

# The Colonial Herald,

## AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

[No. 180.]

NEW SERIES.]

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

“BUT I see what you want; you want excitement. How would politics do? It's a wide field, and some considerable sport in it too. Agitate the country; swear the church is a-goin' to levy tythes, or dissenters to be taxed to support them, or that the Governor is a-goin' to have a martial law. Call office-holders by the cant terms of compact squires and official gang, and they will have to gag you with a seat in the Council, or something or another, see if they don't.” Samuel Slick to Bill Dill.

To the Honorable CHARLES YOUNG, PROVISIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.

Much esteemed Sir,  
BY the Gazette of the 22d ult., I perceive that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, provisionally, to appoint you to a seat in the Legislative Council; and by your address to your late constituents, I also see that you have at once accepted the appointment.

This address appears to be an apologetic and exculpatory epistle of no measured length, proceeding from self accusation, which has seemingly wisely dictated to you, thus to anticipate and defend yourself from the charges which you expected would be brought against you by your deluded constituents, at the bar of public opinion.

In this your anticipatory defence, which by the way, is drawn up with much of what we may term legal ingenuity, it is now the province of the public, and particularly of the Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, but yet I think more especially of myself, as your chief opponent at your late and now nullified Election, closely to enquire, how far you have truly estimated the charges of political apostasy which may be brought against you, and how far you have made provision to shield yourself from the expected storm.

When you tendered your services to the Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, I opposed you upon principles which I then declared, and to which I still adhere; but, it appeared your principles were more pleasing in their sight, and your pledges more satisfactory to them, and did you not, you!!! a mere stranger to most of them!!! the high honour of electing you their Representative!!!!

In imitation of your own course, I will, besides inserting the substance of one of my cards, circulated among the Electors on the occasion already spoken of, favour you with the insertion of two others verbatim: the first merely states, that “my public and private character during a residence of nearly twenty years was, I believe, known to the most of them; and that should they deem me worthy of their confidence, I should use the same efforts for the improvement of their section of the County as I did when I formerly had the honour to represent them;” and this I will now add, that if they had done me the honour they conferred upon you, I would not have deserted them as you have done, for the sake of a mere empty appellation of honour.

A celebrated English statesman was in the habit of saying, every man had his price. You might be adduced as an instance of the justice of his observation. It is now evident you have had yours, and that by no means a great one. Vanity may instigate us to make great pretensions in the eyes of others; but there are very few who do not secretly know their own value; and that you, as well as some above you, were fully sensible of yours, I question not; children and childish minds, generally speaking, are pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.

You may remember that when the Election was adjourned from Belfast, you proposed to the Electors that they should give me three cheers, for (as you expressed it) my gentlemanly conduct; but how far you merited a return of the compliment from me at Lot 49, when in a most ungentlemanly manner you tore up my Handbills, I will not now stop to enquire. Notwithstanding the havoc you then made of them, I have been able to procure a copy which escaped your destroying hands, and now for my own gratification and that of the public, I will insert it, and your own as a guide to any one who may wish to complete a full length portrait of a political deceiver.

### CHARLES YOUNG

#### IS A REFORMER.

And is determined, if returned, to do his utmost, consistently with the principles of the British Constitution,

To have the Fishery Reserves opened to the Public;

To have the Loyalists Redressed;

To have the

TENANTRY RELIEVED

From their Oppressive Burdens;

And is also pledged not to accept of any Office of emolument under Government, nor any Land Agency.

The copy below was issued by me at the Election, in reply,

### REFORM.

#### CHARLES YOUNG IS A REFORMER!!

Is this Reform Annexation to Nova Scotia, and depriving you of your Franchise?

C. Young will throw open the Fishery Reserves! Does he mean to rob Freeholders and Leaseholders of their fronts?

C. Young will redress the Loyalists! Can he do it in face of the Despatch of the Home Government?

Charles Young will relieve the Tenantry of their burthens! Will he pay their Rents for them with some of his spare CASH!

C. Young will take no Agencies nor Government OFFICES!!!!!!

Did he not come here to look for Land Agencies? Has he not canvassed for the Clerkship of the Assembly?

C. Young is a Reformer! Will he pledge himself to Reform Lawyers' BILLS?

Avaunt Ye!!

On the occasion of your tearing up my handbills, I did not retaliate further than by severely reprimanding you for your improper conduct, and at the close of the Poll you again proposed three cheers for me. The Electors kindly responded to your proposal, at the same time telling you that it was not from any want of personal respect for me that they had declined giving me their votes; they shook hands with me, and stated they had known me for many years, and that their only objection to me was my being a Land Agent; and to you they observed, that unless you looked well after their interests, you would have no occasion to present yourself for their suffrages a second time.

Having thus prefaced, I will now come to the grand inquiry, whether, during the very short time you were in the House, you are justly entitled to so much self-praise as you have taken to yourself in your document published in the Royal Gazette, or whether you redeemed your pledges or not. I will remember the mighty promises you made to your constituents at the time of your Election; and on carefully examining your short political career, which may aptly enough be compared to the

glancing of a “Will of the Wisp,” or, perhaps, still more correctly speaking, to a “flash in the pan,” or an unshotted and useless discharge from a musket—I can observe no light which you have left behind you for a guide to others, nor can I perceive that in any way, you have weakened the defences of your political opponents, for, happy man—happy at least in your own estimation—enemies you say you have none, either personal or political, although in my ignorance I had, until better informed by you, always considered political opponents and political enemies as synonymous and convertible terms. Your own view of your parliamentary career, however, differs widely from mine; and I shall, therefore, with the licence of a reviewer, proceed to dissect and examine that history of it, the writing and reading of which has no doubt afforded yourself so much gratification; but which, unfortunately for its author, carries to the minds of the public no more conviction favourable to him, than would a perusal of “Gulliver's Travels” convince a reasoning mind of the truth of the adventures therein narrated.

In your history of your parliamentary career, you, in the first place, assume credit to yourself on account of the commutation of the Colonial Secretary's fees which was effected by the House in their last Session, you say, you have been told, that by that commutation, a saving of nearly £300 has this year been made to the Colony. That the amount of saving is correctly stated, I very much doubt, but the public accounts will clear that question. I will proceed to consider what credit is due to you, for supporting the call for such a commutation. I for one will plainly tell you, how much I think you may fairly claim on that score. You acted the part invariably played by all envious political fortune-hunters, eagerly on the one hand panting for honours which they have no native dignity to support, and on the other, sordidly longing for emoluments, to which their merits will never entitle them, they are ever ready to join in full mouthed cry, against the more honourable and more fortunate men, whom they behold in the enjoyment of both. Thus, sir, I assign to you in full measure all the merit due to you for the share you had in effecting that commutation which, by the bye, had been proposed, and for the which, the Bill was framed by one of the Honorable Members for Georgetown, before you had taken your seat in the House.

You next acknowledge, as your second pledge, your determination to do your utmost, consistently with the principles of the British constitution, to have the fishery reserves thrown open to the public. Well, I will take it for granted, that in this instance, you did your utmost, but that utmost it must be allowed was but trifling. That utmost did not enable you to draft such a fishery reserves bill, as could, without evident infraction of law and justice, give a final quietus to the question. Neither, it appears, did your utmost retain you in your place when a division was about to ensue, on the question of the proposed address to the Queen, after the rejection by the House, of the amendments to the fishery reserves bill, sent down to them by the Council. Your utmost, it appears, was not able to fix your volatility on that occasion. Before I dismiss this part of your parliamentary conduct, I will just hint to you that you have shewn but little wisdom in your attempt, in this part of your defence, to heap new abuse upon the Land-owners; and as little will it accomplish your main object, the diverting from yourself of the just resentment of the deluded tenantry, especially when it is remembered that although the draft of that Bill was the work of your hands, those hands were only those of an interested and hired scribe.

I am now to consider in what way you prove your redemption of your pledge to have the Loyalists redressed. Upon this head you say but little, and that little, without any injury to its weight or moment—or to your literary taste and discernment—might easily have been made less. You tell your late constituents that the Loyalist Bill had been passed before you took your seat in the House; and that the Council rejected it, on the ground that a similar Bill passed in the previous Session, had been disallowed by the Queen. This simple statement is so far correct, and it besides fully exonerates the Council from all blame on account of their rejection of the Bill. By your own shewing they acted not only with firmness, but temper towards the House, and with proper delicacy towards their Royal Mistress. Here then wanting occasion, or perhaps now afraid to arraign the Council as you formerly did; and shall I say afraid, lest your provisional appointment might be cancelled at home, were you to pass censure on the advisers of the Crown, for their counsel given to the Queen regarding the Loyalist claims—you once more with coarse invective, assail the owners of property, and vainly endeavour to turn from yourself the resentment of your late constituents, whom you have so grossly deceived, to those whose delinquencies you would gladly have the tenantry to believe are greater than your own.

I next in order come to the consideration how you have redeemed your pledge “to have the Tenantry relieved;” and notwithstanding your solemn, as no doubt you think it will appear, but as I believe most people regard it, your hypocritical, not to use a still stronger epithet, appeal to the Almighty, I think you have still less reason, than on those points already discussed, to arrogate merit to yourself—less reason to arrogate merit to yourself do I say? let me correct myself—less than none there cannot easily be. But not only is there no merit due to you on this point, as well as the foregoing; but here you have not only done no service, but you have actually done a very serious injury to many of the tenantry, by your delusive expressions. You and your brother agitators, taking advantage of the ignorance and credulity, which unfortunately are but too common amongst us, have magnified and exaggerated the grievances and sufferings of the people, in their own eyes, until the consequences of such delusion have, in many instances, been the actual production of those very grievances and sufferings, which before existed only in imaginations, highly excited, &c. &c. [Here the writer becomes very personal in his remarks.]

I agree with you, Sir, as to the fertility and salubrity of this beautiful Island, but I should as soon expect to see the bed of snow which now covers our soil, instantaneously removed by the warm and genial breath of an Italian spring, and the next moment to behold the country smiling in all the richness and beauty of a paradise, and to behold every where in it our ancient men surrounded by all that can delight their hearts, seated like patriarchs of old, under their “own fig trees, gazing upon their flocks, and their vine-covered hills;”—as believe that your hypocritical and visionary schemes will ever, or that you hope they will ever—notwithstanding your frequent hypocritical and highly disgusting appeals to the Almighty—be the means of making the people of the Island peaceable, contented and happy. I do believe, however, that in process of time, the condition of our agriculturists will be much improved; but this I expect from other sources than those to which you have been teaching them to look. Such a change I hope will also be greatly accelerated by the immigration from Britain of intelligent and respectable farmers; of men who can introduce improved and scientific systems of agriculture; and to whom some who are too obstinate to learn, or too idle to practice anything like systematic operations, must give place, and to whom they will leave the enjoyments of those blessings which the soil, the bountiful mother of all, is ever ready to shower from her lap upon those who are not too idle or unskillful to court her favours. In commenting upon the determination of Government not to interfere with or change the tenure of lands, and your remarks upon the imposition of a Penal tax—you say the tenant would not be benefited, he would not be relieved, but would be in a worse position than 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 the increased demand.

Without expressing an opinion on the situation of the tenant, or the propriety of the tax, I may here observe that

greediness and craftiness are only phantoms which exist in your own brains. And now Sir, although your observation appears in general terms, yet as it occurs in an address to those who were lately your constituents, many of whom are tenants upon property under my management, I think I may fairly infer, that you wished to excite a bad feeling among them. Your envenomed expressions will, notwithstanding your malignant intention, have no effect, for the persons I allude to, are, I believe, convinced that my inclinations towards industrious persons are neither harsh, unfeeling, nor rapacious; and I am proud and happy to state that on no property in the Colony have coercive measures been more rare than on the property in question—although provocation and ill-advice to tenants, in several instances, obliged me to take legal proceedings. Under the same head you next observe, the only feasible plan 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, and which arrears it is impossible the tenants can ever pay. In this scheme I can recognise nothing but impolicy and injustice to the honest and industrious tenant, both which must be equally evident to yourself. That your perception of its impolicy and injustice should prevent your recommending (to serve your own especial purpose) what you know would be so acceptable a boon to the indolent and dishonest; and what would also be very readily accepted, even by others of a better character, excites in me no surprise. It is of a piece with the usual practise of those fretful, envious, scheming and restless agitating beings, who finding themselves sunk far beneath the level to which vanity and ambition have taught them to aspire, hope that by the exciting of popular commotion, some convulsive throw may elevate them to distinction, as earthquakes frequently throw up to the surface what otherwise might for ever have remained buried in its proper sphere—obscurity. But, before I leave this topic, I would just enquire who, generally speaking, and what are the characters of the persons who are most heavily in arrears for rent? Are they to be found among the sober, honest, steady and industrious portion of the tenantry in the Island? I defy you to prove that they are. No, Sir, they are to be found among those who by habits of continued dissipation have left themselves, their wives and their children, destitute of necessary and decent comforts, by being satisfied merely to fell as much wood, and to half cultivate as much land, as would enable them, in some degree, to gratify their appetites for tobacco and rum; and who, in the prosecution of such indulgence, have, to complete their ruin and misery, fallen into the company of some itinerant agitator and preacher of Escheat; whose doctrines yielding them a prospect of release from all obligation to pay rent, have only fostered and encouraged their slothful and vicious habits, and prevented their gathering around them any substance by which decently to support their families, and still less, by which to meet the demands of their landlord. No, Sir, neither you nor your coadjutors have yet done—and I venture to say you never will do—any service to the agriculturists in the Colony. You are its present bane, and as such your names will be held in execration by the children of those whom by sophistry you have first blind-folded, and then by declamation goaded on to ruin.

Let me next enquire who are those among the Island tenantry whose dwelling houses, offices and farms afford the most pleasing prospect, and speak most plainly of the wisdom, industry, comfort and abundance, which are the portions of their occupiers? Do not these farms, almost without exception, belong to those who have honestly adhered to the contracts into which they had voluntarily entered; and who, if they found they had what they may call rather hard bargains, yet have honestly endeavoured to do their best, and make the most of them.

I now come to consider what you call “your two last pledges;” and which are, that you would not accept of any office of emolument under Government nor any Land Agency. When you made this promise, I really believe you expected you would be enabled to keep it, altho' of your expectation respecting the others, I can by no means say so much. You had been disappointed of obtaining a land agency, your chief object in coming hither, and you were conscious that your juvenility (for I will give you credit for so much modesty) precluded all chance of your being called to the Bench, and less, I presume, would not have gratified your vanity—so far then, I think this promise was honestly made, and so far I give you credit; therefore, to use your own words “I need say nothing further to you on the subject” although to you, “although I may state that I have been offered three Land Agencies and refused them.” I will take the liberty to add a simple (?) It is certainly an assertion which must provoke a doubt. I may here remark that a respectable member of society, Samuel Nelson, Esq. to use his own words, asked you on the hustings, in the presence of the Public, the reason why Jack wouldn't eat his Supper, and your reply was, because he couldn't get it, he said “that you were in the same predicament, for nobody would trust you with an Agency.”

From these facts, Honourable Sir, your generous constituents will perceive that you have only “kept the word of promise to the ear, and broke it to their hopes,” you have not fulfilled their hopes as regards their local interests; and they may justly complain that, by your having accepted a seat in the Council, you have broken your promise with regard to the improvement of their roads and bridges. Your examination “with your own eye” has not repaired them, although you received so “much kindness and hospitality” for the promise to do so.

The resolutions you alluded to as “passed at several district meetings of the County;” (you might have confined yourself to district) were, it is said, prepared by “your own hands.” However, allowing them to have been by you represent them, they merely show how desirous your constituents were of supporting you, under the impression that your delusive promises and pledges were sincere; and your faithless ingratitude to them is thereby only placed in a stronger light.

I would pass over your observations respecting the Legislative Council, had you omitted to refer to the resolutions passed by the majority of the House of Assembly, reflecting upon the formation of that body. It occurs to my mind that you may not have thought it expedient to place in the hands of any of your constituents, the resolutions passed, in April last, by the Council, containing their opinions of the delusions practised upon the people by the majority of the Lower House. These opinions are in accordance with my own, and for the benefit of such of your constituents as may not have seen them, I refer to the Herald of May 2, 1840.

I now come to the renewal of your pledge, that you will “devote your energies to have the tenantry relieved from that weight of oppression which has almost borne them to the dust.” That some of the tenantry are in low circumstances, (having been so when they came to this Colony,) and have difficulties to contend with, I both admit and regret; but, at the same time, deny that I have any knowledge of their oppression in the District alluded to. If from their poverty and difficulties you relieve them, either by the exertion of “your energies,” or by bestowing upon them any part of your surplus cash, which you so long advertised to be lent, (although there was perhaps as little reality in that as in your promises,) I have no doubt both landlords and tenants would thank you for the boon. That it was, and is still, however, your duty to endeavour to do your utmost to redress the grievances of any tenant, arising from any unjust treatment of either Landlord or Agent, among your late constituents I freely admit; but the strictest investigation will not enable you to shew that any such grievances exist in the District which you represented.

It is well known by the Electors of that District, that among them, during a period of seven years, only two distresses for rent were carried into effect, and that these were provoked by very aggravating conduct.

I may further state here—the terms on which lands have been leased in that District, which are generally held for 999 years; some at 6d. stg. per acre, and few, I think, at more than 1s. stg. per acre. All your real estate of 24 acres, in this Island, which I think is of no better quality than the lands alluded to, you have probably leased for something more, not unlikely for £1 per acre; and though you may not be aware of it, my lands are leased for much less even in the Royalty of Charlottetown. Who, in this comparison, appears the more exorbitant landlord, you or I? The relief of the tenantry from the oppression, which you wish to persuade them they labour under, must be effected by other acts than those displayed in the following copy of a placard, with which you formerly had some acquaintance. It exhibits your tender mercies towards “a poor bleeding tenant,” who became the luckless victim of your generosity of feeling. I will merely add upon the subject that, indeed, “he is almost borne down to the dust,” yet it is not “by his greedy landlord or his crafty agent.”

### LOOK AT THIS

Electors of Lots 49 and 50.

Is this C. Young's Reform and relieving you of your Burthens?

Michael Ryan, a Tenant on Lot 32, brought an Action of Trespass—Mr. Charles Young was his Attorney—the case was never brought into Court, but decided by Arbitration, Mr. Young, without furnishing Mr. Ryan with a Bill of Costs, obtains his signature to a Warrant of Attorney, enters up Judgment, and

### BEHOLD THE CONSEQUENCES!!!

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, at the Suit of Charles Young, against Michael Ryan, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Michael Ryan, viz:

All the Right, Title and Leasehold Interest of the said Michael Ryan, in and to One Hundred Acres of Land, a little more or less, being part and parcel of Lot or Tenanship Number 32, in Queen's County.

I do hereby give Notice, that I will Set up and Sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the First day of April, 1841, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the above recited property.

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

Sheriff of Queen's County.

Sheriff's Office, 27th March, 1840.

MEN OF LOTS 49 & 50, Mr. RYAN IS NOW IN CHARLOTTETOWN JAIL.

You tell the Electors that you have been selected chiefly on account of your political principles, to fill your present situation, the stepping stone to which they placed for you. Into the reasons which induced your appointment, I presume not to enquire, but whatever those reasons may have been, they can, by no means, justify your desertion of the trust reposed in you. That trust was never intended to be your stepping stone to the Council, and you would have done yourself infinitely more honor by respectfully declining the appointment, than you have achieved by its acceptance; and that, in the eyes both of your constituents and of your political opponents. Sam Slick says “he never looks on a deserter as any great shakes.” How your constituents will look upon you, remains to be seen; although some among them, I understand, feel very much disposed to award you that treatment generally bestowed upon puppies when they offend against propriety.

I must take the liberty to notice the following sentence of yours; in which we have so contemptible a display of mock modesty and pretended humility, as I have no doubt must have called forth a sneer of contempt from the least intelligent individual, who may have honoured your epistle with a perusal. “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 interest or more desirous to serve and do his duty towards you than I have been, and will continue to be, I will never believe.”

What, Sir, do you imagine any one will suppose that, in your heart, you believe a man of abilities surpassing yours, can be found? You! a man who has shewn himself to be the legal adviser of the House of Assembly; the man whose hands prepared the “voluminous Fishery Reserve Bill;” the man who can hold out to the people his hope of seeing this Island become, through his instrumentality, a second “land of promise;” and, to crown all, the man who for his condemnation of, and opposition to, certain avowed and constitutional principles of Her Majesty's government, has been selected as an individual whom, in an especial manner, Her Majesty shall delight to honour! Away with hypocrisy so disgusting, so sickening to common sense, as your pretence that you believe any man, at least in these Colonies, can be found of abilities surpassing yours. Your mind is certainly a strange compound: all boast, this minute; all humility, the next. In your silly pretensions to humility, you remind me of the philosopher, in whom pride was as conspicuous, through his filth and rags, as ever it appeared beneath imperial purple.—Whoever may be your successor, Sir, or whatever may be thought of his abilities, surpassing, or otherwise, I hope he will, withal, be one possessed of those valuable, those sterling endowments, common sense, and common honesty; one who will not encourage expectations which he really knows can never be realized; one, the sincere, but not cajoling friend of his constituents; one who will not make it his whole business to sow jealousy and mistrust between those, whose true interests are severally best promoted when mutual confidence and good will prevail between them. Your successor, Sir, I hope may be one anxious to prove himself a watchful guardian of the rights and welfare of the Tenant; a promoter of agricultural improvements; the general, not partial, friend of the country; a lover of peace and order; and a hearty admirer and supporter of the Constitution of his country. Such a successor, Sir, do I wish to see serving your constituents; and such a successor, if duly supported in the House, would do more for his constituents, and the country generally, in one Session, than any number of such men as can have no political influence or existence, unless by the creation of agitation for the promised attainment of some unattainable object, could effect through the whole duration of a Parliament. May your late constituents then, Sir, have the good sense and good fortune to select such a man; and they will not only be benefited by his attention to their local interests, but by his strict impartiality on all questions affecting the more general interests of the Colony.

Now Sir, under no fictitious signature, I must reluctantly bid you adieu for the present; reluctantly, for I have left much unsaid, both to you and to the Electors of the Third Electoral District, which nothing but my want of time, and a claim to a larger space in the medium through which I have chosen to address you, would have induced me to withhold.

I am, honorable and much esteemed Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM DOUSE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 28th, 1840.

### [COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting held this day, at the house of Mr. Peter Macfarlane, Lot 34, at which Mungo Macfarlane, Esq., M. P. P., presided as chairman, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the popular Members of the present House of Assembly have invariably discharged their duties in their Legislative Capacities as men of consistency, integrity and honour, therefore, this meeting does hereby tender its acknowledgments to the patriotic and independent majority of said House; and this meeting indulge the hope that the said House, without any sacrifice of principle, will yet effect an equitable adjustment of the grievances of the Colony.

2. Resolved, That this Meeting highly approves of the Address of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, passed, and transmitted last Session, regarding the Legislative Council, and it utterly dispairs of any redress of grievances while that body is constituted as at present; and, therefore, if an immediate remodeling of that branch of the Colonial Legislature be not speedily effected, by the introduction therein of such persons as will possess the confidence of the Colonists, this meeting pledges itself most vigorously to operate for the re-annexation of this Colony to Nova Scotia, which, however, is freely admitted will be the last resort.

3. Resolved, That the proposed additional Tax on Wilderness Lands meets the most unqualified disapprobation of this meeting, as such in its operative effect, would neither tend to relieve the Agriculturists of the Colony from the oppressions under which they labour, nor operate as a guarantee sufficient to prevent further inroads on popular rights.

4. Resolved, That this meeting deplore the rejection by the Legislative Council of the salutary measures propounded by the House of Assembly for the adjustment of the Fishery Reserves of the Colony; and this meeting pledges itself to use every constitutional effort in order to have the said Fishery Reserves thrown open to all Her Majesty's subjects, in accordance with Lord Glenelg's Despatch, of May 12th, 1838.

5. Resolved, That many of the grievances of this Colony have originated in the indulgences of 1816; therefore, this meeting conceives it to be an imperative duty of the House of Assembly, in its next Session, to appeal to the imperial judicial authorities for their legal decision on said indulgences.

6. Resolved, That the Honorable the House of Assembly be petitioned, during its next Session, to operate on the principles of the foregoing Resolutions; and that Messrs. Cooper & Bremner be requested to give the Resolutions passed at this Meeting an insertion in their valued periodical.

MUNGO MACFARLANE,

Chairman.

St. Peter's Road, Lot 34,

January 5th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR: With no small degree of displeasure have I read the many communications published since the appointment of the Hon. C. Young—some of which are, to their authors, just so much labour in vain. What do they aim at? Whether it be to vent the spleen of their disappointed authors against Mr. Young, or for the purpose of disproving any of his statements, made in your last, I am at a loss to know.

Mr. O. P. Q.—that strict observer of public affairs—quite amuses with his hard laboured epistle; and I confess I would give him much more credit for the production, if his statements were founded in fact; but so far from their being so, they are as fallacious as the author appears to be galled at Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, and for what? For appointing a man to a seat in the Legislative Council whom he affirms to have been supported, and elected to a seat in the House of Assembly of this Island, by Escheators! I would ask Mr. P.—I will not use the other two letters of his signature, to save trouble—what is the real character of those persons who supported Mr. Young, or those whom he miscalls Escheators? They are men who care but little for Escheat—they are men of independence, seeking for their just rights—and that no otherwise than constitutionally.