The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.] CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843. [No. 329.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, 30th May, 1843.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for levying an Asse ssmeet on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said recited Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto, and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common, and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One shilling and four-pence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last mentioned Towns and Royalties, and so in proportion for a less quantity; and the sum of One penny per acre on each and every acre of cultivated or improved Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, called reserved Lands; and the sum of Two-pence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1843, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 1st July, 1843.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.
Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's.
James Yeo, Port Hill.
John Cambridge.
Allan Forsyth, Cascumpeque.
Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County.
James Pigeon, New London.
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable,
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown.
Allan M'Dougall, Belfast.

King's County.
John Jardine, St. Peter's.
Alexander M'Donald, St. Margaret's.
William Macgowan, Souris.
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receivce applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000, STERLING.

PREMIUM—MODERATE.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 6, 1843.

NOTICE.—Whereas William Stewart, of Lot or Township No. 47, Trader, by Deed of Assignment, duly executed, bearing date the Sixth day of July, instant, hath assigned, transferred, and set over unto John F. Muncey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchant, all outstanding Debts whatsoever, due, owing or belonging to him in this Island, together with his Books of Account and Books of original entry: Now, I do hereby notify all persons indebted to the said William Stewart, to come forward without delay, and pay to me the amount of their respective debts—my receipt alone being a legal discharge to them for the same.

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Attorney of J. F. Muncey.

Charlottetown, 31st July, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms; and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH,
PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

WATSON DUCHEMIN, *Pump and Blockmaker*, returns thanks to those who have, for many years past, favored him with their patronage and support in his line of business; and begs to intimate, that he has now on hand a large quantity of SHIPS' BLOCKS, of all descriptions and sizes, DEADEYES, and all other materials in his line required for the outfit of Vessels. He has also on hand a few Mahogany and Birch WHEELS, CAPSTANS, &c.

Ships' Pumps, and Pumps for Wells not exceeding 100 feet in length, made on an improved principle to work with ease.

All descriptions of Turning in brass, iron or wood, executed with taste and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

☞ WANTED, a respectable lad from the country, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business. Inquire at the Workshop, head of the Queen's Wharf, or at the Block-making Establishment, Prince Street.

Charlottetown, 11th May, 1843.

NEW FERRY BOAT.

THE Subscriber's new, fast-sailing and substantia Boat CHARLES will ply between the Queen's Wharf and Warren Farm, every Wednesday and Saturday, during the present Season.

The CHARLES is twenty-six feet keel, is handsomely painted and well furnished with sails, oars, &c., and when not employed as above stated, will be placed at the disposal of parties of pleasure, or will be available for any other purpose for which she may be required, and for which the charges will be moderate.

WILLIAM HUBBARD.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1843.

Steamer St. George.

THE STEAMER *ST. GEORGE* will ply as follows, until further notice, viz:

Leave Miramichi for Charlottetown, every Monday, at 2, p. m.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou, every Tuesday, immediately after her return from Miramichi.
Leave Pictou for Charlottetown, every Wednesday, at noon.
Leave Charlottetown for Miramichi, every Friday, at 8, a. m.
She will call at Bedeque, going and returning, every alternate week—commencing Friday, the 19th May.

All Freight and Baggage must be delivered alongside, and received from the vessel's tackles, and every package properly marked or directed, and entries made at the respective Offices of Customs, &c., by the shippers, during the hours of business, that the same may be regularly cleared.

RATES OF PASSAGES AND FREIGHTS.

PASSAGES:

Between	DECK.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.
Pictou and Miramichi,	£0 10 0	£0 17 6	£1 15 0
Pictou and Charlottetown,		0 7 6	0 12 6
Charlottetown and Miramichi,	0 7 6	0 12 6	1 5 0
Charlottetown and Bedeque,		0 5 0	0 7 6
Bedeque and Miramichi,	0 6 6	0 11 0	1 2 6

Freight between Pictou and Miramichi.

Horses, 30s.; Cattle, 20s.; Sheep, 3s.; Pigs, 3s.; Calves, 3s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. per ton; other Goods, per barrel bulk, 2s.; Small Parcels, 1s.; Carriages, 4 wheels, 30s; Gigs or Waggons, 20s.

Between Charlottetown and Miramichi.

Horses, 25s., Cattle, 20s.; Calves, Sheep and Pigs, 2s. 6d each; Heavy Goods, per ton, 20s.; other Goods, per barrel bulk, 1s 9d; Carriages, 4 wheels, 25s.; Gigs or Waggons, 17s. 6d; Parcels, 1s.

Between Pictou and Charlottetown.

Horses, 20s.; Cattle, 15s.; Calves, Sheep and Pigs, 2s. 6d each; Heavy Goods, per ton, 15s.; other Goods, per barrel bulk, 1s.; Parcels, 1s.; Carriages, 4 wheels, 20s.; Gigs or Waggons, 15s

Between Bedeque and Miramichi.

Horses, 22s 6d.; Cattle, 18s.; Sheep, Calves and Pigs, 2s. 6d. Heavy Goods, per ton, 18s.; other Goods, per barrel bulk, 1s 6;d Waggons or Gigs, 16s.; 4 wheel Carriages, 22s.; Parcels, 1s.

All the above payable in Halifax Currency.

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET.

Lydiard & Finlayson

HAVE RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the season, consisting of, viz:—

Orleans Cloth, Mouslin de Laines, Balgerines, Printed Lawn and Muslin for Ladies' Dresses; Black, blue and coloured Cloths, Gambroons, Bolanos, Doeskins and fancy Tweeds, Satin Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, Printed Cottons and Cambrics, White, striped and grey Shirtings, Grass bleached Irish Linen and Long Lawn, Linen Drill; Aremuse and Drawing Silk for Bonnets, Modena, Rice, Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Fringe; a rich assortment of Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons; Mull, Book, Jaconet and bordered Muslins; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid and Lisle Gloves, in great variety; a large assortment of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, India Rubber Braces, Silk and Satin Stocks and Scarfs, and a variety of Small Wares.

ALSO,

Hyson, Souchong and Congo Teas; green and ground Coffee, Chocolate; London double refined Loaf Sugar, superior Porto Rico Sugar; boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes Raisins,; Zante Currants and Jamaica Ginger; Soap and Candles; Martell's Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits; Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines; London Porter and Brown Stout; the whole of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash on delivery.

June 1843.

DRAPERY, GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received, per CYGNET and SPECULATION, a considerable addition to to his previous Stock of

LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

Bottled PORTER and Leith ALE, (a prime article,) in packages of 3 & 4 dozen. Prime Havanna CIGARS.

ALSO,
100 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN DAVIS, junior.

Charlottetown, 26th June, 1843.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE unexpired Term of Thirteen Years of the Lease of the HOUSE and Premises at present in the occupation of Edward Kickham, situate in Dorchester Street, and fronting the Store of A. Duncan, Esq. It is an excellent stand for business.

Or, the Subscriber will let, for a term of years, his new Building in Kent Street—there is a Store in it, and sufficient accommodation for a respectable family.

Possession of either can be given on or before the 1st September next. For particulars, inquire of

EDWARD KICKHAM.

Charlottetown, July 31st, 1843.

TO BE SOLD, a Leasehold Interest for the residue of the unexpired term of 15 years, with a right of purchase, in and to that eligibly situated Brick House and premises, situated in Queen's Square, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. Possession to be given on the 1st day of November next.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 6th July, 1843.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him while conducting his establishment at St. John, N. B, begs leave to notify the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, the neighbouring Provinces, and the public generally, that he has removed to Charlottetown, and taken that large and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, near the Queen's Wharf, which he has furnished in a neat style, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to obtain a share of public support.

ISRAEL FELLOWS.

P. S.—An excellent STABLE and COACH HOUSE attached to the premises.

Charlottetown, 27th June, 1843.

Trenton House,

(PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE),

Corner of Pownal & Water Streets.

TRANSIENT VISITORS or PERMANENT BOARDERS will find here a "snug hostelry, combining comfort and quiet." The House is pleasantly situated on the water side, within three minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, and commanding a full view of the Harbour, adjacent Rivers, &c. &c.

J. PARKIN.

Charlottetown, 23d July, 1843.

FOR SALE.—About 18 or 20 acres of excellent Land, situate in Charlottetown Royalty—one half cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There are a good Draw-well and some small Buildings on the premises, which are within three and a half miles of Charlottetown, and half a mile from the St. Peter's Road. It is bounded on one side by the road leading from the St. Peter's to the Princetown Road, and in front and rear by roads coming out to the St. Peter's Road; on the other side by a ditch. Apply to JOHN WHEALAN, on the premises, or to EDWARD KICKHAM, Charlottetown.

Correspondence.

No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—It would be marvellous if the existence of the evils detailed in the preceding letter should not have produced some excitement in the Colony, and led to some efforts to procure their redress. Accustomed as some of the inhabitants and their forefathers had been to bear the iron hand of haughty avarice, and inured to its weight as they might have been presumed to be, still it could hardly be expected that they could long tamely concede to such measures, after they had breathed the freedom-inspiring atmosphere of North America. True, they have been charged with faction, ambition and improbity; and their endeavours to procure an amelioration of the land tenure designated as attempts to subvert the rights of property, and plunder the rich of their lawful possessions. But let us exhibit the measures which have been used. We shall then be prepared to decide on their character.

As early as 1797, a representation of the evils and injustice of our land system was made by our legislature to the British Ministry. This elicited a despatch from Lord Hobart, then Secretary of State, promising redress by escheat of the forfeited lands, and directing the passing of an Act to regulate the proceedings of an Escheat Court. An Act was accordingly passed by all branches here, in 1803, and sent home. That it received the Royal Assent, there is, as the Committee on the State of the Colony, in November, 1805, expressed itself, "the strongest reason to believe." But that His Majesty's allowance was afterwards recalled, and the Act suppressed, "by means of *unfounded* representations by interested individuals in England," as also stated by said Committee, there is no room for doubt. These proceedings, however, excited such apprehensions among the Grantees, that between the years 1796 and 1806, more than one-half of the Island had changed hands—the greater part of it at an average of *five pence per acre*, and a few lots of more fortunate or skilful bargainers at a somewhat higher rate. From the period of this most unfortunate disappointment of intended justice, through proprietary artifice, the hopes of the colonists seem to have been crushed for many years, and nothing of moment was attempted. The energetic but brief administration of Governor Smith, however, revived these dying hopes; for under his auspices, in 1818, inquests were held on Townships 55 and 15, and they were revested in the Crown. Had the laws been permitted to take their operation under his protection, there is little question that he would have conferred the most lasting benefits on the Island, by delivering it from proprietary thraldom. But the "unfounded representations" of the Grantees again prevailed, and in the same year there came out a despatch announcing the remission and reduction of the quit-rents, and the abandonment of the original condition of settlement for an easier one, with an indulgence of ten years for its fulfilment.

Another lengthened period of inaction followed this blow to the people's anticipations of help. But confidence in the paternal justice of Britain did not quite forsake the sufferers, and towards 1830, public attention began again to revert to this subject with considerable intensity. In 1829, an address was forwarded to His Majesty from the House of Assembly, in which it was declared, that among the principal impediments to the prosperity of the Colony was the granting its lands in large lots to non-residents—which impoverished the Island by abstracting its resources for rent, and prevented the settlement here of wealthy and experienced agriculturists, and that the greater number of the settlers were sinking under the accumulation of rents, which they were unable to pay. In the Session of 1832, a Committee was appointed to inquire into what lots were liable to forfeiture. Before this Committee the Surveyor, Attorney and Solicitor Generals were examined, who acknowledged the liability of the Grants to forfeiture, testified the competency of the Colonial Government to appoint Escheat Courts, and declared their opinion, that such a measure "would prove highly advantageous to the Island." On the Report of this Committee another was appointed to bring in a Bill, to use the language of the House, "to facilitate a measure *so important to the prosperity of the Island.*" The gentlemen employed in these measures were Messrs. Dalrymple, Brecken, Cooper, Owen, Binns, Pope and Brenan. This Bill was passed *almost unanimously*, concurred in by the Council, with *one non-content*, and sanctioned by His Excellency Sir A. W. Young. An Address was also presented to the Governor, praying him to use his discretionary power to appoint an Escheat Court. This, however, he declined, and addressed the Home Government for advice. Query—Who advised him, or how came he, to refuse this request, when his legal advisers, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and all his Council save one, and himself also, were in favour of this measure? Rather mysterious! But his conduct met the approbation of the Colonial Secretary, and on the advice of the Lords for Trade and Foreign Plantations, the Escheat Act was disallowed. In 1833, another Address was sent to His Majesty, replying to and refuting objections made by the Secretary of State to the said Act.

In 1835, a Committee of the House of Assembly prepared a lengthy and thorough Report on this subject; and the House resolved, in consequence of the failure of Addresses to procure attention to it in Britain, to appoint their Speaker (George Dalrymple, Esq.) to represent in person their grievances thereon. For this object they made a grant of £200 in Supply; but, though it was so moderate, the Council refused their concurrence, and the delegation failed. * They therefore again addressed His Majesty, praying for a revestment in the Crown of the forfeited lands.

In 1836, the question began to attract unwonted attention throughout the whole Island. Petitions from all quarters were presented to the House, praying for a Deputation to the Imperial Parliament, to represent the case there. Against these Petitions Counsel was heard on behalf of the proprietors; and the Solicitor General, who had previously declared that the Escheat of the lands would be "highly advantageous to the Colony," was found to undertake *this* cause. Owing to the partial defection from the liberal ranks of Messrs. Pope, Binns, Macdonald, Green, and some others, who began about this time to follow the steps of their superiors, in abandoning the cause of the people, which they had so long creditably vindicated, a feeble and temporizing address was carried, in opposition to a plain and energetic one, concluding, however, with a prayer for Escheat. In August, a despatch came from Lord Glenelg, denying this request, but recommending an Assessment on Land, as an opiate to the country. With this proposal the House concurred, and in their next Session passed a Bill imposing a tax of four shillings yearly on wilderness lands, and two shillings on cultivated lands, per hundred acres. The Royal allowance to this Bill was, nevertheless, delayed upwards of a year, to afford the proprietors time to present their objections to it. These being, however, in 1838, fully refuted by the Report of a Joint Committee of the House and Legislative Council, it was at length sanctioned. But it has not been of much avail for its intended purpose—to compel the proprietors to settle their lands—owing to the smallness of the tax on wilderness lands, which should have been at least *ten shillings* per hundred acres.

In 1839, a new House sat, containing a large majority of liberal members, for some of the former turn-coats had been *shelved*, and the increase in the representation had strengthened the liberal ranks. Until within a short period of this date, it will be evident, from the facts above detailed, that the local Government had viewed the struggle of the people for justice with favour, and had lent their influence in a large degree to assist them. But it is equally evident, that within a few years *a change* had come over these worthies, and Executive Councillors, salaried officers, and other members of our *elite*, were no longer found engaged in this work. It is painful to be compelled to attribute this change to principles sadly dishonourable to these "*honourable* men." But "*facts* are stubborn things;" and these inform us, that by whatever motives these defections were induced, they singularly and precisely corresponded to the offers and gifts of land and and law agencies to these gentry by the proprietors in Britain. These things had awakened the country. Their former advocates had deserted their colours, and henceforth they would have to contend, not merely against proprietary influence and cunning, but also against the indifference, or probably the active hostility of their resident officers. These reflections produced a more determined spirit of unanimity, and a large majority of liberal members in the House was the result. The measures of this Session, on the state of the colony, took a wider range than they had previously done. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Colony, and from it emanated Reports and Bills on the subjects of the American Loyalists, Fishery Reserves, and Forfeited Grants. To the first of these Bills, after considerable modification, the Council and Governor gave their assent; but it was afterwards disallowed by Her Majesty. But the other two, after passing the House almost unanimously, were contemptuously rejected by the Council, although the Escheat Bill was little else than a transcript of that sanctioned and advocated by those very gentlemen in 1832, and subsequently vindicated and recommended in Addresses to the Throne. In consequence of this, the House resolved on a delegation to England, and chose their Speaker (William Cooper, Esq.), to fulfil it. In Supply, they voted £300 to defray his expenses. To this grant the Council singularly consented, and Mr. Cooper proceeded on his mission. It is needless, however, to go further into detail. His efforts in England proved comparatively abortive, and he returned without having obtained any redress. A despatch came from Lord John Russell, the same autumn, declining Escheat, but giving some countenance to a high penal tax.

This subject was again resumed in 1840. Evidence was examined on the rent system, and a Bill was passed to authorize the Crown to purchase the lands from the proprietors, and to regulate their settlement. This was, however, rejected by the Council. Upon this, the House addressed Her Majesty, praying the adoption of some measure similar to that embodied in the rejected Bill. In September following, a despatch came from Lord John Russell, announcing the commencement of communications with the proprietors for the settlement of this question. This, however, to use the elegant phraseology of Mr. Douse, "ended in smoke." In 1841, the Bill of the previous Session was again passed, and again rejected by the Council. The House then petitioned Parliament for its interference. In 1842, they again petitioned Her Majesty, praying for the appointment of Commissioners from the neighbouring Colonies, to value the lands in their wilderness state, that the tenantry, by payment of the same, might be settled in fee simple; and together with this petition, transmitted a series of Resolutions passed by them on the State of the Colony. Parliament was also again petitioned.

The foregoing is a plain detail of the proceedings on the land grievances of this Colony, from 1797—the era of the commencement of inquiry and agitation thereon—down to the General Election of last summer. It must be acknowledged that these proceedings, together, present rather a confused and anomalous picture. At first, we find the Colonial Minister, by the Sovereign's directions, recommending and promising Escheat; and when an Act had been passed to regulate the proceedings of an Escheat Court, disallowing that Act. Later, we find a Governor instituting an Escheat Commission, and revesting two Lots in the Crown. Then comes a remission of the terms of settlement and of the unpaid quit-rents. At the expiration of these indulgences we find the Colony again renewing its complaints, and all branches of the Government concurring in passing an Escheat Bill. At first, their efforts and remonstrances are encouraged at home,—then their acts are disallowed—then a new plan is recommended; when it is acted upon, the Imperial sanction is withheld for a long period; again, when this plan proves satisfactory, and fresh appeals are made to the Home Government, and another scheme proposed, an undecided refusal is first given, and then a positive and absolute negative. In the meantime, the local authorities and other *quondam* advocates of the people's demands, have veered round to a state of perfect hostility; and in the Session of 1842, the tenantry and their majority in the House are found standing alone, in the defence of those principles which, in 1832, and previously, had met the sanction and co-operation of all parties and powers in the Colony, and had been viewed with some favour at home. At this period, we find the proprietary faction and their dependants dominant in the Island—Councils, Courts of Justice and salaried offices, alike filled with them—composing our Magistrates, our Custom House Officers, and our Road and Small Debt Commissioners. We find the Colony—although possessing a Judicatory at their service, yet destitute of a tribunal to enforce the conditions of the long forfeited grants. We find the people goaded by their oppressors, insulted by their arrogant demeanour and that of their minions, and altogether in a high state of suffering, dissatisfaction and discouragement. At this juncture, a new election takes place, and in the winter of 1843, the new House commences its career. What, then, under the existing circumstances of the country, and in view of its past struggles, became their duty?

The length of this letter prevents me answering this question now; but the next number shall be devoted to this purpose.

Yours, &c.,
CURTIUS.

Prince County, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—Had your correspondent "S," in his first letter, adopted the comparatively moderate tone which characterizes his second, I should not have thought it necessary to reply to it at all. My observations, though not successful in altering his views, were, I think, sufficiently calculated for that purpose—explaining, as they did, that whatever efforts had been made towards vindicating the rights of the Church, and obtaining an early application of the Glebe Fund to purposes of Church Education, had been made by the Clergy, or through their agency, and that the subject is now under the immediate cognizance and controul of the Bishop and the Lieutenant Governor. The rumours or whispers relating to the fitting investment of the principal, are, I imagine, of rather a late date; and being so well acquainted with them, your correspondent would have very much simplified the

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* Our correspondent is mistaken here. The House of Assembly never granted any sum for defraying the expense of Mr. Dalrymple's mission. A sum, indeed, was voted in Supply, but the Resolution was rejected by the House.—ED.