

It is a measure quite uncalculated for; some years ago an Agent was appointed at Home for that purpose, who received £100 Sterling per annum for his services; he however acted in that capacity for several years, when the Legislature dispensed with his further services, because they saw that the Colony did not receive an equivalent for such salary. Acts of Assembly and addresses to the Sovereign, or other such matters of Colonial business, have heretofore been sent home from this Colony, and have been allowed to remain for long periods of time awaiting at Downing Street the attention of Government. All this time it was the duty of the Agent to have attended at the Colonial office, in order to see that the business should be timely disposed of on the part of the country; it was found however, that the Agent did not in the least facilitate the Colonial business at home. The House of Assembly (when he Mr. P., first came into it), past some strong Resolutions representing these inconveniences, reprehending the neglect and inattention of the Secretary for the Colonies in the remission of his office. An answer was given thereto by the Home Government, saying that the Colonial business would be more promptly attended to for the future; that promise has been followed up, and the business has consequently met with more dispatch than formerly. He (Mr. P.) did not see the necessity of young away £100, or perhaps £200 per annum, to give to Mr. A., or to Mr. B. at home, for imaginary services. He heard no good grounds alleged to warrant the reappointment of such an officer—under such considerations he would oppose the measure; one which, too, he must say, does not by any means accord with the principles of economy so often advocated and professed by hon. members of this House, as to official appointments in respect to salaries.

Charlottetown.—Referred to Committee on the Charlotte-town Petition. Mr. LE LACHEUR presented a Petition from divers Inhabitants of Lots 49 and 50, praying a grant for the construction of a Wharf at China Point; and also a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 49, 50 and 57, praying that more efficient measures may be adopted for the prevention of frauds, in the measurement of Grain, &c. in loading vessels at Orvell Bay. The first of these Petitions was laid on the table, and the second referred to Messrs. Le Lacheur, Clark, Thomson, Rae and Longworth, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise. Mr. MACLEAN presented a Petition from divers Inhabitants of Pinette and its vicinity, praying for the construction of a Wharf at Campbell's Point, on the South side of Pinette River.—Laid on the Table.

THURSDAY, February 25. Mr. SPEAKER presented to the House a Petition from John Howell, a prisoner in confinement for debt in the jail of Charlottetown, praying that a bill may pass in order to enable him to sue for such sums as may be owing him, without the sanction of an Attorney, and for other purposes—but it appearing that the Rules of the House with reference to applications for private bills had not in this instance been complied with, the Petition was rejected. Petitions were presented by Mr. RAE from James Macgregor, of Brackley Point, and William H. Nelis, of Charlottetown, Teachers, praying for Legislative assistance. Eighteen Petitions from various parts of the country, praying grants of money for the improvement of Roads and Bridges, were presented and laid on the table. Hon. J. S. MACDONALD presented a Petition from certain settlers at the head of the Hillsborough, praying for an alteration in the Act for regulating Weights and Measures, so far as relates to the shipping off of Grain and other produce. Referred to a special Committee previously appointed. Mr. Macdonald also presented a Petition from divers inhabitants of Lot 38, praying an aid to assist them in rebuilding their Schoolhouse, lately destroyed by fire, which was rejected. Mr. MACDONALD also presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Lots 35, 36, 37, 48 and 49, praying a grant of money for the building of a Scow at McConnell's Ferry, on the Hillsborough, fit for the conveyance of cattle across the river, and an annual allowance to the Ferryman; also, for the establishment of a Post-office on the South side of the river, in the vicinity of the Ferry—laid on the table. Mr. CLARK presented a Petition from the officers of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, praying a grant in aid of the funds of that institution—referred to supply. Mr. PALMER presented a Petition from the Secretary of the Auxiliary Bible Society, praying for a remission of the duties paid on the importation of a quantity of Bibles by the said Society—referred to supply. Mr. Palmer also presented a Petition of Thomas B. Tremblin, of Charlottetown, setting forth that he had entered into a contract for keeping the Charlottetown Ferry for the ensuing seven years, and had already embarked capital to a considerable amount, in providing a suitable Team boat for the conveyance of cattle and carriages over the said Ferry—that the Ferry buildings on the opposite side of the Hillsborough are in a very dilapidated state, and will require at least the sum of £75 to put them in a state of repair—and praying the House for a grant for that purpose—laid on the table. The House went into Committee on the further consideration of the School Bill, and after a long discussion, the Bill was reported back to the House, and afterwards referred to Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Clark Thomson, Le Lacheur, Hudson and Dalziel, to report thereon, by amendments or otherwise.

FRIDAY, February 26th. The Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Debt Commissioners to sums not exceeding Ten Pounds, was read a second time and committed. In the Committee one or two clauses were gone through, after encountering considerable opposition from Mr. Palmer, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Le Lacheur, and some other members. A motion for the Speaker to take the Chair, and the Committee to rise without reporting—and which if carried, would have thrown the Bill out—was negatived, 10 to 7. Ultimately the Committee rose, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating the measurement of Ton Timber, Boards, &c., was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed. A somewhat warm discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Thomson, for an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, acquainting His Excellency, as the Council had rejected the Bill, for charging certain rates for the use of the Stalls in Charlottetown Market House, towards defraying the expense of maintaining the same, that it was not the intention of this House to make any further provision for defraying the said expenses, or for the salary of a Market Clerk. The members generally seemed to think that it would be time enough to express an opinion on this subject when the Clerk's salary, or money to repair the building, was asked for in Committee of supply. The motion was got rid of by another motion for the Orders of the day, which was carried, 15 to 3.—Messrs. Thomson, Fraser and Rae only voting for the Address. SATURDAY, February 27. This day the House did nothing more than meet and adjourn. CANADA. His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. SYDENHAM. A PROCLAMATION. In obedience to the Commands of the Queen I have this day assumed the Government of the Province of Canada, Upper and Lower Canada, separated for fifty years, are once more re-united, and henceforward will form but one Province under one Administration. On my arrival in Lower Canada I declared that one of the main objects of my Mission was, to put an end to the Suspension of the Constitution in that Province, and to restore to its inhabitants the full benefit of British Institutions. That object is accomplished. By the Imperial Act which fixes the Union, representative Government is again established, and that control by the People over their own affairs, which is deemed the highest privilege of Britons, is once more restored to them. The Act which provides for this, affixes certain conditions to the grant, over which the Provincial Legislature can exercise no authority; while it leaves to the final arbitration of that Legislature all questions but those which the Imperial Parliament in its wisdom has deemed essential itself to determine—the Legislative Re-union—the establishment of a secure and firm administration of Government—and the maintenance of the due relations of Colony and Parent State. Efforts have been sedulously made to deceive the unwary, and especially some of our fellow subjects of the French origin, upon this point—to represent these Provisions as injurious—to treat them as susceptible of change here—and to excite opposition which can only prove as mischievous as it is useless. I rely, however, on these efforts proving unavailing; and I appeal with confidence to the loyalty and good sense of the Inhabitants of Lower Canada, of whatever origin, so to use the power which is now again committed to their hands as to justify the truth which our Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament have reposed in them, and cordially to join in an endeavour to promote the common interest of the United Province. In Upper Canada the sense of the People was declared fully and freely, through their Constitutional organs, upon the great question of the Union itself, and on the principles on which it should be based. These principles have been adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and it will ever be matter of the utmost gratification to me, that my humble efforts has aided in perfecting a measure, securing, as I firmly believe to that Province, which I regard with feelings of affection as well as interest, advantages, which it could attain by no other means. Inhabitants of the Province of Canada! Henceforward may you be united in sentiment as you are, from this day,

the adoption of such a measure would be attended advantage, and he will unhesitatingly tell you, that it would be ruinous to the trade of the Island; and the result obvious—the moment such a reduction takes place, the Spanish and British coins, now in circulation here, will speedily take flight for Halifax, or prepare to join their friends and acquaintances—the smooth English shillings, which long since have fled from us, and are now dancing their round in the Eastern sections of the Province of Nova Scotia. TRITICEUS, in the plenitude of his wisdom and display of financial acquirement, to astonish the minds of the natives, seems unwilling, however, to take a retrospective glance at our monetary affairs—he must, therefore, allow me to whisper in his ear a few recollections by-past times, which seem entirely to have escaped his memory. A few years ago, then, when the dollar stood at par with the British coins very much under their present value, the precious metals were scarcely to be seen—were either hoarded up in the blue stockings of the farmer, or by the merchant, for his Halifax creditor. If you went to a shop to purchase an article worth five shillings, and offered in payment a pound note, in the hope of obtaining a change for domestic use, you were told by the merchant that he had no change, and that you must either deal with him to the amount of the sum tendered, or allow him to charge you with the article you wanted; and in so saying frequently spoke the truth, but more frequently was the result of deception—he had change, and perhaps in abundance, which he was treasuring up for Nova Scotia, but unwilling to part with, lest it should again be put in circulation, he grabbed at by his mercantile competitors; and in this respect he acted wisely, for he well knew that a remittance was much more easily made than one dependent on the exportation of agricultural produce, and attended with infinitely less trouble and risk in the transit. The farmer, also, in his dealings, had similar difficulties to contend with, and often, to realise silver for urgent purposes, was compelled to sacrifice his produce at prices very below its real value; or, in the event of his not finding a cash market, to exchange it with the merchant for commodities he did not require. In fact, every class of the community was involved in the perplexities of the times, and well recollect that we were frequently obliged to send our try people away from our houses with articles which stood in need of, but were unable to purchase for want of change. This state of affairs could not and did not last long. The evil had increased to an alarming extent, and it seemed expedient to know how to apply a remedy. At length an expedient was resorted to, which had the desired effect. The merchants met and conventionally agreed to raise the nominal value of the Spanish and British coins to the present standard, and when this point was settled, all the culities were removed. The blue stockings soon disgorged their contents—money poured in from every quarter, particularly the smaller British coins—business revived, the smile of cheerfulness again appeared on every countenance; but, Mr. Editor, if the wire-woven, hot-air opinions and reasoning of TRITICEUS are attended to, some results that proved so injurious, at the period of depression alluded to, would now operate with double force, as from an increase of population, and a greater extension of agricultural and mercantile pursuits, there would be more sufferers to participate in the general embarrassment. Every one seems to be perfectly satisfied with the present system, except the Halifax people, or their agents of the Island, who cannot so easily now, as formerly, draw out of the country of its cash. Let me, therefore, intrude the matter in the present position of the Island, I shall rather say, let well alone. Innovations in affairs of money, at all times, hazardous, and should be well considered. Your every-day exquisite writers, and particularly our farmers are extremely dangerous folk, and apt to mislead, and, consequently, their fine-spun plausible theories should be received and examined with the utmost caution.