The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844. [No. 342.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Freeholders, Landholders, and Resident Tenants of Georgetown and Royalty, that agreeable to Her Majesty's Writ of Election to me directed, a Poll for the Election of One Member to represent the said Town and Royalty in a Lower House of Assembly of this Island, in the place of Roderick Macaulay, Esq., whose seat hath been declared vacated—will be opened and held at the Court House in Georgetown, on Tuesday the Twenty-third day of January next, 1844, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon—of which all persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOSEPH WIGHTMAN,
Sheriff of King's County.

Sheriff's Office, King's County, Dec. 26th, 1843.

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 receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR A DOLLAR!!! AND THIRTY-TWO AND SIXPENCE FOR A SOVEREIGN!!!

AT the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Dollars will be taken at the above value, in prompt payment for all purchases made from this date, until further notice, and no advance on former prices.

A great variety of Franklin Stoves are now ready, some of them entirely new designs, and peculiar to this Establishment, from Fifty shillings and upwards. Also, Cooking Stoves of various sizes, for large or small families, poor men or bachelors. Upright, square, Cupola and Warm Air Stoves, of new patterns, for offices, shops, halls, or staircases. Close Stoves for cottages, schools, or churches. Kitchen Ranges, combining cleanliness and economy, may be seen in operation by the kind permission of the purchasers.

The public will please to remember that the Stove Castings at this Foundry are not made from *sheet iron patterns.*

Oct. 18, 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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Premises, now in the occupation of Mr. T. B. Tremain, in Water Street. For further particulars apply to

D. WILSON.

Richmond Street, August 8th, 1843.

TO BE LET.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, and immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, formerly occupied by James D. Macdonnell, Esq., to which a good Stable and Garden are attached.

Also, several valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, in Water Street, King Street and Eustis Street.

JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

TO BE SOLD.

THREE Acres cleared LAND, in a high state of cultivation, a short distance beyond the Protestant Burying Ground, on the Princetown Road, and about a quarter of a mile from town. An acre and a half were ploughed this Fall, and three-quarters of an acre are ready for wheat. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HILL.
(3w)

Charlottetown, 18th Decr. 1843.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN DAVIS, jun., } Administrators.
CHARLES WELSH, }

Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave this Island, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. WILLIAM A. WELSH, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

CHARLES WELSH.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, }
October 25th, 1843. }

SIDNEY MILLS.

THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation, and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, 1843.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the Subscriber has completed his Importations of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,

AND

East & West India & American Produce,

comprising, with his former stock on hand, a valuable assortment, suitable for the season, all of which he offers, either by wholesale or retail, *at a very small advance on the prime cost*, preparatory to his removal in the Spring to his new Store.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, 11th Nov., 1843.

N. B.—All accounts due over 6 months will be sued for without distinction after 1st Dec. next.

[*Gaz. Pall. & News, 3m.*]

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale an assortment of

GOODS AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

Suitable for the Season.

Silk Velvet and drawn Satin Bonnets, dress Caps, Bonnet Shapes, Fancy and Plaid Cloth, Cloaking, Chene Cloth and Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, White Flannels, White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Victoria and Fent dresses, Plain and Printed Velvets, black Coburg Cloth, plain and figured Lustres, Chene Chusans, Orleans, Parisians and Muslin de Laines, Silk Velvets, Satins, Velonts, Gros de Naples, Poplins, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, Worked Muslin, French Dimity, white bugle and mourning Collars and Cuffs; white and black lace, cardinal Capes, fancy Scarfs; Chene Operatics, demi Veils, long Lace, Mitts and Gloves, fancy silk and Chinese Girdles and Tapels, silk Cord, Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, Laces and Edgings, Goffred Quilling, crape Trimmings, Ladies' lined kid Gloves, lambs' wool do., worsted Hose, childrens' Socks and Grecian Boots, drawn, crossed, Swiss, book and Jaconett Muslins, cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's. satin Stocks, Scarfs and Mufflers, Canterbury black and white Victoria demi Caps, a few strung Boas, &c.

All orders for Millinery will be promptly attended to. A few apprentices taught the Straw work and Millinery.

ISABELLA MACMURRAY.

Sydney Street, Nov. 29.

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the *Subscriptions* towards making the intended Wharf at the end of Pownal Street, in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall call *forthwith*, on the respective subscribers, for the amount of their subscriptions, and I will also receive the same at my Store.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 1843.

THE Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their business, have to request, that all persons indebted to them will settle their respective Accounts immediately; and those to whom they stand indebted, will please send in their Accounts, for adjustment forthwith.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14th, 1843.

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

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.

COOPER & BREMNER.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and *Literal Interpreter of Prophecy*, published at New York, price 7s. 6d. per annum, *in advance.* A few Copies have been just received and are for Sale at the Colonial Herald Office.

JOSEPH DODD,

Upholsterer & French Polisher,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Jabez Barnard, jun., East end of King's Square, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Carriages lined and trimmed in the neatest manner.

Curtains hung in the latest style.

Charlottetown, 5th Jan., 1844.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT MR. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable, and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* are promptly and uniformly efficacious In Scrofula, in all its hydra headed forms; Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal,) Piles, even in cases of thirty years' standing, Dropsy, Gout, and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands, of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30,

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—In reading over some of the Papers that lately found their way into our District, I was exceedingly pleased with the report of a Speech made by our very pretty-spoken Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, in his best, soft-sawdering style to the gaping chaw-bacons of Tamworth, at their annual dinner; and as the pith of it presents a very gratifying representation of the proper and existing state of the relations between landlords and tenants in that part of England; and as it must be presumed to embody the views which the Prime Minister entertains of what ought to be the actual state of those relations throughout Her Majesty's dominions, I think it cannot be too often or too prominently presented to the attention of the tenantry of this Island, and to those who take a benevolent interest in their prosperity. It is as follows:—

"But we shall also have a double harvest. We shall reap not only a pecuniary gain, but, by meeting frequently together—by landlord and tenant being brought face to face, without the intervention of Agents (Cheers), learning each other's characters and ascertaining each other's wants—we shall not only improve the cultivation of the soil, and increase its produce; but we shall also promote and deepen those kindly feelings between landlord and tenant which soften the gradations of society, and which diminish the interval between wealth and poverty. We shall strengthen also and fortify the bond which already ties us together—our common interest in the prosperity of the soil—by feelings of reciprocal *attachment* and *reciprocal respects*, and shall thus derive the double reward of benefiting ourselves, in a pecuniary point of view, and being able to present to the country the spectacle of a happy district, *inhabited* by *liberal and considerate landlords*, by an intelligent and improving tenantry, and by a happy and *contented* peasantry."

Living as I do almost out of the world, and seldom travelling many miles from my own locality, I was unwilling to conclude that what I see and hear around and about my own location might be taken, without farther examination, as a correct representation of the general state and condition of the great body of the tenantry of this Island; for that would have been to have told a tale of suffering and disappointment which, I believe, the parties themselves would be unwilling to make public; so strongly are they imbued with a certain spirit of half savage independence, which renders their inability to conquer the difficulties they have unwarily placed themselves in, the most galling and mortifying circumstance in their fate. In this doubtful state of mind, I was fortunate enough to procure the perusal of a public document which I am given to understand has but lately been sent home—the product of the combined wisdom of both Houses of the Legislature, and which, although it is reported to be but a very small porker substituted for the *whole hog* (I suppose, that it might be the more palatable to the delicate tastes of the parties to whom it was addressed), is nevertheless more than sufficient for the object I have at present in view, and I therefore take occasion to present some of its beauties, in contrast with the former elegant extract.

Taken from an Address to Her Majesty on the general state of the Colony, &c. &c.:—

"We respectfully submit to your Majesty, as subjects deeply affecting the interests of this Colony, that the greater portion of the settled lands therein are held under lease, at rents payable in cash to *absentee* proprietors, and that the annual amount thereof, drawn from this Island, must, of necessity, operate as a serious drawback on its prosperity.

* * * * *

"That owing to the foregoing circumstances, and from other causes which have unhappily existed in this Colony, the tenantry have become embarrassed by a long accumulation of arrears of rent—the existence of which must necessarily operate as a serious check to future improvement, and is alike injurious to the interests of landlord and tenant. * * * But, nevertheless, being deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity that now devolves on the proprietors of lands in the present embarrassed state of the tenantry of remitting such portion of the arrears of rent as the situation and conduct of individuals shall demand, &c. &c., and would lay the foundation of a better state of feeling than now exists between the proprietors and their tenants, and without which this Colony cannot be expected to prosper."

Look here upon this picture, and on this, the counterfeit presentment of two divisions of the people, living under the same Government, loyally attached to the same Sovereign, glorying in their affinity to each other, inheriting the same wants and desires, and willingly encountering hardship and deprivation, in the hope of ultimate independence for themselves and children.

Now, Sir, I am, both by experience and by the better teaching of that Holy Book which has been graciously given for our instruction in all circumstances of life, fully convinced that violent declamation and vituperative language are not only offensive to God, but are, in themselves, the very worst instruments for fighting the battle of the oppressed. But I know of no motive which should be permitted to restrain us from taking every fair opportunity for representing, in their true light, the evils with which a community is afflicted.

If Sir R. Peel had not painted, in such glowing colours, the happy effects of frequent intercourse between proprietors and tenants, and the blissful state of a country "*inhabited by liberal and considerate landlords*," we might, perhaps, have mourned in silence the bitter destiny which has involved us in such a strangely contrasted state of things. But when we recognize in the deliverer of that speech the mighty Enchanter at whose touch the colouring of his bright painting might be transfused unto its fellows, is it surprising that we hasten to point attention to the emblazoned sentiment; or that we should recommend all who desire to see this Island emancipated from its present suffocating thraldom, to register the words of this powerful Minister, and to cherish them in their hearts, as indicating the gradual but irresistible progress of that "true light" which begins to shed its cheering influence upon the Social Philosophy of the day, teaching that the duties of property are so closely and intimately connected with the possession, as to admit of no separation, and that the consequences resulting from the neglect of those duties are of such magnitude and importance as imperiously to demand the attention and control of enlightened Statesmen, even as those more common and ordinary matters which by approved experience have become subjected to legal restraint.

The General in command—the officer at the head of his regiment—the father of a family—are all, in their stations, responsible for the order and demeanor of those who are committed to their trust and example; because universal opinion justly imputes the disorder which may be found in either body to the neglect or incapacity of the head of it. If the General or Officer neglect his duties, the consequence is, deprivation of rank. If the father of a family deserts his charge, society casts him out, and, in like manner, if the holder of land, instead of performing the duties which attach to that holding, abandon their tenants to the tender mercies of strangers, and are sordidly alive only to the Pounds, shillings and pence sides of the Account, they must expect, and indeed ought, by severe justice, to reap the bitter fruits of their neglect.

The gigantic evil of this Island is, that the greater portion is the property of absentee proprietors, who thus abandon all the duties and responsibilities of their position, and the consequent substitution of Agents, who, (whatever may be their good qualities—and I desire to speak with every respect of many of them,) have nevertheless one duty imposed upon them, that of procuring as good a return from the property as their skill can compass for the kind and considerate landlord, whose intercourse with his tenants informs him of their wants and deprivations and whose expenditure restores a portion of their rent in a fertilizing circulation among them.

Deprived thus of all opportunity for the exercise of those feelings and emotions which tend to soften the asperities of life, which bind the hearts of men together, bringing the wealthy man into brotherly communion with his less wealthy neighbour, inducing cheerfulness in the humble and lowliness and consideration in the lofty, is it surprising that the result is disorder and discontent? How much, in every community, depends, not upon the external coercion of the law, but upon the internal magnetic attraction and influence of kindliness, benevolence, and mutual good-will.

Hardship, care, toil and disappointment, are apt to engender in the breasts of those who experience them, feelings of bitterness, fretfulness, and even ferocity. These find a natural vent against those whose only connection with this Island is felt as an evil one, and who, it must be allowed, take but little pains to mitigate that feeling.

England, whose enormous wealth, and ostentatious pride therein, is at once the envy and the ridicule of the universe, has within a very few years felt the exhausting effects of a drain upon specie; and if, in the moment of her peril, she had not been able to obtain relief from the capitalists of her oldest and bitterest enemy, the proud structure of her commercial greatness might have been forever levelled in the dust. If that which it has taken ages to construct was so nearly overthrown by a drain upon specie, which continued only for a season, how shall a poor community struggle with the unceasing drain which is constantly preying upon its vitality, paralysing every effort and exhausting all its powers, arising from the demand for rent to absentee proprietors?

The magnitude of the evil can be but little understood, except by those who live within the influence of its baleful effects; but in such a state of things, what possible chance is there of a wholesome prosperity to the great body of the people? As well might a farmer look for bounteous crops who parts with his manure to his richer neighbour, as the people of this Island look for prosperity, so long as they are subjected to a perpetual drain of their capital to an absentee proprietary.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A SETTLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—The *anomalous* production in your journal of Saturday, Dec. 30, signed "P.," has attracted general observation in this community; and of course could not be overlooked by one who was made to occupy so conspicuous a figure in it as myself. The mask, however, which he has assumed, under which to assassinate my character, and insult the constituency of Princetown and Royalty, has failed to screen him from detection.

His dread that his comments might contribute to my popularity, he may depend, will be realised. Had he had the good sense to take counsel of his fears, he might not merely have prevented this result, but, what may more greatly alarm him, the diminution of his own fame in an equal ratio; for I am very far from believing that the notice which I intend to take of *his* "*ravings*" will contribute anything to his honour.

He asserts that I was returned to the House of Assembly by means of the agitation (concerning Escheat, of course,) which prevailed from 1834 to 1838. A more impudent and thorough falsehood has rarely emanated even from this "privileged *Palmer* of falsehoods on the public." Mark how a plain tale shall confound him. The constituency which twice returned me were *never* the subjects of Escheat agitation; and I much doubt whether *two votes* in the Royalty could, at that time, have been affected by the agitation of that question. And as regards their returning *me*, they will permit me, without boasting, to say, that they had solicited me, years before that time, to stand, and that I was then returned, without any exertion on my part, *by the people's choice.* If, indeed, Sir, I had any hopes from "agitation," I should save myself the trouble of endeavouring to increase it; as I am satisfied that the line of policy pursued by "P." and his coadjutors, is the most efficient means for agitating the country that could be devised. And believing him sincere in his belief, that agitation will promote my advancement to "place," I must suppose that he and his party are actuated, in their present career, by a friendly desire to promote the eminence of me and my friends.

Again, "P." designates the meeting at which the obnoxious Resolutions were passed, as a "contrivance" of me and my family, to promote selfish purposes. He would pay the electors of Princetown and Royalty the *compliment* of charging them, when met, *according to an annual custom*, for the purpose of communicating with their representatives, as to the policy which they wish them to pursue in their legislative capacity, *and by a requisition of those representatives*, with yielding themselves as the *tools* of individual ambition. "P." should have known more of the *independence* of the electors of this community than to make such a charge. He should remember, that when his party sent them one of their number as a candidate, at the last election, *they sent him back.* They have long since thrown off the domination of Charlottetown; and have sought and found among themselves disinterested friends on whom they may rely. True, I and some of my family attended the meeting, and, *along with other electors*, passed the Resolutions. But they were the unanimous expression of the feelings of all present, and will be responded to by thousands throughout the Island. If "P." thinks the constituency of Princetown and Royalty can be so easily gulled as he insinuates, let him come and try some of *his* "contrivances" amongst them, *and he will find his mistake.*

This slanderer, unsatisfied with assailing me individually, must level his envenomed shafts against my family also. He charges "one of my sons" with exciting disaffection to the Government, while "hawking grievances" in Lots One and Two, last summer. Now, Sir, as to trades, I should consider "*hawking grievances*" equally as respectable as hawking *caricatures*, as has been recently done in this section of the community, by *the supreme head* of the honourable party to which "P." belongs. But I believe that "P." had the opportunity lately of making himself acquainted, on the spot, with my son's business in that part of the Island; and that *he must know*, that that was neither to hawk grievances nor to foment insubordination to the laws; but to procure the means of ridding the Island from the two great evils of corrupt rulers and oppressive landlords; and that when he was consulted in reference to resistance, he urged the necessity of submission to the lawfully constituted authorities. Had "P." a conscience susceptible of compunction, he would not only not have thus attempted to traduce the innocent, but the very memory of that part of the Island would "bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder." If disaffection has shown itself there, *he* will remember how it has