

Mr. RAE replied, they were not called upon to consider Mr. Speaker's defence as to whether or not it in itself contained a crime, but only as to whether or not he was thereby exculpated from the charges which had been brought.

The Hon. Mr. POPE suggested that the hon. member for Charlottetown had better then withdraw his charge of a breach of privilege, reserving to himself the right to bring it forward again. He (Mr. Pope) had not been aware that he (Mr. Palmer) intended to bring it forward at that time; still he would say it was within the meaning of the motion for taking into consideration the statement of the Speaker.

Mr. PALMER then rose and said he would yield to the suggestion of the hon. member for Prince County (Mr. Pope), as it appeared to be the sense of several others of the Committee, and, for the present, postpone the subject of privilege, and apply his observations to the other matters comprised in the statement before the Committee. From the course, he said, which the hon. the Speaker had thought proper to pursue, he had opened a wide field for discussion. It would now remain for himself and his honorable colleague to justify, if justification were necessary, the matter offered in their proposed amendments, at which the Speaker had taken offence, and likewise to pass their opinion upon the manner in which he had discharged his duties as a Delegate.—He (Mr. Palmer) knew it would be said that the amendments were offered at an improper time; but he must remind the honorable members that the main Resolution was kept out of his and his colleague's sight, securely enclosed in the pocket of the gentleman who drew it out, until put and passed in Committee, leaving no time to prepare such amendments as its importance required. He had, likewise, apprehended that, had he attempted to frame an amendment in Committee, they might practice the manœuvre he had, in other instances, seen resorted to, of rising to report progress, by way of obtaining time to rally their forces, and contrive, in private deliberation, some method to defeat their opponents.—The third of their amendments was the principal one, as containing conclusions drawn from facts stated in the former two, to the effect that the Delegate, not having applied to Parliament, or obtained Counsel's opinion when at home, must have deemed either course unavailing, and, therefore, the main Resolution for renewing the application to Parliament was inexpedient.—Do the amendments, he asked, contain anything not borne out and supported by the Delegate's own Report? If so, let any hon. member point out the part.—The Committee on the State of the Colony, he continued, having discussed the Delegate's Report, the country would naturally be awaiting, with much anxiety, the determination they might come to: by it, he felt sure, their future conduct would be materially influenced or controlled. Those members, then, who were of opinion that no practical good was to be obtained by further agitation, were bound, at the particular stage when that Resolution was adopted, to declare their sentiments and opinions, and give them to the public. He had been upbraided by honorable members with a want of sympathy for the hardships of the Tenantry; but he did not know in what country there were not some one of its inhabitants whose condition in life was one of toil and labour. Look, he said, at the miners, quarrymen, and many poor farmers struggling among rocks in Nova Scotia. Turn to that numerous body of men the lumberers of New Brunswick. Consider also that large proportion of society, the poor fishermen of Newfoundland; and call to mind the various hardships, toils and privations they undergo. Nay, turn to what country you will, there will appear one class or other of men within it, calling for the sympathy of mankind, with as strong a voice, he might venture to say, as do the agriculturists of Prince Edward Island. When these members, then, who had witnessed for some time past the effects of agitation, prolonged as it was from year to year, by new or different devices, originating with men going through the country fanning the embers of discontent—when they saw people of ordinary understanding and confiding minds surrendering their judgments to men either deplorably ignorant, or utterly regardless of the most valuable and sacred rights of civil society—when they beheld demagogues and sycophants addressing those people, with sympathy and loyalty on their lips, and self-interest, vanity, fraud and disaffection in their hearts; men who denote the tenantry as "the bleeding tenantry"—he would ask, if "hope deferred" was the balm they would prescribe to heal their bloody wounds. "Bleeding tenantry!" indeed; if such they were, he thought, they would soon discover who were the butchers who had dragged them to the slaughter; when they witnessed the seeds of disaffection being sown and growing among the youth of the Colony (crys of No! No!)—the father leading his sons to outrageous violations of the laws; to resist the demands of justice; involving them in crime, (aye even perjury,) in offences which they had to expiate in common jails;—when the embarrassments were too well known which these evils were bringing on the tenantry; the impending arrears of rent, which sooner or later must fall with sad and fatal force on their heads; threatening such dangerous effects to the agricultural interests of the Colony, and, thereby, striking at the very root and heart of its prosperity; when honorable members had seen and have now proof, that the remedy for alleged grievances is every year becoming more remote in prospect and hopeless to be attained; under these circumstances he ventured to think, that he and his colleague might have some little excuse for the liberty they took, the temerity they had evinced in offering to the House those offensive amendments, as their conclusions that agitation was no longer profitable for the many, however it might be desirable to the few. To come a little more to the point, he would consider that part of the written statement before the Committee, called by the Delegate his defence. He (Mr. Palmer) would say, in the first place, he extremely regretted that the Delegate had omitted to bring the matters entrusted to him before Parliament, as he was certain that had he done so, they would in all likelihood, ere now, have been determined upon, be the result what it might. He lamented too, he continued, and that sincerely, the refusal of an audience to the Delegate at the Colonial Office; not that the personal interview with Lord J. Russell would have terminated the result of the mission; but the refusal brought us all into disgrace as a Colony, rendering us in the eyes of other Provinces insignificant and contemptible; it also afforded the Delegate something whereby to excuse his failure, although, in any other event, he (Mr. Palmer) believed it would have been the same. The Marquis of Normanby, however, had not refused to see the Delegate, but told him all communications, on his business, must be in writing.

(Remainder of the debate in our next.)

## THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

By this morning's mail, we received the speech of the Governor General, on proroguing the Legislature of Upper Canada, which we have inserted. The papers contain nothing else of much importance.

### UPPER CANADA.

(From the Montreal Gazette, February 13.)

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 10.—This day at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where, being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance; the members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to express my deep sense of the zeal and assiduity which have distinguished your discharge of your duties this, perhaps, the most eventful Session of the Upper Canada Legislature; and I am anxious to offer you my acknowledgments for the ready attention which you have given to the consideration of the important business which it was my duty to bring before you.

Your willing acquiescence in the proposed reunion of this Province with Lower Canada, upon the terms, and according to the principles suggested by me, has afforded me the most lively satisfaction; and I look forward with confidence to the completion of that measure, under the direction of our gracious Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, as the means by which the peace, happiness and good government of the inhabitants of the Canadas will be permanently secured.

By the Bill which you have passed for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, you have, so far as your constitutional powers admit, set at rest a question, which, for years past, has convulsed society in this Province. In framing that measure, you have consulted alike the best interests of religion, and the future peace and welfare of the people, for whose service you are called upon to legislate; and I rely on your efforts proving successful, notwithstanding any attempt which may be made to renew excitement, or to raise opposition to your deliberate and recorded judgment.

The care and attention which you have bestowed on these impor-

subjects, and the calmness and dignity which have marked your deliberations on them, cannot fail to give additional weight to your decisions before that tribunal to which they are now necessarily referred.

I have given my assent, with great satisfaction, to different Bills which you have passed; and I shall transmit, without delay, such others as, from their nature, it is my duty to reserve, in order that Her Majesty's pleasure may be signified thereupon.

Amongst the latter is a Bill for the payment of "Losses by the Rebellion or Invasion." To this bill I should have been ready to assent, but as I observed that the House of Assembly have addressed Her Majesty, praying that the losses may be defrayed by the Imperial Treasury, I have considered it to be more for the interest of the parties concerned that the Bill should be reserved, in order that the Address may be considered by Her Majesty's Government, before the Provincial funds are finally charged with this payment.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies for the Public Service.

The decision to which you came respecting the future settlement of the Civil List under the proposed Union, rendered it impossible for me to submit to you any renewed proposal for the surrender of the revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a provision for the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; but in transmitting your Resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, I have not failed to draw their attention to this subject.

I lament that the circumstances in which the Province is placed, have necessarily prevented you from adopting measures by which its financial difficulties could be permanently removed; but this can only be effected when the obvious and easy means of augmenting the revenue, through the Custom's duties, with little comparative inconvenience to the people, shall be paced within your control. In the mean time, it will be my anxious desire to use the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, to relieve, as far as possible, the most pressing demands upon the public faith; and I shall devote myself to the consideration and recommendation of measures, by which the credit of the Province may be sustained, and its future prospects improved.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen;

On your return to your different Districts I earnestly hope that it will be your endeavour to promote that spirit of harmony and conciliation which has so much distinguished your proceedings here. Let past differences be forgotten—let irritating suspicions be removed. I rejoice to find that already tranquillity and hopeful confidence in the future prevail throughout the Province. Let it be your task to cherish and promote these feelings; it will be mine cordially to cooperate with you; and by administering the Government in obedience to the commands of the Queen, with justice and impartiality, to promote her anxious wish, that her Canadian subjects, loyal to their Sovereign, and attached to British Institutions, may, through the blessing of Divine Providence, become a happy and united, and a prosperous people.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick has voted £7000 for the support of Parish Schools; £500 for the Madras Schools, and the usual Grants to the Grammar Schools.

The New Brunswick Legislature will take about £40,000 to improve the roads, and recommend the Governor to sell to the Emigration Society, 300,000 acres, at 3s. the pound, to be laid out in opening new roads.

A petition had been presented to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, from Merchants and others, praying a grant of £50 towards the establishment of a Packet between Georgetown and Pictou.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS IN FLORIDA.—Among the Resolutions offered in the House of Representatives on Monday last, was the following, by Mr. Wise—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House with all the information in his possession, or on file in his Department, respecting the importation and employment of blood-hounds and their keepers, (if foreign keepers have been employed), by the War Department, or by the authorities of the Territory in the Florida war with the Seminole Indians.

LORD SEATON AND THE WESLEYS.—Lieut. Gen. Lord Seaton, (Sir John Colbourne) was recently waited upon by a deputation of Wesleys, consisting of eminent Ministers and lay members, who thanked his Lordship for the valuable assistance which he furnished to the Society's Missionaries in Canada, and congratulated him on his elevation to the Peerage.

THE BAZAR.—The Bazar, for the sale of Ladies' fancy work, &c. in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, was opened for the inspection of the public on Wednesday last, under the superintendance of its benevolent and distinguished patroness, the Lady Mary Fitz Roy, on board of the *Castalia*, which the Honorable Mr. Peake had fitted up with much taste and liberality for the occasion.—To such of our readers as did not visit the Bazar, it would be vain for us to attempt to convey an adequate conception of the splendid spectacle it afforded.—The tables, which, in all, were 90 feet in length, were—with the exception of about 14 feet, appropriated to the sale of Pastry and Confectionery, &c.—laid out with articles of Ladies' Fancy Work of the most tasteful and costly description. On Thursday, the Bazar was again open to the public for the purposes of Sale. The noble Patroness presided, in a central situation, under a tasteful canopy, with the ladies who officiated as her assistants, on each side of her.—It would be invidious to particularize individual contributions, where so much taste and liberality were displayed by all; for, we understand, there is scarcely a family in Charlottetown or its neighbourhood, which did not contribute, in some way or other, to the object of the exhibition; but we cannot forbear noticing a splendidly worked Table-cover, designed with exquisite taste, and contributed by the Countess of Westmorland. At the close of the exhibition, on the second day, the different receipts were found to be as follows:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| At the door,        | £31 2 0  |
| Confectionery, &c.  | 20 5 6½  |
| Ladies' Fancy Work, | 200 7 4½ |

Total, £251 14 11

This sum exceeds the proceeds of the Bazar of last year, by £130. Of the amount received for Fancy Work, £90, we understand, were realized from the contributions made from Government House alone. Every person possessed of charitable feelings, must be gratified by this favourable result of the persevering exertions of those Ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, who have so effectually interested themselves in support of the benevolent purposes of the noble Patroness of this praiseworthy institution.

The Princetown Agricultural Society's Grain Show took place at the residence of Mr. George Bearsto, in Princetown Royalty, on Monday the 10th inst. at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, when the following Premiums were awarded by the Judges, Messrs. John McGougan, Alexander McKinnon, and James Bearsto, viz.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| WHEAT—1st prize, Robert Maennit, 59 lbs.    | £1 0 0 |
| 2d do. George Bearsto, 59 lbs. 3 oz.        | 0 10 0 |
| 3d do. Benjamin Bearsto, 59 lbs.            | 0 7 6  |
| BARLEY—1st prize, Benjamin Bearsto, 53 lbs. | 0 17 0 |
| 2d do. William Clark, 52½ lbs.              | 0 8 0  |
| 3d do. George Bearsto, 52½ lbs.             | 0 5 0  |
| OATS—1st prize, George Bearsto, 39½ lbs.    | 0 18 0 |
| 2d do. Benjamin Bearsto, 41 lbs.            | 0 9 0  |
| 3d do. William Bearsto, 38 lbs.             | 0 5 6  |

Immediately after the show, a number of the members of the Society, and others interested in agriculture, sat down to a substantial dinner, prepared for the occasion. When the cloth was removed, his Excellency's health, and several constitutional toasts, were proposed and unanimously responded to; and, after passing a vote of thanks to the Editors of the Island papers, for their readiness in publishing the proceedings of the Society, the party separated about the hour of 10, well satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; In the report of the observations which fell from different members of the House of Assembly, as to the claims of the Loyalists, I observe, that one member, after stating his regret that they have not yet obtained justice, observes—"that a certain well known individual has, for services real or pretended, obtained from several of these loyalists their notes of hand," &c. Lest the public might suppose that I am the individual alluded to, I think it necessary to say, that I never either sought or accepted any remuneration for any trouble I took in the matter.

Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER RAE.

Feb. 24th, 1840.

\*\* Several communications and advertisements, prepared for this day's paper, are unavoidably omitted, for want of room.

### DECEASED.

On Saturday last, at Glenaladale, Jane, wife of Mr. Robert Westcott, aged 22 years. Her early death is deeply deplored by her husband, relatives, and an extensive circle of friends, by whom she was highly respected.

On the 15th inst., at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Welsh, a native of Mullengar, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 27.

### SALES AT AUCTION.

BY S. DESBRISAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th MARCH, at 12 o'clock, Fifty Barrels Prime HERRINGS, February 29th, 1840.

Surveyor General's Office, 18th February, 1840.

THE Surveyor General will submit for sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 28th March next, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following PARTURE LOTS, in the Royalty of said Town, viz: Nos. 353, 429, 431, 462, 465, 563, 459, 550, 477, 504 and 510.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

### SCOTCH CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. Purdie, Duncan, Morpeth, Young and Dr. Mackieson have been appointed a Committee to make arrangements to collect moneys and pay for the services of a Clergyman to the congregation of St. James's Church. And all Pew-holders of the said Church are requested to call upon Mr. Purdie, and pay him one quarter's rent of their Pews, on or before the first day of March next. A general Meeting of the Congregation will take place at the said Church on Wednesday next, at three o'clock, p. m. for special business. Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1840.

### SAINT MARGARET'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAIN SHOW.

THE following Premiums, for the competition of Grain, will take place on the 17th of March next, at the house of the Secretary, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Competition open to members only.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| For the best Wheat, | £0 15 0 |
| 2d do.              | 0 10 0  |
| 3d do.              | 0 5 0   |
| Best Oats, (Black), | 0 15 0  |
| 2d do.              | 0 10 0  |
| 3d do.              | 0 5 0   |
| Best Barley,        | 0 15 0  |
| 2d do.              | 0 10 0  |
| 3d do.              | 0 5 0   |

The Grain to be of the growth of 1839, and each sack to contain not less than two bushels.

The following gentlemen are appointed Judges:—Alexander Macdonald, Esq. John Macdonald, Big Spring, Peter Stewart, West River.

Their decision will be pronounced immediately after the Show, and the premiums paid out of the stock in store to the persons entitled to receive them.

JOHN McEACHERN, Secretary.

### AT A REDUCTION IN PRICE.

HEAVY Winter Cloths—Pilots, Petershams, Flushings, Bucksmins, Tweeds, &c. Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts. A great variety of very superior MERINOS, and other WINTER GOODS, (see Advertisement) will be disposed of on very low terms, if applied for immediately. A few Fur Capes, Tippets, Mantillas, Gloves, &c., at nearly half price.

Also,

Kegs Virginia best No. 1, Tobacco, Do. Halifax manufacture, do. Chests fine CONGOU TEA.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,

Brecken's Corner, No. 1, Queen Street.

All Debts due the Subscriber, and contracted previous to the first of May last, will, if not paid before the 10th day of March, 1840, be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

A. DAVIDSON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who stand indebted to the Subscriber, that unless their respective accounts are paid on or before the 22d day of March next, they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be sued for without distinction of persons. Payment will be taken in good merchantable Wheat, Oats, or Pork.

He also offers for sale, at reduced prices—Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, for which good merchantable Potatoes, delivered at his cellar, will be taken in payment.

MURDOCH McLEAN.

Orwell Bay, Feb. 22d, 1840.

### TO BE LET, and POSSESSION GIVEN on the 25th of MARCH.

THE House and Premises now occupied by the Subscriber, opposite Mr. Martin Doherty's, and possession given on the 25th of March next. There is a large Shop, Bake House, and excellent Oven, either of which will be let separate, or together with the Dwelling-house; there is also a Garden, under a high state of cultivation. Further particulars made known on application.

He also offers for sale, at very reduced prices, his present stock of GOODS, for prompt payment only, principally consisting of—black, blue and bottle green superfine cloths, buck and moleskins, black gros de naples, silk velvet, do. ribbon, ladies' black and silk gloves, coloured persians, crape and silk handkerchiefs, gauze do. and veils, 3½ and 4½ black crape, black silk handkerchiefs, do. bombazee and bombazette, Irish linen and diaper; book, jaconet, mull and crossbarred muslins, and bishop lawn, striped shirting and white shirting cottons and check, cotton handkerchiefs and shawls, prints, ready made clothing; flushing, at a very low price; coarse and fine powder, shot and flints, wool cards, tea trays and walters; window glass, 7 x 9 and 8 x 10; herring twine, shoe and stitching thread, indigo, fig blue, starch, soap, iron, blister and German steel; 8dy, 10dy and 20dy rose head and clasp nails; cut shingle do., pot, bake and frying pans, and spare covers; hoes, plough traces, earthenware, cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

He also requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective accounts and balances, previous to 25th of March next, to prevent expenses being incurred.

Also, To LET, five Building Situations, on Town Lot No. 70, in the first hundred, situated between the Barracks and Mr. R. Hutchinson's Store, two of which front on Pownall Square, and three on Dorchester Street.

Also, FOR SALE, Town Lots Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the fourth hundred, fronting on Rochester Square and Kent Street, leading to Government House. The above Lots will be sold together, separate, or in Building Lots, to suit purchasers, for which an indisputable title can be given.

GEORGE CLARK.

N. B.—Wants to purchase, a quantity of dimension Timber and Scantling; also, 20 M. prime Shingles. Apply as above.

February 28, 1840.

### FIREWOOD.

PERSONS desirous of supplying the Garrison with FIREWOOD will make immediate application to

T. B. TREMAIN.

Charlottetown, 18th Dec. 1839.

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants an APPRENTICE for the Mills at St. Cuthbert's, in the vicinity of Charlottetown. None need apply without unexceptionable reference as to character.

W. MACINTOSH.

### CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or carrying away Timber, or Wood of any description, from that part of Township No. 43, belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable William Townshend, deceased, if they wish to avoid law and law costs.

CHARLES WORRELL,

Mortgagee in possession.

### CAUTION TO LUMBERERS.

ALL Persons found trespassing upon any of the Estates of the Right Honorable the Earl of SELKIRK, in this Island, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. Tenants requiring Timber for Farm Buildings, &c. must apply to the subscriber.

W. DOUSE, Land Agent.

THREE stray Sheep have been on the Subscriber's premises since October last—they have been fed and taken care of. The owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

PETER SCOTT.

Frenchfort, Jan. 25, 1840.

A STRAY SHEEP has been on the Subscriber's premises since last Fall. The owner may have same, by proving property and paying expenses.

JOSEPH McNABB, Tracadie,

DONALD McLEAN, near Covehead.