The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

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The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore Hair*, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from *falling off* or *turning grey*, free it from *scurf* and *dandriff*, and render it *delightfully soft, silky, curly, and glossy.*

CAUTION!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship,) on which are engraved **"ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,"** in two lines.

*** To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words *"Rowland's Macassar Oil"* are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (equal to four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles*, and other *Defects of the Skin*, heals *Sunburns, Stings of Insects*, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a *youthful roseate hue* to the most bilious *Complexion*, and renders the *Arms, Hands* and *Neck* transparently *fair* and delightfully *soft* and *smooth*.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs.—It eradicates *Tartar* and decayed spots from the *Teeth*, preserves the *Enamel*, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the *Gums, strengthens, braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*: it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts *sweetness* and *perfume* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE,

OR IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes *Red* or *Grey Hair*, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful *Brown* or *Black*.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth-Ache, Gum-Boils*, and *Swelled Face*.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSERVE!---To protect the Public from Fraud, *The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps* have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden,

Which is affixed to the **Kalydor, Odonto,** and **Alsana.** None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

Beware of Imitations!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap*.

Be sure to ask for **"Rowland's"** Articles.

Sold by every PERFUMER and CHEMIST throughout the civilized world.

PARKER'S

PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS.

"He that wants Health wants every thing."

THESE Medicines are entirely Vegetable, and will be found upon trial to be the mildest, and at the same time the most effectual, remedy ever offered to the public for the relief of suffering humanity.

IN ALL DISEASES they will be found to allay Irritation—reduce Fever and Inflammation—cleanse the Stomach and Bowels—improve Digestion—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal functions—and impart renewed energy to the whole Constitution.

In the following Diseases they have proved of the greatest utility:

Fevers of every character; Inflammations; Costiveness; Bilious and Liver Complaints; Consumption; Asthma; Dyspepsia; Vomiting; Determination of Blood to the Head; Cutaneous Eruptions; Piles; Diseased Joints; Nervous Disorders; Hysterics; *Female Complaints of every kind*; Impure state of the Blood; Worms; Diarrhœa; all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels; and General Debility of the whole Constitution.

Indeed, there is scarcely a Disease to which mankind is subject, which they will not either greatly benefit or perfectly cure.

The Purgative Pills operate in the most gentle manner in cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and removing obstructions.

In severe Chronic Diseases they are an invaluable *Alterative*, and when combined with the Stomachic Pills, quickly improve the secretions of the whole system—the stomach is strengthened—a healthy flow of bile is produced—the bowels become regular—and disease, whether *Local* or *Constitutional*, gives place to health and vigour of mind and body.

In all diseases of the Digestive Organs, accompanied with loss of appetite, nausea, sour stomach, and general debility, the Stomachic Pills (with the occasional use of the Purgative,) will be found of the greatest utility.

The Stomachic Pills should always be taken after Fever and Inflammation are reduced by the Purgative Pills—as they greatly facilitate the ecovery of the patient.

Weak and delicate Females will find the Stomachic Pills of the utmos value in all complaints to which they are subject. In all diseases of debility they will be found to increase the patient's strength, and rapidly restore him to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Sold in Boxes, price 1s. 6d. each.

For sale by the Subscribers, who are Agents.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 1st February, 1843.

A CURE! FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This fact was SWORN TO *this 8th day of March,* 1842 *Before the* LORD MAYOR, *at the Mansion-House.*

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. Brooke, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three ollowing hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks;—at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks;—and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. BRIGHT, chief physician o Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, *"I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again."* This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure effected in three weeks*, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, *"I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!!"*

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842, } *Wm. BROOKE.*

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, MAYOR.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each, There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold wholesale and retail by GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent or Prince Edward Island.

Aug, 1843

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but that is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated, by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula, in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline, and Marasmus Phthisic, or Consumption, in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons Diarrhœa, both serous and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hypochondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side; affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleura; jaundice, dropsy and gout; together with those general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as catharties, cleansing the alimentary canal, and relieving the liver and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand, not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the AGENTS.—NEW YORK.

COOPER & BREMNER,

May 30. *Agents for Prince Edward Island.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday, February 23.

LAND SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

House in Committee—Mr. Hudson in the Chair.

Mr. COOPER resumed the debate arising out of his motion on a former day, on the appointment of a Court of Jurisdiction to settle this question, and was followed by Mr. YEO, Mr. MACGREGOR, and at great length by the Speaker. (The speeches of these gentlemen have appeared in the other papers, and as our limits this week are circumscribed, we are compelled to omit the part published, and take up the debate where they leave off.)

Mr. D. M'LEAN caught the eye of the speaker. It seems, said the hon. member, from the tenor of the speaker's address, that very little, if any, change could be expected. Under these circumstances, he was fully impressed with the expediency of annexation to Nova Scotia; the sooner that desideratum was carried into effect, the better would it be for the colony. Let us look, said the hon. member, to Upper Canada, compare that with this colony, what other conclusion can then be drawn but that there is something very wrong in our Legislation. With different management, this Island may rise, the population increase, and a nearer prosperous approach to that colony would succeed. To suppose that this colony is to remain in its present state, to him, Mr. M'Lean, it appeared as the greatest ignorance, disloyalty may be applied, but it seemed to appear that the loyalty of some was the upholding of the proprietors. If this course is still followed up, let us put this question to ourselves; What will this colony be two hundred years hence? Hon. members would do well to reflect that the increasing population of this Island, will not long tolerate an absentee proprietory. It was not for him to say when that day would arrive, but when we consider that the population of North America doubles itself every 23 or 24 years, the time cannot be far distant. In 200 years there will be as many inhabitants in North America, speaking the English language, as now exist on the whole face of the earth. Let a different system be adopted, and then what may not be the population at that date of time? Let us view the creeping system of short leases. If a stop is not put to this, will it not be the means of depopulating the colony? A military force must still even then be kept up at great expence; as it is now, for the exclusive benefit of a few. The hon. member then dwelt upon the prayer of the petition entrusted to him from New London, thought it might be carried out, if the government at home would be security for the purchasers. Whether they would or not, it was not for him to say. It was also at present useless to go into details; the hon. member concluded his speech, of which this is only an outline, by declaring he did not approve of the motion of the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, and could not go with the speaker.

Mr. YEO good-humoredly remarked, he did not think the hon. member was a radical in heart; he was confirmed in this, from what the hon. member had just declared, that he would not support the motion of the hon. member for King's County; no, Sir, I do assure you I think him now to be nothing short of an hon. member! I am, said the hon. member, now designated as a Proprietor; such I admit sometimes is true enough; I buy to sell again, but I will not do it for nothing!!! The 1,800 acres I bought last year soon passed into other hands, and whether I am a proprietor or whether I am not, my interest for the prosperity of the colony is not abated; any one that applies to me for employment meets with it; at the present time I have not less than *Three Hundred* men in my employ in various improvements, &c.; and so far as to the payment of rent, any thing they bring I take of them, and frequently give them cash for produce. The next thing he would remark upon, was, the conduct of the hon. the Solicitor General, in his capacity of land agent; in this respect the hon. member confirmed what had been stated by the hon. the speaker; let those who still continue the agitation of the Escheat question look to the East Point of the Island, and there see the consequences to the tenantry: the greatest distress prevails, in short it cannot be called living, it is lingering they endure; truly it is matter of great regret that they will be so led away, and will not open their eyes to their own interest. The hon. member, Mr. Maclean, seems to think annexation to Nova Scotia would be a remedy for all: let the hon. member look to passing events, look at the repeal meetings, see the energy displayed, notice the sums of money subscribed by the Irish people in a fruitless endeavour to regain their Government; let us, continued the hon. member, take warning by this, ere it be too late; we have better friends on the other side of the water or we should not now be in this place; it is seen, or thought that we are ignorant, and this saves us from the consequence of being annexed or losing our Government altogether; but we ought not to carry this too far; it behoves every well wisher of this colony to use every means to put an end to this agitation of the Escheat question, or as it may be justly called, the agitation of evil; let those, said the hon. member, who designate me an enemy to the tenantry; enquire of my neighbours, by which I will stand or fall; is it likely I should be thus, who am a tenant myself to the amount of ninety-five pounds per annum? The proprietors have been subject to the most harrassing treatment; it has long been seen such a course of proceeding is worse than useless, why not then try other and preferable means, that of civility and persuasion. then will they consider us as coming to our proper senses, and good will be the result. He (Mr. Yeo) once drew up a petition to Sir G. Seymour, but many of the tenants turned round and would not sign it; it was in consequence not transmitted, but that gentleman had since seen it, and declared to him (Mr. Yeo), that if it had been forwarded to him, he would have cheerfully granted its prayer; as it was, he relieved most of his tenantry in various ways. Thus, concluded the hon. member, I have good grounds for stating, treat proprietors quite opposite to what has hitherto been the case, and I have no doubt of the good effects; we cannot expect figs to be produced from planting thorns.

Mr. RAE said he had heard a great deal about those with whom he acted, as being the cause of the whole of the distress: the whole of the agitation: the whole of the grievances, &c. &c., and one hon. member compares us to play actors; but, said the hon. member, let us see who first began to agitate the Escheat question; he, Mr. Rae, would just look to the Journals of some thirty years since; strange changes have taken place, said the hon. member, nor need we go far for living proof; unaccountable changes, but my mind remains unchanged; evident it is that nothing has been done by the Proprietors; to justify a change of opinion in the mind of any one who ever advocated Escheat: when is this to be determined? The hon. the speaker says, now is the time, but that is only one opinion, and others will not be guided by him: the question was agitated thirty years since, and if for thirty more, I will support it; not as hon. members say, to take up the time of the assemblies that may be, but upon the principle of its being the rights of the people, and until something is granted to them of equal benefit to Escheat; I say again, Sir, I will support that measure, though all our actions are condemned and scrutinized; yet, see the conduct of the head of the Executive: look also at the answers we get in consequence; yet, was it still more glaring, it would be winked at, at home. I am, said the hon. member, glad to see the Petition from New London, though it does not pray for Escheat, yet will it serve to keep the subject open. The hon. member, in concluding, said he could have wished the hon. member for King's County, Mr. Cooper, had confined himself to a special resolution, as it now stands, there is little chance of its being adopted.

Hon. Mr. PALMER on rising congratulated the hon. member on his candour, he does not expect the original motion will be carried, no doubt neither, but that if the hon. member went a little farther, he could tell us, that this is also fully expected to be the result by those who act with him; why then waste the time of the House? I will said the hon. member answer the question, it is solely to keep up agitation, and this is his scheme at the first of this Session; (No from Mr. Cooper) let Hon. members go as far back as they please to justify the agitation, it is very evident it is farther off than ever of being obtained: not that he, Mr. Palmer approved of the way in which the original grants were conferred, on the contrary, he thought it was unfortunate, and a great evil, but emigration at that date was not as it now is; in the conditions of those grants his Majesty exercised his prerogative, and that they will be remitted there is very little prospect of: I want to know what they expect from this system of agitation, though, said the hon. member, I can partly guess; if it was not kept up, those whom they gulled will see through them, and their credit will be blasted: why is this useless question continued? will not the refusals from time to time convince any unprejudiced mind, that Her Majesty's Government will not interfere; do they not become stronger and stronger every Despatch we receive; the Proprietors will support their rights, and every attack upon their property by us, put us further off; it now devolves upon hon members seriously to consider what is best to be done: this resolution may turn out as eventful a one as ever came before the house, good may arise out of evil; the country begin to look to the adoption by us of some real and practicable measures, in lieu of such mere shadows as those for ever and ever brought before us; now is the time to make an attempt, and to redeem the pledges promised to the different constituencies, that of legislating for their good; the majority of the people now begin to think they have been too long led away, and attribute much of their distress to the ill advice of the advocates of Escheat, and similar *ignis fatuus* schemes; the country is anxiously expecting some measure of importance from us. In respect to the Fisheries, will hon members then still continue to agitate, agitate, agitate for Escheat, or will they act more wisely, stop short, and attempt something tangible? they need not fear their constituents in thus acting, if a few are displeased, their displeasure would soon die away, when they see the good effects of an united assembly, determined to encourage enterprize in the development of the resources of the Colony; a word or two, said the hon. member, on this precious resolution; according to the interpretation I can put on it, the crown is to proscribe, the Proprietors defend, and the Tenants are to take all the spoil: truly this is an admirable scheme; but the truth is, the hon. member knows not what we ask, or what to call it: *call it Escheat, said Mr. Cooper*; then, replied the hon. member, you have been answered time after time; it is incumbent on the hon. member to declare to us seriously what the resolution is intended to lead to, then can it be determined whether it can be granted, and whether it is within the pale of the constitution; supposing it to be a Court of Escheat for the sake of argument, what does the hon. member expect? does he imagine that the Proprietors would not come forward, and protect themselves? most assuredly they would. To him, Mr. Palmer, it appears to be a mere thimble-rig scheme, and as hard to be solved as is reponsible Government; there is neither head or tail to it; it is absurd in the extreme; however the hon. member could be serious in bringing it forward is totally inexplicable; his ingenuity must be very much taxed to introduce a something that is to turn into his darling hobby of Escheat; but the hon. member can turn *no* into *yes*, without the least difficulty, it matters not whether it is a "horse chesnut, or a chesnut horse" to him, it is equally the same; but why should we betray our ignorance in wasting our time upon such nonsense: there is no more weight to be attached to it than there is to the grievances hawked about the country by certain persons, whose real motives are again to obtain a seat in this house; but, said the hon. member, they are the outs and we are the ins; this is the whole that they have at heart, and not the good of the Colony. The tenants would benefit themselves if they could only see their interest by at once giving up all connection with such enemies to their interest; for my part, continued the hon. member, I would even go as far to relieve the agricultural interest, as supporting a motive to apply Government money to the purpose of purchasing grain for exportation. The fisheries also must not be lost sight of, these are the objects to be encouraged, and such measures will soon leave the agitators in the back ground, and satisfaction will be given to our constituents. He, Mr. Palmer, would not attempt to reply to the matter miscalled by the agitators "argument;" every one knows the merits and demerits; this day will be an important one in the annals of this country, and the hon. member and his supporters have now to choose which course they will hereafter follow, that of agitating evil, or uniting with us in good.

Mr. COOPER. The hon. member for Charlottetown who has just sat down, infers that he cannot understand the nature or intention of the resolution submitted by me, and now under the consideration of the Committee; he, Mr. Cooper, thought it was plain and easy to be interpreted, but he would again read it for the hon. member's instruction, (read the resolution) and then remarked that hon. members now seemed to argue that nothing could be done. Upon what grounds do they found their opinion, when in the last Session they had expressed themselves far differently (here the hon. member read part of a resolution come to by the house last Session, in support of his position); those hon. members who now say nothing can be expected to lose sight altogether of a certain Despatch from Lord John Russell (the hon. member read the aforesaid Despatch,) if we attempt to compel the proprietors to perform any, even the least part of the numerous unfulfilled conditions, then is it dinned into our ears, that we wish to act contrary to the Constitution, (here the hon. member again read his resolution to prove that the proprietors had not conformed to the original grants, and the conditions therein contained.) How then can it be said, that it is contrary to the Constitution. It is admitted by the hon. member who last addressed us, that the Proprietors have not settled the country; how then can it be justly said we are enemies to the country, in urging the Escheat question, so long as they will not listen to the voice of distress by them created, and who there can be no doubt have forfeited all just claim to the land, and which ought to be Escheated. I, said the hon. member, think that another hon. member, Mr. Thornton, from the course pursued by him relative to an address of last Session, is partly pledged to bring some measure forward to redress some grievances of the tenantry; what had we obtained by the address to her Majesty of last Session; the people will become tired, and if the land is not settled according to law, they will in future address themselves to other quarters: I shall therefore say no more.

Mr. COLES had hoped no more would have been heard of this unprofitable question; was of opinion that if the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, of his papers upon this subject, committed them to the flames, and strewed the ashes around the tree of escheat he had planted, it would be the best thing that could be done with them, as it appears to want nourishment. I, said the hon. member, can affirm that many have been ruined by the advice of the escheators; yes, sir, some have become the inmates of a prison in consequence; one in particular had declared to him (who was now on the limits) that the people were convinced Escheat would not benefit them, in fact that they now scouted any such idea; the hon. member says, the tenants cannot pay their rents; yet, is he not by his resolution stepping forward to get them into law suits; when the weakest generally goes to the wall; did not think so ill of the plan of purchase as prayed for in a petition presented to the house from New London, but let us, said the hon. member, first do something to better the condition of the tenantry; in order to their being enabled to purchase. One hon. member thinks favourably of the government buying up the grain; in his, Mr. Coles's opinion, that is a visionary scheme; not so, did he think was that of the Fisheries; a farmer could then convert his potatoes into pork, obtain fish in barter for this, and with many other advantages that would be derived from this source, he would be placed in a situation of not being obliged to sell his produce when prices are ruinously low; so long as this contemptible question of Escheat is kept up there will be no peace nor unanimity; instead of being a benefit to the tenants, it had benefitted the proprietors; the hon. member should be designated as the agent for the whole of the proprietors, as he has been the means of settling the land for them: let us, said the hon. member, turn our attention to sound measures, let us encourage enterprise, let us to our uttermost endeavour to promote peace and tranquillity, then shall we bring amongst us men of capital and practical farmers, who will purchase the improvements of those who have subdued the wilderness: the hon. member would say a few words on the proposition to send home a delegation; some hon. members seemed to think favourably of purchasing from the proprietors; both this and many other methods could be entrusted to the Delegation.

Mr. MACINTOSH could but marvel at the wisdom of hon. members—the cry is, if we had money, money. Yes, Sir, we very well know little can be done without money, but where is the substitute, what is the plan of those hon. members? they endea-