sell's Despatch, and have due confidence in what it contains. But why do they—as their present conduct would import—seize with avidity on one part of it as promising, and at the same time reject the rest as unworthy their consideration, or as opposed to their measures? Why are they to pass over in silence that part where he alludes to the proposed application to the Proprietors in England? Is it to be inferred that because he takes no notice of the Bill of last year, his Lordship thereby agrees to its becoming a Law, or that he would grant a Court of Escheat. Let us see if we cannot arrive at his sentiments on this point. Let me refer you, Mr. Chairman, to the Despatch of that Nobleman, now on our Journals, dated the 17th September, 1839, in answer to the application of the Hon the Speaker, when he went home delegated by this House. Here we find Lord John Russell telling us that a Court of Escheat is inadmissible: that he cannot think even of recommending from the Home Treasury, the sum of £200,000. Will it be said then, that after what he has there expressed, he will yet agree to the Settlement Bill, which requires this advance to be made. But Sir, (continued Mr. P.) is it really believed that the Bill will even pass here? Have Hon. Members any confidence that it will be passed by the Legislative Council? Will any individual Member within his hearing say, he sincerely believes that that Branch of the Legislature will pass the Bill. (Mr. Speaker, yes.) Here he would answer Mr. Speaker, by asking how this House characterized that body last Session? Need he repeat the words of one of the Resolutions of last Session against the Council? He would refer to them as the Journals were in his hand, viz: "Resolved, that the people "of this Island can have no confidence in the Executive Govern- "ment of this Colony, so long as the agents of Proprietors are "appointed to &c." Let him ask then what is the change in the Council, since this Resolution was passed, to entitle it to the confidence of Hon. Members? But let me enquire (he continued) whether or not sufficient time has already elapsed for Lord John Russell to have made his communication to the Proprietors, and to have received their answer, since the date of his Despatch now before you, Mr. Chairman, which you observe is as far back as the 22d September last. Has there not been plenty of time for something to have intervened between them? Have Hon. Members forgotten what appeared in the Colonial Herald, not very long ago, a communication of Mr. Vernon Smiths' at the instance of Lord John Russell: What appeared then Mr. Chairman! Why, that the subject of the present Despatch had been actually followed up. (An Hon. Member, Mr. McIntosh, I have never seen it.) No, such is likely enough, it was not very interesting matter for some gentlemen to read. He (Mr. Palmer) however recollected it, and further, that the great threat held out by the Colonial Minister in that Circular, in the event of the Proprietors not making reasonable terms was, what, Mr. Chairman—then that it would be for the government to consider, only you will observe, Sir, whether they would not recommend a higher Land Tax than the present—and if not paid, the forfeiture of Land on which it might be due; this is all then that Lord John Russell holds *in terrorem*, if they do not make terms; and it is pretty well known what has been done since then; many thousands of acres have been settled, and very many long leases given in consequence. Why then should it be attempted to persuade the tenantry that any thing was expected by this Despatch? but Hon. Members must not despair of any thing, that can tend to keep up excitement. This Despatch and the old Bill again held up to the people as a rattle, may please them a little longer yet; but as was once forcibly expressed by an Hon. Member, it is only holding out false colours. He (Mr. P.) however, felt daily more strong in his opinion that good sense and reason were fast gaining ground throughout the Island, and the miserable expedient of this Session would avail but little to counteract it.

Mr. Rae said that the Hon. and learned Member who had just spoken, imputed motives to us unmerited. Where (he would ask) have we attempted to deceive the people, they are now as vigorous as ever in their demands for their long withheld rights. He thought it quite unnecessary to follow the learned Member for Charlottetown, through all the windings of his speech, which consists of many fine words, but little sound argument. As for his constituents, he was persuaded, that they and their offspring have determined not to cherish or support a band of tyrants whose proprietary domination would end as other feudal governments established in other parts of America had ended, by a compromise of the claims of these feudal Lords; for the system of great Proprietors living by their rents, was one of the children of feudality; and neither of these exotic plants had lived long in the New World. He would ask, where was the family of Penn, who had got a grant of all Pennsylvania; who had got the power of appointing the governor? it had no longer any part of the Legislature, as that to which we are tending. Other Colonies had undergone the same harassing contentions, and with the same result. He (Mr. Rae) thought some parts of the Bill of last year, not well framed, and some parts unjust, but was convinced that in the main it would be beneficial to the country; and as it was unreasonable for any one of a deliberative body to renounce their opinions and adopt his, if he thought that their measures savored of the imperfection that is incident to humanity, he must, at the same time, recollect that his judgment was liable to the same weakness; that what he thought defective might really be productive of good, and that if in the main the measure was good, he must often overlook minor matters. As to what had fallen from an hon. member, (Mr. Yeo,) that when the people on some of the Lots to the Westward were not asked for rent, they had nothing to eat, but when the rent was demanded they so bestirred themselves, that they were able to pay that and live well—he had read of a celebrated patriot who on the scaffold concluded his speech as follows: "For that I hold no man comes into the world bridled and saddled, neither were any booted and spurred to ride him"—but that hon. gentleman seemed to think that man was like a horse, saddled and bridled, but incapable of journeying regularly along the right road, unless a rider should fix himself in the saddle. As to any compromise by reduction of rent, he (Mr. Rae) was the individual who had first endeavoured to effect that; but his constituents thought differently, and he himself thought that in the present aspect of affairs, it would be unwise to make such a proposition; and the people had not authorised him either to make it or to accede to it. They would suffer again all they had done, in the hope that at length neither they nor their progeny should support or maintain those who had insulted and oppressed them.

The question being then put on the said Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Rae also moved the following Resolution---

2. Resolved, That with a view to prevent the evils which may result from misrepresentation, and to establish, by further evidence, the statements contained in the Addresses and Petitions forwarded by this House, a Committee be appointed, to take such evidence, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

After some further discussion both Resolutions were agreed to, without a division, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Saturday, February 6.

The two Resolutions agreed to yesterday in the Committee on the State of the Colony, were reported and agreed to, and Committees appointed in conformity therewith.

Mr. Longworth, on entering the House, said he thought it was quite unfair and improper for the supporters of these Resolutions, to have them reported to the House, in the absence of every Member who had opposed them in Committee, and thereby deprive such Members of an opportunity of recording their names on the Journals against them. The Resolutions went to alter the tenures of nearly all the Land in the Island, and they were only taken from the pocket of an Hon. Member last evening—instead of that Hon. Member leaving them on the table of this House for some days, as he ought to have done; and they are now to be hurried through the House in this manner. Mr. L. had proceeded at some length on the merits of these Resolutions, when he was called to order, as the question of concurrence had been previously put and carried. He concluded by saying that he only wished to record his disapproval of the Resolutions.

The Bill for taking a Census of the population, and for obtaining other statistical information, was read a second time.

Mr. Thomson moved, that the Bill be now committed.

Mr. Rae moved, in amendment, that it be committed this day three months.

The amendment was negatived on the following division—

Yeas—Messrs. Rae, Beck, Macneill, Fraser, Forbes, Macintosh, Macfarlane, Le Lacheur—8.

Nays—Messrs. Hudson, Montgomery, Thomson, Gorman, Clark, J. Dingwell, W. Dingwell, Longworth, Palmer, Dalziel, D. Macdonald, Hon. J. S. Macdonald —12.

The original motion being then put and carried, the House went into Committee on the Bill, and after some time spent therein, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The American Loyalist Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

The Coroners' Bill was read a third time, and passed. —Yeas, 12. Nays, 8.

The Hon. J. S Macdonald presented to the House the following draught of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as prepared by the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly:—

To His Excellency Sir C. A. FITZ ROY, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency;

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly having unanimously agreed to a Joint Address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the auspicious and happy event of the Birth of a Princess Royal and Heiress Presumptive to the Crown of these Realms, most respectfully solicit your Excellency to forward the same, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Council and Assembly, on this occasion, beg to renew to your Excellency individually those expressions of confidence and esteem to which they have, on all occasions heretofore, felt themselves bound to give utterance since your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Colony.

Agreed to.

Monday, February 8.

The Loyalist Bill was read a second time, and committed.

In the Committee it was urged that it was in vain to pass a Bill of this nature, until it was seen whether the Council would agree to the proposed Land Settlement Bill. It was therefore agreed that the Bill should lie over for the present, and the House resumed.

The rest of the day was chiefly spent in Committee on the details of the Census Bill.

Tuesday, February 9.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, an Address to the Lieut. Governor was agreed to, praying that he would endeavour to ascertain if a copy of the plan of the original survey of the Island had been deposited in any of the offices of Record at Halifax or Quebec.

Mr. Thomson introduced a Bill for regulating the price of Stalls in Charlottetown Market House. Second reading on Friday.

Mr. Gorman reported the following Resolution from the Committee on the State of the Colony:

Whereas it is contemplated by the Government of New Brunswick to open a Canal from the head of the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Legislature of the said Province has granted a sum of money, to be applied in obtaining a Survey, Exploration and Estimate of the said proposed line of Canal: and whereas the accomplishment of such a measure will be productive of many advantages to this Island, in its trade and commerce: Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that Pounds, to be appropriated, if the same should be required, towards the expenses of the said Survey and Exploration.

Mr. Rae said he would not oppose the Resolution, but would like to be satisfied on the point, as to whether the trade of this Island, as far as regards the transit through the proposed Canal, was to be placed on an equal footing with that of New Brunswick. He would to-morrow (Wednesday,) submit a motion on the subject.

The Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rae moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges, to take into consideration a certain entry made in the Order book, on the 28th January last, by John Thomson, Esq., a Member of this House, wherein Mr. Thomson gives notice, that he will move for a sum of money to defray Mr. Rae's expenses on a mission to inquire into the mode of constructing Bridges in the neighbouring Colonies.

The discussion took place with closed doors. The question was decided in the negative, 9 to 10.

A Message from His Excellency.

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

C. A. FITZ ROY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly the copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with reference to the Salary received by him as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony.

The question which forms the subject of this Despatch is so peculiarly of a personal nature, that the Lieut. Governor abstains from offering any observation, in submitting it to the consideration of the House.

Government House, Feb. 8, 1841.

Downing Street, 16th November, 1840.

[No. 35.]

Sir,

My attention has lately been called by the Governor General of British North America, to the amount of the Salary which you receive as Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, and to the necessity of augmenting it, to enable you to defray the unavoidable expenses which your official station entails upon you.

On referring to the Records of this Department, I find that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor was, in the year 1825, raised from £800 to £1000 Sterling, per annum. At this amount it has remained to the present time—while the great increase which has since taken place in the population of the Island, must have subjected the head of the local society to a scale of expenditure far exceeding his official income, and which is likely to be still further enhanced, by the facilities afforded by Steam Navigation to persons desirous of settling in the Colony, or passing to other parts of North America. Under these circumstances, I agree with Lord Sydenham, that an addition ought to be made to your Salary; and I think that a net income of £2000 Sterling, without any Fees or travelling allowance would not be more than is required to maintain the dignity of your office as Representative of the Sovereign.

As the Imperial Parliament would not consent to bear any additional expense, on account of Prince Edward Island, the necessary funds for this purpose can only be obtained from the Colonial Legislature. Considering that the Revenue and Commerce of the Island have greatly increased, and that it is now the only Colony in North America, with the exception of Bermuda, which does not pay for the expenses of its civil Government—although Her Majesty's Government, so far back as 1825, considered that the funds of the Colony were capable of bearing those charges—I am of opinion that the Legislature may be fairly called on to contribute such a sum as, in addition to the Parliamentary Grant, may enable the Lieutenant Governor to maintain the dignity of his office, without trenching on his private resources.

I have accordingly to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious permission to propose to the Colonial Legislature, at its next meeting, that the sum of £1000 Sterling, per annum, should in future be paid from the funds of the Island, towards the support of the Lieutenant Governor.

You are at liberty to communicate a copy of this Despatch to the Council and Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Lieutenant Governor,
Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the foregoing Message and Despatch were referred to the Committee on the State of the Colony.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, from the Committee appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with an Address, praying that he would be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to Her Majesty, on the auspicious event of the birth of an Heiress Presumptive to the Throne, reported that the Joint Committee had waited upon His Excellency and presented the Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.—

Gentlemen;

I shall have the highest satisfaction in transmitting the dutiful and loyal Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

I beg you will convey to both Houses my best thanks for the renewed expression of their confidence and esteem towards myself.

House in Committee on the Census Bill. Progress reported, and leave given to sit again.

Wednesday, February 10.

Mr. Rae, agreeable to notice, moved, that an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to communicate with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to ascertain whether it is the intention of the Legislature of that Province, that the vessels and produce of this Island will be admitted to pass through the intended canal at equal rates with the vessels and produce of New Brunswick.

Mr. Thomson moved, by way of amendment, that a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that he will be pleased to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a copy of the Resolution adopted by this House yesterday, for appropriating, if the same should be required, a sum not exceeding £200, towards defraying the expense of an exploration and survey of a line for a Canal to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The amendment was carried—Yeas, 16. Nays, Messrs. Rae, Fraser, Macintosh.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the State of the Colony;

Mr. Maclean submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That for the preservation of life and property, and to facilitate the trade and commerce of this Island, it is the opinion of this Committee that provision should be made for the erection and maintenance of a Light House on Point Prim, in Queen's County.

A long discussion ensued, when a great variety of opinions were expressed as to where a Light House was most wanted; and a variety of sites suggested, namely, the North Cape, East Point, Cape Bear, Wood Islands and Pictou Island. It was, however, agreed that a Light for Charlottetown Harbour should be forthwith established.

The Resolutions were ordered to be reported on Thursday.

FEBRUARY.

Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting,
Which through the flood before did softly slyde
And swim away, yet had he by his side
His plough and harness fit to till the ground,
And tooles to prune the trees, before the pride
Of hasting prime did make them burgeon round.—*Spencer.*

This month has Pisces, or the fishes, for its zodiacal sign. Numa, who was chosen by the Roman people to succeed Romulus as their King, and became their legislator, placed it the second in the year, as it remains with us, and dedicated it to Neptune, the lord of the waters. Its name is from the *Februa*, or *Fberalia*, sacrifices offered to the manes of the gods at this season. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, attests the derivation:

In ancient times; purgations had the name
Of *Febrara*; various customs prove the same;
The pontiffs from the *rex* and *flamen* crave
A lock of wool; in former days they gave
To wool the name of Februa.
A pliant branch cut from a lofty pine
Which round the temples of the priests they twine,
Is Februa called; which, if the priest demand,
A branch of pine is put into his hand;
In short, with whatsoe'er our hearts we hold
Are purified, was Februa termed of old;
Lustrations are from hence, from hence the name
Of this our month of February came;
In which the priests of Pan processions made;
In which the tombs were also purified
Of such as had no dirges when they died;
For our religious fathers did maintain,
Purgations expiated every stain
Of guilt and sin; from Greece the custom came;
But here adopted by another name;
The Grecians held that pure lustrations could
Efface an impious deed, or guilt of blood.
Weak men! to think that water can make clean
A bloody crime, or any sinful stain.—*Massey's Ovid.*

Our Saxon ancestors, according to Verstegan, "called February *Sprout-kele*, by kele meaning the kele-wurt, which we now call the caliwurt, the greatest pot-wurt, in time long past, that our ancesters used, and the broth made therewith was also called kele; for before we borrowed from the French the name of potage, and the name of herb, the one in our own language was called *kele*, and the other *wurt*; and as this kele-wurt or potage herbe, was the chief winter-wurt, for the sustenance of the husbandman, so was it the first herbe in this month which began to yield out wholesome young sprouts, and consequently gave thereunto the name *Sprout-kele*." The kele here mentioned is the well known kale of the cabbage tribe. But the Saxons likewise called this month "Tolmoneth," which Dr. Frank Sayers, in his "Disquisitions," says, is explained by Bede "mensis placentarum," and rendered by Spelman in an unedited manuscript, "pan-cake month," because, in the course of it, cakes were offered by the pagan Saxons to the sun, and "Sol," or "soul" signified "food," or cakes."

THE SEASON.

Sunk in the vale, whose concave depth receives
The waters draining from these shelvy banks,
When the shower beats yon pool with pallid gleam,
Betrays its icy covering. From the glade,
Issuing in pensive file, and moving slow,
The cattle, all unwitting of the change,
To quench their customary thirst, advance.
With wondering stare and fruitless search they trace
The solid margin: now bend low the head
In act to drink; now with fastidious nose
Snuffing the marble floor, and breathing loud,
From the cold touch withdraw. Awhile they stand
In disappointment mute; with ponderous feet
Then bruise the surface: to each stroke the woods
Reply; forth gushes the imprisoned wane.

CAUTION TO LUMBERERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons found trespassing on that part of Lot 49, mortgaged by the late Mr. J. Cambridge to Haythorne & Wright, Bankers, Bristol, will be prosecuted.

EDWARD C. HAYTHORNE.

Charlottetown, 16th Nov. 1840.

N. B.—The Boundaries of the above property having been defined by the Commissioners appointed for establishing the Boundary Lines, the Subscriber is determined to punish all persons detected in so doing.

THE JEWS.

The following extracts are taken from *Der O* German newspaper. They seem to betoken ment among the continental Jews, in relation to crisis in Syria:—

"We have a country, the inheritance of our finer, more fruitful, better situate for commerce many of the most celebrated portions of the glob vironed by the deep-delled Taurus, the lively s the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and Sinai, our country extends along the shores of diterranean, crowned by the towering cedars of L the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, whic fruitfulness over shady dales, and confer wealth contented inhabitants. A glorious land, situate further extremity of the sea which connects thre ters of the globe, over which the Phœnicians, thren, sent their numerous fleets to the shores of and the rich coasts of Lithuania, near to both Sea and the Persian Gulf; the perpetual course traffic of the world, on the way from Persia and the Caspian and Black Sea; the central country commerce between the East and West.

"Every country has its peculiarity; every peo own nature. Syria, with its extensive surf plains, unfavourable to regular cultivation, is a transit, of communication, of caravans. No the earth have lived so true to their calling first as we have done. We are a trading peop for the country where little food is necessary, furnished by nature almost spontaneously to the ate inhabitants, but not for the heavy soils of the north.

"In no country of the earth are our bret numerous as in Syria; in none do they live in masses, so independent of the surrounding inha in none do they persevere so steadily in their the promise of the fathers, as on the beautiful the Orontes. In Damascus alone live near 60 "The Arab has maintained his language and ginal country; on the Nile, in the deserts, Sinai, and beyond Jordan, he feeds his flocks. elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman quered for himself a second country, the birth the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depo For centuries the battle-field between the sons and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitan West and the half-nomadic Persians, none h able to establish themselves and maintain their ity; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. mixture of all tribes and tongues, remnants of n from north and south, they disturb one another possession of the glorious land where our fathe many centuries emptied the cup of joy and w every clod is drenched with the blood of our bre their bodies were buried under the ruins of J

"The power of our enemies is gone, the discord has long since mown down their migh and yet ye do not bestir yourselves, people of What hinders? Nothing but your own s

"Think you, that Mehemet Ali or the Sultan boul will not be convinced that it would be h him to be the protector of a peaceful and wealth than with infinite loss of men and money to against the ever-repeated, mutually provoke rections of the Turks and Arabs, of whom neit one nor the other are able to give prosperity to th try?

"Our probation was long, in all countries, North Pole to the South! There is no trade, which we have not practised, no science in w cannot show splendid examples. Where will better proclaimers of civilisation to the wild the East?

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from yo sand years' slumber! Rally round leaders: hav the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The r nations will never grow old; take possession land of your fathers; build a third time the tem Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. in the Lord, who has led you safely through the misery thousands of years. He will also lea you in your last conflict."

Account of Espartero.—This general, w born in 1793, was the son of a carpenter, in m circumstances, who lived in Don Quixote's cou province of La Mancha; At a early age he we to South America, where he soon became distingu by his bravery, and his determined efforts to redu revolted colonies to obedience. Failing in this h turned to Spain, and, in the year 1825, marrie only daughter of a wealthy landed proprietor, Santa Cruz. It was not until the death of Feli that Espartero resumed active military life, when hesitatingly gave in his adhesion to the Queen Espartero is now not only the most popular m Spain, but is actually the ruler of the destinies of country. He has still a fine career before him nobler reputation to win than any which the honours of a successful warrior could procure In his personal appearance Espartero may be cons as a fine specimen of a gallant soldier. He is the middle height, and his frame is cast in robus His complexion is dark, and his features, which exhibit much firmness, are buried in dark mus and beard. His age is not more than 47 years! anguish of the malady under which he so often has imparted rather a worn expression to his enance. Though uncertain in his temper, and subject to outbreaks of anger, which is, ho short-lived, the manners of the Duke of Victo polished and dignified. His honours as a m never been sullied by a stain? and though the repu which a gambler can enjoy is not always of the immaculate purity, yet those persons who hav immense sums to the superiority of his skill at the table, have been ever the most earnest in prais only of his most perfect integrity, but of his unex generosity. Throughout the wide extent of S there is no man who enjoys so perfect a popular who is so completely master of the destinies of his country, as the Duke of Victory and Count o chana!—*Monthly Chronicle.*

The Question Whether an Editor should up the name of a Correspondent?—Often have had occasion to admire the vigorous conce and sound knowledge of the *Standard*, we feel add respect for its manliness and thoroughly English rity. A correspondence from no less a pen than the Duke of Wellington having demanded of it to le him the name of whoever had stated that the Duk "acknowledged himself to have been deceived the Irish Municipal Bill, the *Standard*, with respect, but as perfect decision, declares it to be true principle of a press worthy of public or