

# The Colonial Herald,

AND

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

NEW SERIES.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

[No. 204.]

### Militia General Order.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 7th, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the ANNUAL INSPECTION of Militia, to take place as follows:

Tuesday, 29th June—Poplar Island and Dog River Bridge. The Companies on the South Shore on the same day, by the senior Officer present.

Wednesday, 30th—Little York, Cove Head and Brackley Point.

Monday, July 5th—Johnston's, Bagnall's, New Glasgow, and Cavendish.

Tuesday, 6th—Haslam's, Barrett's and Princetown.

Wednesday, 7th—Campbell's Pond and New London.

Thursday, 8th—Saint Eleanor's and Port Hill. The Companies at Cascumpeque and Egmont Bay on the same day, by the senior Officer present. The return to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office with as little delay as possible.

Friday, 9th—at Captain Clark's, Bedeque, Seven Mile Bay, Cape Traverse and Tryon.

Saturday, 10th—Crapaud and Sable.

Monday, 19th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Road to Cherry Valley, Vernon River and Orwell.

Tuesday, 20th—Belfast and Flat River.

Wednesday, 21st—Cross Road to Brudenell Point and Georgetown. Lewellin's Cross Road, Murray Harbour, and Captain Goff's Company at Cardigan River on the same day, by the senior Officer present.

Monday, August 2d—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Morel.

Tuesday, 3d—Saint Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch.

Wednesday, 4th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point.

Thursday, 5th—Souris and Bay of Fortune.

4th Queen's County Regiment; Captain John Large, from the 4th Prince County Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lawson, Promoted.

A. LANE,  
By Command,

Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General.

Commanding Officers are requested to send to the nearest Post Office for Orders and Returns.

### LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1st June, 1841.

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 Land 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 Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and Eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalities of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One Shilling and Fourpence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last-mentioned Towns and Royalities, 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 Twopence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or improved 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, 1841, 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, June 1st, 1841.

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;  
Allan Forsyth, Cascumpeque.

#### Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London;  
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable;  
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown;  
Allan Macdonnell, Belfast.

#### King's County.

John Jardine, St. Peter's;  
Alexander Macdonald, St. Margaret's;  
William S. Macgowan, Souris;  
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers;  
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in the National School Room on Wednesday evening the 30th inst., at Eight o'clock—not on the 21st, as formerly advertised. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

GEORGE MOORE, Sec'y.

### KENNETH MACKENZIE,

WATER-STREET,

Opposite Mr. Peake's Brick Building,

HAVING been appointed AGENT for the ALBION IRON FOUNDRY, PICTOU, will be enabled to supply all descriptions of Castings, in Iron, Brass, Copper or Composition, for Ships, Mill Gear, Plough-mounting, or other purposes, with certainty and dispatch, and at prices quite as low as they can be imported from England. Terms—Cash, on delivery of the Goods. Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to. Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

### HAT MANUFACTORY.

JOHN HOBBS, Hat Manufacturer, lately from England, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has commenced business in the above line in the shop lately occupied by Miss Butcher, Bonnet-maker, North side of King's Square, and trusts, by rendering a good article at a moderate price, to merit a share of their support. Gentlemen's Beaver and Felt Hats, Ladies' Riding do., Beaver Bonnets, Children's fancy and other Hats, made according to the newest fashions. Old Hats cleaned and repaired. All orders executed with promptitude, and for ready money only. Beaver, Musk Rat, Rabbit and other skins bought. Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

THE Subscriber having taken that commodious Store on Mrs. Wright's Premises, head of Queen's Wharf (formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson), as a Sale Room, will be ready to receive any description of Goods, Furniture, &c. to be disposed of by Auction.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

Imported, per Brig ISABELLA, direct from England.

J. M. TUCKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the Store in Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. White, Printer, where he begs to offer to their notice a large and general STOCK OF GOODS, selected by the proprietor from the best markets, and JUST IMPORTED, per Isabella—consisting of Broad Cloths, Kerseymers, Tweeds, Mole skins, Drills, Ladies' dresses of the latest fashion; printed, white and grey Cottons, Mouslin De Laines, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls, Muslin and Net Collars, Bobbinets and Muslins, a variety of gauze and other Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Blankets and Blanketing, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Umbrellas and Parasols, ready made Clothing, Macintosh Coats and Capes.

#### Also,

Bar Iron; Ironmongery, in all its branches; Groceries; a large assortment of Earthenware, Saddles and Bridles; a set of very good covered furniture Gig Harness, several sets of second hand Gig Harness; a lot of Leather; 1000 pairs of Shoes and Boots; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Paints and Oil, &c. for ready money only. And also, about 300 bushels prime Devonshire Malt.

### NEW STORE.

LYDIARD & FINLAYSON beg leave to inform the Public that they have commenced a general business in the establishment lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson, where they have now on Sale an extensive

#### STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdashery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Stationery, a great variety of small Wares, &c. &c., which are all offered at extremely low prices, for cash only.

Lydiard & Finlayson having become the successors of Mr. A. Davidson, will, from their knowledge of the business, and their established correspondence in Halifax and Great Britain, be enabled to execute all orders with that promptitude and attention that they trust will ensure them a share of the Public support.

Charlottetown, No. 1, Queen Street, 12th June, 1841.

THE Subscriber has received, per late arrivals from Halifax, his fresh supply of prime GROCERIES, offers for Sale at very reasonable rates, for Cash, viz:

Coffee, Tea,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Rice, Butter, Cheese,	Molasses,
Superfine American Flour, in whole, half, and qr. barrels.	White Vinegar,
Superior Island Flour,	Apples, Raisins, Lemons,
Superior Cognac Brandy,	Lemon Syrup, Tamarinds,
American ditto,	Figs, Soap, Candles,
Holland Gin,	Pale Seal Oil,
American Rum,	American Cyder,
Demerara Ruum,	Spices, Table Salt,
Madeira Wine,	Pickles, Onions, Garlic,
Hibbet's London Brown Stout,	Digby Herrings,
Leith Ale,	Cavendish, Fig, and fine Cut Tobacco,
Macebohy Snuff, Scotch do.	Genuine Havanna and American Cigars,
Irish Blackguard, do.	Long and short Pipes,
American Shaker Brooms,	Crockeryware,
Cloth Whisps,	Pitch, Tar and Rosin, of New York manufacture.

A choice lot of St. Domingo MAHOGANY, in planks from 4 1/2 to 5 inches thick.

JOHN TYBRING.

New Store, Kent-street, June 19.

#### Prime Sole Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 500 Sides of prime SOLE LEATHER, and a quantity of Neats' Leather and Calfskins, Roans and Lining Skins.

THOMAS DAWSON.

June 11, 1841.

100,000 MERCHANTABLE DEALS for Sale at Three Rivers.

ALSO,

A SCHOONER of about 100 Tons.

T. B. TREMAIN.

### JERUSALEM.

VAST as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be for the purpose of fixing the general eye upon the extraordinary land, that it has been periodically visited by a more striking succession of great public calamities than perhaps any other region. With less to attract an invader than any other conspicuous land of the East, it has been constantly exposed to invasion. Its ruin by the Romans in the first century did not prevent its being assailed by almost every barbarian, who, in turn, assumed the precarious sovereignty of the neighbouring Asia. After ages of obscure misery a new terror came in the Saracen invasion, which under Amron, on the conquest of Damascus, rolled on Palestine. A siege of four months, which we may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of the Kaliph Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by the usual fate of Eastern princes—the dagger—the country was left to the misgovernment of the Moslem viceroys—a race of men essentially barbarian, and commuting for their crimes by their zeal in proselytism. The people, of course, were doubly tormented.

A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at the beginning of the 12th century, followed by a long succession of bitter hostilities and public weakness. After almost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its old oppressor, the Saracen; and in 1187 the famous Saladin, expelling the last of the Christian sovereigns, took possession of Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering, occasioned by the disputes of the Saracen princes, it was visited by a still more formidable evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholly uncivilized—a nation in all the rudeness and violence of a mountaineer life—and spreading blood and fire through Western Asia. From this date (1317) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman, until its conquest, a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmen, the Pacha of Egypt—a dreary period of 500 years, under the most desolating government in the world. It is equally impossible to read the Scriptural references to the future condition of Palestine, without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications that it shall yet exhibit a totally different aspect from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this memorable nation, may color the future to us too brightly; but unless language of the most solemn kind, uttered on the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly unmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and

splendid display of Providence in favour of the people of Israel.

The remarkable determination of European politics toward Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt, within these few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interests, look not unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream, to imagine, in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things—some preparatives for that great providential restoration, of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene, if not the centre; and the Israelite himself, the especial agent of those high transactions which shall make Christianity the religion of all lands, restore the dismantled beauty of all the earth, and make man—what he was created to be—only 'a little lower than the angels.'

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people. Under all their calamities and dispersions, they seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Solomon, never much more in prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years, and England nearly tripled hers within the last half century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio. Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached, four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and their census, according to the German statisticians, who were generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:—

In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria.

In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey.

In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco. In America, North and South, 58,000.

If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,180,000.

This was the report in 1825—the numbers probably remain the same. This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of almost universal increase, is doubtless not without a reason—if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Israel a separate race through eighteen hundred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined; broken, yet firm; without a country, yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since—has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws of society, and even the common progress of nature, without a cause, and that cause one of final benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?

THE JEWESSES.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men? To which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and christian one: "The Jewesses," he said, "have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of cruel rabble who insulted the son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus. He cured Simou's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water; and a compassionate judge to the woman charged with crime. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought balm and spices, and weeping, sought him in the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance, after the resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, 'Mary.' At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered, 'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.

THE HALIFAX AND BOSTON STEAMERS.—While referring to the extension of steam navigation, we may mention one most encouraging fact. Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun-brigs, the expense to Government was about £40,000 annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam-ships, a balance of £20,000 appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails.

The indomitable spirit of British enterprise never had a better or more patriotic representative than Mr. Cunard. He not only boldly and simply entered into a contract with the Government to build four steam-ships, of 1200 tons, and with engines of 300 horse power each, to run across the Atlantic to British North America once a fortnight, but he has more than fulfilled his hazardous engagement. His fine vessels have brought one of our most valuable dependencies within twelve days' distance from the mother country, and that with unerring regularity. The punctual success of the Cunard steam-ships is owing, in a great measure, to their construction being far stronger, in respect to timber, planks and fastening, than is usual in ships of equal size. The strength of construction renders the working of the powerful engines perfectly safe in combating the resistance of the most tempestuous weather. Not only

are these vessels built much stronger than the usually required strength, but the engines placed in them, exceed the power contracted for, being not 300, but 440 horse power.

The fiscal success of these packets ought, we think, to induce the Government to extend the communication, by enlarging Mr. Cunard's contract, so that he could increase his steam float and despatch a packet from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston once a week during the eight spring, summer, and autumnal months, and once a fortnight during the winter months. By such an arrangement not only would the Post-office gain in revenue and Mr. Cunard be amply remunerated, but this frequent intercourse would form a rapid line of communication between the whole of Europe and all North America, including every country from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior.

We mention these facts, because, in our admiration of the success of the vessels, we are apt to forget the merit due to the contractor and speculator, Mr. Cunard. If he who makes a blade of grass grow where barrenness previously was, is a benefactor of his species; scarcely less grateful ought we to be to him who diminishes distance between two fairly separated but intimately connected countries, and who subdues the tempests and dangers of the ocean for the purposes of facile and speedy intercourse between mankind.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

MOST IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.—On Wednesday last, Thomas Smith, master of the ship *Henry Bliss*, appeared before Mr. Rushton, to answer an information exhibited against him, by Mr. William Reynolds, insurance-broker, of this town, for having taken goods out of an abandoned vessel on the high seas, and neglected to comply with the provisions of the Act, 1 and 2, Geo. 4, cap. 75.

The 13th clause of the act last named directs, that, in case any person in command of any vessel bound to parts beyond the sea shall find and take on board any anchor or cable, goods or merchandize, or knowingly receive any such property from others who have found them, he shall truly enter in his log-book a full and minute description of such goods, with the bearings, distances, place where and time when they were found; a copy of which entry is to be transmitted to the Trinity-house, and that the goods are to be delivered into the possession of the Deputy Vice-Admiral on the arrival of the vessel at any port in Great Britain. The penalty for non-observance of this law is the forfeiture of a sum not exceeding £100, nor less than £30, and the payment of double the value of the goods to the owner.

The information contained two counts. The first count set forth, that the defendant, being master of the *Henry Bliss*, bound to New Orleans, did, on the 22nd November last, on the high seas, one hundred and twenty miles from Cape Clear, find and take on board the said ship 483 pieces of handkerchiefs, 22 pieces of velvet, 19 pieces of muslin, 124 pieces of calico, 159 pieces of shirtings, 6 pieces of cotton lace, 6000 cotton braces, 27 skins of leather, and 66lbs. of pins, of the value of £192, and that he omitted to make in his log-book a true entry, &c. whereby he had forfeited a sum not exceeding £100, nor less than £30, and also the sum of £384, being double the value of the goods so taken. The second count, couched in like form, charged the defendant with having sold the goods, above specified, at New Orleans, whereby he had incurred the penalties above-named.

Mr. Henderson, barrister, who appeared in support of the information, stated, that, on the 22nd of November last, Captain Smith, when in command of the *Henry Bliss*, fell in with and boarded the Portuguese schooner *Activo*, which had been abandoned, and took from on board of her four boat loads of various descriptions of manufactured goods, which he afterwards sold at New Orleans. Mr. Henderson commenced his proceedings on the first count of the information, and stated, that the only entry he had made in his log-book was of the simple fact, that on his voyage, he, on the 22nd of November, "fell in with the Portuguese schooner *Activo*, abandoned," without stating that he had boarded her and taken out the goods.

The captain pleaded guilty to the information as to the omission to enter the particulars in the log, declaring that he was ignorant of the law on that point. He admitted that he had taken the articles from on board the schooner, and that, upon his arrival at New Orleans, he had reported them as wrecked goods, and used his best endeavours to get them sold for the best price.

The conviction took place on both counts, and Mr. Rushton, under the circumstances, inflicted the lowest penalty allowed by the act, namely, £30, and £384 as double the amount of the property.

BAD NEWS FOR REPORTERS.—A Manchester man, it is stated, has invented a machine, which, even more wonderful than the daguerreotype, will record spoken words as rapidly as delivered! This is bad news, indeed, for 'gentlemen of the press;' and not very good news for the public speakers, since the machine is said to 'take down' speeches *verbatim et literatim*—remorselessly reporting all the 'hums,' and 'haws,' and circumlocutions, and assaults on Priscian, which short-handed scribblers good naturedly omit, patch, and cobble, till a 'speech' becomes decently presentable to the public. Besides, when speakers are reported by machinery they cannot throw the 'reporter' overboard, as at present, whenever they get into a scrape—there will be no denying the faithfulness of a machine! Therefore, 'wine-warmed' orators, look out!

The devil requires three things to turn a town or village into a citadel of Chartists. First, the absence of a parish church, with its faithful pastor; second, the presence of a gin shop, with a parlour for Robert Owen; and third, a Sunday Radical newspaper. Give him these three, and he can turn men into fiends, Britons into Chartists, Christians into Socialists, Paradise itself into Pandemonium.—*Oxford Herald.*

MECHANICS' WIVES.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes:

"There we behold woman in all her glory—not a doll to carry silks and jewels; not a puppet to be flat-