

# The Colonial Herald,

AND

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1843.

[No. 331.]

### 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, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment 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 Town and Royalties of Georgetown and Prince-town; 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, Casempeque.  
Robert Hyodman, 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 receive 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 substantial 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.

### NO. 1, QUEEN STREET.

**Lydiard & Finlayson**  
HAVE RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,**  
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.

### FALL GOODS, DIRECT FROM LONDON, Per Brig Constance.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island in general, that he has received his

### FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Suitable to the season.

The Subscriber begs leave further to intimate, that the above Goods were all purchased for Cash down, which enables him to sell at very reduced prices.

Oct. 14, 1843.

D. REDDIN.

### 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. Dauca, 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 eligible 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 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 WHELAN, on the premises, or to EDWARD KICKHAM, Charlottetown.

### GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

No. 18, Cornhill, London, opposite the new Exchange.  
To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, in offering his Services to his friends, and the Colonial Public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds or drafts, at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool House for payment.

P. L. SIMMONDS will receive consignments of any description of Merchandise, to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the disposer. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive courses of business with all the British Colonies, the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

N. B.—Parents sending home their children for education may with confidence entrust them to the care of Mr. Simmonds, who will undertake to see them placed in first-rate and respectable establishments, where every attention shall be paid to their health, morals, improvement and general comfort.

### 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 THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR:—In defending myself from an unjust and uncalled for attack, I only exercised the right of every freeman. S. seems resolutely determined to commit an act of tyranny over my conscience—to fasten upon me a responsibility against my will; and I am as resolutely determined not to submit to it. Had he in the first instance left this question to the decision of the community, I for one should have felt infinitely obliged to him. He first, however, makes his appearance as public censor—invites the judgment of Christians—lays down the law of God as bearing upon the Clergy—takes upon himself to fix the opinions of "all impartial persons" in his own favor, and, consequently, in opposition to my view of the case; and, finally, turns over to the community "the decision" as to whether or not the Clergy of the Established Church have been guilty of a dereliction of duty with respect to the investment of certain funds over which they have no kind of controul whatever. I contend, that unless I take a responsibility willingly, neither he nor the community can impose it on me—consequently I reject his authority, as well as theirs. If this fawning upon the public, and arbitrary dictation to individuals, be in accordance with your correspondent's ideas of liberality and courtesy, they are not in accordance with mine. While refusing to allow himself to perceive the force of anything I may offer in explanation or self-defence, S. arrives at conclusions of his own, as "hastily" as he supposes me to have read his letters—For example, after observing that my "replies are very far from being answers to the subject in question," he gives as his reason for this declaration, that the clergy "were apprehensive that all was not right," as proved by one or more of them submitting to the Bishop that they were ignorant as to the securities in which the Glebe fund was invested. From this he draws a conclusion (as I understand him), either that we deemed ourselves responsible, or actually were so. "If they were entitled to know the nature of the securities, surely they were equally so during the preceding four years."—But, Sir, we were not contending for a right to know the nature of the securities. Aware of the Bishop's interest in the subject, it was natural that allusion should be made to it—to him and to the Lieutenant Governor the controul over the fund belonged—our part related to the allotment of the annual dividend. All this I have before stated, but to no effect. S. next comes to the conclusion, that an unnecessary delay of four years had occurred, which delay he does not make the slightest effort to prove; but regarding the question as one which for a term of years had borne precisely the same aspect, refers this presumed delay to a mistaken sense of propriety, in preferring "all complaints in regular High Church order;" so easy is it to find fault where there is a disposition to condemn—such absurd imputations cannot require an answer. High or Low Church need not in this case be appealed to—and when he speaks of a portion, if not all, of our resources being sacrificed by this delay, certainly he must give us credit for no small measure of credulity.

S. arrives at another false conclusion, when he says, that I imputed an idea to him which he had neither entertained nor expressed "against our respected Diocesan"—viz: that of "calmly sleeping over a charge so well contended for." I did not impute to him the idea; and I am glad that he can find it in his heart to spare his Lordship, however he may denounce the inferior Clergy—the idea (which I humbly submit, could not be "against" any one) was engrained by me on his own general expression; and I gave it as my conviction that his Lordship and his Excellency would not (in the words of S.) "calmly sleep" over the charge. I am not aware that my public and private opinions are inconsistent—whether S. intends so to represent them, I know not. In declining any further correspondence with an unknown adversary, I shall merely remark, that it must be profitless to contest a point where arguments are met by general denials, and where no disposition is manifested to listen to plain justice. S. constitutes himself my judge—I disclaim his jurisdiction—there let the matter drop between us. I have by these letters disavowed any share in or power over the Glebe trust, and am content to abide your correspondent's closing appeal to conscience—awaiting the fulfilment of a duty committed to those who are "put in authority over me," and quite satisfied that no renewal of the subject by me can add to its publicity.

I am, Sir, &c.,

C. LLOYD.

Milton, Oct. 23d, 1843.

### CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE CENTRAL ACADEMY.

(Copy.)  
Charlottetown, January 7th, 1840.  
To the Hon. E. J. Jarvis, President of Trustees, &c. of the Central Academy.

Dear Sir; The disadvantages under which the pupils in the Central Academy have often laboured for want of a proper succession of suitable class books have been a source of much anxiety and uneasiness to the Masters—and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded me by your recent suggestion to call the attention of the Trustees particularly to the subject.

It is no uncommon thing for boys to come quite unprovided with such books as in their circumstances they require, and often the excuse urged is, that such books are not to be had, and we are obliged either to refuse to allow them to join the classes which their attainments qualify them to do, or to submit to their joining by the aid of the books of their classmates. Either of these alternatives we would fondly avoid, the latter especially, being ruinous to the books which the school contains, and a drawback upon both borrowers and lenders. We have in some instances, ordered books from Nova Scotia, when they were called for, and could not be obtained here; but that we have found troublesome even when practicable; and not unfrequently have books been needed when foreign communication has been interrupted. Instead therefore, of being enabled to adopt an uniform set of classes we have been obliged to take such works, and such editions, as were within our reach; and the consequence has been, that in the same classes we have sometimes had different grammars both in Latin and Greek, as well as different editions of more advanced authors; and we have always had too few copies of the books we used, especially of Lexicons and Dictionaries.

In the English department our efforts have been even still more cramped. Murray's English Reader has been a standing class book; and besides the difficulty of getting pupils to procure sufficient numbers of copies, we have had to contend with its perfect want of adaptation to the capacities of those who have used it. It contains very little that is calculated to interest or instruct the youthful mind, is read generally as an exclusively mechanical exercise, and is scarcely capable of being made a means of intellectual cultivation. The only history within reach is Goldsmith's England; and without a larger work for reference, the events there recorded are often difficult to be understood, if not altogether incomprehensible without any additional information. The geographical phrases which we have and can get are rendered less advantageous than they might be, had we access to Globes and a more extensive Atlas than has yet been within our reach. For proper systems of theoretical Arithmetic we have always been at a loss; as well as for proper books in the several departments of practical Mathematics. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the same amount of improvement can be obtained that might otherwise be secured. The expense of suitable books is no consideration, compared with the loss of time and additional drudgery to which from bad selections boys are often subjected.

These are considerations which you, Sir, I am persuaded, can duly appreciate, and the Trustees, I hope will sympathize with the Masters in the difficulties with which they have here to contend. To a person of your experience and intelligence it might appear presumptuous to suggest a remedy for the evils of which we complain, and yet to enable you without any necessary trouble to submit it in a tangible shape for consideration, I beg leave to propose the following considerations.

That a regular course of Academic instruction be specified, to be embraced within a specific number (five, six or seven) of years, to commence at a certain age, or with certain attainments, and to advance year by year, with the use of specified books for every stage, say—1st year Latin Grammar and Adam's Silular Lectures or some such production. 2d. Cornelius Nepos and Carson, &c. &c.

That a set of approved classical authors be ordered to be used, and every pupil required to come furnished with such as his circumstances need. That a corresponding course of English instruction be marked out, to be prosecuted by means of approved modern elementary books. That some plan be devised to produce a pair of Globes, an Atlas of ancient and another of modern Geography, and a small library of general history for at least occasional reference. That when the description of books is agreed upon, arrangements be made with the booksellers, or otherwise to have a supply always within reach.

Specimens of all the books which we need, it will not be an easy matter to obtain. I at least have no means of knowing what are the popular works now employed in the schools in England; and did I know them, have it not in my power to procure them. The best model that I am acquainted with is that furnished by the Edinburgh Academy, most if not all of whose teachers are Englishmen, who have published a set of books, elementary and classical, which, so far as I can judge, would be well adapted to our circumstances. Specimens of these we have now in the Academy, which I shall submit for the Trustees' inspection. I have obtained likewise a few specimens of the Edinburgh Sessional School books, which would be advantageously substituted for the English Reader and similar works. Were these or any specific list of books adopted for the use of the Academy, I have no doubt that either Mr. Hazard or Mr. Stamper might be induced to import them, having the assurance that they would, when imported, be in demand.

I have written more than I intended, but I felt anxious as I proceeded to bring the matter fully under the notice of the Trustees. Craving your indulgence.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

your most obedient humble Servant,  
JAMES WADDELL.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, &c. &c. &c.  
Charlottetown, July 15th, 1841.

Sir;

The present situation of the Central Academy, and circumstances connected with it, constrain me to appeal to your Excellency as Patron and Visitor of the Institution, to submit for your Excellency's consideration the subjoined statements and to solicit your Excellency's kind interposition in the matter.

When I entered the Institution in 1836, I was told by the Trustees that they would look to me for such improvements in the course of instruction pursued there as I might think necessary, and as might be agreed upon by my colleague and myself, subject to their approbation. I accordingly made suggestions which I conceived to be important, and was instrumental in introducing some new arrangements and some books, and I reaped the reward of approbation from all who were interested in our operations. The entire absence of any thing like an authorised systematic course of practical instruction, and the deficiency of suitable books in the country, I soon felt to be insuperable barriers in the way of satisfactory advancement, and to endeavour to remove them was one of my earliest efforts. In 1837, in a correspondence which Sir John Harvey, at that time Lieutenant Governor of this Island, solicited from me, relative to a general scheme of education for the colony, after recommending a uniform system of books and method of tuition for the common schools, I urged upon his Excellency the importance of appropriating a small sum from some public fund for the importation from Britain of specimens of the more approved modern school books, and suggested that the Academy should be made the centre of a general scheme for the Island, whence, after testing its merits, and proving its adaptation to our circumstances, it might go as far as the District schools could go along with us into general use. My letter to Sir John concludes with the following observation, which I quote to prove that at an early period (Jany. 1837) I urged the necessity of systematic instruction in the Institution—"and even though some of those specimens should prove useless and unsuitable to our circumstances, the loss would be vastly more than counterbalanced by a speedy introduction into our Academy of the best system within our reach."

The same thing I pressed from time to time upon the attention of the Trustees and other persons interested in the prosperity of the Institution, and in many instances a readiness was expressed to adopt any general scheme which it might be thought advisable to introduce. Still, however, nothing definite or authoritative was done. Many of the more advanced and some of the more public spirited of our pupils finished their academical course and left us, taking with them the books which at my recommendation they had individually procured; and when others came in, they had not, and could not get books by means of which our classes could be kept up or new ones formed; and we having no authorised system to put into their hands, were obliged to take them and do with them individually as we best could. Thus was our time so subdivided by the number of small classes and multiplicity of individual exercises, that we were compelled to superintend, that justice could not be done to all, scarcely indeed to any of the pupils entrusted to our care. The force of this remark will be better seen when I state that we have always had a diversity of Latin Grammars in the school, and either boys reading the same author must read by themselves, or we must in the same class take rules of Syntax, &c. from one in