

his may suit the lawyers best, he thought it would not at all suit the poor settlers who were hard set to live without subjecting themselves to contend about the titles of the claimants of land throughout the Island.

Mr. PALMER said—it is objected, that several claimants may appear for the same property; in this case, how are the arbitrators to decide which is the real owner, or how is the squatter to distinguish, when he is tendered a compensation, whether to receive or refuse it? Suppose a claimant appears before a squatter and says—"You are on my property—you must take a lease or go about your business." He takes a lease, and immediately after, the real proprietor makes his appearance; and he must go through the same process again and again, until the real proprietor appears; in all these cases, the squatter is sufficiently protected by the Bill. He cannot be ejected without getting compensation of a lease, and therefore cannot be injured by the multiplicity of claimants, however numerous they may be. The hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Thornton) has endeavoured to explain away the remedy in this case; but in his opinion he has not done so. What are the objections to a trial by jury? Simply because they cannot be carried out of the jury box to examine the land; this is a very trifling objection. How many cases come before a jury, on which they are called to give a verdict, that it is impossible for them to see, and for an account of which they must rely on the fidelity of witnesses. He was very willing to go with any measure that would bring real benefit to the squatters, without encroaching on the rights of others.

Mr. THORNTON said, the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer) told him (Mr. Thornton) that he had lost himself; but he (Mr. Thornton) thought the matter was quite the reverse. In the first case, the squatter gets a lease, and that is his protection until another comes, and then he gets a fresh lease, and so on, until the right proprietor appears; and even until the seventh came, the award of the arbitrators would protect them. He would ask the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) a simple question; Suppose he were a squatter, which would he prefer, the award of arbitrators or the tedious process of the verdict of a court? though he knew the hon. member was not fond of dilatory proceedings, and was also moderate in his charges.

Mr. PALMER said, that after the squatter had once accepted a lease, he was no squatter, and before he could be ejected, he must be paid for his improvements; he was not therefore mistaken in his view of the case.

It was then moved and carried, that the Speaker take the Chair, the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.  
STATE OF THE COLONY.  
(Debate continued.)

Mr. RAE said that in again bringing this question before the consideration of the House, he begged to allude to the treatment of the Petitions presented to this House from a portion of the people; and from the sort of notice taken of them by the House, they might be very content if they were allowed bread and water. He was well aware that a large portion of the people were in bondage; but the question was, should they continue so? Let us approach this important question in a proper manner. He would ask, who are they who should make acknowledgments to the country? He would tell them that agitation began in 1797. It must have some cause for its source; and it is our duty to trace up the cause, in order to apply the remedy. The cause is not the turbulent disposition of the people, for they were proverbially docile, it was not the influence of the agitators, for they must have had something to complain about, and the people must have felt that their assertions were true, otherwise they would not have acquired that influence. No, no; these were not the cause of the evils complained of; it was the tenure under which the land was held in the Island that was the real source of the discontent. In the other Colonies, no such cause of discontent exists, and therefore there are no complaints; the people are better off, and consequently they are more contented and happy. The land agents are advertising to take produce; but it was ridiculous, and only a scheme to deceive. Of what earthly benefit could it be to a tenant at the East Point or North Cape, the land agents residing in Charlottetown? How could he transport his produce such a distance? and if he could not, he was as much at the mercy of the agents as ever. He hoped something permanent would be now done, in order to prevent any further discussion on the subject. In his opinion, the rent should be fixed at One shilling currency, and the produce of the land taken as payment; and then he thought the country would be satisfied. He would assure the House that agitation was more strong and determined than hon. members were aware of. [Here he read a Resolution.] Now, as regards the latter part of it, as the hon. member (Mr. Yeo) sometimes says, "let every tub stand on its own bottom." Let the fishermen make good their claim; my loyalty in those matters is to leave the fisheries as we found them. Those who would exact from the tenants more than they can afford to pay, act contrary to the interest of the country, and even against their own, for so long as a man is in debt, he is dispirited and dissatisfied, whether the debt be £5 or £50, as he is at all in danger of being deprived of his liberty. Loyalty has been much talked about, and he supposed, from all that has been said, that some got credit for very little of that commodity. [Here he read something about Mr. Clarke and his Excellency.] Great charges of disloyalty and disaffection are laid on the shoulders of the escheators, and it was broadly hinted they were at the bottom of those ebullitions of popular feeling; but the truth is, that the high rents and the impoverished state of the Colony were the chief and only causes of all the discontent. The tenants were deeply in arrears of rent, even before there was a word about escheat; the proprietors, and not the escheators, were the cause of the riots. In some cases, rent is demanded for 100 acres, where there is not near so much; so that, from the existing state of things, it is no wonder that the people were discontented and exasperated; and they will continue to agitate until their grievances are redressed. Much confusion has also been caused by bad titles. At one time we thought very little about these titles, but now we are come round to ask these very proprietors to take produce for rent, &c. It is like giving a rattle to a child—it pleases him for a while.

Mr. SPEAKER could not help observing that, day after day, the time of the House was taken up in listening to the same story, over and over again. Why does not the hon. member (Mr. RAE) propose a remedy for the evils which he tells us exist? Instead of this, he wanders into topics wholly unconnected with the subject. What had his loyalty to do with the state of the Colony. Had he proposed a remedy, it would be more applicable, and be more attended to by the House than the episodes into which he so often digresses. A part of the hon. member's Resolutions are very proper, whilst others are not so; for instance, why endeavour by legislation to reduce the rents, when we know we cannot succeed? We might desire to see the rents lowered and taken in produce, but the question is, can we say the rents must be so taken and so lowered? He would like to know what all this loyalty affair would amount to? He thought the best way we could shew our loyalty would be to live quietly and peaceably among ourselves. As he said from the beginning, he said still—we could not interfere in the contracts between landlord and tenant. We might use our influence to induce the proprietors to modify them, but that was all that came within our power. He very much regretted a circumstance that had gone abroad, and in which he felt a personal concern. By a reported speech of his, he is made to say, that he recommended the propriety of petitioning the proprietors—a procedure which, if true, would appear very derogatory to the dignity of the House. He did not, for a moment, suppose that it was for the purpose of wilfully misrepresenting the House the person who takes the notes did so, and he hoped he now would contradict the statement. He did not propose petitioning the proprietors, but to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, in which His Excellency and the Legislative Council be requested to join, to solicit Her Majesty to use her influence with the proprietors, in order to induce them to grant more favorable terms to the tenantry than those contained in the leases. He appealed to the House, as a confirmation of these his expressions. It is no part of our duty as legislators to interfere with the already settled rights of property. It may do very well for certain persons, in certain places, and for certain purposes, to state to the people that we can; but he hoped that the House would shew, by their firmness and decision, that the day of such visionary legislation was past. He hoped and trusted the vague hope would not go abroad that it was possible for us to alter the tenures already established. Let the hon. member come forward, and distinctly state what his proposal is, and

then the house will understand him; it is to be supposed that he should take it for granted that he is addressing men of sense, and that the stale tales of former times will fail to convince us; and if the people are not promptly undeceived, they will continue to get up petitions, such as the one lately before the House. He believed the allegations in two or three cases of distraint for rent during the past 25 years. A few were distrainted on, to whom the rents were made over in payment of a debt; but at the suggestion of evil advisers they refused to pay it, and they were very justly punished. He was this day informed, by a person well acquainted with the country, and who was a considerable proprietor, that those tenants who had paid up their rents were by far the most contented, orderly, and most peaceably disposed of the tenantry, whilst squatters, and those who held out against paying rent, were those who were creating disturbance, getting up meetings, and sending these petitions to this House. Some of those who were said to be so distressed, had paid no rent these fifteen years past. Capt. Cumberland, who is a very indulgent landlord, said he would forgive any of his tenants the arrears of rent, if they chose to go away; in fact, he did not recollect one solitary instance of a proprietor, having distrainted for rent in his district. Some of those petitioners are settled on Stewart's land, and he would take any kind of produce from them as rent. What reason, then, have such persons to complain? Yet those are the scoundrels who come forward with petitions, casting imputations on the Government, saying that both it and the magistracy were wicked and corrupt. The people of Prince County he knew to be a loyal, peaceable, well-disposed community, until instigated by corrupt demagogues, who wish to acquire a name for notoriety, and he blamed them much more than he did those who signed the petition. A great deal of discredit had been cast on the last House, for the length of its Sessions, and the little done during their sittings; he had come determined to lessen the duration of the Sessions, and to expedite the business of the House; but he found the practice of the last House was about being followed. A case of extreme distress had been brought forward—a case of unparalleled oppression by a land agent, who had ejected a family of ten children, (the woman only a few days after her confinement,) in the dead of winter, and left to perish in cold and hardship—indeed, the case was stated as bordering on murder. A Committee was asked for to enquire into the cause of this grievance; this was granted, and after a sitting of several days, what will be the result? Why, it will turn out to be a complete failure, and will, as the hon. member from Belfast (Mr. Douse) says, "end in smoke." We should endeavour to bring the business of the session to a close; if we act on the Resolution already before the House, we will shew that we have the welfare of the country at heart, and that so far as we can, we have endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry; but what had we to do with the private business of the Solicitor General? He was unalterably of opinion we could not interfere with the tenure of land on the Island, and therefore it was useless to try.

Mr. RAE said, the hon. Speaker tells us we have no right to enquire into a man's private affairs; but he (the hon. Speaker) was not doing his duty in thus advising us; it is our duty, as legislators, to make an enquiry of every act, either public or private, of individuals or public bodies; by which the life, or liberty, or property of the subject is affected. Does not the House of Commons make enquiries about the treatment of apprentices and factory children in England? And shall we be told that it is beyond the jurisdiction of this House to enquire whether the Solicitor General, as land agent, has not exacted more rent than he should, or otherwise overstepped the contract entered into with the person ejected, or whether he has not, by some unnecessary enforcement of the law of the land, infringed the law of nature or the law of humanity? For all this, he (Mr. RAE) contended the House had competent authority—nay, was imperatively called on to enquire. He did not say that Mr. Peters was guilty or not; but it was due to this House to make the enquiry. We are going to say that we have no right to interfere with anything after this. (Reads from Mr. Palmer's Resolutions.) "We have no hope"—"as long as his cause was right, he had 'hope.'" Our adversaries may say we have no hope; but he did not say so, but hoped our hope would grow stronger and stronger. He did not see that he was bound to go with that Resolution; it does not go to enact anything, and he was not therefore satisfied with it. Let us tell the people what we have received from Lord John Russell. If we are here only to get things smoothly, we may as well tell the people at once that we are to get no redress from Lord Stanley, and we may as well go home about our business. We solicit the proprietors to take their rents in grain, and the agents are advertising to that effect; but what benefit, he would ask, was it that the agent of Lord Selkirk advertised to take the rent in produce, until a certain date, in Charlottetown? From the distance, and the uncertainty of the weather, it would be impossible to bring the produce within the limited period, so that the tenantry were no better circumstanced than if the offer to take produce had never been made; but the agent should be compelled to take it on the land where the rent becomes due, if the tenants were designed to be benefited by the arrangement. He (Mr. RAE) found it necessary to contradict a statement made by the hon. the Speaker, of the few cases of distraint for rent that fell within his knowledge. He knew of a person who was forty years resident in the district to which the Speaker alludes, who was distrainted on by Mr. Beattie in 1837, and another, not four miles distant from the same place, who, in 1835, was distrainted on. He came to him (Mr. RAE) to induce him to buy cattle, which he offered to sell at a great sacrifice, in order to pay the rent. As he did not want the cattle, he told the person to take them to his landlord or agent, the Hon. J. S. Smith, but was told that he refused to take them at any price, and insisted on having the cash. In consequence of this, though he did not want the cattle, he purchased them, in order to enable the poor man to pay his rent to the agent. Many honest, industrious persons are falling behind, and becoming unable to pay rent, even though they would. Hon. members, when they see their own hearths prosperous, and their own wives happy and contented, imagine others are so too. [Here a universal burst of laughter rung through the House, as the hon. member, who referred in such felicitous language to the pleasures of domestic and matrimonial comforts, was an old bachelor, of solitary and recluse habits.] Hon. members might laugh, but he had seen such changes; he had seen a man take to himself a partner, and after having used every effort to better his condition, he was no better off; he was worse than he was at first. No wonder, then, that his temper should become sour and morose; hon. members did not know what might happen themselves; so it was no laughing matter. No wonder such persons should complain. The hon. Speaker could not say with truth that produce was not refused; but he was like the task-masters of Israel, who said the people were idle, and though they would give no straw, they insisted on having the tale of brick, as usual; so the hon. Speaker thinks the tenants are running riot, and must furnish their tale of rent as usual, without any abatement or reduction. This Resolution does not say what price should be considered a standard. The price should be fixed, and the places where produce would be taken fixed, or it would occasion much inconvenience.

Mr. YEO said, the hon. member who last spoke makes a great ado about bad times, and the hardships of the tenantry. When the farming interest at home suffers, are they not obliged to submit to it? Who would think of making laws to compel the landlords to take produce or to lower the rent? Those tenants to whom he alluded, who were distrainted upon in 1837, might have paid their rent in produce at a very high rate, if they were not led astray by bad advisers. They could get 4d. a pound for beef, 6d. for pork, 2s. a bushel for oats, &c. Look, and say which are the best off, those who have paid their rents, or those who have not? Are they not those who had paid their rent punctually? Hon. members talked as leisurely here about what they know they can never get, as if they had nothing to do at home; but he thought they would be better employed in putting up their fences than idling their time in this House. The hon. member (Mr. RAE) talked about buying cattle and buying hay, for the purpose of relieving the tenantry; but he knew

his disposition so well, that he was certain he would not give one pound of hay without being paid for it, to save all the cattle in the district. He would do the country a great deal more service, if he would quit preaching his escheat doctrine, for he does nothing but corrupt the minds of the people—according to the old adage, "One scabby sheep infects a whole flock."

Mr. DOUSE would not detain the House long. He would still adhere to the opinion which he had so repeatedly given in that House. A great many exaggerated statements were put forth by some hon. members about "tyranny," "oppression," "distraint," and so forth; but he would again ask hon. members to name the parties alluded to. He would not admit that distraints had been recently carried into effect against the tenantry. It was true that demands had been made for the payment of rents, and threats held out against some who were able, but unwilling to pay, accompanied with some trifling expenses; but he had yet to learn that one hundred writs had been issued, as had been so broadly asserted by the hon. member for New London (Mr. Maclean). Every one admits that trade is dull, as well here as in other countries, and cash very scarce; but this was no proof of the arguments attempted to be adduced, that tyranny was exercised in the collection of rents. In fact, there are some individuals who were but little concerned in better times, about the payment of rents, and who will not be made to learn the evil consequences without compulsion; and those are, probably, the first to cry out "oppression." He had often observed, where a tenant was a practical and industrious farmer, he always strove to pay his rent, whereas, if neither, he cared but little about it. He believed the Island to be as capable of remuneration for industry as any of the neighbouring Colonies, and if we had some difficulties, it should be remembered, that other places are not without them. He had received a letter from an old friend, who had some few years since left Prince Edward Island and located on the Ohio, disclaiming about the badness of the times, and the very low prices of agricultural produce there, and stated his regret at ever having left our shores. This was some proof of difficulties elsewhere. He would have some hon. members confine themselves to statements which can be substantiated by positive proof, and bear in mind what he had stated to them on a former night, and which he would again repeat, to wit, that unless agitation is set at rest, he felt confident that this Colony will be placed upon a similar footing with Newfoundland; and if so, agitators must then abide the consequences. We have investigations now going on before a Committee of this House, respecting the extreme "oppressions" which have been so often alluded to by agitators, and on which a luminous report will, no doubt, be made to the House; but although he (Mr. Douse) was desirous (in order to clear the muddy stream of its effluvia) that such enquiry should be made, to remove impressions on some hon. members' minds, yet he would not withdraw his former statement, that "it would all end in smoke."

Mr. PALMER said the hon. member for Prince County has alluded to long speeches; but he (Mr. Palmer) at one time thought his (Mr. RAE's) speech would be interminable. It was as impossible as it was unnecessary to follow his one-and-half-hour speech, even with the best memory, or to touch on the endless variety of topics introduced into it, and with a detail of which he occupied the time of the House. However, though it was, in general, foreign to the subject under debate, still he would make a few remarks on that part of it which touched upon escheat. When Mr. Binns, (who was a strenuous advocate for the rights of the people,) and a few others, were members of this House, had they got their way, several Townships would this day have been escheated. But, no, they were not allowed to proceed; nothing would satisfy some hon. gentlemen but general escheat; "they would go the whole hog"—in consequence of which, the measure was entirely lost. The hon. member for Prince County wishes, by his Resolution, to bear out the last House in their assertions that the burdens and hardships of the people emanated from the proprietors and their abettors. [Here the hon. member read one of the Resolutions passed by the late House, corroborating his statements.] This Resolution was passed by the last House, of which Mr. RAE was a member; and was not His Excellency justified in the representations he sent home respecting the majority from which such a Resolution emanated? This correspondence touched some members to the quick; but he defied them to impugn its correctness. In 1835, when the House of Assembly met, there were very few arrears of rent due; and had they never met, the burdens would not be what they now are. It was generally admitted that the tenantry could not pay the rents in cash, every successive year; yet will it be supposed that the proprietors would turn a way the present occupiers, and supply their places with persons with new faces and new names? Would the proprietors be better by the exchange? Would it not be more natural to suppose that they would be more desirous to procure their rent, by exporting their produce, or by endeavouring to improve their property with it? It was not, therefore, to the proprietors that the present depressed state of the country is to be ascribed, but rather to those who profess to be the friends of the people, but who have ulterior objects in view; and were it not for following the advice of those demagogues, the high rents complained of would have been, perhaps, lessened before now; but the proprietors were not allowed to do this. In 1835, the House of Assembly commenced its sessions, and added four years' arrears to the accounts then due; again, in 1839, four years' more of arrears were suffered to accumulate. Here are £40 of arrears.

(The remainder of this Debate will be published in our next.)

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

The Colonial and American Mails arrived this morning about 8 o'clock. The papers are, as usual, devoid of interest.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This day, at half-past Three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber in the usual state, and after giving his assent, in Her Majesty's name, to the various Bills passed by both Houses, was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

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

By your zealous exertions I am now enabled to relieve you from the prosecution of farther business; but I cannot do so without first offering my warmest thanks for the deep interest you have displayed in the welfare of the Colony, by your careful revision of many Laws of great importance, as well as by the enactment of others which circumstances have recommended.

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

I thank you for the supplies granted to Her Majesty for the use of this Colony—the application of which will be in strict conformity to your wishes. I cannot but cherish the expectation of an increasing Revenue under the alterations which you have made in the Tariff, with, apparently, so much judgment.

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

I regret to observe that a riotous disposition has discovered itself in the Eastern part of King's County. Active measures have been adopted, quiet has been restored, and many of the rioters are under recognizance to appear for trial. I Legislative labours are, for a time, to be suspended, yet I which belong to your influential stations; and there is not one of greater magnitude, or of more vital importance, than that of leading the minds of the people to the consideration sense, and to the wretched state of that society where this is despised, or even forgotten.

Those who endeavour to promote such a state of society, and who, by artfully influencing the minds of the people, be-

tray them into turbulence and crime, incur a dreadful responsibility, and are the wilful enemies of God and man; but to you, Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen, I confidently look for the exercise of a sound knowledge, and that, guided by your Christian feelings, you will, in your intercourse with the inhabitants, strive to convince them that by violence and insubordination they retard their own prosperity, and aid the designs of men who, for selfish purposes, are misleading them; and also, that it is an imperative duty to obey the Laws under which they have placed themselves—Laws that will be defended with rigour and administered with impartiality.

On Tuesday the 4th inst., His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, when he was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to the six following Bills, viz:

- An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labour, and the Expenditure of Public Money on the Highways.
- An Act to compel persons appointed to the office of Constable to serve as such.
- An Act in addition to the several Acts relating to Licences for Retailing of Spirituous and fermented Liquors.
- An Act to alter and amend the several Acts therein mentioned relating to the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company.
- An Act to amend the Act relating to the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown.
- An Act to continue and amend the Act for facilitating the intercourse between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by means of Sailing Packets.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

Council Office, April 6, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor, in Council, was this day pleased to appoint the following persons to be Commissioners of Highways for the several Districts within this Island, under the authority of the Act of the present Session of the General Assembly intitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labour, and the expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways:—"

- James Warburton, of Lot 11, to be Commissioner for District No. 1, comprising Townships Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11.
- Joseph Higgins, of Egmont Bay, to be Commissioner for District No. 2, comprising Townships Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12.
- Harry Green, of St. Eleanor's, to be Commissioner for District No. 3, comprising Townships Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
- Hon. Peter S. Macnutt, of Daruley, to be Commissioner for District No. 4, comprising Townships Nos. 18, 19, those parts of Nos. 20 and 21 situate to the northward of the South West River, New London, and Princetown and Royalty, and that part of Princetown Road through Lot 25.
- Hon. Joseph Pope to be Commissioner for District No. 5, comprising Townships Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28, and Wilnot Creek Bridge, Anderson's Road, and other Roads south of said road on Lot 67.
- Jeremiah Simpson, of Cavendish, to be Commissioner for District No. 6, comprising Townships Nos. 20 and 21, southward of the South West River, New London, Townships Nos. 22, 23, 24 and Lot 67, north of Anderson's Road.
- Hon. William W. Irving, of Bonshlaw, to be Commissioner for District No. 7, comprising Townships Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, (West side of York River,) and No. 65.
- James Coles, of Charlottetown, to be Commissioner for District No. 8, comprising Townships Nos. 33 and 32 (east side of York River,) and Charlottetown and Royalty, including the several Bridges on the York River.
- David Higgins, of Covehead, to be Commissioner for District No. 9, comprising Townships Nos. 34, 35, (North side of the Hillsborough,) 36 and 37.
- John R. Bourke, of Lot 49, to be Commissioner for District No. 10, comprising Townships Nos. 43, 44, 50 and 55, (South side of the Hillsborough.)
- Allan McDougall, of Flat River, to be Commissioner for District No. 11, comprising Townships Nos. 57, 58, 60 and 62.
- Peter MacCallum, Head of St. Peter's Bay, to be Commissioner for District No. 12, comprising Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41.
- William Underlay, of Lot 56, to be Commissioner for District No. 13, comprising Townships Nos. 42, 43, 56, 55 (north of Grand River,) and including the Division Line Road between Townships 43 and 44.
- John Macgowan, to be Commissioner for District No. 14, comprising Townships Nos. 44, 45, 46 and 47.
- John Goff, of Woodville Mills, to be Commissioner for District No. 15, comprising Townships Nos. 55, (south of Grand River,) 66, 54, 53, 52, 51, and Georgetown and Royalty.
- Edward Thornton, of St. Andrew's Point, to be Commissioner for District No. 16, comprising Townships Nos. 59, 61, 63, 64, and Montague Bridge.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 8th, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor has directed the name of David Kaye, Esq., of Brudenell Point, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for King's County.

His Excellency has also been pleased to direct the names of John Cambridge, Esq., of Richmond, and Richard Hudson, Esq., of Tryon, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County.

Council Office, April 10th, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Joseph Pope, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Hon. Charles Young, William Cundall and William Swabey, Esqrs., Commissioners for the erection of a building for an Asylum for Insane Persons, and other objects of charity, under the Act 3d Victoria, cap. 21.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 6, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Ambrose Lane, the Hon. John Brecken, Daniel Hodgson, William Cundall, William Swabey, James D. Hassard and Solomon Desbrisay, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace residing within the English Road District, for the purpose of making such orders and appointments and giving such directions as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the present Session of the General Assembly of this Island, intitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labour, and the Expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways," as far as the same relates to the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown.

On the 7th inst., W. B. Aitken, Esq., Rev. Mr. Panter and Mr. John Arbuckle, being a deputation from Georgetown, waited upon His Excellency with the following Address:—  
To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

We, the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Georgetown and vicinity, beg leave to approach your Excellency at the present moment with the unfeigned expressions of our attachment and respect to your Excellency.

We would assure your Excellency that we have heard with sincere regret, that a spirit of insubordination has been manifested, and an inclination to resist the due course of the Law has been displayed in a populous district of this Colony.

Whilst in common with your Excellency and the other branches of the Legislature, we deeply deplore the distress which prevails throughout the Island, and whilst we would hail with pleasure any concessions which the proprietors might be induced to make, or any effectual remedy which the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, in order to its alleviation, we would at the same time express our unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those parties who have evinced a determination to oppose the constituted authorities, and presumed to set the civil power at defiance.

Knowing, as we have reason to do, that it is your Excellency's intention and desire, as well to promote the happiness and welfare of the people as to maintain inviolable the integrity of the constitution under which we have the happiness to live, we would most respectfully beg leave to assure your Excellency that we fully participate in these feelings, and place implicit confidence in the wisdom and firmness of your Excellency to discharge fearlessly and impartially the duties of your exalted station.

Conceiving as we do, that the existing excitement must be prejudicial to the best interests of the community, and being persuaded that the intelligent and well disposed of all classes will unite in supporting your Excellency's authority, and preserving peace, we would only add the assurance of our sincere attachment to your Excellency's Government and Person, and our devoted loyalty to our beloved Sovereign.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting,  
W. B. AITKEN,  
Chairman.

Georgetown, April 5th, 1843.

[To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:]

To the Magistrates, Clergy and other Inhabitants of Georgetown.

Gentlemen;

I receive with real gratification the expression of your attachment and respect.