

it as a member, although I was present as a spectator during the debate, and gave advice to its supporters, when such advice was required of me. But the amendments to the Bill sent to the House, as adopted by the Council, and which, if passed, would have rendered the Bill wholly nugatory, were discussed, while I was in the House, and met with my most decided opposition. These amendments were disagreed to by the House, and it resolved to address our beloved Queen upon the subject, and pray Her Majesty to direct His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to throw open these Reserves to the public. This is all that the House could do upon the subject—I was one of the advocates of the address, but my name is not recorded as having voted for it, in consequence of my absence upon other parliamentary business during the time that the names were journalised; so far then, as it has been in my power, have I kept this pledge. What may be the ultimate decision of the government upon this question, remains still to be seen. Whether it will allow the greedy proprietor to make an exorbitant profit out of that, which belongs as much to the oppressed tenant, as to his grasping landlord, or whether all shall participate in the advantages to be derived by these reservations—and for which alone the greater portion of them has been exempted—must remain a harassing and agitating question, until the government form some decision upon them—for I fear the two branches of the Legislature never will coincide upon a measure, where the opinions of the majority of the House are so directly opposite to those of the Council.

My next pledge is "to have the Loyalists redressed." The Loyalist Bill had also been passed before I took my seat. The Council had also rejected it, on the ground that a similar Bill, passed last Session, had been disagreed to by the Queen. The House then addressed the Sovereign on the subject of these ill-used men, and I advocated and supported the prayer of that address, and thus fulfilled my pledge upon that point, to the best of my humble ability. What is to be the result of this question, remains unwrapped in the womb of time. Whether the government will allow these oppressed men, who had bled for, and served their country, to be robbed of their just rights, by rapacious proprietors, who held out promises to these unfortunate persons, never intended to be fulfilled; or whether it will take up the just cause of the abused Loyalist, must still remain in doubt. But I yet hope that the government will be awakened to the services of these ill-starred men, and do them justice, by compelling the glutted proprietor to disgorge to them some portion of his rich gains.

The next pledge I have come to, is "to have the Tenantry relieved from their oppressive burdens," and God knows! I have religiously kept this promise, to the very utmost of my power. 'Twas by my hands that the voluminous Bill, intitled "An Act to authorize the Crown to purchase the Lands, and to regulate the settlement of the Inhabitants of this Island," was prepared; and I was so fortunate as to be in the House to give its enactments and provisions my advocacy and assistance. It was passed by a large majority, sent up to the Council, and although such, or a similar measure, would have caused agitation to cease throughout this fertile and salubrious Island, and its oppressed inhabitants to be free, to be happy, to rest in peace under their vines and their fig-trees, and turn their entire attention to the improvement of their own land, yet the Council rejected it altogether, although they recognised its principles; and while they put the Bill quietly under the table, suggested the propriety of joining the House of Assembly in an Address to the Throne upon its subject matter. Knowing as the majority of the House well knew the spirit and temper of the Council, they felt at once that with the opinions of the two branches of the Legislature, differing as far as the East is from the West, no joint address could ever be prepared, that would suit the wishes of either branch, and they wisely rejected the suggestion, thrown out as it were, with such an appearance of candour; and adopted an address to the Crown from the House with a copy of the Bill annexed, and which address I had the honor of preparing. Such was my conduct as regards this pledge, and if I have not yet been successful in obtaining relief for the oppressed, aye, literally the *bleeding tenantry* (as their Landlords in derision style them), I hope in God that some measure may yet be done, some compromise yet be effected, that will give the tenantry the rights of English subjects, and impart to them that interest in the soil which they who cultivate it, ever should possess. It would appear that the Government have resolved not to interfere with, nor change the tenure, by which the Proprietors now hold the lands under the original grants, and that it will not enforce the conditions, under which these grants were given and accepted, in consequence of the long continued possession of the Grantees or their Assigns; but in order to make the Proprietors settle their lands, it will recommend to the Legislature the imposition of a heavy penal tax. Without entering into the justice or expediency of this resolution, let us suppose that a tax of twenty shillings sterling per hundred acres of wilderness land was adopted, how would the tenant be benefited? how would he be relieved from the payment of the heavy arrears of rent? He would not be benefited, he would not be relieved, but would be in a worse position than he was before, because the greedy Landlord or his crafty Agent, would wrest from him the little substance he had gathered around him, in order to meet this increased demand. The only feasible plan then for the relief of the tenant, should the Government refuse to interfere or purchase the lands, would be a compromise of the arrears of rent now due, and which arrears it is impossible the tenant can ever pay. This compromise, if made upon fair terms as between the landlord and tenant—a connexion by the way, which should be in this Island, a bond of love and mutual confidence, not of petty tyranny on the one hand and determined hatred and fear on the other—with a long lease at a moderate rent, and with the power to purchase within fifteen or twenty years, at a fair rate per acre, say 7s. 6d. or 10s. currency, for wilderness lands in this Island; although they can be procured in Nova Scotia at 2s. per acre, in New Brunswick at 3s. per acre, and in the Canadas from 4s. to 6s. per acre; yet I would allow something additional here on account of the facility of clearing the land and of the fertility of the soil; I say if such a compromise were effected, peace and prosperity would succeed, where agitation and poverty now prevail in the Island. God grant that such a desirable result may ensue, and that the tenantry may in common with the Loyalists, obtain their just rights, and be ere long, contented, peaceable and happy.

And I fervently hope that I may live to see the day, when agitation is at an end in this Island, when the inhabitants are peaceably and prosperously settled, and when no grievances will exist to cause angry feelings to be again necessarily raised in this loyal Colony.

I have now arrived at the two last pledges, and which are—"that I shall not accept of any office of emolument under Government, nor any land agency. That I have accepted of neither the one nor the other, is well known, and I therefore need say nothing further to you on that subject; although I may state that I have been offered three land agencies, and refused them.

From the premises, you will perceive that I have to the utmost of my power, whenever the occasion offered, kept my word with you, my generous constituents—and that you were satisfied with me as your representative, and with my attention to your local interests, is fully and satisfactorily impressed upon my mind by the flattering resolutions passed at district meetings in different portions of the County, when I visited your several districts during the past summer, to examine the state of the roads and bridges with my own eye—and the kindness and hospitality that I have invariably received from all of you, will never be effaced from my bosom.

And now I come to my motives for accepting this appointment. I found that many of the leading measures passed by the House were rendered nugatory, by the construction of the Council, and that the time of the House was thus thrown away, and the public money uselessly expended. To attribute improper or personal motives to the members of the Council for rejecting the

Bills I have already enumerated, is not my intention, and would be unhandsome. The human mind is a strange compound, and I have not the shadow of a doubt, that the majority of the Council pursued their objects and views as conscientiously, as did the majority of the House, and that the Council saw these measures in a different phasis from that viewed by the House of Assembly. To have a re-construction of the Council was that which was prayed for by the House, both in the Address to the Queen, and by the Resolutions before referred to, and to have men placed there friendly to the interests of the people is now fortunately the object of our liberal Government. My appointment may be considered as a tacit answer to the prayer of the Address, and is the commencement of the system in this Colony of responsible government—the whole meaning of which is, that the opinion of the majority of the people shall be considered to be of greater weight with the Government, than it has ever yet been. To have refused the appointment when it was offered to me by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I dared not, otherwise I should have been accused of inconsistency in advocating and voting for one measure last Session, and then refusing to carry that measure into effect, when I had the opportunity of doing so.

Although I have told you, that the close and intimate connexion between us of Electors and Representative, has been to me most unexpectedly severed, without solicitation, by my acceptance of a seat in the Legislative Council, yet I must tell you that I consider your interests and the interests of the People of Prince Edward Island, closely identified with my own, and that I intend, and do hereby pledge myself to advocate your cause, and that of the people, to the best of my humble ability, in my new situation; to do all in my power to reform grievances wherever they may exist; to have the Fishery Reserves thrown open for the benefit of the public; to have the Loyalists redressed; to devote my energies to have the tenantry relieved from that weight of oppression which has almost borne them to the dust, and to carry out such measures as will in my humble opinion be beneficial to the country. I go into the Council free and unshackled, to carry out the views of the majority of the House, so long as these views are consistent with the principles of that blessed and glorious Constitution, under which we have the happiness to be placed, and so long as I conceive those views to be just and correct, and I have been selected chiefly on account of my political principles to fill this situation, the stepping stone to which you, Gentlemen, did place for me. Watch me narrowly in my new career, and if I swerve from these principles, and desert your cause, then let every tongue in the Island wag at me in derision, and let my name be an execration to those who pronounce it. A new era is now opening upon this Colony, and my appointment—the appointment of a man who has avowed himself to be a Reformer, an advocate of the Tenant, an enemy to official misrule, and a redresser of grievances, is the commencement of this glorious change, and is a complete triumph to the majority of the House. Long may this new era of recognising liberal principles continue in the government, and long may you, Gentlemen, be alive to your true interests, and to those of your brother inhabitants in this Colony. Guard well, then, the power that is placed in your hands. Recollect, it has been your cry for liberal principles, in common with your brother Colonists that has reached the ears of Government, and excited its parental attention and regard to render you happy. Think, then, of this important trust, and if you now approve of my principles, as you did last March, send a Representative to the House of Assembly, who will advocate the glorious cause of the People, and who will be disposed and pledged to carry out those measures, that will be most beneficial for your interests. You may, and I have no doubt will, get a man of surpassing ability to myself to represent you, but that you will get one more alive to your interests, or more desirous to serve and do his duty towards you than I have been, and will continue to be, I will never believe. By getting a man to uphold and support your views, you will then have two advocates in place of one, acting in unison with each other, in different spheres for your common benefit.

I would apologise to you, Gentlemen, for the length of this communication, but it was necessary for me to be minute, and descend into particulars, as I know well the clamor that will be raised by the proprietary faction in this Colony, the stories to my prejudice that will be fabricated and dinned into your ears, telling you, that I have been bought over, and am not worthy to be trusted. But you will not believe them. It is their interest to vilify, and endeavour to raise a prejudice in your minds, so that a want of confidence in me may arise in your bosoms, and thus, if possible, destroy to a certain extent, my degree of usefulness. Trust me then, as you have hitherto done, implicitly, and desert me not, until you find that I have abused your confidence and betrayed your dearest interests. If I were not sincere in my professions—and, Gentlemen, you must be convinced that these professions are sincere, from the knowledge you possess of the political career of my beloved and lamented Father—the late John Young, Esq., in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, from whom I received the rudiments of my political education, and whose example in advocating the cause of the People, with that of my elder brother, William Young, Esq. it will be my just pride to follow. If I were then, I say, not sincere in my professions, where would be the use or the necessity of renewing my pledges, as I have done, now that I am independent of your suffrages? Those who know me, will believe me sincere in what I say; those who do not know me, let them examine my past, and watch my future political conduct, and form their opinion of my sincerity with an unprejudiced mind.—and those who are my political opponents—for enemies either personal or political have I none, so far as I know in this Island—let them discover when I willingly err and intentionally betray you, and then let them enjoy the triumph of publishing my shame.

I must now apologise for the length of this address; but I deemed it due to you, Gentlemen, to render an account of my short stewardship, and to my own character for political consistency, to enter thus minutely and at large, upon my conduct as your Representative, and upon my motives for taking the important step that I have done.

Trusting that my conduct may be satisfactory to you, that the step I have taken may meet your approval, and that you may still place implicit confidence in me, and with a firm reliance upon the Almighty Disposer of events, that every thing will work together for good,

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient and grateful Servant,
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
December, 22d, 1840.

N. B.—Since the publication of my Address in the *Royal Gazette*, it has been intimated to me, that it would have been better, and more advisable, ere I accepted this appointment, to have consulted you, my constituents, upon the subject. This course I would most willingly have pursued, and I would most cheerfully have acted in accordance with your wishes; but when the appointment was offered, I was most kindly allowed three or four days—from Thursday, the 17th inst., until the Monday following—to consult my friends, and to make up my mind; and the harbour was in such an unsafe state, with floating and bad ice, that I could not have ventured to cross it, and visit and consult you, much as I wished to have done so. The reason for allowing me so short a time to give in my answer, was the desire, on the part of the Executive, to write by the English Mail—which sails from Halifax early next month—for

the confirmation of the appointment. I trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to you, and that you will now be enabled to answer the insidious objections, on this point, which the proprietors and their minions have industriously, but ineffectually, endeavoured to instil into your hearts.
C. Y.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 12th, 1840.
ON the 8th day of November, 1838, it was ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that in future all BONDS be enforced within One Month after they become due. In obedience thereto, I hereby notify all persons having Bonds in the Treasury, which come within the meaning of the above Order in Council, that unless their amounts be forthwith paid, they will, without distinction, be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, to proceed thereon for recovery.
J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Central Agricultural Society.
THE Annual General Meeting of the Central Agricultural Society will take place at Down's Hotel, on Wednesday the 6th January, at the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW,
DEVOTED TO THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADAS.

THE Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation has been laid for an improved system of government. The success of that constitution will greatly depend upon a correct understanding and a just appreciation of its principles; and the advantages of the new system of government will be essentially influenced by the views and feelings of the inhabitants themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is of the utmost importance that the principles of the constitution should be carefully analysed, and dispassionately expounded; that the relations between this and the mother country, and the mutual advantages connected with those relations, should be explained and illustrated; the duties of the several branches of the government, and the different classes of the community, stated and enforced; the natural, commercial, and agricultural resources and interests of these provinces investigated and developed; a comprehensive and efficient system of education discussed and established; the subject of emigration practically considered in proportion to its vast importance; the various measures adopted to promote the welfare of all classes of the people originated and advocated; and a taste for intellectual improvement and refinement encouraged and cultivated.

Such are the objects of the Monthly Review; objects which it is intended to pursue with views and feelings as unbiassed and comprehensive as those of the Government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas. The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present juncture, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accomplished. A monthly retrospect of public affairs, containing notices and observations respecting the measures of the Government, and the leading events and questions of the day, will appear in each number.

The Monthly Review will, for the present, be conducted under the supervision of John Waudby, Esq., late Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, assisted by several able writers in the two Canadas. A general invitation is also given to gentlemen of talents and acquirements to contribute to the columns of the Review. Each number will contain from 60 to 80 pages, royal octavo, double columns, small type, and fine English paper. Each volume will contain not far from seven hundred pages, and furnish about as much reading matter as is contained in three common octavo volumes of five hundred pages each.

Terms—Price, 20s. per year, including postage, payable in advance. As the work is undertaken with no view to emolument, it will be enlarged and improved in proportion to the amount of available subscriptions. It will not be sent to any Subscriber without payment of six months' subscription in advance. No subscription received for less than six months. All Post Masters are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Any Post Master, or other person, forwarding the names of six Subscribers, with the subscriptions, will receive a copy gratis, during the same period. The First Number will appear on the first day of January, 1841. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Monthly Review, Toronto, and be post paid.

The Editor is permitted and authorised to add, that the Monthly Review has been undertaken with the sanction, and under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General; although the writers alone will be responsible for the matter which it may contain.
Toronto, Nov. 4, 1840.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.
(New Series.)

THE Publishers of the COLONIAL HERALD, intending to enlarge and otherwise improve their Newspaper at the commencement of the New Year, respectfully request, that ALL PERSONS indebted to them will immediately settle their respective accounts, in order that they may be enabled satisfactorily to meet the increased and, otherwise, ruinous expenses which will necessarily be incurred in carrying their intentions into effect. They also beg leave gratefully to acknowledge the very liberal support they have hitherto received from the public generally, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support, hoping, by their unwearied attention to the public interest, and the independence of their political principles, to give increasing satisfaction.

The NEW SERIES of the COLONIAL HERALD, although it will contain a much greater quantity of matter than the old or present Series, will be published on the same terms as the latter, viz.—Fifteen Shillings per annum, P. E. Island currency, payable half yearly in advance. In every case where these terms are not complied with, the paper will necessarily be discontinued. The price of the paper being so low, and the circulation, when compared with that of the generality of Newspapers in the neighbouring Colonies, so very limited, it is absolutely necessary that this rule should be rigidly adhered to.

Persons intending to subscribe for the New Series of the Herald, on immediately paying one year's subscription in advance, will be supplied with the remaining Numbers of the current year gratis; and any person in the country or elsewhere willing to act as Agents, will be supplied with one copy gratis, for every Ten Subscribers they may procure, and for the regular payment of whose subscriptions they will become responsible.
Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1840.

British and Foreign
NEWSPAPER OFFICE AND READING ROOMS,
CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon reasonable terms, all the London, Provincial and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals. Advertisements, Orders, and Communications are received for every Newspaper published—specimens can be seen at this office.

TERMS—A quarter's Payment in advance, or a responsible reference in London—Letters to be paid.

Agent for all the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Journals, which with the Newspapers of every other British Colony, and the principal London and Foreign Journals, are regularly received and filed at Mr. Simmonds's News Office and Reading Rooms.

Commissions executed, and News Letters forwarded upon reasonable terms.

AUCTIONS.
PRIME HERRINGS.
TO be Sold by Auction, in front of the Store of Mr. ALEX. MACLEAN, Queen Street, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at Twelve, 100 BARRELS PRIME HERRINGS.
WILLIAM CULLEN, Auctioneer.
Dec. 22d, 1840.

[For the benefit of all concerned.]
TO BE SOLD, at Auction, on Wednesday the 30th day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, at Greenwich, St. Peter's Bay, 3,500 bushels of WHEAT, saved from the Brig *Malta*.
Terms—prompt payment.
JOHN JARDINE,
Officer of Impost.
St. Peter's, Dec. 16th, 1840.

[For the benefit of all concerned.]
THE SALE of the HULL and CARGO of the BRIG *ARDENT*, stranded about four miles to the North East of the West Point of this Island, together with the Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. of the said Brig, advertised to take place on Tuesday the 15th instant, will positively take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1841, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M., at M'Williams's Mills, Lot 7.
JOSEPH HIGGINS, Broker.
Egmont Bay,
22d December, 1840.

Surveyor General's Office,
1st December, 1840.
THE Surveyor General will submit for sale, at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 6th January next, at the House of George Bearsto, Esq., Princetown Royalty, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following PASTURE LOTS, in the said Royalty, viz:—Nos. 65, 66, 67, 91, 93, 94, 118, 181, 184, 202, 330, 490, 354, 361, 368, and 483.
GEORGE WRIGHT,
Surveyor General.

WOOL! &c. &c.
THE Subscriber offers for sale about 600 lbs. Wool, of good quality, price 1s. 6d. per lb. Also, on hand, barrels prime Labrador HERRINGS, Apples, Onions, a few Darnley Cheeses; Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Flour, Oatmeal, M'Intosh Pearl Barley, &c. &c. Good merchantable Shingles will be taken in payment.
[GEORGE BEER, jun.
Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1840.

FRESH CONGO TEA and SUGAR.
JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. *Regulator* and *Temperance*, a FRESH SUPPLY of best Congo Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Raisins, excellent London Brown Stout and Edinburgh Ale, which will be sold low for cash.
JOHN TYBRING.
Dec. 6, 1840.

FIREWOOD.
THE Subscriber will purchase 500 Cords FIREWOOD, suitable for the Garrison—to be delivered at his Wood-yard, during the present season.
D. WILSON.
Charlottetown, Dec. 4th, 1840.

FIREWOOD, for the Supply of the GARRISON.
THE Subscriber will purchase 400 cords FIREWOOD, to be delivered in the Fuel Yard at the Garrison, this winter.
GEORGE BEER, jun.
Charlottetown, Dec. 21st, 1840.

A CARD.
MR. L. MACLAREN, Surgeon, has removed to the house formerly occupied by J. B. Cormack, Esq. Queen Street, and next door to Mr. T. Desbrisay, Druggist.

THE Subscriber having concluded on remaining in Charlottetown, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers, for favours already received, and to solicit a continuance of them in future, which he hopes to merit by punctuality, diligence and attention.
THOMAS M'GILL, Tailor,
Upper Queen Street.

Three or four good Journeymen Tailors will find steady employment.
Decr. 11, 1840.

ALL Persons indebted to Dr. TREMAIN, or to Mr. JAMES BREADING, late of this Island, are required to pay the amount of their respective Accounts on or before the 15th day of January next ensuing, otherwise proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.
S. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1840.

ALL Debts due to the Subscriber for Smith-work, to the 25th November, are requested to be paid to Mr. GEORGE HOOPER.
THOMAS PARSONS.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1840.

LOST,
ON the 21st ult., in or near Charlottetown, TREASURY WARRANT No. 399, for the sum of Twelve Pounds. The person who may have found the same will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the Colonial Herald.

British and North American
ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,
Of 1200 Tons burthen and 440 Horse Power each.
Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty."
FOR BOSTON,
CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, AND PASSENGERS TO HALIFAX.

BRITANNIA, Captain HENRY WOODRUFF;
ACADIA, do. ROBERT MILLER;
CALEDONIA, do. RICHARD CLELAND;
COLUMBIA, do. WALTER DOUGLAS.

THE ACADIA will leave Boston on Tuesday the 1st, and Halifax on Wednesday the 3d of September, for Liverpool, G. B.

The above Vessels will be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—July 4th, August 4th, September 4th and 19th, October 4th and 19th, November 4th, December 4th. And will leave Boston, calling at Halifax, from whence the vessels will sail on the 3d August, 3d September, 3d and 18th October, 3d November, and 3d December—1840.

Passage—including Provisions, Wine and Steward's fee—to Halifax, 35 guineas; to Boston, 39 guineas from Boston and Halifax to Liverpool, 125 dollars, including Steward's fee. From Halifax to Boston, 90 dollars. For passage, apply to
S. CUNARD &
Halifax, August 19, 1840.