

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 8.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, &c.

(Debate concluded.)

Mr. MACAULAY did not doubt that the Committee was of a constitutional character; the constitution, he feared, was yet sound; it was also rather aged, and this Committee adhered firmly to the latter, for it had been twenty-five days preparing to report, and what is it now it has made its appearance? Does it confirm the statements we have submitted patiently to listen to, that distress to an unparalleled degree existed in this Colony amongst the tillers of the ground? But even after this lengthened examination of witnesses, where is the evidence that tends to prove the statements so promulgated? They knew the ungrounded assertions, or why not, with the opportunity and power possessed by the Committee, substantiate them? The whole end and aim of it was to keep up agitation, and nothing short of that did certain hon. members come from the beginning to the end of the proceeding. He (Mr. M.A.) did not intend to assert that this Colony, at the present time, is in the most prosperous circumstances; but is it not as much so as many other Colonies? Is it not more so? Look at the whole world, and then say, if the place can be found where complaints do not exist of stagnation of some kind or another? If we were seriously and calmly to compare this Colony with many others, a great balance, on the right side of the book, would stand in our favour. In respect to the accusations charged to the debit of the Solicitor General, it now appeared that sufficient proof was wanting to substantiate the charges; and no proof could be adduced to the contrary, why the balance should not be struck, and the profit and loss divided—those taking the loss who had made the unjust charges. If the Report was not amended, embracing some such object, he (Mr. Macaulay) thought it should not be entertained.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he was one of those who voted for this grievance Committee, and he did not doubt that some hon. members were very much chagrined at the result of the investigation. He (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) could not perceive that the Solicitor General had acted illegally in any way. He had discharged his duty to his employers, and to them only had he to render an account of his stewardship. In regard to Mr. Stewart's property, his mind was not so clear; a specific day had been appointed to grant Leases; the occupiers executed agreements; but they still complain that they cannot obtain them.—So that he (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) was borne out in what he said on this head on a previous occasion, when the subject matter was in debate.

Mr. SPEAKER admitted that irregularities had existed in the management of the property alluded to by the hon. member who had last spoken; but they now appeared to be on the eve of being rectified. In reply to the assertion of the hon. member for New London (Mr. MacLean) that he considered the proceedings of the Solicitor General to have caused the commotions which had taken place in the country, he (Mr. Speaker) at once would declare that nothing had or could be proved to bear that hon. member out in such an assertion. Could it be said that hon. individual was to bear the brunt of the illegal assembling together of the people at the East Point, and its consequences? No distress had taken place. Then, too, how did it turn out, in the trumped up case of alleged cruelty said to have been practised on the man Haney and his large family? Why nothing whatever. The fact was, he possessed, illegally, the property some years, without paying one farthing rent, and was offered a lease, which he refused likewise. He was by trade a blacksmith—one of the best in this country. Two acres only of the land had been cleared. Wherein then consisted the hardship, he would ask, so forcibly dwell upon by some hon. members? Let it go forth to the country in its true shape; it should state that the evidence is almost woefully short of the anticipations of the originators of the Committee. Let both sides be told; then the public can exercise their own judgment. We should not put it in the power of any to deceive the proprietors, for he (Mr. Speaker) was (if he might be allowed to use a vulgar expression) for giving the Devil his due.

Mr. DOUSE, in reply to what had fallen from the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, observed, that the tenants on Lot 30 would receive leases as soon as the lands were surveyed; but what right had these people to complain, inasmuch as up to the present time, no rents whatever had been received from them? We have heard a great deal said about the squatters on this Township, as if its owner had committed a great crime against them; for his (Mr. Douse's) part, he thought the owner had been much more sinned against by these persons than sinning. The evidence before the Committee on the State of the Colony proves it.

Mr. COOPER confessed the information he had received, with respect to Haney, was incorrect, although it amounted to nearly the same thing. The hon. member then went into a minute description of the cause (as he considered), of the events that had taken place at the East Point, and was far from thinking the Solicitor General had escaped Scot free, as hon. members would wish it to be believed. True it was, he had offered leases, but in a very abrupt and determined manner. He would not give them time to consider; they must not dictate about terms. Not a word was to be said. They must quietly submit, or abide the consequences. Then in respect to the removal of the stakes, the people thought it useless, in their situation, to go to law; and conceiving themselves in the right, they pulled them up; and the cause of this must rest on the shoulders of the individual upon whom he (Mr. Cooper) had placed it. The Committee did not wish to enquire into private matters; all that was contemplated and sought for was, only as to the agency of the land, and such could not properly be designated as of a private nature. Others may cry out "not guilty," but he (Mr. Cooper) would not join them, inasmuch as the acquittal takes place before the trial in this instance—rather a novel proceeding, in his opinion.

Mr. THORNTON remarked—So then, at last, we have an admission that the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) was misinformed. It was unfortunate this had not been discovered some time since; then this great waste of time and public money might have been saved. This man Haney, about whom there has been so much ado, was not severely dealt with; even his own evidence does not prove any thing against the Solicitor General. He refused a lease; he questioned the authority and resisted the claim of that hon. individual. He (Mr. Thornton) would not scruple to say, the man had been schooled to do so by the Escheaters. The chairman of the Committee (Mr. Cooper) refused to question this notorious Mr. Haney, as he (Mr. Thornton) requested. It had been carried in the Committee, that the hon. the Solicitor General should be examined; but he had declared, that he considered it nothing less than a downright attack upon his private character, and upon those grounds arose the objection of that hon. gentleman to be examined on such a point—one that they had nothing to do with. This he (Mr. Thornton) had from himself. The hon. member now explained the part he took in the committee, which was merely that of a looker-on. He was of the same opinion as other hon. members, that we must substitute the original evidence in lieu of this Report, or whatever it is called. The whole thing was a great mess. We must, in justice to the Sol. General, come to a determination, and he would prepare a Resolution to exonerate him from the charges set up. Nine members had been sitting twenty-five days, and what had they done?—even the pistol-charge was obliged to be discharged! It had been stated the people were not allowed to sit in the presence of the Solicitor General; this too could not stand. The evidence of Mr. Gall, said the hon. member, is not fairly stated in the report, nor is that of many others; and he then followed this up, by pointing out the discrepancies, and proving it an *ex parte* statement; and now he (Mr. Thornton) would most emphatically declare, that of all the documents he ever saw come from a committee, this was the most ridiculous.

Mr. COOPER could not understand this kind of argument. The hon. member surely must possess a very treacherous memory, if he had so soon forgotten, that he (Mr. Cooper) made some of the alterations to please the hon. member's own views.

Mr. D. MACDONALD remarked that either himself or other hon. members must be very ignorant, for he must consider the statements made to this House by the hon. member for King's county (Mr. Cooper) had been substantiated as respected Haney, with the exception of the *shovelling out of the potatoes!* He (Mr. M.D.) would wish it to be made public here, and it ought also to be transmitted to the home government.

Mr. LONGWORTH acknowledged he was on the committee, tho' it appeared to us that the hon. member made this confession with some degree of reluctance; the only part he took in it, he explained, was to prevent the report being a *one-sided one*; yet his object was defeated, for it had been so *manufactured* and *metamorphosed*, that now it is completely so. Haney endeavored most perseveringly to evade the questions that he (Mr. Longworth) put to him, which plainly showed he was fearful *too much might be proved*.

Hon. Mr. PALMER said, as the Committee was granted upon the faith of statements made to this House, and as nothing had been discovered to confirm those statements, wherewith the Sol. General was asspersed, it is incumbent on us to notice it. The Hon. member then submitted a resolution embracing that object. The Hon. SPEAKER would most willingly second the resolution

of the hon. member; it is the least we can do to express our disapprobation of the monstrous and exaggerated accusations made against the Solicitor General, now proved to be totally unfounded in fact.

Mr. COLES drew the attention of the Committee to the heart-breaking tale which the hon. member for King's county (Mr. Cooper) related about Haney, when he applied for the Committee. So pitiful and lamentable was this man's suffering said to be, and caused by the cruelty of the Solicitor General, that he (Mr. Coles) fancied the tears were trickling down his own and several other hon. members' cheeks; yet now he must say, that the hon. member had failed to prove the charge; and one of two things must be the consequence; either he had wilfully endeavored to deceive the House or most grossly had his informant imposed upon him; it was due to the hon. member to say, that if he (Mr. Coles) understood him aright, the latter was the case. The evidence taken down by the Committee, tended to prove the people of New London have by far greater reason to complain than Haney; he thought the former possessed just reasons of complaint; the bailiff travelled 20 or 30 miles to distraint, and the tenants were severally saddled with 20 or 30 shillings costs, and what was still worse, not the least notice whatever was given them; but Haney's was quite a different case, he had resided on the farm nine years gratuitously, was offered a 999 years' lease, on giving a simple acknowledgement for about £5 back rent; but said the hon. member he would not even agree to these or any terms, and then he was ejected; yet after this he was suffered to return, where he remained another two years; after all he was not turned out; he had several days' notice, and removed his effects as he thought proper; thus the charges of cruelty, said to have been committed by the Solicitor General in this case, must be pronounced as disproven.

Mr. RAE submitted a resolution to the Committee to address Her Majesty on numerous matters, as it appeared from what we could gather, and then he said he felt a loathing on his mind bordering on disgust, that there should be obstacles thrown in the way to prevent a redress of the real grievances of the people; an almost insurmountable one presented itself in the Land Agents, who stood in the way of any measure passing into law touching any question relative to the settlement of the land; hon. members kept aloof from the evidence of Mr. Nantes, which confirmed the statement, that a great number had been issued; he (Mr. RAE) was well content that the evidence should be printed; then it would appear how bad and unjustly the land is settled, and likewise confute that previously given by a Land Agent.

The SPEAKER observed, the hon. member as was his custom was going wide of the question; if he would state any real grievance he should have his (the Speaker's) support; he did not altogether disapprove of his remarks on the Land Agents—let the evidence be printed, every word of it, but let us not mix up this report, or summary, as hon. members term it, but let this report again call it by a name more fitting; it was a jumble of trash, and ought to be treated as such.

Mr. MACINTOSH ridiculed the evidence of Mr. Gall; what does he say, said the hon. member, merely that one had told him one thing and another another (question!) yes, he would say question, too, and yet this is the rubbish, they say, acquiesce the Solicitor General, (question, question!) He (Mr. Macintosh) did not consider this interruption, as fair play. The hon. member who vociferates so loudly "Question," has at least been on his legs four times; if any thing is attempted to benefit the distressed Country, then the cry of expense is set up; but large sums are voted for much less useful purposes without a passing note, (question!) from Mr. Douse. He must now be borne out in saying Land Agents are very troublesome.

The Speaker then took the Chair, when the following Resolutions were reported, and agreed to:

- 1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the majority of the Special Committee, appointed on the 16th March last to inquire into the proceedings of the Solicitor General, &c. have failed to discharge the duties which devolved on them, in not having expressed in their Report any conclusion or opinion on the nature of those proceedings, &c.
2. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, upon a full investigation of the Report of the Special Committee, nothing has been adduced calling for the special interference of the House of Assembly.
3. Resolved, That the Report of the Special Committee, with the Evidence by them taken, be printed in the Appendix.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY INHALATION.—In a Boston medical publication is given an account of a new method of curing consumption, namely, by inhalation. A Boston Physician, Dr. Mattson, has constructed an apparatus, called an "inhaling instrument," the office of which is to assist the respiration and distend the lungs with air. A Mr. Saborn, a public lecturer, gives the following account of his case and cure:

"For fifteen or twenty years I have been troubled with consumptive symptoms, such as slight cough, pains in the chest, and expectoration; and within the last year, there has been considerable increase of these symptoms, particularly the cough and expectoration, accompanied with more or less difficulty in breathing. My business being that of a public lecturer, I experienced an increasing difficulty in the delivery of my discourses; and it seemed as though the entire viscera thoracic, abdominal, were in an inactive and contracted state—characterized by a shrinking of the organs, if I may so speak—and my lungs, I was conscious, were far from being adequately expanded. Being alarmed about my case, I solicited the advice of Dr. Mattson: and after examining my chest, he informed me that my lungs were diseased, as I had every reason to apprehend. He recommended the use of an inhaling instrument, which he employs in the treatment of pulmonary consumption, and which he said would increase the volume of my lungs, and sooner or later effect a cure.

"I was favourably impressed with his explanation of the treatment proposed, and commenced inhaling without delay, using the instrument several times a day. In a few days I could breathe more freely, taking a deep inspiration without difficulty, and my voice increased in fullness and strength. My lungs expanded more freely and appeared to be more fully inflated. When I first began to inhale, I experienced new pains in different parts of my chest, owing, as Dr. Mattson informed me, to the expansion of the lungs; but these are now all gone, and my health is improving. I may also remark, that in my first attempt at inhaling, I could not take more than two consecutive inspirations at a time, but in the lapse of a fortnight, I could take fifteen or twenty with ease.

"Dr. Mattson has published a treatise, entitled "Brief Remarks on Inhalation in Consumption," in which he adopts the views of the celebrated Dr. Ramage of London, that no other plan of treatment can permanently cure the frightful malady under consideration. For example, if a cavity or ulcer forms in the lungs by the expectation of tuberculous matter, it is apparent that no medical treatment can possibly heal said cavity, for this only can be accomplished by inhalation, which enlarges the volume of the lungs, and brings the surfaces of the cavity into contact, enabling it thereby to heal.

"It is no wonder that medical authors, almost without exception, pronounce consumption to be incurable; and if people would reflect for a moment that the endless nostrums advertised in the newspapers for the cure of consumption have no tendency whatever to heal a cavity or ulcer of the lungs, they would not so easily become the dupes of quacks and impostors."

A MISSIONARY'S WARDROBE.—The contents of my wardrobe bore the same impress of poverty. The supply of clothes which I had received in London were, as is too often the case, made after the dandy fashion, and I being still a growing youth, they soon went to pieces. There were no laundry maids there, nor anything like ironing or mangle. The old woman who washed my linen, sometimes with soap, but oftener without, was wont to make one shirt into a bag, and stuff the others into it; and I just took them out as they were, and more than once have I turned one, to feel the comfort of a clean shirt. My dear old mother, to keep me out of mischief, in the long winter evenings, taught me both to sew and knit; and when I would tell her I intended being a man, she would reply, "Lad, ye dinna ken whar your lot will be cast." She was right, for I have often had occasion to use the needle since. I remember once she showed me how a shirt might be smoothed, by folding it properly, and hammering it with a piece of wood. Resolving one day to have a nice shirt for the Sabbath, I folded up one, and having prepared a suitable block, I laid it on, not a smooth hearth-stone, but fine granite, and hammered away in good earnest, when Africaner coming by, said, "What are you doing?" "Smoothing my shirt," I replied. "That

is one way," said he. So it was, for on holding it up to view, it was riddled with holes, some as large as the point of my finger. When I left the country, I had not half a dozen shirts with two sleeves a-piece—Moffat's Missionary Labours in Southern Africa.

BURNS, THE SCOTTISH POET.—The genius of Burns resembled the pearl of Cleopatra, both in its worth, and in its fortune; the one was moulded by nature in secret, beneath the depths of the ocean; the other was produced and perfected by the same hand, in equal obscurity, on the banks of the Ayr. The former was suddenly brought to light, and shone for a season on the forehead of imperial beauty; the latter, not less unexpectedly, emerged from the shade, and dazzled and delighted an admiring nation, in the keeping of a Scottish peasant. The fate of both was the same; each was wantonly dissolved in the cup of pleasure, and quaffed by its possessor at one intemperate draught.—James Montgomery.

In a recent book on Chancery Practice, vol. i. p. 125, is the following choice specimen of legal perspicuity.—"When a person is bound to do a thing, and he does what may enable him to do the thing, he is supposed in equity to do it with a view of doing what he is bound to do."

Mount Etna.—No eruptions of Etna have been more terrible or destructive than that of 1669. The lava turned its course towards Catania, and the stream of it in forty days destroyed the habitations of 27,000 persons, and of the 20,000 inhabitants of Catania, only 3000 remained. The water retired, the sun was darkened, the fish were destroyed, and the colour of the sea itself was changed. Burning rocks, sixty palms in length, were thrown out to the distance of a mile. Immense columns of smoke were seen, and tremendous thunders, accompanied by alarming earthquakes.

Capt. Fitzroy has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

The North Western boundary is now occupying public attention, and it is reported that a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners will proceed to North America shortly to survey the Oregon territory.

The Thames has lately presented a bustling appearance, in consequence of the arrival of many ships of large tonnage from China, principally laden with teas.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st ult., Sir Howard Douglas presented a Petition from St. John, New Brunswick, praying for protection to the British fisheries in the North American seas.

An elegant silver service of plate was presented to Lord Seaton, on the 8th ult., as a testimonial from the merchants of London, connected with the British possessions of North America, in approbation of his Lordship's policy in administering the civil government of Lower Canada, and in suppressing the revolt in that province in the years 1837-8.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?—The King of Prussia has revived the order of the Swan, created by Joachim I., elector of Brandenburg, in 1440, in honour of the Virgin Mary, and as a reward to persons eminent for their Christian virtues. The order was abolished by Joachim II. 1539, when he had embraced the doctrines of Luther. The person on whom the King has bestowed the order is the Queen. His Majesty recently placed the image of the Virgin, which is the principal ornament of the order, round the neck of his royal consort in presence of the whole court.—Galvani.

St. John, N. B., March 24th.—The Journals of Assembly for 15th March contain the Report of Capt. Crawley, R. E., on the survey of the line of Canal contemplated to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Several routes have been accurately surveyed by Capt. Crawley, in each of which greater difficulties present themselves than the public had conceived any idea of. Taking the Report altogether, it differs widely from the comparative ease with which we have been led to believe a Canal could be constructed in that district for uniting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy.

BRITISH SUBJECTS, "GOOD MEN AND TRUE."

(From Nelson's Quebec Gazette.)

Shortly after the cession of Canada, the British Government classed the inhabitants as old and new subjects. This was a true and natural classification at the time; but the new subjects, those who became British subjects by the capitulations and Treaty of Cession, have ceased to exist. Their descendants are British-born subjects, as much as those born in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, or in any other part of the dominions of the Crown. The "old subjects" existed only in contra-distinction to the new. Unless that the qualities of their forefathers of past generations are sought out, there is now no real distinction among British subjects resident in Canada. They have peculiarities indeed of place, of birth, of language, of religious belief, of manners, and local laws and customs; peculiarities which equally prevail in England, in Ireland, in Scotland and in Wales. These peculiarities are secured to them by the laws of the Empire, by acts of Parliament, by the common rights of British subjects, and by the spirit of toleration which has for many years past characterized the British Government and British legislation.

Having the same rights, British subjects in Canada have the same duties. While they enjoy the protection of British laws and British power, they are bound to fidelity to the British Crown. If they think themselves wronged, their rights invaded, there are constitutional means of redress. The extent of wrong that can justify a violation of natural and sworn allegiance, cannot be defined. Insurrections, rebellions and revolutions have occurred in most countries. They are to be considered as facts, rather than as establishing rights. They are suffered, rather than justified, by the moral law; and it is yet a question whether they have bettered the condition of the people in the countries where they have been effected.

To hear people talk of their being bound to the Government under which they live by their affections and interests seems as if it were thought a very uncertain and varying feeling could take the place of duty, of a moral obligation; that people could run into rebellion and bloodshed whenever it suited the state of their feelings, and what they fancied their interests. On the same ground, patricide would be justifiable in case of a cessation of filial affection; and theft or robbery, by supposing it was for his interest to get possession of the property of others.

Very loose notions of the duties of allegiance are frequently put forth in the newspapers. We hear "being English, even at the expense of not being British" and people talk of "Independence" and a "nation" in Canada, as if it did not imply a violation of the fidelity of the subject to the lawful Sovereign, a severance of the national union of the Empire. We must suppose that there is more zeal than wickedness in these publications, as there who differ from charity in ascribing wrong motives to the freedom and justice in opinion, more love of tyranny than freedom and justice when we attack and wish to subvert the peculiarities of others to our own.

We hope the day may arrive, with the great mass of inhabitants of the Province, firm in the discharge of their duties, steadfast in the constitutional maintenance of their rights, will discountenance all those who make a trade of placing them in enmity with each other, and disseminating the passions and prejudices of a few foolish men throughout the country.

There is, however, an alarming laxity of morals on this continent, much less excusable than in countries of a crowded population. Here there is room enough for all; every one, by honest industry and care, may provide for himself and family and add to the general stock; but if we look to the southern parts of this continent we find numerous communities boasting of their freedom and independence, and "self-civil strife among themselves, or in war with their neighbours; thousands in fact, preying on the peace and industry of others, and by works of blood and destruction. If we come further north, we hear indeed much of freedom, independent patriotism and virtue; but we see slavery established, lawless and unpunished popular violence, "the spirit" publicly avowed as objects in the contests for power, carried on by falsehood and abuse through a licen-

tious and corrupt press, and breaking out into personal insult and violence, even in the halls of legislation; frequent breaches of trust in the depositaries of the public money, and such a rush to be discharged of just debts, that it has become necessary to repeal the law which was intended for the relief of honest debtors. This happens in our immediate neighbourhood, and we cannot boast of being altogether free from similar enormities.

Should we not, all things considered, instead of suffering ourselves to be pitted against each other, under the influence of passion and prejudice, for the benefit of a few, unite in supporting the ancient character of British subjects, "good men and true," guard against the introduction or spread of notions and acts inconsistent with that character, and, while we deserve, maintain the proud distinction of BRITISH FREEMEN?

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

The Steamer St. George started yesterday morning for Pictou, being her first trip for the season. Being newly painted and fitted up, she had a very handsome appearance. She was loudly cheered on leaving the wharf.

We have in our present paper brought to a close the debate on the Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into certain proceedings of the Solicitor General and others, as Land Agents. A mass of evidence, and that too all *ex parte*, was landed in, but as the Committee made no remark upon it in their report, we may conclude that it was not of a nature to justify an investigation so utterly uncalled for. As the matter has been so fully debated, any comment of ours on the subject would be altogether superfluous.

On the 11th the subject was introduced by Mr. Rae, who moved the following Address to the Queen:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN; We your Majesty's faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, humbly approach your Majesty's Throne, with sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

Having instituted an inquiry into the proceedings of the Honorable James H. Peters, your Majesty's Solicitor General of this Island, taken against the tenantry and occupants of land, in his capacity of Land Agent, and also into the manner in which the Agents of Mr. David Stewart are settling the inhabitants upon the land claimed by him, have examined several persons, the report of which examination is hereunto annexed, and to which we beg leave to refer your Majesty—wherein it appears that many of the tenantry and occupants are greatly harassed to pay rent, and others who improved the land are unsettled—fearing to agree to terms which they would be unable to perform.

The Solicitor General, who is the principal Land Agent in this Island, is no doubt aware that the conditions of the Grants have not been performed, and that the Grantees hold the land through your Majesty's indulgence to them, declining to enforce the forfeiture of the Grants, because the conditions for settlement contained in the Grants were represented as being impracticable; thus your Majesty's indulgence, graciously extended to the Grantees, they have visited upon your Majesty's subjects, who were to have been settled, by imposing conditions upon your Majesty's subjects which these subjects are unable to perform.

And we beg leave to state to your Majesty, that when Townships Fifteen and Fifty-five, in this Island, were re-vested in the Crown, by Escheat, the Government settled the inhabitants by a Grant, in fee simple, of about One hundred Acres to a settler, on their paying the expenses of the Grant; and as the remaining land acquired a value by the settlers improving their own land, the Government directed the rest of the land to be sold, as the increase of inhabitants required it.

This manner of settling the land may be taken as an example set by the Crown to the Grantees, for the settlement of persons according to the conditions of the Grants; as also to the settler for the terms he would reasonably expect; and it was not impracticable, but an easy matter, for the Grantees to perform the conditions for the settlement of the Grants in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres, by giving such persons a fee simple interest of One hundred Acres, at a price which they might pay within the time limited for settlement; and the improvements of such settlers would enhance the value of the rest of the land, and remunerate the proprietor.

We therefore pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, unless immediate effectual redress be conceded by the Grantees to the Colonists, and secured by law, to resume the Grants of the Grantees who have not settled their lands, (after making every allowance for lands of inferior description,) in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres; and inasmuch as it would increase our confidence in the Courts of Justice, and greatly tend to the contentment of your Majesty's subjects in this Island, if the Law Officers of the Crown were not influenced or interested parties, as Land Agents, to uphold the Grants of large tracts of Land, the titles to which are forfeited, We therefore pray your Majesty, that the Law Officers of the Crown may no longer be allowed to act as Land Agents.

To meet which, the following was proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Thornton:

Whereas the House having, when in Committee on the State of the Colony, adopted a certain Resolution, respecting the tenures of Land, and the payment of Rents to Proprietors of Township Land, and having resolved to address the Imperial Government on these subjects; and considering it probable that the redress looked for is more likely to be obtained when prayed for in the manner agreed upon in the said Resolution; and believing that the Address now moved is only calculated to throw further obstacles in the way of such application for redress: Therefore, Resolved, That the present motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, be taken into consideration this day three months.

The amendment was carried on the following division— Messrs. Thornton, Dalziel, Coles, Douse, Longworth, Bearsto, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Macaulay, Hudson, Wightman, A. Maclean, Cambridge.—12.

For the Address—Messrs. Rae, Couper, Montgomery, Macgregor, Macintosh, Dingwell, Fraser, D. Maclean, D. Macdonald.—9.

INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The first Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place on Friday evening, Charles Binns, Sen. Esq. was re-elected President; Mr. Harrington was chosen Vice President; Mr. Pilcher, Treasurer & Corresponding Secretary; and Mr. Macleod, Librarian. A Committee, composed of six Members, whose names we have not been favoured with, was also chosen. The following Report was read and adopted:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Charlottetown Independent Temperance Society, in presenting this, their first Report, feel constrained to acknowledge their gratitude to Almighty God, for the great success which has attended their labours. On the 18th day of April, last year, a few, decidedly convinced friends of Temperance in this Town, about twenty in number, formed themselves into a Society, and adopted the above title, with the total abstinence Pledge; meeting, for some time, in a private house, but afterwards, finding their numbers increasing so fast, and not having a sufficient room to meet in, your Committee requested of Mr. Pilcher, Teacher, to allow them the use of his School-room, to which he kindly acceded; and the members so rapidly increasing, they have since been favored with the use of the large room, known as the place of the Baptist Meeting, where they will continue their meetings, and hereby would publicly acknowledge their obligation to the Pastor and Officers of that Church, and beg a continuance of their kindness.

Your Committee feel that this, and its sister Societies in this Town, have conferred blessings upon many families, and are constrained to believe, that nothing but frequent meetings, with unremitting exertion in this good cause, and the blessing of Heaven, could have produced such results as they have to record; the number of our members being now 294, who remain steadfast, with very few exceptions, and the Society having, during the year, sold and distributed upwards of 1000 valuable Temperance publications and Tracts, besides having a good Temperance Library, to which the public have access on the most liberal terms; indeed so obvious are the benefits conferred upon Charlottetown, and its vicinity, by the influence of Temperance