CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents must furnish us with their names, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of such contributors.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,

In the course of last summer, Mr. Whelan reminded me of my old age, meaning that at my time of life, it was folly to oppose the Government measures, with all the advantages they had, that his paper had a large circulation, and anything he would write and print, the people would believe it; for they should not see mine, they had youth on their side and patronage to bribe the little minded with petty offices, to gull the rest, with new schemes and promises, which would prolong the time until I was out of date; when they could deal with the people as they pleased.

I had not forgotten, that according to the number of years allotted for the life of man, that my term of years, had brought me to the brink of the grave, and even if I retain my health and intellect until I arrive at the last period, that time cannot be far distant. But I have another Monitor, altogether different from Mr. Whelan; which tells me and will not allow me to forget that while I have time I ought not to *tarry*, but employ the talent given in my charge, and make it productive, and that monitor is an *abhorrence of the treachery and injustice* which devours this Colony, and which ought not to be allowed shelter in the British dominions, whose institutions are held up as an example for other Nations to follow, and promotes a love of country, for those who can claim it as their place of birth, and are ashamed to see it dishonored, I may here quote a passage I wrote some years ago, as my opinion of the duties devolving upon individuals for the support of British Government. "The British dominions are the most extensive of any empire on earth, and a great part of it, fit for the habitation, the comfort and enjoyment of man, and the constitution for the government of these extensive dominions is most perfect just and equitable in *theory*, and if caried into practise, will enable Great Britian, to keep the lead of all nations in the march of improvement, prosperity and power. But that constitution depends, on the opinions and actions of men at home and abroad, and becomes the duty of every man in authority and *under* authority, as they value the prosperity and honor of their country—as they respect and venerate truth and justice—as they discriminate between right and wrong—neither impose on others wrongfully—*or suffer themselves to be so imposed on by unconstitutional authority.*"

Now the people may see themselves, that they are partly to blame, for being so easily imposed on. When some men find that cheating is safe and profitable, they learn to be swindlers, instead of following an honest profession, and after a time, think no more harm or shame of it, than the slaveholder of America who buy and sell and work their slaves for their own profit. I find that upwards of fifty years ago, the Colonial authorities, were instructed to revest the forfeited lands in the Crown, and as a master of course, to settle persons who wanted land, by a grant from the Crown. But some of the grantees and the Colonial authorities, finding the people so easily imposed on, and willing to become tenants to any imposter,—usurped the townships for themselves and the City common to bribe the leading men, to support the usurpers But the rest of the inhabitants had to purchase from, or pay rent to usurpers for land which they had a right to have received by grant from the Crown, and when I find, that the present *authorities* have *disguised themselves under the Name of Liberals*, not only to uphold the usurpers in possession; but to swallow up the public funds, and involve the Colony in debt, to buy forfeited land from usurpers, and become usurpers themselves, and bribe the leading men with offices, to lead their neighbours astray. I feel it to be my duty, even in my old age, to raise my voice and warn the people against it, and if I should not live to see the people regain their right, yet if my warnings save this Colony from a ruinous debt, and help the people to gain their rights hereafter, my talent may yeild fruit for the benefit of future generations, but the people may use it *now* if they please, it is fully ripe if they will try.

It is an easy matter for the people to gain their rights under responsible government if they follow the *law* and do what is *right* for themselves. And that is to choose men, who will ask for their *rights according to law*, and whenever a majority vote, that the titles shall be tried according law, it must be granted. But now the government have a majority of the peoples representatives, who, enable them to *abandon the law and commit a fraud, which a court of Justice must condemn*. And few men would have supposed, that a government would have inserted a clause in the purchase bill to investigate the titles, *when they did not intend to act upon it, but intended only to deceive the Queen, and get the royal assent to commit that fraud.*

I have been informed, that the tenaatry on some townships, have petitioned landlords to sell the lands to government, but I can inform them, the landlords titles is forfeited. And the government cannot purchase such lands without investigating the forfeiture, *if they do the purchase is illegal*. Therefore, tenantry asking landlords and government, to do an unlawful act, are guilty of encouraging fraud and consequently cannot expect any justice for themselves, when they want bread they ought not to ask for a stone.

Freeholders who have been led into the belief, that in the event of an escheat, they would lose their titles, are equally in error. The fact is, they have no title but *possession*, they would have bad a grant form the Crown, but the usuper prevented that, and he could give no title, when his title was forfeited, but the freeholders are perfectly safe in their possession. When land is vested in the crown, there is no authority can *dispossess them from the crown lands, without an order from the sovereign*. But then every loyal subject, is in duty bound to uphold the honor of the crown; that is to uphold the LAW, however high in office, or in rank, the lawbreakers may be, and not to support or screen, traitors and usurpers from justice, who are the enemies to good government and a dishonor to the British name, even a *leaning* to keep an usurper in authority, is a *withdrawing* the allegiance from the sovereign. It is therefore the duty of every logal subject, who has no desire for other men's property; to give up all *new dishonest, and unlawful schemes, of purchasing forfeited land from usurpers, and seek for justice according to the known, and established rules of law which is an honor to the sovereign*. And in the event of the lands being revested in the crown, an act would have to be passed to secure to every person their just rights; which acts would require the royal assent, and the Queen being lady paramount of the land, there is no danger of any person being deprived of their land, unless they commit some act against the sovereign authority which would amount to a forfeiture of their right. N. B. The royal authority or the crown—or of the sovereign—*means the supremacy of the laws* which are executed in the name of the sovereign, which is all the protection we, have for our lives and properties, and every person is interested in upholding them. The statute *law* is the *line* for justice, and where there is no *line, justice* is law.

It would have been a very different case, if the Colonial authorities had become lords paramount over the lands, as they intended to make themselves, when they passed the civil list Bill, which went to deprive the Queen, and Her heirs, of the sovereignty of the land, and vest it in themselves, then they could have disposed of the land as they pleased, but that Bill could not receive the royal assent, until it was amended, and the sovereignty of the land restored to the crown, *yes, that act had to be amended after it was in operation*, the order was imperative—amend the act or give up the offices. And fortunately for us, our rights were preserved. I have always been in favor, of a liberal responsible government, and as I believed the government, were what they represented themselves to be, I felt ashamed for them, that they had made such a mistake, as to send an act for the royal assent, to deprive the crown of the sovereignty. But I have had reason to change my opinion of them, and *now* I believe it was *no mistake*, but a plan to get the land and the people in their power, and rule them without any control of the sovereign. To see their intentions in the same light as I do, we must look at their actions together; connect the above transaction with the following.

Earl Grey's despatch, was received at the same time with the responsible government, and required them to settle the tenantry, but they abandoned that dispatch, and went backwards ten years, for Lord John Russel's despatch; which they took as their guide to confirm oppression.

They have introduced a clause to deceive the sovereign, and get the royal assent to the purchase Bill, viz. to investigate the titles, but they abandon that clause, to defraud the public and the tenantry and apply the booty to purposes of corruption.

They have concealed a public despatch from Sir George Grey, which ought to have been published; to throw some light on *his* opinion of their administratien. But they publish a despatch again and again, from Mr. Labouchere, who was in office with Lord John Russel, because he recommends a similiar policy more agreable to their plan.

I believe they found in that despatch which they conceal; that the number of office-holders is out of all proportion to the free members. which is contrary to the British constitution; but instead of requiring the office holders, to resign their seat, or office, they add six more members to the representation, and another burthen on the public.

And in the late address to the Queen; they desire to be put on a footing with the other provinces, that is, our Colonial acts, relating to land, shall become law without the royal assent; and consequently is intended, to deprive us of the sovereign's protection.

To show that our institutions, and our community, are alogether different from that, in the other provinces, and the only protection we have, is, that our Colonial acts and officers of government, are under the supervision of the sovereign in council, and ought to remain so, until things are differently settled.

Our lawyers have never come forward, in defence of the public rights, but have led free men into bondage of the oppressors. Nearly all the Townships, are held by a few persons, contrary to the conditions of the grants. And the City common, is held by another party, by false grants, contrary to the royal instructions, those men from their education, ought to be the supporters and defenders of the public rights, and examples of honor, and honesty, are united in array to deprive the less informed industrious classes, of their right to a share of the public lands. And the Colonial authorities defend the holders of such lands, in opposition to the law and the royal instructions, and while things remain as they are, it is *made the interest* of the principal men in the Colony, to do *wrong to the rest*, and therefore the community of this Colony, are not fit for self government.

If any observant stranger were to visit our Colony, to make himself acquainted with the state of our society, what would he find? A simple, honest, and hard working industrious class, exposed to the claws of unrelenting harpies—cheated by swindlers—plundered by usurpers—and governed by chicanery—ignorance—and presumption—who hound on the whole pack—to tear and plunder the rural inhabitants.

And in the event of any disturbance arising from such a state of things, how would parties stand? The government in league with usurpers and impostors, acting against the law and the royal authority, to defraud the people and screen Lord John Russel, and the people, with the law and the royal authority on their side, in defence of their rights; of which they are deprived by traitors, and how does such a government get any support? They and the usurpers both want the offices, but they agree to have their emissaries throughout the Colony, to bewilder and deceive the people. The freeholder is told, that the *laws of Great Britian are so imperfect* and the *sovereign is so unjust* that if they were to deprive an usurper of his authority, to settle the tenantry, that would disturb or deprive him of his freehold, and the tenantry are told, that there is no other way to gain a freehold, but to petition the usurper, to sell his *usurped authority* to government, who will buy it, contrary to law, which will empower them, to defraud the petitioners themselves, for being so easily imposed on, and the parties who deceive them, are well paid, but no one is employed or paid to tell them the truth, and consequently they are deceived. In any other Colony persons who would bring the laws of the Imperial government and the sovereign into disrepute would be punished as they deserve, but in this Colony it is the best recommendation to office.

To enquirers, I have sent written copies to Haszard's *Gazette*, *Islander*, and *Advertiser*, if they are not published, it is no fault of mine.

Wm. Cooper.

Sailor's Hope, June 5th, 1856.

POLICE COURT.

11—Wm. C. Bourks, for systematically ferrying passengers across the Hillsborough Ferry opposite Charlottetown, for his boat or boats touching at Minchin's Point Wharf, and for landing on and taking passengers therefrom, was this day decided. Verdict 82s. with costs.

William Welsh, owner of the Bark *Robert Barker*, for wages said to be due to John McMichin, as mate, for work on board said bark on a voyage to Newfoundland; dismissed.

Charlotte Larter, for openly using profane, obscene, lewd and lacivious language and behaviour, and for indecently publicly exposing her person on a square of this city; convicted, fined 20s, with costs, or be imprisoned 30 days; committed. Margaret Pence, for openly using profane, obscene, lewd and lacivious language and behaviour on a squrre of this city; convicted, fined 10s. with costs, or be imprisoned 14 days. It is to be hoped that this will be a caution to such notorious characters to conduct themselves with more propriety in future.

James Coles, (third) for trespass on the premises of J. Long; plaintiff withdrew the case, on defendant promising to pay costs, and to be no more guilty of a similar offence.

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200 BARRELS FLOUR!!

JUST ARRIVED from Montreal, per Sch. *Victoria*, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article.

Real Family Flour.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 7, 1856. Adv. Isl. 3w.

TO LET

ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, Stanhope, or the subscriber.

JAMES J. BEVAN.

Charlottetown, May 12th, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of July next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable Donald M'Donald, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1828, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30′ W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30′ E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD,
Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald.

Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

NEW GOODS!
SPRING 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving *per Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

209 Packages Merchandize,

10 Tons Bar Iron,

which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

Wholesale customers supplied at low rates.

The present importation consists of

31 Chests }
10 ½ Chests } Prime Congou TEA
60 Boxes London SOAP,
4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
2 Cases Ready made Clothing,
2 Cases "Townsends" HATS and CAPS,
2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, &c.,
1 Do. Light dress goods, in Muslins, Bareges and French fabrics,
1 Do. Summer Shawls,
1 Do. Summer Coatings,
2 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats,
1 Case Silks and Ribbons,
1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings,
1 Bale Carpets and Woolens,
3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes,
1 Do. White and Printed,
2 Hogsheads paint Oil,
30 Kegs White Paint,
2 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
1 Do. Fresh Currants,
3 Casks Ironmongery,
30 Bundles refined spring Steel,
6 Kegs Mustard,
10 Packages Sundries.

D. & G. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

King's Square
FURNITURE WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a

Large Assortment of Furniture,

of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of—Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Leo Tables, and Chiffoniers, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bidets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Lookingglasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice.

FUNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches.

Also—To hire, HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices,

☞ Two excellent double Waggons for Sale, one quite new.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, June 2, 1856. 1m