

On the other hand, we should be misunderstood when we say that no government can be strong which does not act upon such principles as these—above all, no conservative government. Without them, a cabinet of the highest talent would be of scarcely more value than a cabinet of curious shells, and all the elegance in the world would be no better than a tinkling cymbal.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) One portion of Sir Robert Peel's great speech is devoted to foreign policy and the sentiments. The self-constituted accuser and judge of a government which he knew his artians were prepared, either with reason assigned or without it, to outvote, seems to have thought that an infusion of high-toned political philosophy was proper to grace and perfect his oration.

The orator meant to give out fine sentiment, and let us suppose it done. His memory or heart failed him at the best lines of the well-known imitation of Aeschylus; and once he had recourse to the familiar appropriation, so ludicrously described by Hazlitt, "the same to you sir," elevating it into "I reciprocate that sentiment." But let these flowers of rhetoric pass. The theme is, the excellence of peace, small armaments, and friendship with France. They are illustrated "in the spirit of that contemplation," or exercise on virtue which commenced, "Virtue is of all things, the most virtuous." But for what purpose are they illustrated?

Why introduced into a legislative arrangement of, and sentence of death upon, the whig ministry? Have they wanted and wickedly destroyed the peace of the world? Have they needlessly burthened the country for huge armaments? Have they rendered a war with France inevitable? Would an Ephesian sleeper have imagined, had he waked up after ten years' repose, to find Sir Robert Peel placing such topics in the front rank of his accusatory effusions.

For an honest man, appreciating peace, small armaments, and friendship with France—as Sir R. Peel says he does—not one course was open from this point. The simple and imperative dictate of justice was to confess the merit which he statement implied, and to uphold the policy and its authors. Good, so extensive and unquestionable, will never be tampered with by any patriotic mind. And yet no one word of homage to ability, principle, and foresight, which most (taking only his delinquency) have been of no common order, do the "elevated feelings" of Sir Robert Peel prompt him to render.

Justice would have demanded yet more, of an honest man; or of a mere pretender, who looked beyond the unmeaning cheers of a faction intent upon the instant seizure of office, to the judgment of intelligence or the award of history. Justice would have demanded the confession that the policy, resulting in so much good, had to make its way through more than common difficulties. Besides the skill in dealing with external entanglements, and especially with the sensitiveness and overflowing eagerness of France, there was always the peril attending a government which had to face an opposition very nearly equal in numbers; and which often found not less difficulty from a section of its own supporters.

On that ground, (said Sir Robert Peel, in January, 1840,) can you vindicate the reduction of the militia? And "what is the prospect of any alleviation of the public burthens?" "Do you look to the possibility of a war? What have you done to lay the foundation for resistance?" "Why is the country instantly increasing its (military and naval) establishments?" "I believe that the increase was necessary." "I beg that you will not infer from my silence that I acquiesce in that (the foreign) policy." All these contradictory assailing expressions are from one and the same speech. It was delivered on that no-confidence motion, which had only a very majority to support it. Nineteen months afterwards comes the implied, though perhaps unintended, eulogy we are commenting upon, in the no-confidence motion supported by a very majority. Put these facts together, and who could not blush to be Sir Robert Peel?

On that occasion he spoke of the formidable aspect of barbarism and socialism, as requiring a larger military establishment. What troops do they require now? Then Sir Robert Peel had no confidence in ministers, because they could not have more soldiers to keep the peace at home. The peace has been kept, but he has no confidence still; a ronger negation of it than before. We wish his love of small armaments may hold out. It is an interesting feature of the policy of a government that is installed to disfranchise the land, sustain the bread tax, and increase the public burthens which their predecessors proposed to replenish the venue by diminishing.

THE NOBLE AND THE PEASANT.

(From the London Atlas.) The case of "Punter against Lord Grantley," which was second time tried at the present Croydon Assizes, will, we hope, operate as a salutary lesson, both upon Judges who are inclined to favour the rich against the poor, and upon those suitors who may be inclined to count upon such a verdict.

It will be remarked that Lord Abinger presided at the trial, and that the facts proved were, that Lord Grantley, having tried all means of terrifying the plaintiff, possessor of a hut and little field adjoining his estate, some acknowledgment that the property was in his right—having procured the contumacious peasant to be missed from his employment—having illegally, not to feloniously, cut down the only tree which grew in his field—and having failed, by all these means to subdue the spirit of this obstinate English labourer—he at length took advantage of a recent act of Parliament, and of the inability or stupidity of his neighbouring brother magistrates, and obtained an order for possession of the cottage and quarter acre of ground. It was proved that he executed the order by pulling down the cottage and carrying away materials; and it was proved also that Lord Grantley had no other pretence of title to the place than that his wife had been intimate with the sister of the present ner, and had ordered the dilapidated staircase, which she broke with his weight, to be mended at his expense.

It will be remembered also that Lord Abinger, when this case was called on, intimated an opinion, before it was opened, that it was brought only for costs. It will be remembered that his summing up, upon that occasion, drew from Mr. Sergeant Shee, the eloquent and dauntless advocate of this pauper plaintiff, a rebuke more severe than any judge in recent days has received from the bar—a rebuke which no judge would submit to, unless, unhappily, he should feel that he deserved it.

Upon that occasion the summing up of Lord Abinger excited the indignation not only of the plaintiff's counsel, but also of the jury by whom the case was tried. They returned a verdict for £250.

Against a verdict differing so materially from the opinion of the judge, a motion was made and a new trial was granted. Upon this second occasion Lord Grantley's advisers were careful to have a special jury—probably hoping that they might depend upon the aristocratic prepossessions of the class from which special jurymen are chosen. We have no hesitation in saying, that this was an advantage to which Lord Grantley had no right. In a dispute between a rich man and a poor man it is not just that the rich man should be able to choose his judges from his own class. Every English citizen has a clear constitutional right to submit his case to his peers, and to be tried by his equals. There may be cases of great intricacy where it is requisite that the jury should be formed from a select body of educated men; but the present was not an intricate case, and we can never believe that the mere station of one of the parties can be a sufficient ground for altering the ordinary nature of the tribunal.

Upon this occasion Chief Justice Tindal presided. His Lordship did not frown down the case of the poor man—he did not prejudice his complaint by saying that it was brought to obtain costs—he did not coarsely ask a member of the plaintiff's family, who spoke of the destitution she had suffered from this turned out, why she did not go to the workhouse—he did not sum up in a speech that would do credit to a zealous advocate. Lord Chief Justice Tindal simply stated the dry law of the case, and left the facts to the decision of the jury. The jury returned a verdict for £275, an increase of £25 upon the former trial.

This case has given rise to observations as to the propriety of removing Lord Grantley from the commission of the peace. Are those who make this observation afraid of lifting their eyes higher and examining the propriety of retaining Lord Abinger as a Judge? It has been also most justly used as a warning to the people not to trust the decision of disputes between lords and peasants, who may happen to be neighbours, to country Justices who may happen to be his Lordship's intimates.

We hope the news of this trial will go abroad throughout this land, and will be read and remembered in every village. We hope that every peasant will learn from it that there is law for his protection as well as for the protection of the owner of half the county in which he lives. We would have them know that there is in the independence of the English bar, and in the justice of English Juries, protection for them, not only against grasping tyrants but also against prejudiced or partial judges.

From London papers to Sept. 1.

APPOINTMENTS.—(From the Gazette of Aug. 26th.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of British North America, to be a knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath: Henry Vere Huntley, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Richard Clement Moody, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Falkland Islands; John Carr, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies; Charles Zachary Macaulay, Esq., to be Registrar of the Court of First Instance in the Island of Mauritius; Francis Cyril Sheridan, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Mauritius; Alban Charles Stonor, Esq., to be crown Solicitor in Van Dieman's Land; Peter Fraser, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Van Dieman's Land; John Burnett, Esq., to be sheriff of the Island of Van Dieman's Land; John Lawrence Stoddart, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria; James Lilburn, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Cyprus; Daniel Florence O'Leary, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Cabello; Captain Charles Elliott, R.N., to be her Majesty's Consul-General to the Republic of Texas; Colonel Gustavus Charles Du Plat to be her Majesty's Consul at Warsaw; Colonel Hugh Rose to be her Majesty's Consul-General in Syria; and Henry Suter, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Kaisersriah.

We have very little foreign intelligence to communicate. A considerable reduction of the French army is taking place. Much insubordination still prevails amongst the military in Spain. The latest from China is to the 20th of May, at which time affairs were in the same state as before. The Emperor is still decided on resisting, and he had ordered a numerous muster of troops, which are to be commanded by his brother in person.

Admiral Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger left Bombay for China on the 7th July, in the steamer Sesostris.

UNANIMITY.—Whigs, Tories and Radicals in this town are perfectly unanimous in the opinion that trade is duller now than ever it was in the memory of man.—Liverpool Times.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.—The whole Tory camp of Ireland are up in arms at the Irish appointments, particularly the Secretary; and not one single Irishman, lord or commoner, selected for office. Splits are already beginning; so Sir R. Peel will have no bed of roses.

Capt. Elliott, our late Superintendent and Negotiator with the Chinese, is appointed Consul-General to the Texas Republic.

VAUXHALL.—Our fathers before us have heard, and our children after us will hear, of this celebrated place of entertainment; but this evening is the last time father or child will ever see it, as the gardens close for ever to-night.

LUTHER'S BEECH.—A letter from Meiningen states that the beech of Luther, planted on the spot where he was carried off by the horsemen to the chateau of Warbling, has been thrown down by the late storm. A fountain is to be erected on the site.

DEATH OF THEODORE HOOK, Esq.—This accomplished gentleman died on the night of Wednesday last. He possessed in a high degree the talent of improvising, and his talents as an author are well known. Mr. Hook was a political writer as well as a novelist, and was the founder of what is termed the silver-fork school of society.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—On Thursday, the 9th inst. Lord Falkland entertained his Royal Highness at dinner. On Friday, his Excellency, accompanied by his Aides-de-camp, paid his respects to his Highness on board of the Belle Poule, where his Excellency was received under a salute. Soon afterwards, his Royal Highness and Lord Falkland, attended by their respective suites, visited Port George, where they were shewn through the splendid works of our important Citadel, by Colonel Jones, the Commanding Engineer. At seven o'clock his Royal Highness entertained his Excellency Lord Falkland, Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Commodore Douglas, and other distinguished individuals, at dinner, on board of his ship. In the evening his Royal Highness honored Lord and Lady Falkland with his company at an elegant ball and supper at Government House, where a very large party was assembled to meet his Highness. Dancing commenced soon after his Highness entered the ball room, when his Highness led Lady Falkland through the mazes of the quadrille.

Waltzes and quadrilles alternately afforded amusement to the company, and a more delighted party we have never seen at Government House. The Officers of the Belle Poule and Cassard, we believe, were nearly all present, to whom the most marked attentions were shewn. At twelve, the supper room was thrown open, when the company partook of refreshments—after which dancing was resumed, and about two o'clock the company began gradually to withdraw, all highly gratified with the entertainment, and the kind courtesies of Lord and Lady Falkland.

On Saturday his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, Lord Falkland, Sir Jeremiah Dickson, and a number of Officers of the Army and Navy, dined with Commodore Douglas at the Commissioner's House in the Dock Yard.

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by several Officers of the Belle Poule, left town on Sunday morning last on a visit to Windsor, and returned on Monday afternoon. We understand that his Royal Highness enjoyed his ride, and was highly delighted with the scenery and well cultivated, extensive and beautiful meadows which met his eye in every direction, in that portion of the County of Hants.

On Monday evening his Royal Highness had the company of Lord Falkland, Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Commodore Douglas, &c. at dinner on board the Belle Poule.

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville honored Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, and the officers of the garrison, next evening, with his company, at a splendid ball and supper in the Province Building.

The whole scene was most animating and delightful. All the arrangements were in fine taste, and the effect was very beautiful. At half past twelve supper was announced, when the company proceeded from the Council Chamber to the House of Assembly Room.—His Royal Highness leading, with Lady Falkland, and Lord Falkland following, with Mrs. Stewart, the Lady of the Consul General of Bogota—(which personages are waiting here for suitable conveyance thither).—The tables were well arranged, and we should suppose accommodated at least three hundred persons—they were covered with abundance of viands of every description.

To his Royal Highness, we are convinced, the testimony of regard and esteem thus paid to him by Sir Jeremiah Dickson, and the Officers of the Garrison, must have been truly gratifying—the highest honors in their power to offer him distinguished the entertainment—every thing was on the most liberal scale, while all the etiquette due to Royalty was strictly observed. Lord and Lady Falkland, indeed all the guests, appeared delighted with the attentions shewn to them by their military friends, who made every possible effort to promote their amusement.

The Prince de Joinville sailed for New York on Thursday.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

Boston papers to the 11th instant have been received at Halifax. President Tyler rejected a second Bank Bill on the 9th inst. This bill was constructed in a form so altered from that of the first, and so widely avoided the objections of the first Veto Message, that its authors believed their scheme would easily succeed, but his Excellency is too firmly determined in his opposition to a National Banking Institution of any kind to yield his judgment to its advocates.

From Washington we have accounts of some remarkable events. Nearly the whole of President Tyler's principal officers of state, who were appointed by Gen. Harrison, abandoned their places since he gave his second veto against a National Bank. Mr. Webster consents to retain office only till Mr. McLeod's case is decided. There was no time lost in re-constructing the Cabinet; the vacated seats were immediately taken. Another specimen of senatorial degeneracy was witnessed on the 9th inst. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, walked across the floor of the Senate Chamber and struck Mr. Stanley of Georgia, who promptly returned the blow; all the members immediately rushed around the combatants, and an indiscriminate row ensued, which lasted several minutes: the uproar was as violent as Judge Lynch could desire. Flour is declining in price.—Acadian Recorder.

It is stated that arrangements have been matured for the establishment of a weekly line of Steamers between Halifax and Liverpool. We understand that contracts have been entered into, and the ships will commence running within a twelvemonth of this date, perhaps in half that time.—Halifax Times.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Statement of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, from the 13th November, 1840, to the 16th September, 1841.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, listing various financial transactions and their amounts.

On Monday last, the Deputation appointed at the Queen's County meeting held the Friday previous to address the Governor, proceeded to Government House with the Address, accompanied by a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants, and were most cordially received by His Excellency, who returned the following answer to the Address:

To the Inhabitants of Queen's County. GENTLEMEN; I thank you for the very kind Address which you have presented to me, and for your congratulations upon my recent promotion to the Government of the Leeward Islands. The most flattering reward which a Governor of a Colony can receive, is the general approbation and good will of its inhabitants, during the time that their interests are committed to his care, and the expression of their regret when the connexion between them is about to be dissolved. It is a source of proud satisfaction to me, as well as a convincing proof that I have not mistaken the right course during the four years that my conduct has been before you, when you, who are best capable of judging it, come forward at the present moment to bestow this reward upon me. In endeavouring to develop the great natural resources of this beautiful Island, and to promote the best interests of its Inhabitants, I can conscientiously affirm, that I have been

actuated by no selfish motives. My sole object has been to administer the Government fairly and impartially towards all parties, without a reference to the particular views or interests of any. This was my obvious and bounden duty to my Sovereign and to the people under my Government, and I claim no higher merit than an anxious and earnest desire, on all occasions, to discharge that duty honestly and faithfully.

I will make Lady Mary aware of the extremely gratifying manner in which you have alluded to her exertions in promoting the means of instructing the young, and of relieving the destitute. I venture to assure you, that she will be deeply sensible of your kindness, and to convey to you her sincere thanks.

In most cordially bidding you farewell, I should not do justice to Lady Mary's feelings and my own if I did not request you to believe, that we shall ever retain a warm and lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of Queen's County, and of the Island in general.

PASSENGERS.

In the Pocahontas, Steamer, from Pictou, on Saturday—Mr. Stevenson, of Quebec; Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. John Hyde, Mr. Macintosh, Color Sergeant Macgowan, 8th Regt., Miss O'Leary, and 10 others. In ditto, on Sunday last—The Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, Hon. G. R. Goodman, Collector of H. M. Customs, and Mr. M. Jarvis, all from England, via Halifax. In the Pocahontas, from Pictou, yesterday—Deputy Assistant Com. Gen. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, and two sons; Messrs. Ruthburn and Corbet, and 7 in the steerage. In the James Reddin, for Cork—Mr. Dennis Reddin.

Launched.

On the 5th inst, from the Shipyard of Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow, a Brig, called the Mary, of 295 tons—built for Messrs. Johnston & Caie, of Miramichi; also on the 11th, from the Shipyard of Messrs. William & James Orr, New Glasgow, a fine Copper fastened Brig, called the Margaret, of 194 tons, built for Messrs. Johnston & Caie, of Miramichi. On the 10th inst. from the Shipyard of Mr. William Alley, Cardigan, a very fine Schooner, called the Nestor, of 194 tons—built for Capt. Pearce. On the 17th inst. from the Shipyard of Mr. John Richards, Georgetown, a fine Brig, called the Victoria, of 205 tons. On the same day, from the Shipyard of Mr. Kemble Coffin, St. Peter's, a Schooner, called the Velocity, of 106 tons—built for K. Coffin and H. Webster.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Schooner Commix, Stewart, Sydney; Coals. Defiance, Stewart, Fishing Voyage; 80 qtls. Fish. Hibernia, Mutch, Sydney; Coals. Lark, Howatt, Pictou; do. Catherine, Currie, Wallace; ballast. Defiance, Robertson, Sydney; Coals. William, Larmour, Plymouth; Goods. Catherine, Smith, Dalhousie; ballast. Swan, Bishop, Pictou; Coals. Sally, Gillis, do; do. Schooner Brothers, Turnbull, Sydney; ballast. Jane, Farrell, Pictou; do. Brig Margaret, Christy, Miramichi; 93 Tons Birch Timber. Schooner Matilda, Cheshire, Penzance; 33 Tons Hardwood, & 160 do. Pine Timber; 4650 feet Deals, 5 Cords Lathwood—by J. Peake. Lark, Howatt, Pictou; ballast. Commix, Stewart, Pughwash; do.

RICHMOND BAY.

Schooner Spray, Baker, Miramichi; Goods. Fame, Thomson, do; do. Armada, M'Kenzie, Labrador; 200 qtls. Codfish, 100 lbs. Herrings. Schooner Spray, Baker, Fishing Voyage. Elizabeth, M'Kay, Miramichi; 20 head Cattle, 2 Horses, 30 Sheep, 4 Tubs Butter, 10 qtls. Fish.

Ship News.

Arrived here on Wednesday last, and remains, H. M. S. Crocodile, Capt. Milne, from a cruise. Sailed yesterday, the Brig James Reddin, for Cork, and the Schooner Matilda, for Penzance. Bridgeport, Aug. 23—Cleared, barque Gleaburnie, for P. E. Island, with a full cargo of merchandise and passengers.

MARRIED.

At Amherst, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday the 24th ult. by the Reverend William Wilson, the Reverend James Buckley, Wesleyan Minister, to Abigail W. sixth daughter of Abial Brown, of St. John, New Brunswick.

To Correspondents.

Echo came to late for insertion in this day's paper.

Auctions.

Surveyor General's Office, 7th Sept. 1841. THE Surveyor General will submit for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of OCTOBER next, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, at Twelve o'clock, noon, WATER LOTS, opposite Town Lots Numbers 28, 29 and 30, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in the said Town. GEO. WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

WATER LOTS IN GEORGETOWN FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at the Court House, in Georgetown, on TUESDAY the TWELFTH day of OCTOBER next, at eleven o'clock, that

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY in the said Town, belonging to MARGARET GILBERT WOOD, widow of the late J. A. Wood, formerly of Antigua, Esquire, deceased, comprising FIVE WATER LOTS, lying in one block, with a large Warehouse thereon. These Lots, in point of situation, are not surpassed by any property in that rising Town, having a fine water frontage of 420 feet, and being bounded on the west by Kent (or the Main) Street, along which they extend 287 feet, above high water mark, and on the north side by Water Street, extending thereon 420 feet. It is intended that a Street forty feet in width shall be laid off, across the Lots, parallel with Water Street, and connected with the latter by another Street, to run parallel with Kent Street; and the whole Property will be sold in small Lots, agreeable to a plan to be seen at the Store of W. B. Aitken, Esq., in Georgetown. Particulars as to Terms and Title, made known on application at the Office of the undersigned, where a Plan of the Property can be also seen. JOHN LONGWORTH, Solicitor. Charlottetown, Aug. 20th, 1841.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 25th

October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Shipyard of Mr. John Darton, Bedeque, the FRAME of a VESSEL, of superior model, ready for Planking, of about 180 tons. September 16th, 1841.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 Tons PINE TIMBER and 20,000 Feet DEALS, deliverable at Three Rivers. Also, 250 Tons PINE TIMBER, deliverable at Cas-cumpeque, (with Lathwood for broken stowage). JAMES PEAKE. Charlottetown, 21st September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE Leasehold Interest of the Premises now occupied by the Subscriber, situate in Dorchester Street, and opposite Mr. A. Duncan's Store. These Premises are new, and at present divided into two separate Dwellings, each containing a Shop and Kitchen on the ground floor, and two apartments on the upper story, together with a frost proof Cellar underneath. At a trifling expense the two shops may be easily let into one, which would be sufficiently large to carry on a Mercantile business, on an extensive scale. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, JAMES KELLY. Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1841.