

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Its up and waur them a', Willie,
Its up and waur them a';
Just cock your nose at' your foes,
You'll triumph o'er them a', Willie.

Although intelligence and sense
May birze you to the wa', Willie,
There's gowks enough, in your defence,
To mak' your whims the law, Willie:
So its up and waur them a', Willie,
Its up and waur them a';
Quote Chitty weel to ilka chiel,
Lord, how he'll jump and jaw, Willie."

OLD SONG.

"Another subject of complaint is, the large tracts of land held by the members of this family compact, who, by purchase or inheritance, own nearly the whole Island, when so many people are anxious to get possession of these estates, and are not permitted to do so. This is a serious evil; and it is my opinion, in all cases where the title is by grant, the Crown should inquire into their origin, and resume them. There are wood and uncultivated lands in the Island, owned by a few landholders of the clique, sufficiently large to support all the poor and idle people of North America. All are born equally helpless, and all repose at last in one common receptacle. Life is ushered in, and the last scene closes, without any distinction, to all alike; and it is not fitting that these artificial differences should exist. A man who is better off than his neighbours, should be held responsible for it; and he who carries his head higher than his fellow citizens, should suffer decapitation for his presumption."—THE LETTER-BAG OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

"Those men who wish to make themselves popular, and who, for that purpose, either attempt Agrarian laws, in order to drive people from their possessions, or who maintain that creditors ought to forgive debtors what they owe, undermine the foundations of the state—they destroy all concord, which cannot exist when money is taken from one man, to be given to another; and they set aside justice, which is always violated when every man is not suffered to retain what is his own."

M. TULLI CICERO, in Cato.

"Gli cose
"Del' confessionsi sol colui vede
Che serra gli occhi e crede."

Wm. COOPER, Esq.,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Sir;

In all probability, you will now agree with me, respecting the sense of the last quotation. "The things of an Escheat he alone sees who shuts his eyes and believes."—So said Leo X., or something like it—and so say I; and I am much mistaken if a majority of even the present House of Assembly, when once they are better informed, will not say the same. In short, the language of some of your most strenuous supporters is very much altered.—"Coming events cast their shadows before."

The time is not far distant, when the sentiments entertained by every intelligent man in the Colony will respond in favour of the established maxims of justice; and when he will submit willingly to the laws of the country. You, Sir, have at least shewn to your constituents a good example—you have at last condescended to pay your own rent. I hope your conduct in this respect will be fully appreciated by the community. This act clearly demonstrates that you have now no hopes of seeing the forfeited Grants, as you termed them, escheated. In short, it is beyond the reach of a doubt that the escheat cause is lost, and gone for ever. Your best friends—the uniform supporters of your measures—are chop-fallen. They shake their noddles, and, with anguish, exclaim, "We have done those things which we ought not to have done—and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us;" and, what I think worse than the want of health, you may add, with propriety, reason and common sense.

In an article published in the Colonial Herald in December, 1833, you thought proper, Sir, to animadvert, in no measured terms, respecting my political conduct. The terms I used, in addressing the Electors at Belfast, seem also to have given you great offence. But as my predictions on that occasion have now been completely verified, I beg now to recapitulate what I then said, merely for your special edification, and to ask you, seriously, what you now think of the predicament into which you and your adherents have plunged the country? I allow that I stated to the electors of Belfast, "that if the policy I proposed had been adopted—if rational means had only been used—if moderation and justice had been adhered to—if common sense and legal consistency had not been outraged—a Court of Escheat would have by this time been established in the Colony. But instead of listening to the maxims of prudence, the most visionary absurdities have been resorted to, and one of the best causes has been ruined by the violence and ignorance of its pretended friends—by attempting to grasp all, they have lost that portion to which they were legally entitled. Such is the true state of the case; and, Gentlemen (said I), whether you believe it or not, sad experience is now ready to convince you of its reality." Now, Sir, has not my prediction come to pass? Can you deny it? Certain I am, you cannot. Will you now submit to be taught by the sad experience to which I have already alluded? It is the only school at which fools will condescend to receive instruction. Your answer, in all probability, will be—"God knows, I am no fool—I pocket the rhino. The people are the fools—it is for them to complain of sad experience, and not me."

If you have not been able to carry your views into effect, you cannot complain of the want of influence in the lower branch of the Legislature. You have gotten a House of Assembly packed nearly in accordance with your wishes. The public money has been voted to you, with the liberty of appropriating the same in the manner you thought most advantageous for carrying your schemes into effect.—What has been the consequence? Have you accomplished the object you had in view? No, Sir, you are farther from that than ever. Notwithstanding all the vanity with which your mind is imbued, you cannot help acknowledging that your efforts have been attended with a complete and signal failure.

You do well to keep up the flagging spirits of your supporters, by assuring them that Mr. Joseph Hume will do great things for them in the British House of Commons. What will honest Joe say, when he is made fully acquainted with all the particular circumstances in which your case is involved—when he is informed that the market price of a single pig is frequently sufficient to pay three or four years' rent of 100 acres of land? What will he think when he contrasts the situation of the tenantry here with that of the same class of people in almost every part of Europe? Depend upon it, his advice will be—"Gentlemen, attend diligently to your own domestic affairs—feed swine—sell your pork to the best advantage—imitate Mr. Cooper's example by paying your rents like honest men, and the world will indeed stare."

There is another subject I beg to revert to—and that for no other purpose than showing up your political delinquency and inconsistency to the public. I have been informed that it was your intention, as well as the clearly implied wish of the House of Assembly, that you should consult some respectable lawyer on the subject of Escheat when you arrived in London. It is surprising how your opinions change in accordance with times and circumstances.—If your memory is not very defective, you might remember, that in July, 1836, a general meeting of Escheat Delegates from various parts of the Island was held at the Commercial Inn; at the same time, Mr. Johnston, the Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, and Mr. William Young, of Halifax, happened to be both in Charlottetown—these gentlemen, I believe, are justly esteemed as being two of the most eminent lawyers in British North America.—At the meeting of the delegates, I moved that the legal opinions of those gentlemen should be procured, before any other measures were adopted. My motion was seconded by Mr. Clark, of Darnley, the present member for Princetown. You objected to it—and upon what grounds? "That there was no use whatever in asking any legal advice on the subject—that you saw the Escheat in all its bearings, as clearly and distinctly as ever you saw the sun at noon-day." Mr. Peter Scott, of Frenchfort, then added, that

he was of the same opinion as you were—and that to follow a lawyer's advice would only injure the cause. Major Rankin followed, on the same side, and added, that had it not been for the interference of lawyers, the lands would have been escheated many years ago. But when the Legislature granted you funds to prosecute your views, and procure a legal opinion on a subject in which was involved the welfare and happiness of every individual in the Colony, I ask you, did you act in conformity with your instructions, or not? True it is, you offered one lawyer in London the munificent sum of Five pounds for his legal opinion. What a sacrifice! What will not an honest man and a pure patriot do for his country! Actually five pounds sterling!—the annual rent of only 100 acres of land; and that too for a legal opinion, where no less than the fee simple of 1,300,000 acres was at stake! What apology can you offer to the public for your conduct in this transaction? The meanness displayed in this instance beggars all description. Many a poor and distressed family will yet live to execrate your name, and wish they had never listened to the absurdities of the man of Sailor's Hope—now the residence of the Hopeless Sailor.

I have, Sir, no hesitation in saying, that you have completely mismanaged and ruined the Escheat cause—and that you have been obliged to fall back and occupy a new position. You now propose to purchase all the land in the Colony, and that, too, from the very persons who for many years you have uniformly maintained had neither right nor title to a single inch of the soil. Allow me to assure you, that this last absurd project will meet the same fate as the first. Your next attempt to keep up your sinking popularity will be, an attack on the Fishery Reserves, or what some of your enlightened adherents term, Queen Victoria's Lands! I need only say, "a pretty kettle of fish you'll make of it." Then comes your favourite scheme of annexation to Nova Scotia. But would such a measure, if carried into effect, procure now an Escheat of the forfeited Grants? Would it enable you to purchase and keep in your possession the lands of other people, who have no legal rights, as you say, to the lands they might dispose of? "It's all fudge." The truth is, the British Government have enough of real and important annexations and unions, and bargains or arbitrations relating to Provinces and disputed Boundaries, already on their hands—more than they can very well, conveniently, dispose of. Is it likely, then, that they will devote any attention to the absurd and imaginary schemes of your schemes which they will plausibly see can only exist in the brain of a whimsical enthusiast? No, no—they have got "other fish to fry."

So, my good fellow, all you have got to do now, is to exclaim, in the language of Voltaire, "Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! voilà la piece finie; allons nous en, ouï da." "My God! my God! the farce is over, let us go about our business—yes indeed." The sooner the better for the country.

Now, Sir, to conclude, as clergymen generally say, with a few practical reflections, from what has been said: I beg, in the first place, to inform you what several sensible people are now beginning to think respecting your political conduct. Public men, you know, are public property, and people will sometimes animadvert on the conduct of public servants, and even attribute motives, when they have no right in the world to do so. What do you think you are blamed for? Why, Sir, you are actually blamed for not having taken the legal opinion of Messrs. Johnston and Young on the subject of Escheat, when you might have had it for nothing; and, what is more absurd, you are also blamed for offering the enormous sum of Five Pounds for an opinion on the same subject when you were in London. Some evil-minded persons insinuate, from these circumstances, that your conduct will be highly approved of by the Great Russell Street Association—and even some of the knowing ones begin to entertain suspicions that you have been actually bought over by some of the members of that institution. "However, that may be told to the marines, the sailors won't believe it." No, not even although Sir John Harvey and Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy have both accused you of gross and wilful falsehoods, and, in my opinion, completely proved their assertions to be true.

Perhaps your excessive loyalty induced you to waive entering into any controversy on such delicate subjects as brought you into collision with their Excellencies the Queen's Representatives. Be that as it may, you need not have hesitated, I think, to have contradicted the statements sworn to and published by Mr. Rider. He is not one of the Queen's Representatives, man-alive! He is merely the Crier of the Queen's Court. I believe him, however, to be a very honest man. He may be so; but that is no reason why you should not contradict him. God knows you have already had sufficient experience, as one of my acquaintances says, "in this kind of a way," so that you may now be considered perfect. Believe me, it is just as easy to contradict honest men as to abuse bonny lasses. These two respectable qualifications generally go together, and they are great ornaments to all who are fortunate enough to possess them. I beg to tell you plainly, that if you do not contradict Rider's statement, everybody will soon begin to contradict you, and then "see what a mess you'll be in."

Yet, notwithstanding all the incontrovertible mass of clear and distinct evidence which has been adduced, I cannot allow myself really to think that you have yet sunk to so low a pitch of moral degradation, as to become a cool and deliberate traitor to the best interests of the Colony. Some of the proprietors have, however, assured me, that you are the best friend they ever had on the Island, and that your uniform conduct has tended very much to promote their best interests—and even some of the escheators begin to perceive that if the proprietors have succeeded in putting chains round the necks of what may be termed the "bleeding" and distressed tenantry, you have successfully succeeded in clenching them on for ever—that if the proprietors formerly ruled them with whips, you have now enabled them to do so with scorpions—for which important services you are certainly entitled to a very handsome reward; and if such be not bestowed upon you, the Great Russell Street Association shall evermore be considered to be, not only an unprincipled, but a most ungrateful, set of avaricious land speculators, by your old friend,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

Charlottetown, 18th June, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Perceiving in your last week's number a letter signed "Traveller," alluding to the Yorkvale or Crapaud Chapel, I was very much pleased to find that it is so near completion as the Traveller mentions in his letter. I have been also informed, that another Chapel is about to be built, shortly, in Crapaud, in another part of the settlement, to be open for all sects and classes, which also afforded me very great pleasure. As I am not aware whether the Chapel to which the Traveller alludes is to be kept entirely for the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers or not, perhaps some of your readers will be kind enough to inform me, in your next number, whether it is to be kept exclusively for the Wesleyan Methodists; or whether it is to be free for all preachers, whether of the Church of England, Baptist, Presbyterian, or any other sect.

I am, Sir, your obd't. servant,

W. H. W.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; There are certain orators who, either through inadvertence, ignorance, or some motive best known to themselves, intermix their public lectures, composed of high sounding sentences, with many coarse and even indecorous phrases, which are exceedingly grating to the ears of the more virtuous and pious part of their audience, as well as the better bred number of their hearers. Surely these learned and worthy instructors could convey their ideas to the minds of those whom they address, equally as clearly, and more decently, by suppressing these vulgar and offensive phrases, and substituting more appropriate ones in their stead.

B. N.

17th June, 1840.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 1st, 1840.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled An Act for levying an 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 this 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 proved Lands belonging thereto; and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of cultivated or improved Land in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for lands as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Pasture 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 eight-pence 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 my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-second of December, 1840, 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, June 1st, 1840.

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.
Allan Forsyth, Cascompeque.
Thomas M'Nutt, Princetown Royalty.

Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London.
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable.
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown.
Allan M'Dougall, Belfast.

King's County.

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

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Farm at Little York for Sale.

THE Leasehold Interest in that extensive and valuable FARM, at Little York, at present occupied by the subscriber (who intends leaving the Island), comprising 180 acres of excellent Land—100 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There are two Dwelling Houses, two Barns, and other Buildings, together with an inexhaustible well of excellent water, &c. on the premises. The whole Farm is enclosed with a good, substantial Fence.

ALSO,

The Crop, consisting of 15 acres potatoes, 10 do. wheat, 18 do. Oats, and 40 do. Meadow.

The Live Stock, &c., consisting of 4 horses, 18 head of horned cattle, 20 sheep and lambs, a lot of pigs, &c. 2 carts, 1 plough, 1 pair of Harrows, &c. &c. will also be disposed of.

GEORGE WEST,

Little York, 30th May, 1840.

TO BE LET, and POSSESSION given IMMEDIATELY.

THE whole or a part of that well-known Dwelling House and Premises in Pownal Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Rebecca Miller. This House comprises four Rooms on the first floor, in one of which (30 feet by 24), the Meetings of the Mechanics' Institute are held; four Rooms on the second floor, one of which is the same size as the one mentioned above, and a large garret. There is a commodious and excellent Cellar under the whole. A Stable, and other out houses, together with a small Garden, are attached to the premises. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply at the Herald Office, or to

CHARLOTTE BAGNALL.

Pownal Street, 1st May, 1840.

To SELL or to LET,

To which an unquestionable Title will be given,

THE FARM OF BROWNSTON, situate on Lot 49, fronting the Pisquid Road, and one mile from Vernon River Inn. It contains 434 acres of the best description of Land in this Island, having abundance of Firewood, pine, spruce and fencible poles. Fifty acres are under cultivation, and in the best condition, and Twenty additional acres are enclosed of natural pasture, which could be easily cleared for the plough, the growth of wood being only young bushes. There is a large Garden and Orchard, planted with apple, plum and cherry trees, &c. of 5 years' standing. The whole is well fenced, and there are gates on every enclosure, as well as the court-yard. The House is very comfortable for a small family, and contains kitchen, small parlour, good bedroom, servant's sleeping room, closets, and a cellar underneath. The House is as good as new, as are the offices, which consist of a large Barn, a Stable, and Cow-house, Poultry-house, Dairy, and Green-houses for potatoes and turnips; an excellent Spring of Water is near the House, and the fields are watered by a brook running through them.

The whole will be let together, or in one Farm, for such term of years and on such conditions as may be agreed on; or the property will be divided into farms to suit the views of offerers; or, if preferred, the one half (217 acres), including all the improvements, will be sold separately. Apply to

DAVID ROSS.

Hillsborough River, May 14, 1840.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Tract of 100 Acres of superior Land, adjoining the Bedeque House Farm, having a front of about 20 chains on Wilmot Creek. From eight to ten acres are cleared, and the remainder is well stocked with Firewood and Fencing stuff. There is also a small stream of water running through the premises, sufficient to drive a Carding and Threshing Mill. The situation is well adapted for a Shipbuilding establishment.

For terms of Sale, apply to Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown, or to

JOSEPH POPE.

Bedeque, 18th May, 1840.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or carrying away Timber, or Wood of any description, from that part of Township No. 43, belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable William Townshend, deceased, if they wish to avoid law and law costs.

CHARLES WORRELL,

Mortgagee in possession.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

POLICIES will be issued by the Subscriber, in either of the above departments, on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent of the

"ETNA" and "ALLIANCE" Insurance Companies. Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1838.

TEMPERANCE ESSAY.

AT a General Meeting of the Charlottetown Temperance Society, held on the 6th April inst. it was unanimously—

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed, to provide a fund, and make the necessary arrangements for offering a Prize for the best Essay upon the subject of the Traffic in Ardent Spirits, as bearing upon the civil, political, domestic, moral and physical interests of this Colony—such Essay to be the production of a member of a Temperance Society.

In conformity with the above Resolution, the Committee beg leave to acquaint the Friends of Temperance, that Subscription Lists for the purpose of raising a Fund for the object mentioned in the said Resolution, are now lying for signature at the Stores of Mr. Penke, Mr. C. Welsh, and Mr. T. Desbrisay, Queen Street; at Mr. John Boyver's, Richmond Street; Mr. George Beer's, King's Square; and at the Colonial Herald Printing Office.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced business as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, at the Village at the extremity of Bathurst Bridge, very near the premises occupied by Gilmour, Rankin, & Co.—where orders will be thankfully received and business of trust carefully attended to. From his long residence in Bathurst, and general acquaintance with the business of the country, he flatters himself, that implicit confidence will be reposed in his punctuality and desire to promote the interests of his customers.

WILLIAM DEACON.

Bathurst, Bay de Chaleur, N. B. Feb. 4, 1840.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership hitherto existing between MACDONALD & FRASER, Tailors, was this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, are requested to render their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted are required to make immediate payment to

ALEXR. MACDONALD,

ALLAN FRASER.

Charlottetown, June 10th, 1840.

ALEXR. MACDONALD, Tailor, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his Shop, in Mrs. Graham's House, Dorchester Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Inn, where all orders in the above line will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

June 12th, 1840.

ALLAN FRASER, Tailor, begs to acquaint the Inhabitants of Georgetown, and of King's County in general, that he intends opening a Shop in that Town in the course of a few days; where will be always on hand a stock of good Cloths, and other articles in his line, which will be made up to order, in the most approved method, and upon reasonable terms.

June 13, 1840.

CAUTION TO LUMBERERS.

ALL Persons found trespassing upon any of the Estates of the Right Honorable the Earl of SELKIRK, in this Island, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. Tenants requiring Timber for Farm Buildings, &c. must apply to the subscriber.

W. DOUSE, Land Agent.

WANTED immediately, a COOK, who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Herald Office. June 13th, 1840.

WANTED immediately, a COOK, for a private house. Apply at the Herald Office. June 12th, 1840.

PASTURE for HORSES, &c.

A LIMITED number of HORSES and CATTLE can be accommodated with Pasture for the Season, on St. Cuthbert's Farm. The fields are well supplied with water, and the owners must take the risk of all accidents. Wm. MACINTOSH. St. Cuthbert's, 30th May, 1840.

AURELIAN.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE AURELIAN will stand for the season, commencing 1st May, at the Government House Stables. Terms, Two Pounds, and Five Shillings to the Groom—to be paid at the time.

AURELIAN was imported from England last year by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is a chestnut Horse, six years old, by Oppidan, dam by Pioneer, grand dam by Stavelly, &c. &c. Oppidan was got by Reubens, out of Dorina, by Gohanna, &c.

N. B.—Mares not proving in foal last year, will be served on payment of the Groom's fee only.

The Aurelian Produce Cup, to be given by His Excellency, will be run for in September, 1843. See advertisement of last year.

THE Berkshire BOAR, imported to this Island by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will be kept at Wellington Farm. Persons desirous of improving their breed of SWINE, will do well to avail themselves of the present advantage.

Packet between Georgetown and Pictou.

THE Packet Schooner RAMBLER will leave Georgetown for Pictou on Saturday in each week during the season, immediately after the arrival of the Mail from Charlottetown, and will leave Pictou, on its return to Georgetown, on the following Tuesday, after the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.

FARES.

Cabin Passengers, 7s. 6d. each.
Steerage do. 5s.
Children above three years, and under 14 years of age—half price.
Children under 3 years of age—free.
Goods at the rate of 9d. per barrel bulk.
Horses and Cattle, 7s. 6d. each.
May 30th, 1840.

FOR SALE,

A SCHOONER of 100 Tons Burthen, superior model and workmanship, by June 18th, 1840.

T. B. TREMAIN.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by JAS. B. COOPER & Co., Printers to the Honorable the House of Assembly, at their Office, East corner of Pownal and Water Streets. —TERMS 15s. per annum, payable half yearly in advance.