

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

[No. 333.]

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, 30th May, 1843.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for levying an Assesment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said recited Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto, and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common, and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the 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 Two-pence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1843, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 1st July, 1843.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.

Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's.
James Yeo, Port Hill.
John Cambridge.
Allan Forsyth, Casumpeque.
Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County.

James Pigeon, New London.
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable.
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown.
Allan McDougall, Belfast.

King's County.

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

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

ALIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000, STERLING.

PREMIUM—MODERATE.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 6, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms; and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties, either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH,
PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

TO BE SOLD, a Leasehold Interest for the residue of the unexpired term of 15 years, with a right of purchase, in and to that eligible situated Brick House and premises, situated in Queen's Square, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. Possession to be given on the 1st day of November next.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 6th July, 1843.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

WATSON DUCHEMIN, Pump and Blockmaker, returns thanks to those who have, for many years past, favored him with their patronage and support in his line of business; and begs to intimate, that he has now on hand a large quantity of SHIPS' BLOCKS, of all descriptions and sizes, DEAD EYES, and all other materials in his line required for the outfit of Vessels. He has also on hand a few Mahogany and Birch WHEELS, CAPSTANS, &c.

Ships' Pumps, and Pumps for Wells not exceeding 100 feet in length, made on an improved principle to work with ease. All descriptions of Turning in brass, iron or wood, executed with taste and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

WANTED, a respectable lad from the country, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business. Inquire at the Workshop, head of the Queen's Wharf, or at the Block-making Establishment, Prince Street.

Charlottetown, 11th May, 1843.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE unexpired Term of Thirteen Years of the Lease of the HOUSE and Premises at present in the occupation of Edward Kickham, situate in Dorchester Street, and fronting the Store of A. Duncan, Esq. It is an excellent stand for business.

Or, the Subscriber will let, for a term of years, his new Building in Kent Street—there is a Store in it, and sufficient accommodation for a respectable family.

Possession of either can be given on or before the 1st September next. For particulars, inquire of

EDWARD KICKHAM.

Charlottetown, July 31st, 1843.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Charter Parties, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Court Subpoenas, Apprentices Indentures, variety of Magistrates' Blanks, &c. for sale at the Office of the Colonial Herald.

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET.

Lydiard & Finlayson

HAVE RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the season, consisting of, viz:—

Orleans Cloth, Mouslin de Laines, Balgerines, Printed Lawn and Muslin for Ladies' Dresses; Black, blue and coloured Cloths, Gambroons, Bolanos, Doekins and fancy Tweeds, Saun Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, Printed Cottons and Cambrics, White, striped and grey Shirtings, Grass bleached Irish Linen and Long Lawn, Linen Drill; Aremuse and Drawing Silk for Bonnets, Modena, Rice, Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Fringe; a rich assortment of Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons; Mull, Book, Jaconet and bordered Muslins; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid and Lisle Gloves, in great variety; a large assortment of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, India Rubber Braces, Silk and Satin Stocks and Scarfs, and a variety of Small Wares.

ALSO,

Hyson, Souchong and Congo Teas; green and ground Coffee, Chocolate; London double refined Loaf Sugar, superior Porto Rico Sugar; boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes Raisins; Zante Currants and Jamaica Ginger; Soap and Candles; Martell's Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits; Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines; London Porter and Brown Stout; the whole of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash on delivery.

June 1843.

FALL GOODS, DIRECT FROM LONDON, Per Brig Constance.

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

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Suitable to the season.

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

D. REDDIN.

Oct. 14, 1843.

VICTORIA HOTEL, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him while conducting his establishment at St. John, N. B., begs leave to notify the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, the neighbouring Provinces, and the public generally, that he has removed to Charlottetown, and taken that large and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, near the Queen's Wharf, which he has furnished in a neat style, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to obtain a share of public support.

ISRAEL FELLOWS.

P. S.—An excellent STABLE and COACH HOUSE attached to the premises.

Charlottetown, 27th June, 1843.

THE Subscriber has just received per *Cygnat* and *Speculation*, a considerable addition to his previous Stock of

LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

Bottled PORTER and Leith ALE (a prime article,) in packages of 3 and 4 dozen. Prime Havana CIGARS.

ALSO,

100 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN DAVIES, Jun.

SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR A DOLLAR!!! AND THIRTY-TWO AND SIXPENCE FOR A SOVEREIGN!!!

AT the PHENIX FOUNDRY, Dollars will be taken at the above value, in prompt payment for all purchases made from this date, until further notice, and no advance on former prices.

A great variety of Franklin Stoves are now ready, some of them entirely new designs, and peculiar to this Establishment, from Fifty shillings and upwards. Also, Cooking Stoves of various sizes, for large or small families, poor men or bachelors. Upright, square, Cupola and Warm Air Stoves, of new patterns, for offices, shops, halls, or staircases. Close Stoves for cottages, schools, or churches. Kitchen Ranges, combining cleanliness and economy, may be seen in operation by the kind permission of the purchasers.

The public will please to remember that the Stove Castings at this Foundry are not made from *sheet iron patterns*.

Oct. 18, 1843.

COMMERCIAL INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the above well known Premises, and having furnished the same with every article requisite for a comfortable BOARDING HOUSE, hopes, by the moderation of his charges, and strict attention to the wishes of those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a continuance of that patronage which was for so many years awarded to his predecessor in that Establishment.

DAVID CONNORS.

Charlottetown, July 8th, 1842.

FOR SALE.—About 18 or 20 acres of excellent Land, situate in Charlottetown Royalty—one half cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There are a good Draw-well and some small Buildings on the premises, which are within three and a half miles of Charlottetown, and half a mile from the St. Peter's Road. It is bounded on one side by the road leading from the St. Peter's to the Princetown Road, and in front and rear by roads coming out to the St. Peter's Road; on the other side by a ditch. Apply to JOHN WHELAN, on the premises, or to EDWARD KICKHAM, Charlottetown.

TO BE LET.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, and immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, formerly occupied by James D. Macdonnell, Esq., to which a good Stable and Garden are attached.

Also, several valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, in Water Street, King Street and East Street.

JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Premises, now in the occupation of Mr. T. B. Tremain, in Water Street. For further particulars apply to

D. WILSON.

Richmond Street, August 8th, 1843.

BLOCK AND FLAG FREESTONE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish, to order, at reduced prices, any sizes or quantity of Block and Flag Freestone, the same to be supplied from Acadia Quarry, Pictou. Samples of the Stone, which is of excellent quality, can be seen on application to the Subscriber.

KENNETH M'KENZIE,
Agent.

Charlottetown, 1st Sept. 1843.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Correspondence.

No. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—Now "comes the tug of war?" The candid and plain investigation of last winter's legislation, which I now presume to attempt, will, doubtless, arouse the awful ire of those immaculate senators. But, Sir, I am ready for their fiercest onset; and I trust to be able, amidst the peltings of the most pitiless vengeance which they can pour upon me, to say with undiminished courage, "Lay on, McDuff!"

From my foregoing letters, I think it will have appeared, that the aspect of the proceedings of our authorities on the land grievances of the Colony has very materially changed during the last ten years. Within that period, a party has been gradually growing up amongst us, in hostility to the claims of the people, and composed of those who once advocated those claims. A gift has blinded their eyes. This party has, by gradual increase, been made at length to embrace nearly all the officials, aristocrats, and monopolists of the country. Hitherto, however, it has always been in a despicable minority in the House of Assembly; but in the Government, and amongst the place-hunters and mercenaries of the Island, it has been rapidly accumulating numbers and assurance; and in the Legislative Council, it has possessed such a preponderance as to negative every measure adopted by the Representatives to relieve the country.

During the last General Election, by a system of artifices and intimidations, operating on the feelings of religious bias, national predilections, local prejudices, and pecuniary interest of the inhabitants, for which the liberal party, by a censurable security, arising from an extravagant confidence in their own strength, were altogether unprepared, this party, hitherto insignificant in the House, obtained a partial triumph in many Districts of the country, and secured a small majority in the House—the two parties standing, at present, about 14 to 10. It was to be expected that a victory obtained as this one was, in securing which official patronage, merchants' ledgers, proprietors' rent-rolls, and every species of deceptive scheming, exercised so great an influence, was not sought for any good purpose, and was not likely to be used with moderation or discretion. A party hitherto in abeyance, and of so recent existence—so mercenary and exclusive in its spirit and principles, and sheltered under the wing of prostituted authority, in the delicious excitement of recent exaltation, was to be expected to run into the extremes of meanness and violence against those of opposite sentiments, whose efforts they now had the power of effectually thwarting. The bitterness and united obstinacy of the petty fragment which represented that party in the previous House, was but feebly indicative of the gratification which they would find in possessing the power to crush every attempt to redress the wrongs of the inhabitants and to trample their supplications under foot. Those who understood the spirit and governing motives of this faction, predicted with certainty the doings of the approaching Session. And they were not mistaken. That Session exhibited scenes of wanton and cowardly assault on the characters, feelings and rights of the liberal party, both in doors and out, of the most intolerable character. Every scurrilous and reproachful epithet was applied to them, and every effort made to disgrace their names, and to discredit their representations and statements.

The merest allusion to the real grievances of the country—the forfeiture of the grants—proprietary harshness and cupidity—the evils of our land system, or the countenance given by Government to that system—called forth the bitterest censure and the rudest contumely. The very appearance of Cooper, Rae, McLean or Macintosh on the floor of the House, was the occasion for the discharge against them of the lowest ribaldry, mockery, taunting and denunciation. They and their coadjutors were denominated rebels, republicans, lynchers, revolutionists, insignificant agitators, interested deceivers, corrupt and insatiable demagogues, ambitious popularity-hunters, persons of weak intellect and defective judgment, and, in short, every thing which an extensive and intimate acquaintance with *cookroom slang* and *Cockney vulgarity* could suggest. Their arguments and precedents in favour of the rights of their constituents were answered with abuse and ridicule; and their attempts to present a petition praying for redress was the signal for an attack. When they proposed a remedy for the evils which afflict the Colony, their measures were described as "wild vagaries, extreme, violent, unlawful proceedings, disgraceful attempts at legislation, stillborn abortions of weak intellects, air-bubbles, useless schemes," &c. They were charged with deluding the simple tenantry, from interested motives, instructing them to withhold their rents, endeavouring to injure them in order to keep them discontented, teaching them sedition and disloyalty, making a trade of agitation to live by, acting a double part, and a thousand other villainous acts.

Nor did their constituents escape the wholesale denunciations and vindictive censures which were so liberally dealt out to their representatives. The exercise of the constitutional right of petition against their wrongs, was called *rebellion*; and those who dared to represent the corruption in the administration of the laws, or the fraudulence and despotism of the proprietary claimants, were denominated scoundrels, unprincipled rebels, and idlers. The vocabulary of blackguardism was ransacked to furnish epithets sufficiently vile to blacken their characters.

And the foregoing expressions were not the mere ebullitions of passion in the heat of an interested party contention:—Civilized society can furnish no examples like these in such circumstances. They were the language of selfish and long-cherished rancour—the deliberate utterance of bitter malignity—which sought to annihilate every obstacle to self-aggrandizement. This was evidenced by the ceaseless assiduity with which this course was pursued, and by the Protean shapes which the hydra-passion assumed to effect its end.

As an additional illustration of the spirit with which the liberals had to contend, I may here notice—though perhaps a little out of place—a charge made by His Excellency, in a Message to the House, and also alluded to in his opening Speech, against a leading member of the liberal party, whom, however, he had not the temerity to name, of interpolating the Journals of the previous Session. The thorough investigation which followed, resulted in the honorable acquittal of the gentleman against whom this poisoned shaft was levelled, and proved that the erroneous impression had arisen from the meddling officiousness of "a government partisan," in his zeal to disgrace the former House. The fuss which was made about this trifling circumstance, in making it the subject of correspondence with the Colonial Minister, and in formally calling the attention of the House to it by Message, when the whole odium of the silly blunder belonged to the accusing party, was a striking prognostic of the despicable malignity with which the friends of the people were doomed to be pursued during the Session. And although the signal failure of the foul scheme may have brought the crimson blush of conscious guilt to the cheeks of its baffled authors, yet it was powerless to allay the cherished animosity of their hearts.

I must not, however, think of giving a regular detail of the proceedings of the reckless majority of our last Session, and

their valiant leaders. Time, your space, and the patience of my readers, would alike fail in such an attempt. I shall, therefore, content myself with instancing, under a few general heads, the most striking features in their proceedings.

First, then, as to the constitution of our Government. Upon several occasions, within the last twelve years, this subject has been adverted to by our Legislature, in its Addresses to the Home Government, and in its Resolutions on the State of the Colony. Yet no improvement has taken place. The system remains the same. The individuals, though slightly changed in identity, are the same in principles and interest. And the arbitrary character of the administration continues unmodified. There were, moreover, during the last year, instances of peculiar and aggravated despotism and haughtiness in the conduct of our officials, which rendered the independent interference and bold remonstrance of the Legislature necessary in a more than ordinary degree. The tradition of the liberal majority of the previous House, in official Despatches to the Home Government; the impertinent and unconstitutional interference of the Governor and his Council in the Elections, making a tour of the Island, at an expense to it of £100, for that purpose, and employing or permitting his advisers to assist, by their presence and active interference, in the election of proprietary and government minions; and the employment of the military, during the sitting of the House, to overawe the peaceable inhabitants, were acts calling loudly for rebuke.

Even neutrality and silence in the guardians of the people's rights, at such a time, are criminal. For the popular power of our constitution to stand aside, when its rulers are riding roughshod over the people's rights and feelings, and permit them to pass on unrebuked, betrays either the most contemptible pusillanimity, or the most corrupt servility. But we have to record worse than this,—worse than silent neutrality. They spoke, but it was to commend,—they acted, but it was to encourage, these proceedings.

The aspersions which His Excellency had cast on the majority of the previous House were referred to. The lacerated feelings of those who had borne this unmerited obloquy found expression. And how were they responded to? Were they justified by those who knew their innocence? No; but their traducer was. To neutralize the petitions, and disprove the statements of that House, he had represented lands as selling at enormous prices in this Colony. Here, it was true, he had blundered. And how could he do otherwise? He had been but five months in the Island, and knew little of its real condition. But then his ignorance was an excuse for him! Because he had seen lands selling high in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, and inferred (!) that they were equally valuable in all parts of the Island. Admirable lover of facts, were you condescended to ask their information. But perhaps you had begun then to feel your capacity to govern without their assistance, and they contentedly to permit you to jeopardize your character and administration, if they could but retain the loaves and fishes. When a member of the aggrieved party moved for leave to examine evidence to support the Resolutions of the previous Session, which had been sent home, it was refused, and the reasons openly alleged were, that "its design was to verify those resolutions, and to disprove His Excellency's statements!" True, it was pretended by a celebrated individual, that this was done out of prudence, "because," said he, "it would be bad policy to contradict His Excellency's representations, when we want to employ him to recommend our intercession with the proprietors for a modification of their terms!" Must, then, the Representatives of the people bear undeserved odium, to preserve the influence of Sir H. V. Huntley with our oppressors? But another honourable gentleman went beyond this. By profession a privileged palmer of fibs on the public, he dared to assert that the Resolutions of the previous Session were false, and the Governor's statements correct. Had such been the case, why the dread of examining evidence?

Again, when the impolicy and high-handedness of sending the military to the East Point, at a great expense to the Island, to quell a pretended riot, was alluded to in the House, what was the language of the inflexible occupant of the chair? Why, that he approved of that step, (which he no doubt had advised,) "because it would terrify and restrain the lawless inhabitants."

I must not omit to notice, under this part of my subject, the treatment of a petition from the second Electoral District of Prince County, complaining, among other things, of the "corrupt state of the Magistracy, especially the Small Debt Commissioners." The worthies complained of were the minions of the Government and the proprietors. This was enough. The fate of the petition was sealed ere it entered the House. But when its independent and fearless tone was heard, at once the storm of furious invective and denunciation broke forth. The offending petition was denominated "a libel on the Government," an "insult to the House," and "a disgrace to the country," although it simply declared the corrupt practices which notoriously prevailed among the Small Debt Commissioners at the time, and it was consigned to the disgraceful doom of being thrown under the table." The conduct of the majority, in this case, was truly shameful. After the Clerk had committed the petition to its fate, Mr. Douse advanced, and gave it a violent and unceremonious kick. Even the smooth-faced lawyer got perfectly transported with passion, and uttered incoherent and terrible threats. The petitioners were called "scoundrels," "rebels," and "unprincipled agitators." It is questionable whether the bold audacity of thus trampling on the right of petition is equalled in any historical record. How was even the Chartist petition received by the Imperial Parliament last year? Was it thrown under the table? Was it kicked? Were those who signed it denominated scoundrels and rebels? No. The House of Commons knew better than to treat the people so. They would have wanted a precedent for such conduct. And it remained for the loyal and patriotic majority of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island to furnish it. The Speaker boasts that we have taken the lead of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in many things. He may add this to the list, and then boast that we have taken precedence of Great Britain herself, or even of the world.

Second, what said they on the measures of the Home Government towards this Colony? It is notorious that these measures have been most inconsistent and injurious to the Island. Sometimes a Despatch has held forth strong hopes of redress, and the next has assumed the language of positive denial. Sometimes one remedy has been proposed, and sometimes another, and oftener all interference has been suspended and refused. What said they to these vacillating measures and steps? What to the neglect of the oft deprecated sufferings and wrongs of the Colony? Echo answers, what? Upon these points their lips were sealed; and it was left to Cooper, Rae, Macintosh, &c., as it ever had been done, to bemoan the indifference of the authorities of our Fatherland to the reiterated complaints and supplications of its oppressed offspring, and to deplore the policy which has so long jeopardized the allegiance of a patient and industrious people, to retain the empty regard of a few mercenary monopolists.

Yours, &c.,

CURTIS.

Prince County, 1843.