

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—The following Address having been moved and agreed to at a Meeting of the Independent Temperance Society, held this evening, I am directed to request the favour of its insertion as early as possible in your excellent periodical.

D. MACFADYEN, Secretary.
Charlottetown, 25th Dec., 1842.

ADDRESS OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO THE INHABITANTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! Our object in forming ourselves into Societies is, to banish the monstrous vice of Drunkenness from this our beautiful and highly favoured Island. The means which we adopt is, Abstinence from the cause of Evil, and which evil is, "the using of intoxicating drinks;" for we assert, that the real value of any practice is to be decided by its general tendency. If it can be shown that, owing to the nature of the liquor, the use involves the abuse, it is obvious that the first glass—though apparently harmless in itself—is the first preparative for making drunkards. The evil is in the intoxicating nature of the liquor. Adopt any kind of liquid which is not intoxicating, and there is no danger. The fault, it is said, is not in the liquor, but in those who abuse it. Here is the great mistake. If this were the case, why do not they abuse milk as well as intoxicating drinks? The fact is, the fault is in the liquor, and in proportion as it continues to be used, sobriety will be a stranger to our Island. If it still be asked, Is there any evil in taking these liquors moderately? We answer by asking, Is there any evil in sowing tares among wheat? The evil, in both cases, is, the effect which follows, and past experience proves, that while a person compliments himself for his sobriety, he is really, by his approving of the drink, making many drunkards. But some may ask, Is it safe to abstain entirely from alcoholic drinks? We answer, Yes, on the authority of upwards of five hundred of the most eminent Physicians in Britain, and all the eminent Medical Gentlemen in America; that it would not only be safe, but beneficial to the human system. Many of you are convinced of the madness of destroying the human frame with ardent spirits, but we fear there is great delusion, as regards the nature of malt liquors. We could quote from many Physicians on this subject; but one shall suffice for the present, viz: Charles A. Lee, M. D., who writes as follows:—"As a general rule, I hesitate not to aver, as my settled conviction, that malt liquors are more deleterious in their effects on the system than ardent spirits. The latter are alcohol and water—the former are deleterious compounds of alcohol, narcotic poisons, and mineral substances; besides, as the fermentation which malt liquor undergoes is imperfect, being stopped to prevent its change into vinegar, it is apt to be renewed in the stomach, thus impairing the powers of digestion." Friends and Countrymen! if you will but try our principle, you will soon acknowledge, with us, and the millions of others who entirely abstain from these diluted poisons, that pure water is the greatest luxury in creation. Some would ask, What will become of the Farmer? What will become of the Revenue? We are persuaded that this subject only wants to be understood, in order to convince all that the real interest of every farmer, landowner and merchant is to promote Temperance as extensively as possible. This will diminish poverty, immorality and crime—lessen the number of bad debts—make more honest and better servants—diminish the expenses of their establishments, and will bring a great portion of the £32,000, as well as the proceeds of last time, spent every year in our Island for the drunkards' drink, into the market, for bread, butter, beef, leather, wool, and all the produce of agriculture; tea, sugar, molasses, clothes, and all articles of merchandise. The increased consumption of those and other useful articles, most of which are subject to duty, will not only keep up, but improve, the Revenue. Countrymen! as you value the dearest interests of your country, we solicit your most serious attention to this important subject, that we may be prepared universally to petition the Legislature, at the coming session, to make Laws that will, as far as possible, take away all the incentives and causes of Intemperance; and although we are anxious to encourage Petitions for the purpose of suppressing Intemperance in any shape, yet we confess, upon a full consideration of the subject, we feel little satisfaction in asking for such regulations as recognise the propriety of licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors—confessing a cause of poverty and crime. Licensing gives a respectability to the character of these houses, and shields them, in the estimation of many persons, from those awful charges which many of them can easily be proved to be guilty of. Why, no license places to sell bad bread, bad beef, bad physic, as well as bad drink? Why not license houses of bad fame, as well as these drink-shops, on whose victims those houses depend for their support? Let public-houses be licensed as victualling houses, but not to sell intoxicating drinks; and if any person be seen betraying symptoms of inebriation, let the house where he got the article be ascertained, and proceeded against, in the same way as a druggist, a butcher, or a fishmonger, who sold any article that affected the health of Her Majesty's subjects.

When the Government have done their duty to prevent the evil, they would be justified in punishing drunkards severely. The man who consents, for the mere gratification of his palate, to dethrone reason and to set up yassion and lust in its place, as much deserves to be punished as the man who would let a hungry tiger out of his cage. All nations, civilized and Pagan, have dreaded this vice as a social evil of tremendous magnitude, and made laws for its punishment. We will mention a few, which may not be uninteresting. Diodorus, the Sicilian, tells us, that the Egyptians stoned even their Kings as to their drinking wine. Strabo records an ancient law among the Indians, that if a King got drunk, any woman might kill him, and for her reward she should be the wife of the succeeding Monarch. Solon made a law among the Athenians, that a drunken ruler should be put to death, and all the drunkards were punished by fine or imprisonment. The Spartans (Plato says) allowed no drinking-houses or clubs; had rigorous laws against drunkenness, and even on the feast of Bacchus (the God of wine), it was forbidden. The Spartans used to make their helots or slaves drunk, and exhibit them to their children, that they might imbibe a dislike of drunkenness. Alas! how many British freemen would they have found, willing to have lent themselves for such a purpose! Plato tells us that the magistrates of the Carthaginians were not suffered to touch wine at all. Lycurgus, King of Three, seeing drunkenness on the increase, ordered all the vines to be cut down. The ancient Romans allowed no man to ride a horse who was given to drunkenness. They would allow no man to fill any public office who was known to have been drunk. Charles the Great, King of the Franks, threatened his Nobles with degradation from their rank, if he found them drunk. If any man received an injury to his person or property, when drunk, there was no law for him; a drunkard could neither prosecute nor plead in Court. Judges, Clergymen and Physicians were not allowed the protection of the laws if they got drunk. The Scots, as Hector Boetius tells us, were very severe. Drunken magistrates were punished with death. All tipping houses were demolished, and their owners banished. Numerous regulations, made from time to time, are found on the Statute Book of the British Parliament, to punish, and consequently to prevent, intoxication; but yet the evil continued to increase, and tens of thousands were annually destroyed, until the Temperance Reformation, on the abstinence principle, commenced, and began to dry up this flood of burning lava, which was spreading desolation all around; and who is there who does not rejoice at the happy effects produced by the Temperance cause in England, Scotland, Wales, and especially Ireland?

We hope that the next House of Assembly of this Colony will, by wise legislation, wipe the foul blot of Intemperance from the "Garden of the Gulf." Your voice will move the Legislature, and your example and precept will renovate the whole community, and our Isle will be blessed with all the delightful fruits of genuine Temperance. We would respectfully urge you that are rich—if you want good health—if you want to live in peace, with your property safe from molestation—to banish alcoholic drinks; support the Temperance cause, and use your influence to secure legislative enactments in its favour.

Tradesmen! If you want to have your work well done, your capital productive, an increased demand for your commodities, and fewer bad debts, practise and encourage Temperance, and petition for a Temperance reformation.

Workmen! If you would have good wages, good health, good clothes, be comfortable at home, respected by your employers, and able to resist all oppression, avoid all intoxicating drinks, and petition for Temperance.

Patriots! Do you want to rescue the character of your country from its foulest blot—to secure every useful Reform—to prevent the waste of its property—to increase its intelligence, its wealth, and its virtue? Practise Temperance—diffuse Temperance information, and petition for the utter extirpation of our country's greatest curse.

Clergymen of all denominations! You complain of the prevalence of vice, and of the want of success in your labours. If you would lay a foundation for the advancement of education, morality and religion, set an example of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—inculcate the same in your families, and on the whole of your connections, and join in urging upon the Legisla-

ture to aid the great moral engine, by which the valleys are to be filled, and the hills made low, in order that the chariot of the Gospel may drive on its triumphant course through the length and breadth of the land.

By order, D. MACFADYEN, Secretary.

Passengers.

In the St. George, from Pictou, on Saturday—Messrs. Thomas Burns, George Clark, John Pidwell, Donald Dewar, John MacCallum, Connors, Beaton, A. G. Mackay, J. B. Fay; Rev. Mr. Sinclair and Family; Miss Stewart, and 18 in the steerage. In the Waltron, from Pictou, on Thursday—Rev. Mr. Ross; Messrs. Hodgkinson, Butters, K. Mackenzie, P. Walker, Muirhead, Macdonald, Pantou. In the Ann Kenny, for London, which sailed from Three Rivers on the 4th inst.—Messrs. Charles Wright, Daniel Davis, Patrick Slater, E. Buxton, jr., and Miss Buxton. In the Alfred, from Three Rivers, for Bristol—Messrs. John McGill and G. Chudleigh. In the Antelope, James, for Liverpool, Mr. Thomas How.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Dec. 5.—Schr. Uniacke, Landris, Miramichi; Boards. 6.—Rebecca, Morris, Wallace; Lime, &c. 8.—Waltron, Moore, Halifax; Goods.—Assistance, Landria, Miramichi; Deals. CLEARED. Dec. 3.—Schr. William Sprague, Lyons, Pictou; Goods. 7.—Lilly, Greenwood, Halifax; 400 bus. Oysters, 18,000 Shingles, 4 cwt. Oatmeal, 10 cwt. Pearl Barley. 8.—Betsey, Harny, Pictou; Stoves—Rebecca, Morris, do.; ballast.

SHIP NEWS.

Sailed on Monday last, the Brig Antelope, James, for Dublin. On Monday last, at 8 o'clock, a. m. the Steamer St. George proceeded to Cape Tormentine, for the purpose of towing the Lady Wood into Charlottetown harbour. This vessel, it will be remembered, struck on a sunken rock, about 4 miles from the Cape, on the night of the 14th ult., and had subsequently been condemned as unseaworthy, being hulled and waterlogged. The St. George returned the following morning, at 9 a. m., with the Lady Wood alongside, being only 25 hours absent. The proprietors of the steamer are, we understand, to receive £100 for this service. The hull and materials of the Lady Wood are advertised to be sold to-day, for the benefit of all concerned.

The Schr. Margaret, Brundage, while lying in Egmont Bay, a short time since, waiting to take in her cargo, experienced a heavy gale, which threatened, at one time, to drive the vessel on shore. In this dilemma, the Captain fortunately hit upon an expedient, which, though of rather a novel character, proved effectual. He bored a hole or two with an auger in the vessel's bottom, which, of course, caused her to fill with water, and she thus rode out the storm in safety. After its violence had subsided, the vessel was grounded, the holes in the bottom plugged up, and in a few hours was again ready to take in her cargo. She has since arrived in this Port.

The brigantine Flora Beaton, John Kennedy, master, was cast away in the gale on Sunday night, the 27th ult., at Deagle's Cape, Lot 44, near Souris Harbour.—She was partly laden with timber. It was with great difficulty that the crew got from the vessel, the boat having several times capsized. By the assistance of the inhabitants on shore, they succeeded in getting a rope between the vessel and the beach, passed by a floating plank, and in that manner were enabled to save themselves.—Gaz.

Pictou, Nov. 26.—During the storm of Thursday night, we learn that three vessels were driven ashore at Little Harbour. One of them is the Schr. Waltron, Moore, from Halifax, bound to P. E. Island, laden with a full cargo of Goods. A number of our townspeople proceeded to the spot yesterday afternoon, in the Albion steamer, and are now busily engaged in having the goods removed from the wreck to H. M. Warehouse. We have heard that insurance was effected on the cargo, but not on the vessel.—Banner.

The barque Brothers, J. S. Cumings, master, of and from Boston, bound to Pernambuco, was lost during a violent gale on the 21st ult., in lat. 40, lon. 63. After being nine days on the wreck, the captain and crew were taken off by the Lady Harrey, of and bound to this port, leaving the Brothers in a sinking condition, and being able to save from her a few sails only.—St. John's, N. F. Times.

The Cargo of the Waltron has been all discharged, and brought to Pictou in the steamer Albion. The goods have sustained very little injury. The vessel was got off on Monday, without damage.—Merchandise & Farmer, Nov. 30. [The Waltron arrived at Charlottetown on Thursday last.]

MARRIED.

At St. John's, N. F. on the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, Andrew Milroy, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America there, to Susanna S. Nixon, second daughter of the late Joseph Nixon, Esq., of Edinburgh, and niece to Dr. W. Carson, of that town.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Robert Wade, Saddler, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Coles, Charlottetown.

At Georgetown, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. F. J. Macdonald, Mr. Donald McAulay, Merchant, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. Archibald Macdonald, Panmure Island.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still continue to issue Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years in succession, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the same, without reference to the Board of Directors in London, unless under very special circumstances. This being the most dangerous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, the Subscriber would call upon all those who have property at stake, and who have not already availed themselves of the advantages conferred by insuring in the Alliance Company, to seize upon the opportunity thus afforded them, to obtain policies from this Office, and thus seek PROTECTION, not only from careless domestics, but also from improvident neighbours. If a man were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, upon his premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long ere he fully enjoyed it.

He can at once obtain it, by making application at the Office of the Subscriber daily, between 9 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m.—Sundays excepted.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent. Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1842.

Charlottetown Independent Temperance Society. THE Society and their Friends, in town and country, will have a

TEA PARTY, On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., to take place (by special permission) in an upper Room of the public Academy—to commence at six in the Evening, precisely.

Tickets 1s. 6d. each. Children under 14, half price. 9th December, 1842.

N. B.—Tickets to be had of the following persons—Mr. Binns, senr., Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Millner, Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. Percival, Mr. A. M'Leod, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Currie, Mr. Bethune and Mr. Harrington.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to pay their respective Accounts, on or before the First day of January next; otherwise legal measures will be resorted to for the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WELSH. Charlottetown, Nov. 19th, 1842.

A STRAY HEIFER has been on the Subscriber's premises about ten days. She is of a black colour, and is about 3 years old. The owner can have her on paying expenses and proving property.

GEORGE SNELGROVE. Dalrymple's Mills (Charlottetown Royalty), 7th Dec. 1842.

A RED COW, and a spotted HEIFER about one year old, have been on the Subscriber's premises for about three weeks. The owner or owners can have them on proving property and paying expenses.

FREDERICK WARREN. York River, Dec. 7, 1842.

WANTED. A YOUNG MAN as CLERK in a Dry Good Store. None need apply but such as can produce the best testimonials of character. Enquire at the Herald Office. Charlottetown, December 5th, 1842.

POST OFFICE.

THE MAILS for England, Nova Scotia, &c., will be made up every Tuesday morning (until further notice), at half-past Nine o'clock; and the Western Inland Mails will be closed at the same time.

The Inland Mails for the Eastern Section of the Island, St. Peter's, &c. will be made up every Wednesday morning, at Ten o'clock; and those for Georgetown, Belfast and Murray Harbour, every Saturday morning, at half-past Nine o'clock. Hours of attendance (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 5 o'clock, except on the days previous to the closing of the Mails for England, &c., when the Office will be open until 8 o'clock, p. m. THOMAS OWEN. Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 15th November, 1842—it was unanimously resolved, that all Shareholders indebted to the Company for such instalments as have been legally called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, as directed by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any loss to the Company by such sale, that actions at law shall be brought for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due from the period of the Instalments being called for, as well as for the recovery of all claims on Parties who have neglected to take up their respective shares.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

FALL, 1842.

THE Subscriber has received, by recent arrivals, a very considerable addition to his STOCK, which now comprises a large and general assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURES,

All of which will be sold very low, for Cash, viz: Waterproof, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; figured and plaid woollen Cloakings; worsted Plaids, Pelisse Cloths; Parisienne Lustres; Merinoes; superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Doeskins; Tweeds; Vestings; Gilette Cloths; Moleckins; black and coloured Silk Velvets; black and coloured Gros de Naples; figured Silks Satins, and Persians; black Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Satin Mantillas; black and white Lace Veils; white and coloured d Flannels and Serges; Bed Ticks; printed Cottons; cotton Handkerchiefs; Furniture prints; white and coloured glazed Linings; grey cottons; white cottons; white and coloured shirtings; regatta shirtings; Scotch gingham and homespuns; netted yarn shawls and handkerchiefs; woollen and plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; filled shawls; worsted and yarn comforters; lambskin, Poland fur, Thibet, and Cashmere gloves; Blankets, from 5-4 to 11-4; white and coloured Counterpanes; Lamb-wool and worsted Shirts and Drawers; striped cotton and regatta shirts; cotton Warp and cotton Batting; Umbrellas, glazed and covered Hats and Caps; fur Caps, and fur Gloves and Gauntlets; steel Pens, Ink powders, writing Paper and Slates.

Hardware. Bar and Bolt Iron; Cast, German, and Blister Steel; cast steel Axes and Adzes; a large assortment Carpenters' Tools; wrought and cut Nails; Spikes; Locks and hinges; Coal-scuttles; Bel-lows; Sad Irons; Box and Italian Irons; Coffee Mills; window Glass; Putty; Paints; raw and boiled Oil; Turpentine; sole Leather; Stoves, from 20 to 30 inches; American mill Saws; pit, cross-cut and hand Saws; Gunpowder in kegs, do. in half and pound Canners, Shot, &c., &c.

Groceries. Souchong and Congo Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Currants, Raisins, Rice, No. 1 Tobacco, Castor Oil in half pint and pint bottles, Congreve Matches, &c. JOHN DAVIS. 1st December, 1842.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, to prevent their being handed over to his Attorney.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has REMOVED to his New Building, in Queen-Street, where he has received, per late arrivals,

A general and well selected Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

Which he offers FOR SALE, cheap, for CASH only.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Such Accounts and Notes as were due and payable on the 1st of May last, will be handed to an Attorney, for recovery, on the 1st January next, if not previously settled. A. MACLEAN. Charlottetown, 8 Dec. 1842.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, from Manchester and Leeds, via Halifax, per Schooner New Messenger, and other recent arrivals, a general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO, 8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 2 pipes Brandy (Martell Brand), 8 hds. Sugar, 3 casks Wine, 3 puncheons Molasses, 25 chests best Souchong Tea.

The whole of which will be disposed of cheap, for cash only. J. & W. M'GILL.

N. B.—All accounts due Mr. J. M'Gill, prior to their entering into partnership, if not paid before the First January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered without further notice. 29th Nov., 1842. 4w.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, at the Old Store of R. & F. LOSGORTH, in Queen-Street, A NEAT AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, together with a supply of EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE;

the whole of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash. R. LONGWORTH. Queen Street, Dec. 5, 1842.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL

SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which, together with his STOCK on hand, he is selling at reduced prices. JOSEPH M'DONALD.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts, otherwise legal proceedings will positively be adopted for their recovery, without further notice. J. M'D. Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1842.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for the liberal support extended to him since his commencement in business, and hopes, by the arrangements which he has made, to merit a continuation of their favours. In connection with the Shoemaking, he is prepared to Sole India Rubbers, having just received some of the only Composition that will ensure a permanent adhesion. JOHN PIDWELL.

J. P. has constantly on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, which he offers cheap for cash, good Wheat, Flour, Oats and Oatmeal. Also, a neat SLEIGH for sale. J. P.

On Wednesday next will be published, price 6d. single, or 4s. per dozen, A SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1843; containing—A Counting House Calendar, Weather and Interest Tables, Correct Lists of Public Officers, and other information of a generally useful kind. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER, Publishers.

SHINGLES. A FEW Thousand Pine SHINGLES can be had cheap for Cash only. Apply at the Colonial Herald Office.

The Editor of the Islander, it appears, has "no higher opinion of himself than of other men in general." Now, this is modest—praiseworthy—and as it should be, were it really the case. But let the Editor speak for himself: "We," says he, "arrogate to ourselves neither unerring prudence, preeminent talent—(I think thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!) nor superior industry—yet, we trust (oh, modest trust) we shall safely and happily wend along our path, encouraged and sustained by a sufficiency (smacks this of egotism, Mr. Editor, think you?) of these three requisites, although only in their most unpretending degrees." What think you, Sir, of that?—preeminent talent in a most unpretending degree!

You, of course, Mr. Editor, of the Colonial Herald, it not your contemporary of the Royal Gazette, will feel highly complimented at hearing that the Islander "observes" you to have both "felt the mere notification of his forthcoming as a spur in your sides." Oh, Mr. Editor! this is indeed the unkindest spur of all! If we are to believe the Islander, you have also given certain "promising indications," (more promises!) and for which, "we," says he, "are entitled to your thanks;" which said "thanks" will, of course, be duly acknowledged—and a piece of plate, in Messrs. Rundell and Bridge's best style, would scarcely be too great a "reward" for his having elicited the "promising indications" aforesaid!

The Islander, it appears, conducts his paper "for the information, improvement or amusement of"—(himself, Mr. Editor?—Oh, no!—but at his expense is this amusement to be afforded to—"the public." He is content to take the profit, and leave the "amusement" to others.

And now, Sir, we are approaching the grand climacteric—I mean, the Islander's "political opinions." And of what class, think you, are those opinions? They are, Sir, if we are to believe himself, neither Tory, Whig, or Radical—monarchical, oligarchical, or democratical—they are of the mystifying character, as you will see. After confessing—and most graciously—Oh, how graciously!—that the assumed inquiries of the public as to his "political opinions," are "not only natural, but reasonable," thus seeming to demand from him a "definite reply," the Editor proceeds to give that reply, somewhat in the manner and form following:—

"On the most important public question—(guess at it, Mr. Editor, for no other resource is left us by the laconism of your new ally)—we are not without precise, and, it may be, regular opinions of our own! The development of these opinions it must be left to time and occasion to accomplish. To detail them now would never do—the public would not understand us, for we do not understand ourselves. Yet we do not mean to depart so cavalierly—oh no! for, as we hold that it would be IMPRACTICABLE—(another impracticability, Mr. Editor!)—and premature, to tell you what we think, we opine we may as well save ourselves the trouble of intding, and the public the bore of reading, more of our—nonsense. To accomplish this object, we are of opinion, therefore, that we had better—say no more about it."

And this, Mr. Editor, is the Islander's DEFINITE opinion!! Sure am I that his readers must feel highly edified by this lucid, manly, straight-forward and uncompromising "opinion" of that "bold and generous" champion of the Press.

The Islander then proceeds to inform us, that he feels as indignant as a startled flea at anything like tyranny or oppression. He also tells us something that we did not know before, with regard to the House of Assembly, and his own expected correspondents. The following free translation of his remarks on these interesting subjects, will, I think, be found pretty correct. Let us hear him:—

"We abhor tyrants of all ranks—whether on the throne or off it—whether in the field or in the senate—whether in the pulpit or out of church—whether on the bench of justice or in the possessor of broad acres—justice, even handed justice, is our delight; and yet, most assuredly, we throw, will we truckle, time-serve, and curvy favor with the high and honorable. Most assuredly will we not raise our voice—even though public offices be filled with beardless boys, and sinecures be still maintained at the expense of England's people, taxed to enable these to strut about in luxury and pampered idleness, whilst her groaning population are literally famishing for want of food! Yes, we say, most assuredly will we scrape, and cringe, bow down and humble ourselves—aye, even to the dust—before those high and mighty ones! For who knows? Perhaps, in consideration of these our independent and meritorious services, we may one day be rewarded with the Queen's or Assembly's Printership! Yes, beloved subscribers! We shall not interfere with the Roll of Honorables. We shall not be so egregiously stupid, and blind to our own interests, as to speak of family compacts, or of those who hold official appointments! They are far above our praise or dispraise (and here he did speak common sense, Mr. Editor); long may they retain their positions—let striplings thrive, and fill the public offices, and enjoy the public emoluments, whilst old and tried servants—good men and true—may be left to pine in poverty and neglect—we say, let them go on and prosper; what is that to us? We have our price—let the captious snarlers at men in place find persons better qualified to fill the public offices, and appoint them—if they can; we will not minister to their desire—for we have quite enough to do in ministering to our own. We should experience quite a revulsion of feeling, were we called upon to abandon our proposed course of government sycophancy and servile adulation! We know well the advantages to be derived from "the liberty of the press"—we know well also that the knowledge of this fact ought to be an incentive to the people of this Colony to maintain our bold and independent Periodical; otherwise—if we have not done so already—we may be tempted to sacrifice our independence at the shrine of power, and leave you in the lurch!

"The House of Assembly will soon meet in Legislative Conclave. The members have been elected—to do their duty. We shall not attempt to report in full the speeches of honorable Members, as that would be too much trouble for a sheet so widely circulated as is ours, and, besides, we must be paid for doing so—and that we are afraid of.—Yet, we must do something; and we flatter ourselves that that something will be duly appreciated by the public. It is therefore our intention, during each Session, to give our readers (without much personal labour of our own) a condensed account of the proceedings, which will be far more satisfactory to ourselves than a lengthy detail of each day's operations.

"With our correspondents—and when they understand our plan of operations we shall, doubtless, have our share—we shall take the most unpardonable liberties. Their property is ours. We shall, therefore, maul, mangle, choke and murder their productions, in such a way as, to us, in our editorial wisdom, may seem meet. We shall make them say things they never dream't of. We shall dress their productions altogether according to our taste. We shall not think of imitating the petty fashion of correcting merely verbal inaccuracies or of suppressing things unmeet for a respectable periodical. No! We shall do far greater things than these! We shall cut and hack at pleasure. We shall do things by wholesale. Yet we shall not rob our correspondents. We shall merely appropriate their property to ourselves, when it suits us, and we shall vend their wares, after we have pared them down to our own ideas; and, above all, we shall take care that nothing derogatory to the powers that be shall ever find a place in our columns. We do not understand the principle of inserting either the whole or none—that will not suit our views.

"In conclusion, we shall at length conclude—we shall follow the course already adopted by our brother Editors, long before our existence was ever thought of, of noticing improvements in Charlottetown, and throughout the Island, which we believe will continue long after our ephemeral existence shall have deservedly been forgotten."

And now, Mr. Editor, I think it high time to bring this letter to a close. So far, I have endeavoured to give you a portraiture of the Islander's sentiments—and if you don't admire them, why, you are certainly not a man of taste, and deserve to have your ears pulled as long as his; but should you doubt of the correctness of the likeness I have endeavoured to give, consult the Islander yourself, and meantime, until you hear again from me, I remain, Sir,

Your friend and well wisher, FLAGELLATOR. Charlottetown, 6th December, 1842.