John's Newfoundland,	0 9 4
14	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
19	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
	Clio,	33	Halifax,	0 5 6
25	Happy Return,	27	Miramichi,	0 4 6
27	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
June 3	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
9	Sarah,	21	Miramichi,	0 3 6
	Ann,	24	Miramichi,	0 4 0
11	Amber,	32	Shediac,	0 5 4
16	Happy Return,	27	St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 4 6
18	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
26	Jane,	20	Baie de Verte,	0 3 4
	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
		572		£4 15 4
			Less 7½ per cent. collection,	0 7 2
				£4 8 2

Custom House, Bedeque,  
30th June, 1846.

(Signed)

JOSEPH POPE, Collector.

BEDEQUE, OUT-PORT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty collected by JOSEPH POPE, in the quarter ending 30th September, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
July 1	Amber, -	32	Pictou, -	0 5 4
2	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
2	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
8	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
8	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
14	Clio, -	33	St. John's, Newfoundland.	0 5 6
15	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
15	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
21	Coiner, -	74	Dublin, -	0 12 4
22	Jane, -	20	Baie de Verte, -	0 3 4
22	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
22	Dolphin, -	23	Shediac, -	0 5 6
23	Scio, -	286	London, -	2 7 8
23	Amber, -	32	Pictou, -	0 5 4
29	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
30	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
August 3	Jessie, -	36	Saint John's, Newfoundland,	0 6 0
5	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
8	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
8	Slany, -	98	Cork, -	0 16 4
13	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
13	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
20	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
20	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
20	Jane, -	20	Baie de Verte, -	0 3 4
26	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
Sept. 2	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
2	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
3	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
3	Sarah, -	21	Pictou, -	0 3 6
4	Victory, -	590	Pugwash, -	4 18 4
10	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
10	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
17	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
17	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
21	Sarah, -	21	Pictou, -	0 3 6
22	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
22	Jane, -	20	Baie de Verte, -	0 3 4
23	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6
30	Oregon, -	21	Shediac, -	0 3 6
30	Dolphin, -	33	Shediac, -	0 5 6

2039

£ 16 19 10

Less 7½ per cent. collection,

1 5 6

Custom House, Bedeque, 30th September, 1846.

£ 15 14 4

Received the above sum of £15 14s. 4d.

(Signed)

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer,

Oct. 17th, 1846.

## OUT-PORT OF BEDEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty collected by JOSEPH POPE, in the quarter ending 31st December, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
Oct. 6	Dolphin,	33	Shediac,	0 5 6
8	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
9	Happy Return,	27	Miramichi,	0 4 6
13	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
15	Dolphin,	33	Shediac,	0 5 6
17	Lark,	43	Halifax,	0 7 2
20	May Flower,	43	Richibucto,	0 7 2
21	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
22	Jane,	20	Baie de Verte,	0 3 4
24	Maria,	41	Miramichi,	0 6 10
27	Susar,	25	Halifax,	0 4 2
29	May Flower,	43	St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 7 2
30	British Lady,	254	Bideford,	2 2 4
31	Ann,	24	Dalhousie,	0 4 0
31	Rising Sun,	60	Richibucto,	0 10 0
Nov. 3	Nymph,	33	Miramichi,	0 5 6
4	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
5	Dolphin,	33	Shediac,	0 5 6
6	Adelaide,	278	Liverpool,	2 6 4
6	Robert & Sarah,	13	Pictou,	0 2 2
7	Ploughboy,	23	Halifax,	0 3 10
13	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
19	Oregon,	21	Shediac,	0 3 6
19	Dolphin,	33	Shediac,	0 5 6
27	Defiance,	68	Richibucto,	0 11 4
		1253		£ 10 8 10
			Less, 5 per cent. collection,	0 15 8
				£ 9 13 2

Custom House, Bedeque, 31st December, 1846.

(Signed)

JOSEPH POPE, Collector.

## OUT-PORT OF MALPEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty, collected by CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector for the District of Malpeque, for quarter commencing the 5th July, and ending 30th September, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
July 10	Freedom,	23	Miramichi,	0 3 10
13	Vine,	34	Baie de Chaleur,	0 5 8
17	Agenoria,	25	Dalhousie,	0 4 2
24	Elizabeth,	34	Pictou,	0 5 8
Aug. 12	Freedom,	23	Newfoundland,	0 3 10
28	Elizabeth,	34	Miramichi,	0 5 8
Sept. 14	Billow,	21	Halifax,	0 3 6
18	Three Brothers,	135	Bideford,	1 2 6
26	Herald,	33	Miramichi,	0 5 6
26	Elizabeth,	34	Miramichi,	0 5 8
29	Susan Ann,	97	Bideford,	0 16 2
29	Mary Jane,	458	Gloucester,	3 16 4
29	Caroline,	18	Dalhousie,	0 3 0
		969		£8 7 6
			Less, 7½ per cent. commission,	0 12 ¼
				<u>£7 9 4¾</u>

September, 30th, 1846.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector.

Received the above sum of Seven Pounds  
Nine Shillings and Fourpence Three Farthings.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.  
Nov. 4th, 1846.

## OUT-PORT OF MALPEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty collected at this Port in the quarter commencing the 5th April and ending 5th July, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Ton- nage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
April 17.	Freedom, - - -	23	Dalhousie, - - -	0 3 10
30	Vine, - - -	34	Bathurst, - - -	0 5 8
30	Elizabeth, - - -	34	Miramichi, - - -	0 5 8
May 4	Herald, - - -	33	Miramichi, - - -	0 5 6
9	Henry Carman, - - -	32	Miramichi, - - -	0 5 4
25	Agenoria, - - -	25	Dalhousie, - - -	0 4 2
28	Coiner, - - -	74	St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 12 4
June 4	Elizabeth, - - -	34	Miramichi, - - -	0 5 8
6	Three Brothers, - - -	135	Gloucester, - - -	1 2 6
6	Alpha, - - -	14	Bideford, - - -	0 2 4
10	Freedom, - - -	23	Newfoundland, - - -	0 3 10
23	Elizabeth, - - -	34	Miramichi, - - -	0 5 8
25	Catherine, - - -	22	Miramichi, - - -	0 3 8
26	Agenoria, - - -	25	Dalhousie, - - -	0 4 2
27	Herald, - - -	33	St. John's, Newfoundland,	0 5 6
27	British Lady, - - -	254	Barnstable, - - -	2 2 4
		829		£6 18 2
			Less, 7½ per cent. commission,	0 10 ¼
				£ 6 7 9¾

July 5th, 1846.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector,

Received the above sum of Six Pounds,  
Seven Shillings and Nine-pence three farthings.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.  
July 14th, 1846.

## OUT-PORT OF MALPEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*An Account of Light Duty, collected by CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector for the District of Malpeque, for quarter commencing the 1st day of October, and ending the 31st December, 1846.*

DATE.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage	DESTINATION.	DUTY COLLECTED.
1846.				£ s. d.
October 2	Freedom,	23	Dalhousie,	0 3 10
5	Temperance,	43	Dalhousie,	0 7 2
6	Agenoria,	25	Dalhousie,	0 4 2
12	Billow,	21	Halifax,	0 3 6
12	Elizabeth,	34	Miramichi,	0 5 8
16	Henry Carman,	32	Miramichi,	0 5 4
16	Vine,	34	Bathurst,	0 5 8
19	Nymph,	33	Miramichi,	0 5 6
21	Freedom,	23	Dalhousie,	0 3 10
23	Caroline,	18	Dalhousie,	0 3 0
27	Elizabeth,	34	Miramichi,	0 5 8
30	Agenoria,	25	Miramichi,	0 4 2
31	Herald,	33	Miramichi,	0 5 6
Nov. 7	Henry Carman,	32	Miramichi,	0 5 4
7	Freedom,	23	Miramichi,	0 3 10
9	Dammaris,	148	Bristol,	1 4 8
11	Elizabeth,	34	Miramichi,	0 5 8
23	Elizabeth,	441	Brisiol,	3 13 6
Dec. 5	Highland Lass,	114	Bristol,	0 19 0
15	William,	168	Sydney,	1 8 0
		1338		£ 11 3 0
			Less, 7½ per cent commission,	0 16 8½
				£ 10 6 3½

31st December, 1846.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector.

Received the above sum of Ten Pounds  
Six Shillings and Three pence Half-penny.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.  
January 13, 1847.

*An Account of all Spirits distilled within the district of Bedeque, on which duty has been paid during the year ended 31st December, 1846.*

No. of Gallons.	By whom Paid.	Amount of Duty.
	Nil.	

Custom House, Bedeque, 31st December, 1846.

JOSEPH POPE, Collector.

*Return of Duty collected upon Whiskey, for year ending 4th January, 1847.*

DISTILLERS' NAMES.	PLACE OF ABODE.	NUMBER OF GALLONS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
			£ s. d.
Thomas Pethich,	Charlottetown,	380 at 8d.	12 13 4
George Coles,	Charlottetown,	1838	61 5 4
James Robertson,	Brackley Point Road,	99	3 6 0
Angus M'Rae,	Rustico,	56	1 17 8
William Gibson,	St Peter's Road,	16	0 10 8
Neil M'Callum,	Kintyre,	100	3 6 8
Donald Mathewson,	Rustico,	150	5 0 0
Amount collected,			<u>£ 87 19 8</u>

Impost Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 4th January, 1847.

J. D. MACDONELL, Collector of Excise.

*An Account of Spirits distilled within the district of Malpeque, in the quarter ending Monday the 4th day of January, 1847.*

DISTILLERS' NAMES.	PLACE OF ABODE.	NUMBER OF GALLONS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
			£ s. d.
William Wallace,	Indian River,	22 at 8d.	0 14 8
Archibald Macdonald,	Capes,	14½	0 9 9
George Beairsto,	Princetown Royalty,	210½	7 0 4
William T. Mills,	Indian River,	4½	0 3 0
William Wallace,	Indian River,	32½	1 1 8
			<u>£ 9 9 5</u>
Less 7½ per cent. collection,			0 9 6
			<u>£ 8 19 11</u>

Impost Office, 4th January, 1847.

CHARLES MACNUTT, Collector.

Received the above sum of Eight Pounds  
Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer,  
Feb. 9, 1847,





[No. 7.]

## 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 two 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 analogous 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, 43, 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, 75, 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 hybernating 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, Ciriac,	do.	Rustico Road
11 Barry Robert,	1st Class,	Covehead Road
12 Bulpitt, James C.	do.	Crapaud
13 Brooke, 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 Fowler, 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.	Miscouche, 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 Johnstor, Andrew,	1st Class,	Cascumpeque.

NAMES.	CLASS.	STATION.
39 Keenan, 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'Cormack, 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
68 M Donald, John,	do.	New London.
69 M Lauchlan, John,	do.	Irishtown, New London.
70 M Leod, Angus,	do.	Bedeque.
71 M Leod, John,	Primary	Brown's Creek, Lot 57.
72 Martin Hugh,	do.	Lot 55.
73 M Neill, Archibald,	1st Class,	Lot 49.
74 M Neill, Alexander,	do.	Lot 49.
75 M Neill, John,	do.	Bay of Fortune.
76 M Lean, Alexander,	do.	Lot 48.
77 M Quade, Patrick,	do.	Tracadie.
78 M Quarry, Donald,	do.	Sturgeon, Lot 61
79 M Wade, Michael,	do.	Mill Cove, Tracadie.
80 Munro, Thomas,	do.	St. Andrew's.
81 Perry, Sylvan,	do.	Tignish.
82 Parkin, Josiah,	Primary,	Lot 31.
83 Robertson, Duncan,	1st Class,	West River, Lot 47
84 Robertson, Robert,	do.	St. Peter's Road, Lot 34.
85 Ross, William,	do.	Lot 50.
86 Ross, John,	2d Class,	Georgetown.
87 Redmond, Matthew,	1st do.	Vernon River, Lot 50
88 Reid, William,	do.	St. Eleanor's.
89 Richardson, W. H.	do.	Darnley.
90 Smith, Dubois,	do.	Lot 12.
91 Sinclair, John,	do.	Lot 67.

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.	Rollo 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.



No. 8.

[ SEE PAGE 41 ]

Government House, Halifax, March 17th, 1847.

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 freest Commercial intercourse between the several Colonies would be attended with common benefit, and will consequently lose no time in providing by law for the removal of all restrictions on intercolonial Trade in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
Humble Servant,

J. HARVEY.

P. S.—In connection with the subject of this Despatch, I have also the honor to enclose three printed copies of some Resolutions of the House of Assembly, passed on the 12th instant.

His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**  
of Prince Edward Island, &c. &c. &c.

Province of Nova Scotia.

*An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions,  
Passed 17th March, 1847.*

WHEREAS 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 Proclamation 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.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, NOVA-SCOTIA.

*DUTIES finally agreed to by the House of Assembly, in Committee on Ways and Means, Friday, 12th March, 1847.*

1<sup>o</sup>. RESOLVED, That on, from, and after, the 31st day of March, instant, the Colonial Impost Duties now levied and raised by virtue of the Provincial Acts, now in force, shall continue to be levied, collected and raised, as they now are, until the fifth day of July, ensuing, and thence until the 31st day of March, 1848, or until the Royal Assent shall be given to an Act for repealing the Duties of Customs imposed upon Goods imported into this Province, by the Imperial Act of 1845, 8 & 9 Victoriæ, chapter 93.

2<sup>o</sup>. RESOLVED, That all Duties of Customs, imposed by said Imperial Acts, shall be wholly repealed, in pursuance of the Imperial Act, passed on the 28th day of August, 1846, by an Act of this Legislature, to take effect from the 5th day of July, now next, or from such time thereafter as the Royal Assent shall be duly signified thereto.

3<sup>o</sup>. RESOLVED, That on, from, and after, the fifth day of July now 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 Sterling Money of Great Britain :

TABLE OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Duties in Stg. Moneys
Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel,	£0 4 0
Bacon, per cwt.,	0 9 0
Beef, salted, per cwt.	0 6 0
“ fresh, per cwt.	0 5 0
Biscuit or Bread, per cwt.	0 1 8
“ Fine, called Crackers or Cakes, per cwt.	0 3 4
Butter, per cwt.	0 8 0
Candles—Wax, Spermaceti, or Composition, per lb.	0 0 3
“ Tallow per lb.	0 0 1
Cattle, viz—Horses, Mares, or Geldings, each,	2 0 0
Neat Cattle, viz—Oxen or other Neat Cattle, three years old, or upwards, each,	1 10 0
Cows and Cattle, under 3 years old,	0 10 0
Sheep, each,	0 3 0
Hogs, over 100 lbs weight, each,	1 0 0
“ of 100 lbs weight and under, each,	0 2 0
Cheese, per cwt.	0 5 0
Chocolate, or Cocoa Paste, per lb.	0 0 1
Coffee, Green, per lb.	0 0 1
“ Roasted, Burned, or Ground, per lb.	0 0 2
Clocks, on all Clocks costing under 20s.	0 5 0
“ On all others,	0 10 0
Hams, smoked, or dried, per cwt.	0 9 0
Lard, per cwt.	0 8 0

Leather, Sole Leather, including Hides and Skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	0 0 1
Upper Leather of all sorts, including Hides and Skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	0 0 2
Molasses, per gallon,	0 0 2
Onions, per cwt.	0 2 6
Pears, fresh or dried, per bbl.	0 4 0
Pork, salted, per cwt.	0 6 0
“ Fresh, per cwt.	0 4 0
Raisins, in boxes, per lb.	0 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
“ In other packages, per lb.	0 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Spirits, viz—Brandy, Gin, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, (save and except Rum or Spirits distilled from Molasses, Grain, or Fruit,) which by any way or method whatsoever, shall be manufactured, compounded, or extracted, distilled, or made within this Province, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof, per gallon,	0 1 4
Rum, or Spirits distilled in this Province, from Molasses, Grain, or Fruit, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof, per gallon,	0 1 0
Rum, or Spirits distilled in this Province, from Molasses, Grain or Fruit, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon,	0 1 0
Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Cordials and other Spirits, except Rum, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof, per gallon,	0 2 8
Rum, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof, per gallon,	0 1 6
Shrub, or Santee, per gallon,	0 1 4
Sugar, Refined, per cwt.	0 14 0
“ Crushed, and Bastard Facings, per cwt.	0 10 0
“ Brown or Muscavado, not refined, per cwt.	0 7 0
Tea, viz—Souchong, Congo, Pekoe, Bohea, Pouchong, and all other Black Teas, per lb.,	0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
“ Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Green Teas, per lb.	0 0 3
Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars,) per lb.	0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Tongues of Cattle, dried or pickled, per cwt.	0	9	0			
Wines viz:—Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, Claret, called Lafitte, Latour, Margeaux or Hautbrian, per gallon,	0	3	0			
Madeira and Port, per gallon,	0	2	6			
Sherry Wine, of which the first cost is £20 per pipe, or upwards, per gallon,	0	2	6			
Other Claret Wines, Barsac, Sauterne, Vindegrave, Moselle, and other French Wines, and Lisbon and German Wines, per gallon,	0	1	3			
All other Sherry Wines, Teneriffe, Marsala, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other Wines, per gallon,	0	1	3			
Clocks, viz :—All Wheels, Machinery, & Materials for manufacturing Clocks,	20	0	0			
Hay and Straw,						
For every £100 of the value	}					
Cigars and Snuff,						
Currants and Figs,						
Leather, viz :—Boots, Shoes, and Leather Manufactures of all sorts,				10	0	0
Meat, fresh,						
Poultry of all sorts, dead,						
For every £100 of the value,	5	0	0			
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the Table of Exemptions, for every £100 of the value,						

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

- Anchors and Grapnels, and Anchor Palms.
- Ashes, viz:—Pot Ashes and Pearl Ashes.
- Asses and Mules.
- Baggage and Apparel of Passengers, not intended for sale.
- Barilla and Soda Ash.
- Beans.
- Books not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.
- Bullion, Gold or Silver,
- Burr Stones.
- Cables, of Hemp and other vegetable substance, and of Iron,
- Coal.
- Cocoa.
- Coin, Gold and Silver Coins, and British Copper Coins.
- Copper, viz:—Copper Ore, or in Pigs or Bricks. In Plates, Sheets, Bars, or Bolts for ship-building. Wrought or Cast, for Machinery, pure, or without other metal.
- Copper Castings, of every description for Machinery, for Mills, or Steam Boats, Copper and Composition Nails and Spikes, for ship building. Old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured.
- Cordage, tarred or untarred, and whether fitted for Rigging or otherwise.

- Corkwood.
- Corn, viz :—Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rice, and Buckwheat, unground; Wheat, Flour, Barley, Meal, Rye Meal, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Peas, Beans and Calavances.
- Fish, viz :—Fresh, Salted, Dried or Pickled.
- Fish Hooks.
- Fish Oil, viz:—Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber.
- Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea.
- Flax.
- Furniture that has actually been in use, Working Tools and Implements, the property of Emigrants or persons coming to reside in this Province, and not intended for sale.
- Hemp.
- Hides, or pieces of Hides, raw, not tanned, curried, or dressed.
- Horns.
- Horses and Carriages of Travellers, and Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying Merchandize, together with the necessary Harness and Tackle, so long as the same are bona fide in use for that purpose.
- Iron, viz : in Bars or Pigs, Unwrought or Pig Iron. Ores of Iron of all kinds. Castings, for Mills or Steam Engines, and cast or wrought Pipes and Tubes. Sheet Iron. Iron Rails, for Rail Roads, Boilers, Plates and Plough Moulds.
- Lintels.
- Lime and Lime Stone.
- Lines, for the Fisheries, of all kinds.
- Machinery, or parts of Machinery, for Steam Engines or Carding Machines.
- Manures of all kinds.
- Maps and Charts.
- Nets—Fishing Nets and Seines, of all kinds.
- Oakum.
- Ores, of all kinds.
- Paintings.
- Palm Oil.
- Pitch.
- Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.
- Plate, of Gold and Silver, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.
- Potatoes.
- Rags, viz : Old Rags, Old Rope, Junk, and old Fishing Nets.
- Rosin.
- Sail Cloth of all kinds, Canvas included.
- Sails or Rigging, saved from Vessels wrecked on the Coast of this Province.
- Salt.
- Seeds, of all kinds.
- Skins, Furs, Pelts, or Tails, undressed.
- Stone, unmanufactured.

Sugar of the Maple.  
Tallow.  
Tar.  
Twines and Lines used in the Fisheries.  
Tobacco, unmanufactured.  
Turpentine,  
Whale Fin or Bone.  
Wood, viz.—Boards, Planks, Staves, Square Timber,  
and Firewood.  
4°. RESOLVED, That when any of the British North  
American Colonies shall allow the importation from  
Nova Scotia of articles the growth, produce, or manu-  
facture of Nova Scotia free from Duty, all articles,  
the growth, produce, or manufacture of such Colony

shall be imported from such Colony into Nova Scotia  
free from Duty—and it shall be lawful in every such  
case for the Governor, with the advice of Council, by  
Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, to give immediate  
effect to an Act to be passed for that purpose.

5°. RESOLVED, That the several Duties imposed  
upon Licenses for Public Houses and Shops for the  
sale of Liquors, and on sales by Auction in Halifax  
and throughout the Province, be continued in the same  
manner and at the same rates as during the past year.

6°. RESOLVED, That the Act concerning the sup-  
port and regulation of Light Houses be continued in  
force for the year ending the 31st March, 1848.

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No. 9.

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,

A. LANE,  
T. H. HAVILAND,  
EDWARD PALMER. } Commissioners for  
the erection of the  
Colonial Building.

(Signed)

His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.**

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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.

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, Balustrades, 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 portion 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.



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- No. 2.—Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, No. 10, dated 19th November, 1846, recommending the repeal of part of the Oath required to be taken by Tavern-keepers, under the Act passed the last Session of the Legislature, for regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

- No. 3.—Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846, leaving to their operation, Twenty-five Acts therein named, passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature.

- No. 4.—Report on the Geological Survey of Prince Edward Island, by Abraham Gesner, Esquire. F. G. S.

- No. 5.—Copy of the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to enquire into the state of the Currency of this Island together with copies of Minutes of the Executive Council, referred to in the said Report.

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