

Averages of Passage Money and Freight from the respective places named.

Table with 2 columns: Description of trips and corresponding amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

I. Moved by the Hon. Charles Young, seconded by Mr. James Purdie—

That the Report, as read, be adopted, and printed for general information.

II. Moved by W. Douse, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Davis, jun.—

That the Treasurer's Account be received and adopted.

III. Moved by the Hon. Charles Young, seconded by Henry Palmer, Esq.—

That the thanks of the Shareholders be presented to the Directors of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, for their careful management of the affairs of the Company, during the past year, and for their able and gratifying Report.

IV. Moved by W. Douse, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Davis, jun.—

That the Shareholders beg to tender their thanks to Francis Longworth, jun., Esq., for the trouble taken by him in the purchasing and bringing out from England to this Island of the S. GEORGE, Steamboat; and they beg to assure him, that they highly appreciate his conduct in the various difficulties he encountered in that undertaking.

V. Moved by Capt. Swabey, seconded by the Hon. Joseph Pope—

That this Company do insure itself, out of its own funds, from the usual risks contemplated by Marine Insurance Companies, to the amount of £400, Halifax currency, per annum.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that the retiring Directors were the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. James Peake, and Samuel Nelson, Esq.; and the Hon. Joseph Pope, Francis Longworth, and Joseph Wightman, Esqrs., being appointed Scrutineers, and a ballot having taken place, the former gentlemen were declared duly re-elected.

W. Cundall, Esq., and Mr. Charles Welsh were then appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Charles Hensley having vacated the Chair, and the Hon. Joseph Pope having been called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were given to the former gentleman, for his impartial conduct in the Chair—to which the Hon. gentleman responded in a very neat and appropriate manner.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

(Debate on the Compensation to Ejected Settlers' Bill—concluded.)

MR. SPEAKER said he had not before had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the Bill before the House; but he could not allow it to pass without giving his sentiments. He concurred with the hon. member for Charlottetown, that we should be cautious how we passed the Bill, in order not to give the proprietors power to misinterpret the views of the House. From expressions used in the former House, the Home Government might view with suspicion measures emanating from this; and it was our duty to disabuse it. The Home Government recognizes the right of extending protection to squatters in its correspondence with the Government of New Brunswick. Lord John Russell, in his Despatch respecting the settlement of Crown Lands, said squatters had a right to be paid for their improvements—so that the principle of the present Bill is recognized. [Here the Speaker read some corroborative extracts from the Journals.] He would go the whole length of paying squatters for their labour and improvements. He was well aware of the object of Mr. Thornton's Bill, and approved of trying its effects on two or three Townships first. A line of distinction should be struck between real proprietors and land-jobbers, who do all they can to depress the country. There are many good proprietors—such as Lord Selkirk, Sir James Montgomery, Sir G. Seymour, and some others—who forward the improvement of the Country, and are lenient to their tenants, and who should not be confounded with many who even reside here, but who practice gross impositions, inducing poor people to settle in order to render their land valuable, and after a life spent in cutting down the forest, and improving the land, turn them out in their old age, helpless, on the world. He knew a person who came from London to Lot 27. He took with him a minion of the law, addressed himself to ten or twelve of the settlers, to whom he represented himself as owner of the land, and when he was questioned as to his title, he threatened to turn off every one who would not agree to his terms. They were promised a lease of 60 years, or three lives, but have received no leases since, and were at last told they would have no titles given them. Are we then to tolerate these abuses? He approved of the amendments of the hon. member for Charlottetown; he was of opinion that arbitration was not so proper as an appeal to the tribunals of the country. The amendments proposed by Mr. Cooper are absurd. They carry their own condemnation on the face of them. They are like the Bill brought into the former House. He did not approve of the Legislature interfering between landlord and tenant, when an agreement had been mutually entered into. He would not waste the time of the House with it. By Mr. Cooper's amendments, the only claim they would have is because they cannot pay their rent. He wondered herrings were not mentioned among the other produce proposed as rent. It is quite absurd to attempt to legislate for those who have leases, and are regularly settled. It was the most ridiculous thing he ever heard of.

MR. COOPER said that what he proposed was, that his amendments should be examined, clause by clause, by the Committee, who had liberty to suggest what improvements they pleased.

MR. RAE, at some length, opposed the introduction of Mr. Cooper's amendments.

MR. SPEAKER said Mr. Cooper was well aware that his Bill would not be carried, but argued that it would show our good intentions, with which he appeared to be satisfied.—Let us shew our good intentions, by bringing forward something that may benefit our constituents. Let us shew our good intentions, by endeavouring to serve the people. His policy was to do something for the oppressed.

MR. MACAULAY said—those who made bad bargains must only blame themselves for doing so. Some have been imposed on by those who had no titles, for which the Bill provides a remedy. Mr. Cooper's amendments bear contradictions on the face of them. It is said, "every one feels the shoe that pinches him," but did that give him a right to take his neighbour's instead of it? If a tenant lose his crop this year, is that a reason why he should pay no rent in future? Persons who have been imposed on, have a right to compensation. He did not wish to see impostors protected. We were bound to expose frauds, and to do our duty to our constituents, without regarding what others may say. In order to afford more time for consideration, he would move that the Chairman report progress.

MR. THORNTON said, let us see first what is to be done with the amendments, or whether we are to adopt the first or second Bill. He had brought forward his measure, to shew the country his good intentions, and to see what good could be done. Some, he knew, lived by agitation, but that was not his forte. What use was it for Mr. Cooper to bring forward a Bill, which he knew would not pass? It is the last dying gasp, to prolong the discussion of those measures by which he has so long agitated the country. This was his (Mr. Cooper's) method of showing his good intentions. He had no objections to his Bill being referred back to a Special Committee, where it might be improved.

MR. COOPER said he was not aware that his Bill contained anything so unreasonable as had been said. Look at the principles held out in despatches. Gentlemen seemed to have forgotten them. He must bring them to their recollection, by reading them again (reads extracts). If the country was deceived, it was not deceived by the escheators. Hopes were held out to them by Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy. Here are inducements held out to the tenants, that equitable measures of settlement would be carried out. We are to study to please the gentlemen in the other end of the House, he feared there was reason to expect the people would be dissatisfied.

MR. RAE would, in justice to Mr. Cooper, say, that Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy promised long leases to the tenants, and held out inducements to that effect. His circular to the proprietors bears witness of this. If he wrote other things, that was another thing. Here is a respectable precedent for Mr. Cooper's amendments. Nothing can attach blame to the late House. Resolutions and Addresses were the best way to express ourselves to the Imperial Government, but he thought Mr. Cooper's measure might be spared at the present time, as it was useless to expect to carry such a measure through the other end of the building.

MR. SPEAKER did not speak of paying rent in produce by way of ridicule, but he thought, coming coupled with the jury clause, it would have a ludicrous effect. We should not give the ene-

mies of the colony power, by our dissensions, any longer to injure it. We should shew them that we were now unanimous, that no advantage may be taken of our division. By allowing the thing to go before a jury, the squatter would be protected. He did not think Mr. Cooper's Bill should be brought before the House, but he hoped the original Bill would be disposed of, and he trusted it would be carried by a large majority. He wished to refer it back to the Committee.

MR. COOPER said, he thought hon. members forgot that his amendments might be revised by the Committee.

MR. MACGREGOR said, the easiest way was to confine the Bill to squatters. He was happy to see the House so well inclined to do something for those who were imposed on by absentees, but they could not expect better terms than those who were settled and cleared the land. Some of the resident proprietors made the tenantry happy. It was by labour of squatters and others that the country was brought to what it is, and they deserve encouragement. He hoped the Committee would be unanimous—he approved of a jury.

MR. DOUSE had expressed his opinion already—he would go heart and hand to settle unclaimed land, but he felt there was a distinction to be made between proprietors. He felt Lord Selkirk did all he could to promote the welfare of the tenantry; he could only speak for the proprietors for whom he acted; he wished to pull with the tenants and they with him; but if agitation is revived, how can the country be prosperous; who can know how to act? He had known persons who wished they had never seen an agitator; aye, who cursed agitation and the agitators, and declared that all their misfortunes flowed from it. Mr. Cooper's Bill was a time-server, but he could tell them; Escheat was all over it, it is at an end. Look at the last elections; see how the constituency picked out the black sheep and sent them home, and at another election they will pick out the fat sheep. The escheators must look out, or they would not be thought fit to represent the people. Until agitation was put a stop to, nothing could be done or would prosper—to the great injury of the poor tenantry, who may well curse agitation.

MR. D. MACLEAN thought agitation would continue until free land is obtained, at a moderate expense, on the Island. Free institutions are advancing in all countries, and at last the aristocracy will be confined to Prince Edward Island. New Hampshire, in America, might be compared to this Island: there were proprietors, and when they sent the Sheriff to distraint for rent, the tenantry drove them away. And what did the home government say? Why, that the claim of the grantees was legal; yet, that of those who reclaimed the forest was preferable. What does history say to that?—they remained a loyal British Colony long after this transaction. He would support Mr. Cooper's Bill, but it does not go far enough; we ought to put the axe to the root of the evil.

MR. COLES thought Mr. Cooper should shew his good intentions to his constituents by bringing in a better Bill. He (Mr. Coles) did not wish to interfere with the rights of property. We should protect those who had good titles, and where the titles were defective, the tenants demand our protection. No doubt, Mr. Palmer wished to frame something that would suit the Council, but he (Mr. Coles) would not agree to bring the tenants before the Supreme Court. What can a poor tenant get from a jury? They would have to contend against might and endless delay. How can a poor man summon witnesses, &c.? It would do away with the good intentions of the Bill. We can appoint juries competent to settle it. Why not adopt a Sheriff's jury, similar to that of the Road Compensation Act, who decide on sums varying up to £500. He never would agree to drag a poor man into the Supreme Court.

MR. THORNTON, in reply to the member for Queen's County, (Mr. Maclean) wished to know, was it because we lived so near the Republic of the United States that he referred us to the history of their institutions? or does he insinuate that parties here would succeed by revolt, as in New Hampshire. He hoped he did not speak for the purpose of inducing the settlers here to revolt, if so, he must not think such sentiments will be entertained here; he begged of him to remember his oath of allegiance; we cannot entertain such opinions after the oath we have taken.

MR. D. MACLEAN explained that it was not because we were so near the United States, but because it was notorious as a matter of history, that he alluded to the dispute in New Hampshire.—He had not committed himself.

MR. SPEAKER said the hon. member did not commit himself, by quoting an historical fact; but as he appeared to have a strong predilection for republican precedents, he might have gone a little further, and told us how they sometimes get rid of obnoxious persons in the United States by a very summary process called Lynch law. If the hon. member would introduce this system, he might soon get rid of proprietors altogether, and he (the Speaker) would suggest, that he (Mr. M. Lean), in imitation of his friend, Van Ranselaer, to whom allusion had been made, be entitled to the first confiscated township, as a reward for his revolutionary exertions. He assured the hon. gentleman his allusion to republican principles were very unwelcome here.

MR. D. MACLEAN had not pledged himself to his constituents to obtain free land for them, but was convinced they would obtain it before 100 years hence.

MR. RAE observed, it would be all over with us one hundred years hence, but it may be some comfort to those who have posterity, to have it free then itself. (A laugh.)—It would be all free after 999 years. This plan is entirely different to a redemption of rent. We were placed between two Bills; the one confers a small benefit; let us get what we can pass, and bring other measures afterward. Mr. Cooper's Bill, being so often refused, becomes very awkward at present. If we only get relief for half a township, it will be something; he would prefer a partial relief to none at all. 'Tis harassing to put into a Bill what has been so often refused by the Legislative Council in the other end of the house. He confessed the time of the House would not be ill-spent, if six weeks were taken up in the discussion of its details. Let us take Mr. Thornton's Bill, and amend it as far as it is good, and dissect it where evil; and after it is passed, let us bring forward other measures of improvement afterward. The Bill is embarrassing. History may be appealed to as a proof that those benefits which were obtained in America yet extend to us.

MR. PALMER fully agreed with the last speakers. Mr. Cooper's amendments are an endeavour to embarrass, and if he wishes to shew his good intentions to his constituents he will adopt Mr. RAE's suggestions. His (Mr. Cooper's) allusions to despatches, by picking out a passage here and there, are out of place; they ought to be examined *seriatim*, to be seen in their proper light. Mr. Cooper lays great stress on the words conventional agreement, but he could assure him that had got a quietus, for 22,000 acres were leased and taken up since those despatches were written. His (Mr. Cooper's) good intentions might serve him elsewhere, but of what use were they if we were unanimous? Shall we confine ourselves to the Bill before us, or follow the wild vagaries of the member for King's County. Shall we stick to the bill or lose it by following Mr. Cooper? The details may be gone into before a new Committee. He (Mr. Palmer) had no sinister motive in wishing the different matters to go through the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER said there seemed to be one matter forgotten in the Bill; he thought the quantity of land should be regulated, if we wish to succeed in settling the tenantry; he thought it best to name 100 acres; it would do the tenants a service to regulate this as well as rent; the lease to be for 999 years, and one shilling sterling rent, being the customary rate of rent in the Colony. If we are competent to regulate the matter at all, we should do this to prevent litigation.

MR. MACINTOSH said, his friend Mr. Cooper's bill was objected to because it went into details. If one shilling an acre is imposed, it can never be accomplished; and he spoke without fear of contradiction—if all the houses in the Island were burned—and their ashes riddled, it would be impossible to find as much money as would pay the rent; but the evil will cure itself. Agitation did no injury; but those who imposed on the people were praised. The people would yet be free, and though he might not live to see it, the Chairman may be young enough to see it. He would not go so far as 100 years; he thought half of it enough.

The Amendments were then put and negatived—6 only voting for them, viz: Messrs. Cooper, Dingwell, Macintosh, Fraser, D. Maclean, D. Macdonald.

MR. MACAULAY moved that the Bill be reported back to the House—agreed to.—The object of this motion was, in order that the bill might be referred to a select Committee, to make such alterations therein as were deemed necessary.

The following Despatch was laid before the House, by the Lieut. Governor, a few days since:—

[Copy.] Downing Street, 14th July, 1842.

Sir; I have had the honor to receive your Despatches, Nos. 33 and 34, of the 22d of May, 1842, inclosing an Address and Petition to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and a Petition to the House of Commons, from the House of Assembly; and also inclosing certain Resolutions, on the subject of the State of the Colony, adopted by the House of

Assembly. These Documents relate to the two questions of the rights of the Grantees of Crown Lands, and the Fishery Reserves in Prince Edward Island. I have laid the Address and Petition before the Queen.

The Petition to the House of Commons has been presented to that House.

In obedience to Her Majesty's commands, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the House of Assembly, that Her Majesty's Executive Government must decline to interfere any further in the question in debate between the Grantees of Lands in Prince Edward Island and their tenantry; experience having sufficiently shown, that no beneficial result is to be anticipated from any such interference. The duty of the Government will be limited to enforcing a strict observance of the Law by the contending parties.

On the subject of the Fishery Reserves, it will not be in my power to submit to the Queen any advice as to the answer which it may be proper for Her Majesty to return to the Address of the House of Assembly, until I shall be in possession of the Report of Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, on the question of legal right involved in that Address.

I have, &c. &c. STANLEY.

(Signed) Lieut. Governor Sir Henry Vere Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

UNITED STATES.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The following from the New York Sun of the 13th instant will give some idea of how this new boundary question is viewed among our neighbours. They have succeeded too well with the last boundary question in getting what did not belong to them, for any one to suppose that they will abate an iota of their pretensions in regard to the Oregon territory. We should not be surprised if the United States were to claim before long the latitude 49° as their northern boundary on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific, and we have no doubt but that England might find an Ambassador who would go to Washington and give it up.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The first step towards the settlement of the Northwestern boundary question has at length been taken in Congress, by the passage of a bill, in one house, for the immediate occupation of the Oregon country. This measure has been agitated in Congress at every session for a number of years past, but without any definite action upon the subject. The giant strides of England, however, now triumphant in the East, and by her Chinese conquests, placed in a position to sweep the Pacific with her navy, have aroused our government to the necessity of protecting our rights in that quarter, and the measure now under discussion, and likely to be adopted, is, perhaps, the best that could be devised. The bill provides that a section of land, 640 acres, shall be given to every settler who will occupy the same for five years, and for extending the jurisdiction of the territorial courts over the country to be occupied. This bill is one of great importance to emigrants, and indeed to all who are brave and hardy enough to avail themselves of its provisions. A few bold pioneers will soon scatter themselves over the territory, and shew the way to others, and but a few years will probably be required to throw into this country a population that will be able to protect themselves from British intrusion.

The Oregon territory is spoken of by all accounts as one admirably fitted for new settlers. Irving in his Astoria says—The rigorous winters and sultry summers, and all the capricious inequalities of temperature prevalent on the Atlantic side of the mountains is but little felt on the western declivities. The country between them and the Pacific is blessed with a milder and steadier temperature, resembling the climate in parallel latitudes in Europe." Other writers describe the country as remarkably pleasant and fertile, abounding in fine timber, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley, peas, &c. and great numbers of wild animals. When it is stated that the Hudson's Bay Company derive an annual income of a million of dollars from the fur trade alone of this valuable tract of country, it will be perceived that our government has remained too long inactive in this matter.

The title of the United States from 42 to 49 north latitude is indisputable, but a claim is set up by Great Britain to all the territory north of the Columbia. In 1818 a convention was entered into with Great Britain, by which it was stipulated that the country should remain free and open to both nations for ten years, and in 1827 the same stipulation was indefinitely extended, with liberty to either party to abrogate it by giving twelve months notice. This is the position in which the territory now stands, but it is evident that the contemplated notice must soon be given by our Government, and negotiations commenced for settling the boundary. This will come hard for Great Britain, and she will be extremely loath to surrender the north bank of the Columbia. If however, we expect to maintain our just rights as a nation, we must be prepared to drive her to the forty-ninth degree."

TEXAS, MEXICO, &c.

By the steam packet, arrived at New Orleans, Texas dates to the 9th Jany. were received by the New Orleans papers.

The principal news of interest is the account of the proceedings of the army on the other side of the Rio Grande. It appears that the troops under Gen. Somervell took possession of Loredo, a small town in the Rio Grande, on the 10th December. As the Texans approached the place, the few Mexican troops stationed there fled without making the least resistance.

On the same day that Loredo was captured, the invading army pursued its route rapidly down the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, towards Guerrero, where it was expected they would meet with some little resistance. The intention was then to march rapidly upon Mier, Comargo and Reinos, and capture them. By this time it is thought the invaders will be sufficiently reinforced to make a successful descent upon Matamoros. Cook, Howard, Hays, and other brave officers, are with Somervell, and we shall anxiously wait for the next news from the frontier. What has been so long needed, a beginning, has been made, and now that the war of invasion has really commenced, thousands will in all probability flock to the Rio Grande.

One of the Texan papers states that the Mexican Gen. Wool has been compelled to send off a large portion of his best troops to put down the Apaches in the neighbourhood of Chihuahua.

Viscount de Camayel, Charge d' Affairs from France to Texas, has arrived at the seat of government.

It is thought that no less than 50,000 bushels of pecan nuts will be exported from Texas this year.

Large numbers of French, Swiss, and German emigrants have already arrived in Texas, and more are expected. The Apache Indians, a numerous and warlike tribe, are said to be warring successfully against the Mexicans in the neighbourhood of Chihuahua, and to have caused the most of Wool's defeated troops to march in that direction.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The Steam ship Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 18th from Texas. She brings intelligence that a portion of the invading army, consisting of 250 men, had been captured by the Mexicans, after a desperate resistance. Report says that 400 Mexicans were killed, but this is probably exaggerated. The remainder of the Texas army had retreated to this side of the Rio Grande.

YUCATAN.—An arrival at New Orleans from Laguna reports that the city of Champertown, an interior place in Yucatan, had been captured by a party of 1800 Indians, and the inhabitants were compelled to flee towards Laguna for the preservation of their lives. The Mexican steamer Montezuma was seen on the 5th inst., 75 miles off Laguna, steering for Campechy; she has a reinforcement of 2000 men, commanded by Santa Anna in person, so it is generally rumoured. The next advices from Campechy will be of great interest.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

The House of Assembly have, at last, got through the Small Debt Bill—a matter which has occupied their attention almost exclusively for several days past—so far, at least, as to put it in a train for engraving. It is a document of considerable magnitude, containing not less than sixty clauses, each of which has undergone a full share of discussion. A number of Schedules are also attached to the Bill, containing the necessary forms to be observed in cases of Small Debt. Besides reducing into one Act the several Laws dispersed throughout the Statute Book, all of which, by the new Act, will be repealed, it also embraces all that relate to the issuing of summary capias, forming a complete compendium of the duties of a Commissioner of Small Debts. Among other changes in the present system, it enacts that sums from five to ten pounds may be adjudicated on before three Commissioners. Clerks are to be appointed, and before all summonses and other processes are to be issued, and shall keep a record of all the proceedings. Three Commissioners may appoint one Clerk between them, who shall be paid as the Commissioners and Clerk may mutually agree. (It was stated that in Charlottetown the practice is, for the fees are to be continued as formerly, with the exception of the sum allowed for the administering oaths to witnesses, &c. for which no charge is to be made. It was proposed to place all Commissioners on a fixed salary, but, on a division, this was negatived by a vote of 10 to 8. The bill also enacts that as soon as it goes into operation, the present Commissioners shall all go out of office, but may be re-appointed. Such are some of the leading features of the Bill, as it has passed through the Committee of the House; but it must be kept in mind, that it has yet to undergo the ordeal of the Council, where it is hard to say what alterations may be made in it. The details of the measure may also have to undergo some further discussion in the House, upon the second reading of the Bill, after it has been engrossed.

On the 10th inst., a Bill was received from the Council, for authorizing the Supreme Court to try criminal offences during Easter and Michaelmas terms, at Charlottetown, and directing the Sheriff to summons, in the usual manner, grand and petit juries for these terms—the Act to continue in operation for two years. This bill was referred by the House to a special Committee, to report thereon.

On the same day, the bill to compel persons appointed to the office of Constable to serve as such, was passed, and sent to the Council, for concurrence.

The hon. Mr. Palmer presented a petition from several of the inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf at the end of Pownall Street. To this petition an appropriation list was attached, amounting to £420. The petition was laid on the table, the House refusing to enter into the consideration of the subject until a plan of the proposed undertaking is prepared, and an estimate made of the probable expense.

A Petition of Thomas Irwin was presented, praying the House to grant a sufficient sum to pay "for the publication of such a primary book as may enable him to convey the elementary principles of education to the Aborigines of this Colony in their own language."—Laid on the table.

On the 13th, a number of Road petitions were presented, also by Mr. Rae, a petition from Prince County, praying for a grant to enable Anthony Simpson to run a packet between Bed-que and Shediac—by Mr. Douse, a petition from the inhabitants of Lots 49 and 50, praying for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a wharf at China Point—by Mr. D. Macdonald, for a wharf at Landing Place—which were all laid on the table.

Mr. Coles reported a Bill to alter and amend the Assessment Act, in order to obviate some difficulties not sent existing in putting purchasers of land sold for non-payment of assessment, in possession of the land purchased them. Second reading on Friday.

On the 14th, Petitions were presented for new post roads at Fort Augustus, Macdermot's (St. Peter's) Road, and head and Indian River—referred to the Post Office Committee.

Petitions were also presented—By Mr. Hudson, from Richard Cole, Bedque, for a balance of £18 10s. alleged to be due on his contract, for making a block for the wharf at Hurd's Point.

By Mr. D. Maclean, from Peter Campbell, of Casseport, complaining of being unable to obtain possession of one acre of land on Lot Seventeen, purchased by him at a sale of land for non-payment of Land Assessment. For recovery of petition, &c.; for rejecting it, 10.

By Mr. Cambridge, from the inhabitants of the Northern part of Prince County, praying for a grant to build a bridge at Fox-point Ferry, on Lot Five. To build this bridge, say a stand, at least £700 would be required.

A number of other petitions were presented, praying for Roads and Bridges.

The Speaker laid the following letter before the House:— TO THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Sir; Having noticed several Petitions to the Legislature, grants in aid of building an additional Wharf in this Harbour, and having myself a Wharf in progress of building, I may be made to suit the immediate wants of the Harbour interests, I am induced to make your Honorable House the following offer, viz:

That in consideration of a grant of, say not less than £1000, I will undertake to carry out the said Wharf to the end of the channel, placing thereon a large and substantial building, the main body of the Wharf will then be 20 feet wide, and 250 feet from the shore; and 30 feet wide (one block wide, 36 feet wide) from thence to the outer block, about 100 feet wide—thereby affording nearly an equal accommodation to the trade for shipping with the Queen's Wharf.

In consideration of such grant, I should propose to serve for the Steamboat a berth at the end of the said Wharf, free of charge during the term of her present contract, for five years; at the expiration of which term, the Contract is to be kept in repair at the expense of proprietor.

The whole to be completed in all the month of July.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, THOMAS B. TREMAYNE.

Charlottetown, 14th February, 1843.

On Wednesday last, forty-five petitions were presented, praying pecuniary aid for Roads, Wharves and Bridges.

Mr. A. Maclean presented a petition from divers settlers of Orwell, Newton, and Murray Harbour Road settlements, praying for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a wharf at Orwell Ferry Point—laid on the table.

Mr. Dalziel presented a petition from divers settlers of the South-side of Montague River, praying that a road laid out, and partly made, from Macfarlane's Mill to Montague River, may be discontinued, as, if proceeded with, it would be injurious to the property of the petitioners.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Yeo presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying for a grant to enable Richard Cole to run a covered way, once a week, between Bedque and Charlottetown.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Macaulay presented a petition from Murdoch Macdonald, Orwell, setting forth, that in the year 1841, he contracted to build a bridge over Vernon River—that the length of the bridge, as specified in the contract, was to be six hundred feet, and as by actual measurement, after being completed, it turned out to be 636 feet—and praying to be remunerated £17 to 4s. not included in his contract.—Rejected, 17 to 4.

Mr. D. Maclean presented a petition from James Prosser, Brackley Point Road, praying to be remunerated for an overcharge incurred in a suit at law instituted against him as an overcharge, and decided in his favour—the plaintiff having obtained judgment for the amount of £48 9d.—(The petitioner's attorney's bill in this case amounts to £48 9d.)

Mr. Longworth presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying for a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a wharf at the end of Pownall Street. Among the arguments for building a wharf, the following is adduced—"That another advantage for the Colony is, if at any future time a bridge of boats, or pontoon bridge,