The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.] CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843. [No. 338.

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, intituled *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 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 Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One shilling and four-pence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last mentioned Towns and Royalties, 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 the 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, Cascumpeque.
Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County.
James Pigeon, New London.
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable,
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown.
Allan M'Dougall, 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.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000, STERLING.

PREMIUM—MODERATE.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

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

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the *Subscriptions* towards making the intended Wharf at the end of Pownal Street, in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall call *forthwith*, on the respective subscribers, for the amount of their subscriptions, and I will also receive the same at my Store.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 1843.

MORRIS'S CARDING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber having engaged to erect a CARDING MACHINE on the Island, early in the Spring, begs to intimate to any persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of his visit to obtain such machines at that time, that they may be accommodated at the lowest possible price.

An early application to Mr. C. C. DAVISON, in Charlottetown, relative to Terms, &c., will be attended with an advantage, which a delay will prevent.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 10th, 1843.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative Family Medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulus as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual Costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases,* and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever,* night sweats, and general weakness and loss of *appetite,* the *mumps, swollen face and gums,* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleura, and the *sickness incidental to females,* together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct and explicit in description, and coming as they do, in every case, from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I am glad to see that the public agitation, on the subject of the late strange proceedings in the matter of the Central Academy, appears to have produced some good effect upon the Board of Trustees, and that they have reinstated Mr. Brown in his former situation. It is not likely that he will again be so summarily disturbed. But are we to say nothing about amends being made to the other Master, who, in the efforts which he has used for the prosperity of the Academy, has displayed, in my humble opinion, a perfect acquaintance with his business as a teacher, and a manly independence in advocating the claims of the Institution, which reflect on him the highest degree of credit? Is it fair, then, to allow Mr. Waddell to be driven from our shores, and the country to be deprived of his services, simply for being honest in endeavouring to do his own duty, and trying to make other people do theirs? There is a strong sympathy throughout the Island in favour of both Masters; but in a letter which I received from Mr. Waddell, written shortly before he left the Island, he mentioned some circumstances in the treatment he met with in the Academy that, I think, ought to be known, and which will not be the less appreciated by the public that they are conveyed in a private letter, and transmitted without his leave for publication. Should he himself see your paper, he will, I trust, believe me actuated, in sending it to press, by motives similar to his own, in furnishing the information which he has supplied to the public in connexion with the Academy. Though he has been compelled to leave a place in which he has not been supported as his merits deserved, I am persuaded that he will not lose sight of the Island and the many good friends that he knows he has within its bounds, who wish him well and would be glad to serve him; and if we study our own interests, we will yet, if possible, bring him back. If there is a post of honor in connexion with the Academy, he eminently deserves it; and if a situation of more value than another, it belongs to him of right; and I do not believe that any person possessed of proper feelings would, if he knew all the circumstances of the case, take the appointment over his head. I hope he will carry out his proposal to petition the Legislature, and set forth his claims to their consideration, and I am sure that the country will sustain him in any reasonable application.

I am,
Yours, &c.
A READER.

Prince County, Dec. 4th, 1843.

Charlottetown, Nov. 25th, 1843.

My dear Sir;

There is much in your kind letter which displays friendship that I cannot but highly value, and sympathy which, in other circumstances, I might greatly appreciate. As matters stand, I feel conscious of integrity of purpose, and I think my correspondence will show honest zeal in endeavouring to carry my purposes into execution; and all I want at the hand of friends or foes is justice—even-handed justice. The kindly sentiments which you have expressed refer merely to the circumstances of my dismissal from the Academy. These you will find discussed in the papers which I have referred to; but there are matters in the management of the Institution, while I was *in it*, that make the manner of my going out yet more grievous than even you are ready to suppose. You know the funds of the country provided a building intended to accommodate both the Masters of the Academy. The building was wretchedly mismanaged, both in plan and execution, and when I received my appointment to the situation which I held, the state of the building was explained to me, and I was promised free apartments in it as soon as they could be made available for my use. The defects of the building most in need of being remedied were, the want of a kitchen, and of an entrance to the Class Rooms independently of the passage through the hall of the Masters' dwelling. An estimate of the expense necessary to supply these sad defects was made, and I memorialised the Trustees, and volunteered to pay the interest of the amount annually, provided means could be adopted to raise the sum necessary for the purpose. My memorial the Trustees handed over to the Lt. Governor, and by him it was transmitted, by Message, to the Legislature; but no such sum was allowed. Subsequently, I applied to the Trustees for permission to make the necessary alterations at my own expense, and offered, if that were granted, to go into the building, and fit it up with my own means. But, though this property of the country was going to ruin for want of being occupied, and I was paying a high rent elsewhere, the Trustees would not permit me to occupy on the terms proposed. Nor is this all. You know that the grounds around the Academy have always lain in a state of nature, unenclosed and unimproved. I made application for leave to occupy and improve the Eastern end of that waste ground, but the Trustees would grant me but a small corner of the lot, which I did not consider it worth my while to accept.

Now, considering that that house and ground were especially provided for the Masters, and that the other Master was in the occupancy of his share of both, I cannot help considering the withholding of them from me—especially as the building was suffering, and the ground certainly yielding no advantage—as indicative of a disposition not the most creditable to parties entrusted with public property for specified purposes. I now believe it would have been unwise in me to occupy even on my own terms; but I consider that I had a right to do so, and I am not sure that I shall not make that and other things a subject of representation to the next Session of the Legislature.

You will remember that, in speaking of the Trustees, I have always said that Col. Lane has acted, in general, in a candid and straight-forward way. His principle has been this: That, as Trustees, they had committed to them the interests of the Institution, and that, if there was anything wrong about its management, it was their province to ferret it out and correct it. He maintained, that if it was not in a condition to do justice to the children of Trustees, it could not be as useful as it ought to be to other people, and he considered it cowardly to leave it, without endeavouring to make it what it ought to be. He accordingly, to use his own phrase, "stuck by us to the last, and never had reason to repent it." He was not disposed to befriend the Masters, to the prejudice of the public interests. This he fully showed, in lending his name, as one of the four Trustees, to the charges which their letter contained—the most inconsistent thing, by the way, that he ever did in connexion with the Institution. But he thought they ought to have a fair trial, if anything was charged against them, and should be treated accordingly. He told me, a few days ago, that he intended to give up his trust. It would be a pity that he should do so. Rather, could they be found, should the trust be filled with men like him. Had it been so from the first, things would have been very differently managed.

I suppose I told you that I had applied to the Chief Justice, for credentials from the Board. They met yesterday, but I have not yet heard from His Honor on the subject of my request.

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You ask me how want of books, &c. affects—I should say, affected—our discipline, and how Sir C. A. Fitzroy got affronted at me for nothing.

To the first question the answer is simple. Look at the Memorandum of books published the other day, and suppose the Masters desirous to prescribe a lesson for the morning class, to be prepared at home, and recited by all the school at the same time. Suppose that lesson be in the Grammar. One pupil meets the order with, "Please, Sir, I have *no grammar*." Another says, "Please, Sir, my grammar is not like the others." A third, "Please, Sir, the rules in my grammar are Latin, and in most of the others English." To get a morning lesson from all the boys in Grammar, there must, you see, be a subdivision of them into three or four, or more, classes; and time must be afforded to those who have no grammar of their own, to learn from those of their neighbours *after they come into the School*. There is now no necessity that every pupil be at his post when the first class is called, and it is a very easy thing to procure a note tosay, "Master —— —— was detained."

Suppose, again, it be prescribed to the several classes translating together to prepare lessons at home. One boy answers, "Sir, I have no Dictionary." Another, "I have no Cicero," Virgil or Ovid, as the case may be; and there is a complete bar to the preparations of lessons of this description *at home*. Well, let us have these boys, thus provided, seated in the School, and suppose the discipline enjoin perfect silence and non-interference one with another. One boy must, in that case, gaze upon his Cicero unaided by Dictionary or Grammar, while others turn over their Dictionary without aim or object. Now, one object has been to do the best we could with the means we had, till we could get them enlarged; and we thought it better to have improvement, through mutual aid and interchange of sentiment, though indulgence should be sometimes abused, than to command silence and inaction, at the expense of learning. Nor were we better off in prescribing *exercises* than when we took the Grammar. Deficiency and diversity of books met us here as well. Under discipline has been mentioned, an excess of holidays. Of holidays granted by Trustees I made formal complaint, and had them partially stopped; and I do not recollect any instance in which complaint has been made, since we were left to our own management, but the complaint of his Excellency that I left my charge on the day the Highland Ball was last held in the Academy. To this I answer, His Excellency had given a guarantee to Mr. Young that neither Mr. Waddell nor Mr. Brown would offer any objection to the Ball; and as I had most serious objections to the Ball and School together, the only thing left me was, to object to the School, and get out of the way, when the other had been forced upon me without my consent, and indeed without my being consulted.

The history of Sir Charles's offence was this: In the summer of 1841, when the day for our examination approached, no notice was given to His Excellency of the fact till he saw it announced by public advertisement by the Secretary of the Trustees. His Excellency then demanded to know why I had not called upon him and informed him that the day was coming. My reply was, that I considered it my business to be in my place, and to have my pupils ready for inspection, and that I considered it the duty of the Trustees to make their own arrangements; that when I had called upon His Excellency, on former occasions, it was generally under the direction of the Trustees, and as the Trustees had now deserted us, we did not feel ourselves warranted to take upon us anything which they did not demand. My explanation was misreported and misrepresented to Sir Charles, and because I would not submit to be censured for the non-performance of the Trustees' duty (if it was the duty of any), His Excellency was pleased to take offence, and charge me with want of due respect to him. I have the whole of the correspondence. It is amusing, as illustrative of the courtier-like manner in which trifles are sometimes magnified into importance, and of the way in which the weaker is sometimes sacrificed to the power of the stronger. How I hate dishonesty and double dealing!

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I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. WADDELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; You are, no doubt, aware, that most of the people in the country have returned the *Islander*, and since the commencement of the *Palladium*, some of my acquaintance had it in contemplation to withdraw their subscriptions from the *Herald*. But your editorial in reference to the opinions of the Canadian Press on the land-granting system produced a favourable reaction, as it was clear, and forcibly applied to the unconstitutional land-monopoly of this Island. And the letters of your correspondent, the learned CURTIUS, are receiving great applause.

On subjects of importance, wherein the public are generally interested, there can be no sound objections against your giving publicity to arguments on both sides of the case, while you confine the writers to the merits of the question under discussion. This would enable parties to see clearly, and decide for themselves. But if you suffer persons who have no argument to offer to vent their spleen in your paper, with a view of drawing their opponent from the subject into personal recrimination, your paper, instead of informing the public, will be viewed as the pit or arena for ribaldry and personal abuse; and it is surprising to many of your readers, that you have published the letters of A COMMISSIONER, who has taken it for granted, without any grounds, that the land question is *obsolete*, and makes use of your paper as a vehicle to carry out his splenetic vituperations for reviving it. He talks of levellers, and of people having property to lose, as if he would insinuate that the grantees had a lawful or honest claim to the lands of this Island, because some persons bought Townships for a trifle seventy or eighty years ago! Whoever bought the Townships, bought them *subject to the conditions for settlement;* and those who sold the Townships for a trifle, or gave them away, could have no other inducement for doing so than to be *released* from the conditions of settlement—a sufficient proof that the expenses attending the performance of the conditions were nearly equal to the *value* of the grants; and the only value they have acquired since, is through the most sordid avarice and villanous deception, which have been encouraged and gratified by the Governors, Government, or both, delaying to enforce the *Laws* for the performance of the conditions of the grants, or the forfeiture of the lands; and as much as the Townships have increased in value, so much is abstracted from the people who have improved the lands. But it would appear that those who bought the Townships understood the *art* of preventing the laws being enforced, as well as they did that of deceiving and imposing on the people.

It has been clearly shewn, that the grants of this Island were made with certain reservations, and upon conditions that the grantees should settle the lands with a certain description and number of persons, within a limited period; and on the failure of such settlement, it is declared, that the lands are to become *forfeited*, and the grants to be *void* and of *none effect*; and it is a notorious fact, which has not been denied, that the grantees have not performed, nor have they *attempted* to perform, any of the conditions of their grants. But they have levied contributions or imposed rents upon British subjects, for permission to improve the land, not only for the land originally granted and *forfeited*, but also for the lands *reserved for the Fisheries!!* Such acts of lawless oppression have not been equalled in modern times. Even the name by which such iniquitous contributions were known in former times is almost forgot.

There are always amongst mankind a few unprincipled persons, who, spurning the low pursuits of acquiring property by honest industry, *prey* upon the rest. But it is only in this Colony where such characters have been *publicly* patronised by Government. In former ages, it was not uncommon for such men to make plunder, robbery and murder their employment, and some have acquired large estates and reputation in that profession, and reduced it to a system. They found it would not answer their ends to destroy the industrious portion of mankind altogether, nor to deprive them of all their substance at once, and leave them to perish. They therefore levied a rent, and carried off the cattle and corn of those who neglected to comply with their *solemn obligations*. This rent was called *black mail*. But there is a difference in some respects between the freebooters of old, and the grantees of this Island. The former *openly* asserted their claims by force of arms. The latter *covertly*, by deceit and corruption. The former demanded black mail, as their *right by conquest*. The latter demanded rent, as they said *a sum was due for services rendered by them to the Crown*. The free booters could *boast* of their being an over-match for the Government. The grantees can *boast* that they have gained the Ministers and Governors to their side. The freebooters set the *laws at defiance*. The grantees have had sufficient influence to get the *laws set aside*. The freebooters set up their own courts, *as there is some honour even amongst thieves*. The grantees, or their commisioners, get into the Courts and Offices of the Government, *but in other respects the comparison fails*.

In process of time an Act was passed in Britain forbidding people to pay such rent as *black mail*, and commanding them to defend themselves and their property until Government could send them assistance. When the people are deprived of their property by black mail, it is of little importance to them who are the freebooters, when the case is equally the same. But it is viewed very differently by the Government. In this Island, since it has been a Colony, the persons whose duty it was to execute the laws, and have them impartially administered, have been either the grantees or their commissioners, and share in the booty; and when the people petition for the laws to be put in operation, they are told that the laws have been so long suppressed, that it is too late *now* to put them in force. When it is pointed out that the grantees have not performed the conditions of their grants, it is answered, that the grantees' interest has been *purchased* by other persons for a trifle, and therefore the rights of *such property* must be held sacred; and when the people become dissatisfied, and complain of the way in which they have been deceived, imposed on and plundered, instead of *redress*, an armed force is sent to strike terror and silence all complaints. Therefore it is to be hoped that the people have learned by experience that it is not required of them to defend themselves by force of arms, nor to petition the Sovereign to *negotiate* terms with their oppressors. Neither is it necessary to play at hide and seek in the bush, blowing horns to scare the Peterses, or to sneak about His Lordship's shoes for a dinner. It is only necessary to act like upright men, and not to be afraid or ashamed of doing what is right, and be *unanimous* to petition the Sovereign for the appointment of a Court of Escheat, to try the Grantees' titles to the land, without regard to a partial or general Escheat. I am aware Ministers have said all *but the denial*. Therefore, let your applications be heard *abroad*. It might be worried or smothered *here*, but it will not suit the honor of the British Crown, when negotiating with foreign powers for the abolition of slavery, to be told to *look at home*, and redeem their own subjects who have been basely kidnapped and sold by the grantees of Prince Edward Island.

CRACK WHIP.

High Road, King's County,
November 27, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; We farmers ought to feel grateful to the *Islander*, for making known to us that we have a "friend" in Town—aye, and one who renders great service to the country; a "friend" who boasts of having sickened Brother Jonathan from sending here in the fall to purchase our grain, for cash payments and good prices. What do we farmers want with cash? Our "friend" will give us what is far better than all cash. If our oats are good, and weigh 40 lbs. to the bushel, he will give us from 16d. to 18d. for them, half cash and half whiskey. Is not that better than all cash? The whiskey is a great friend; it makes us forget our back-rents, and all our grievances. Brother Jonathan gave us nothing but cash, and our pockets were in danger of breaking down. That evil will be avoided in future, for I hear that the Yankees say they guess they won't send to Charlottetown for grain again, for the cussed brewers rise the price double the moment a Yankee shows his nose, and drop it again as soon as he gets his load. Hurrah for our "friend!"—keep off the Yankees and keep off the cash! Our "friend" has a large establishment—cost from Seven to Eight thousand Pounds; some say, only Three thousand—but they are mistaken; it must be true, for the *Islander* says so: employs from twenty to thirty individuals; some say, only ten or twelve—but they are mistaken; it must be true, for the *Islander* says so. Some say the editor partook of a few glasses of XXX during his peregrinations around the brewhouse, and thereby saw treble. Fie, fie! Shame, shame on any one to insinuate anything half so naughty! Some whisper that our "friend" has been at head quarters, and figured in the *donation-list* to keep a certain *Islander* on his feet. In return, he has been honored with a visit from a certain high personage, who has ordered his pet editor to write a eulogy, in gratitude for his donation. What nonsense! Who would believe such a thing! Very consistent man, the editor of the *Islander!* Very consistent man, Sir H. V. H.! Only read his reply to the temperance men, and then what he says about the "important services" that are being "rendered to the Colony" by the manufacture of large quantities of whiskey. All very consistent! Now, let us farmers bear in mind who our friends are, and if we do not know them all, the *Islander* will tell us who the remainder are. All gospel what he preaches!

Yours, &c.
FARMER DOBSON.

Queen's County, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; In the *Colonial Herald* of Saturday, the 25th November, CURTIUS, in his letter No. 7, by his own shewing, wishes to preserve some perfect curiosities in the pages of your Journal. The Squatters' Bill he takes as the first in order. I am willing to allow him and every other writer to enjoy his own opinion, as respects the measures brought forward by any member of the Legislature. I agree with him in some of his objections to the Bill, for I say that none can be in worse condition than Leaseholders of from twenty to forty years; but how he comes to assert that the said Bill fixed the rent at One Shilling Sterling, is a perfect curiosity to me. For when the Bill was in Committee of the whole