

natural resources, we trust that the emigrants who have in the past year reached our shores will ultimately find their industry recompensed by the attainment of a comfortable and secure settlement as farmers.

We feel satisfaction at the increase of the Revenue, arising from the Customs, as it may enable the Legislature to dispense with any new tax, and even to lighten some of those at present in operation.

In regard to the grant of £1500, for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, we feel pleasure that some provision can now be made for alleviating the distress in which families have been plunged by any of their members being visited by such a calamity; and trust that the measures to be taken by your Excellency in this matter will result in the erection of a building properly located, suitable to the purpose, and not soon requiring alteration or repair.

As your Excellency has given us to understand that the Public Accounts will be laid before us at the earliest period, we trust that the investigation of them will soon be completed. In regard to any necessary expenditure on Roads and Bridges, over and above the sum appropriated for that purpose, we will cheerfully take such steps as are in our power for its being made good, as well as in providing for the expenditure of the current year.

Whatever communications from the Imperial Government your Excellency may cause to be laid before us, shall receive our serious consideration; and we earnestly wish, by diligence in the discharge of our legislative duties, and frankly communicating with your Excellency, to use in a short Session, all the means in our power for the welfare of the Island.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Address, Mr. Rae in the Chair—The Chairman proceeded to read the Address, paragraph by paragraph.

The first paragraph was agreed to without any discussion.

On the second paragraph being read, Mr. Thomson moved an amendment, that the words "and being well aware that the industry of those who clear away the forest and cultivate the ground has produced almost the whole of whatever property is to be found in the country, and that the due encouragement of these is necessary for developing its natural resources, we trust that the emigrants who have in the past year reached our shores will ultimately find their industry recompensed by the attainment of a comfortable and secure settlement as farmers"—be struck out, and the following substituted—"and the usual commercial relations of the Colony; and we cannot doubt that the influx of emigration, very properly designated 'the wealth and sinews of a new country,' will prove eventually advantageous to the country." The amendment, which was opposed by the hon. the Speaker and Mr. Le Lacheur, and supported by the hon. Mr. Pope, Mr. Longworth, and others, was finally negatived on the following division: For the amendment—Mr. Thomson, Hon. Mr. Pope, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Longworth, Hudson and Yeo—6.

Against it—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Le Lacheur, Macintosh, D. Macdonald, W. Dingwell, Dalziel, J. Dingwell, Beck, Forbes, Macfarlane, Macneill, Montgomery, Gorman, Fraser—14.

In the fourth paragraph an amendment was proposed to leave out the concluding words "and not soon requiring alteration or repair," which passed in the negative. On the Speaker resuming the chair, the Address, as prepared by the Special Committee, was reported agreed to without any amendment.

The Address was then passed to be engrossed, and ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

THURSDAY, January 30.

Mr. D. Macdonald, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Bill to continue several Acts near expiring, presented a Bill for that purpose, which was read a first time.

Mr. Thomson complained, that owing to the neglect and refusal, in two cases, of the Magistrates of Georgetown, the provisions of the Act for the improvement of Georgetown had been rendered wholly inoperative. He also stated that he was pretty confident communications had been made to the Lieut. Governor relative to the Act; and moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to furnish the House with copies of any communications which His Excellency had received or taken, relative to the circumstance of the Act 2 Vic. I, cap. 7, remaining inoperative. Before sitting down, Mr. Thomson explained, that at the time of framing the said Act, he had proposed that the senior Magistrate of Georgetown should be directed by the Act to give eight days notice of the intended levying of any Assessment, for the purposes mentioned in the Act; but, as it was not clear who ought to be considered the senior Magistrate, he had yielded to the suggestions made by Mr. Palmer, that the Act should direct any one of the magistrates to act for Georgetown, and that the clause operating thereon was filled up accordingly.

Mr. Pope said he would suggest the propriety of commencing the inquiry by moving for a return of any taxes or assessments which may have been levied under the said Act. He was not moved by any spirit of hostility to the motion of the honorable member (Mr. Thomson), neither did he for a moment question the correctness of the honorable member's statements in support of his motion; but he thought it right and proper, by proceeding as he would recommend, to shew, before entertaining such a motion as had just been made, that the House had good and sufficient reasons, independent of the assertions of any individual, unsupported by corroborative proof, for such determination. He was of opinion that no magistrate had any right, in his magisterial capacity, to question the expediency or policy of any Act passed by the Legislature; it was imperative upon him to act in strict conformity thereto; and, with respect to the proposed inquiry, he by no means wished the honorable member (Mr. Thomson) to desist therefrom, but, on the contrary, would advise him to persevere, when he had succeeded in proving to the House, in the way recommended, that there were sufficient grounds for pursuing the course called for by the motion in question.

Mr. Thomson thought it would appear a little absurd to ask for the returns of all monies levied, when it was well known that no assessment whatever had been made under the act; but he was perfectly willing to acquiesce in any course of proceeding the House might recommend.

After some brief observations from Messrs. Le Lacheur and Palmer, tending to prove the propriety of adopting the suggestion of Mr. Pope, Mr. Thomson begged leave to withdraw his motion; and leave being obtained, it was withdrawn accordingly.

On motion, the House then adjourned for an hour—and being again met, the following Resolution was proposed and unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to furnish, for the information of the House, a statement of all moneys raised under and by virtue of the Act 2 Vic. c. 7, intitled "An Act for the improvement of property in Georgetown, and to provide against accidents by fire."

Then the House adjourned.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

Since our last, an English Mail has been received, but the advices by this conveyance are not so late by several days as those received some time ago by way of New Brunswick. No Halifax letters or papers were received by last post, and it appears that the bag containing the British letters has also been left behind.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JAN. 18.

Two days later from London.—By an arrival at New York, Liverpool papers of the 11th December and London of the 10th, have been received—the former one, and the latter two days later than those brought by the Robert Bruce, at this port.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser remarks—

Intelligence of considerable importance had been received from India, the dates being, from Calcutta, October 13, Madras 19, and Bombay 28. On the 18th September, the Anglo-Indian troops set out on their return from Ghizni. They were to stop for a few days at Kelat, and depose the chief of that principality, for alleged unfriendly acts towards the British interests, and especially for taking an active part in the hostilities encountered by the troops on their march to Afghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favourable to England, had been concluded with the Prince of Herat and another with the successor or Runjeet Singh, securing to the British the navigation of the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjab, on account of the succession—another chance for the intervention of the Anglo-Indian Government, and probably for a new accession of territory.

The Delhi Gazette of the 3d of October states that by the treaty with Kamram, we agree to put the city and fortifications of Herat into thorough repair, and to indemnify the Shah for the loss sustained by the ravages of the Persian army. He agrees to acknowledge Shah Soojah King of Afghanistan, and to hold no correspondence with any of the states to the westward of Herat. Accounts from Caboul mention that the King had arrested Hajee Kakur, Hajee Dost Mohammed Khan, and other powerful chiefs of whose treachery he had ample proofs.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of December 8, are almost wholly occupied with the war with Africa. The latest advices from Algiers were to the 30th November inclusive. On that day distant firing was heard at Algiers. All the troops had been withdrawn from the town, and sent to join the forces contending with the troops of Abdel Kader.

All the crews of the vessels in the roads were sent on shore to keep the Moorish population in check. Steamers had been sent to Oran to bring all the troops not absolutely required for the defence of that place. The camps in its vicinity had been abandoned.

The Paris papers mention a new seizure of arms, ammunition and projectiles, at the house of an individual who had been pointed out to the police as having had something to do with the infernal machine. He had not been found.

ARABIA.—Accounts were received in London, on the 10th, that the English garrison at Aden had been attacked by 4000 Arabs, and being only 400 strong, compelled to retire into the fortress. The Arabs, however, were repulsed with severe loss, the English sustaining none.

DENMARK.—The Hamburg mail, which arrived at London on the 10th, brought intelligence of the death of the King of Denmark, but no particulars are given. His name was Frederick, the seventh of that name—he was born in 1768, and having no children but daughters, is succeeded by his nephew, Christian Frederick, born in 1786.

The proceedings in either House of Legislature have, as yet, been little more than preliminary, no measure of any importance having yet been introduced. The despatches alluded to in His Excellency's speech will likely be sent down in the course of the day, and will probably be taken up at an early day next week. The report of the delegation to England will also be given in, it is understood, at an early day, so that the House will soon have some business before them.

Yesterday, the Legislative Council waited upon the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address:—

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.
May it please your Excellency;

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, offer to your Excellency our sincere thanks for the Speech which you were pleased to deliver at the opening of the present session.

We fully appreciate your Excellency's motives in convening the Legislature at a season of the year when our public duties can be best discharged with the least inconvenience to our private interests.

We are gratified to learn from your Excellency, that emigration has so materially increased during the past season, and that, notwithstanding a partial failure of the wheat crop in some parts of the Colony, the harvest has been abundant.

We thank your Excellency for the information, with reference to the improved state of the public Revenue for the past year, which affords the best test of the public prosperity; and it is most satisfactory to learn, that the Customs' department has so considerably added to that improvement.

Our most respectful attention shall be given to the several communications from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us, as well as to all other matters connected with the public interests, which your Excellency may deem necessary to bring under our consideration, satisfied as we are, that your Excellency has the best interests of the Colony at heart.

Fully impressed with the conviction, that the happiness and prosperity of the Inhabitants of this Colony depend upon unanimity of feeling between the different branches of the Legislature, we beg to assure your Excellency, that no effort shall be wanted on our part to promote that most desirable object; and we trust that our united endeavours may be productive of those advantages which your Excellency anticipates.

To which His Excellency made the following reply:—
Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

I return you my thanks for this Address, and for the assurance of your efforts to promote such

measures as may tend to advance the interests of this Island.

The following is His Excellency's reply to the Address of the House of Assembly, which was also presented yesterday:—

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

I thank you for this Address. I shall at all times be desirous of communicating freely with you upon any matters connected with the welfare of the Colony.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Georgetown, held in the Court House on the 22nd ult. Mr. Rufus Shattuck in the Chair, Angus Macdonald and John Thomson, Esqrs. Messrs. Rufus Shattuck, William Mackay, and Dr. J. C. Mackeown were severally appointed School Trustees for the ensuing year, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

1st.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a larger sum than that allowed by the late Act, to a Schoolmaster in Georgetown, is required, in order to ensure the acceptance of the situation by a competent teacher.

2d.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Act for the improvement of property at Georgetown, and to prevent accidents by Fire, ought to be so amended, that the inhabitants may be enabled to derive those advantages which the Act contemplates.

3d.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that were the Royalty Roads run out and made, the Crown property would be enhanced in value, and the inhabitants at the same time benefited.

4th.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that were a Market House erected in Georgetown, it would be of great service to the inhabitants of the town and country.

5th.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an additional Block and Bridge are required to the Georgetown Wharf, to make it convenient for shipping.

6th.—That the Members for Georgetown be instructed to act on the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr. Shattuck having left the Chair, and John Thomson, Esq. being called thereto, on motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the former, for the manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday next, Mr. Isaac Smith will lecture on "the properties of matter."

On Tuesday last, Alexander Dixon, aged 15, son of Mr. George Dixon, Miller, Dog River, while assisting a neighbour to remove a log house upon sleighs, slipped and fell; and, being unable to recover himself in time, one of the sleighs passed over his left arm, and completely severed it from the body, at about three inches from the shoulder. The unfortunate boy, we regret to add, is considered to be in a dangerous state.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Your paper of the 18th January, I perceive, contains a communication from 56 persons, belonging to the Crapaud Settlement, animadverting upon a communication of mine in the Herald, of the 23rd ult., and professing to rectify the many errors into which they affirm I have, in my letter, unfortunately fallen.

Your correspondents have neither rectified one error of mine, nor proved the existence of many. I do not intimate, in said letter, a belief that the signatures to the Address of thanks were spuriously obtained; but, that I had reason to believe those persons put their names to the document from a sense of the propriety of rendering due thanks for a gift to Crapaud, and not for the mere purpose of adding the influence of their names to a new sect. Was this one of my many errors? I did not deny the fact, that 56 persons had signed the document; nor could I know the views they entertained of the language of the Address; but my design, in alluding to these persons, as is evident to an impartial reader, was, to show what kind of adherents to the Association they were—some of them Presbyterians, some of them Baptists, some of them young persons. The publication of the names proves that I was not mistaken. I must confess, that I thought, and still think, that Mr. Smith had one great object in view, in procuring that Address, and in having it worded as it is, besides the worthy one of thanking the donor of the gift; namely, to make his skill in proselyting and gathering adherents to a new denomination known to his employers in England—to whom, if my information be correct, the Newspapers containing the Addresses were speedily forwarded.

That some of the signatures in your paper of the 18th January were procured in a very loose and improper manner, I hesitate not to declare. And this appears from the fact, that some of those persons have requested me to baptize their children, since the said document appeared in the Herald. Three of their number (I inquired of no more) assured me, that they never saw the writing against me for which they are made accountable, nor heard it read—but that they were requested, by the procurer of it, to allow him to put their names to some paper, which was to declare, that they had subscribed an address of thanks for a gift to Crapaud, and which would exculpate him from a charge of falsehood; but that they knew not they were to appear in the public prints, as opponents of the Wesleyan Minister.

I have no desire to engage in controversy with your correspondents; but have offered the foregoing observations to convince them, that they have misconstrued my remarks. I impute to them no wrong motive. I believe I have among them some friends, and, I hope, no enemies; nor shall any of them be viewed by me as such in consequence of their opinion of my letter.

I would merely add, in reference to the communication of the 56 persons, that I have gained the knowledge that there are nearly 100 adherents and well-wishers to the Association in Crapaud.—I must confess I am no adherent of the Association, but I am a well-wisher. I wish its members to do much good in the salvation of souls, and that their agents may be more wise and prudent than the Rev. one in Crapaud has been—in short, that they will evince, not the spirit of hatred to Wesleyan Methodism, but that of charity, and do good without interfering with the sphere of our labours, or trying to drive us from the same by slander and calumny.

A number of scurrilous pamphlets against Wesleyan Methodism have been industriously circulated in Crapaud by the ministerial agent of the Association—some of them, I believe, written by Stephens, the Chartist, now in prison for treason. It is true, they were published before he had solicited mobs to oppose Government and social order by brute force; but not before he had been excluded from our connexion, for practices inconsistent with the character of a preacher of the Gospel, and subversive of attachment to the British constitution. Other pamphlets, distributed by Mr. Smith in Crapaud, against the Wesleyan Methodists, were written, a few years ago, at the time of Mr. Warren's secession from our body, and which greatly failed to agitate our Societies then—though all the leaders, stewards and members, throughout the connexion at home, were urged, by printed circulars, to make a stand against the conference of preachers, and stave them and the missionaries into compliance with the wishes of some violent persons, of democratical principles, who wished to alter the constitution and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism.

This statement, Mr. Editor, I make, to show readers of your paper, residing at a distance from Crapaud, that any opposition I have evinced towards the Association Church, in my communications, is not the result of bigotry; but is caused by the aggressive and martial character assumed towards the denomination to which I have the honour to belong, by the principal agent of the Association on this Island.

Hoping that Christian love, true zeal for the spread of real religion, and all holy-living, may abound among Christians of every denomination, I remain, yours truly,
THOMAS H. DAVIES,
Crapaud, Jan. 28, 1840.

Died,

On the 26th ult., at New London, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. James Cousins, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At Pinette, on the 24th ult., in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Allan Shaw, one of the first settlers in the District, and a man of remarkable integrity, and of steady industrious habits. He has left behind him a sorrowing widow, and a family of 20 children, (ten sons and ten daughters,) to mourn their bereavement.

In the House of Assembly,
Thursday, January 30, 1840.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Thursday the 20th day of February next.

ORDERED, That the above Resolution be inserted in the different Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

By Order,
W. CULLEN, Clerk.

BONDS.

Treasurer's Office, November 11, 1839.

AGREEABLY to the Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the 8th November, 1838, which directs that in future the payment of all Bonds be enforced within One Month after they shall become due, I hereby notify all persons having BONDS in the Treasury, which come within the meaning of the above Order in Council, that unless their amounts be forthwith discharged, they will, without distinction, be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, to proceed thereon for their recovery.

T. H. HAVILAND, Treasurer.

BAZAR.

THE BAZAR advertised for the 14th February, is put off until Thursday the 27th February, 31st January, 1840.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Charlottetown Temperance Society will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel on Monday next, the 3d February, at 7, p. m.

A full attendance is respectfully requested.

PRINCETOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAIN SHOW.

THE following Premiums for the competition of Grain will take place on Monday, the 10th February next, at the house of Mr. George Bearsto, in this Royalty, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Competition open to members only, viz:—

For the best two bushels of Wheat,	£1 0 0
2d do.	0 10 0
3d do.	0 7 6
Best 2 bus. Oats,	0 18 0
2d do.	0 9 0
3d do.	0 5 6
Best two bushels Barley,	0 17 0
2d do.	0 8 0
3d do.	0 5 0

The Grain to be the production of the competitors' farms, and the growth of 1839.

The Judges will be appointed on the morning of the exhibition.

Immediately after the Show, sundry articles belonging to the Society will be exposed for sale at Public Auction.

WM. BEARSTO,
Secretary.

Princetown Royalty, 21st Jan. 1840.

BOOKS MISSING!!

CHITTY on Prerogative is missing from the Library of the House of Assembly; also, a volume of Lardner's Cyclopaedia, treating on Geology. Whoever may be in possession of either of the above, will please return them immediately.

S. DESBRISAY, Librarian.

Jan. 29, 1840.

To be published in Numbers, each Number containing three Plates, coloured,
Under the Patronage of His Excellency Lieut. General SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B.,

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By MARIA MORRIS.

The Drawings will be accurately executed from Nature, of the full size of the Flower, accompanied by information on the history, properties, &c. of the subjects, by a scientific Botanist.

A Subscription List for the above work is left at the Book-store of Mr. J. Munro, Halifax, and Mr. H. Stamper, Charlottetown.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted for the Princetown Road School, 10 miles from Charlottetown. The Inhabitants of the District can raise the sum requisite to entitle the Teacher to the Legislative allowance. Apply to Mr. Alex. Johnston, Princetown Road, or to Mr. John McNeill, Visitor of Schools.
Jan. 31, 1840.

TO LET,

FOR the winter season, a ROOM, well calculated for storing Grain. For further particulars apply at the Herald Office.

TWO Ladies' worked COLLARS, and a note for "DEAR ELIZABETH" (the other name is not given), were found on the 11th ult., and may be had on application at the Herald Office.

FOUND, a few days since, on the Princetown Road, a small bunch of KEYS. Apply at the Herald Office.

THERE have been on the Subscriber's premises, for the last six weeks, a EWE and a LAMB. The owner may have them on proving property and paying expenses.
D. McDONALD.
York River, Jan. 18, 1840.

A STEER has been on the subscriber's premises for some time past. The owner can have him on proving property and paying expenses.
WILLIAM BURNS.
Upper Bedeque, Dec. 24, 1839.

THERE have been on the subscriber's premises, since the 5th Nov. last, a black Ox, and a Heifer of a light yellow colour, both about a year and a half old. The owner may have them on proving property and paying expenses.
JOHN BEER.
Sable Hill, 14th Jan. 1840.

THREE stray Sheep have been on the Subscriber's premises since October last—they have been fed and taken care of. The owner can have them on proving property and paying expenses. Apply to
PETER SCOTT.
Frenchfort, Jan. 25, 1840.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Charter Parties, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Powers of Attorney, Court Subpoenas, Apprentices' Indentures, a variety of Magistrates' Blanks, &c. for sale at the Office of the Colonial Herald.