

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1843.

[No. 336

LAND ASSESSMENT.

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

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

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 1st July, 1843.

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

Prince County.

Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's.
James Yeo, Port Hill.
John Cambridge.

Allan Forsyth, Cascompque.
Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County.

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

King's County.

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

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York.

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

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

HENRY PALMER.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000, STERLING.

PREMIUM—MODERATE.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

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

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT Mr. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MAXIMS," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor certifies, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula, in all its hydra-headed forms; Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness, liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Constiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal.) Piles, even in cases of thirty years' standing, Dropsy, Gout, and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biliousness, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous membranes; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands, of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET.

Lydiard & Finlayson

HAVE RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season, consisting of, viz:—

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

ALSO,

Hyson, Souchong and Congo Teas; green and ground Coffee, Chocolate; London double refined Loaf Sugar, superior Porto Rico Sugar; boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes Raisins; Zante Currants and Jamaica Ginger; Soap and Candles; Martell's Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits; Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines; London Porter and Brown Stout; the whole of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash on delivery. June 1843.

FALL GOODS, DIRECT FROM LONDON, Per Brig Constance.

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

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Suitable to the season.

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

D. REDDIN.

Oct. 14, 1843.

VICTORIA HOTEL, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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

ISRAEL FELLOWS.

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

Charlottetown, 27th June, 1843.

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

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

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

ALSO,

100 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN DAVIS, Jun.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 18, 1843.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

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

Charlottetown, 11th May, 1843.

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

TO BE LET.

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

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

JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

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

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 6th July, 1843.

BOOKBINDING.

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

COOPER & BREMNER.

Correspondence.

No. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir,—I am investigating the character of the measures adopted during last Session to remedy the grievances of the Colony. I have already considered the Squatters' Bill, the Bill to regulate Distress for rent, and the Resolutions on the State of the Colony. It only remains to consider—

4. The Address to Her Majesty. This Address was based upon Mr. Palmer's Resolution, and reiterated the same statements, and concluded with the prayer recommended in it. Like it, it attributes all the hardships of the tenantry to "general embarrassment and commercial distress"—to "the failure of our markets with the mother country and the neighbouring Colonies"—and to "other causes which have unhappily existed," without, however, stating what these are. It declined any longer extending "to the tenantry any hope of relieving them by enactment." It recognised the "demands of the landlords" as "legal." And it prayed Her Majesty "to use such mediation as may induce the proprietors to remit to their tenantry such portion of the arrears of rent now due as may encourage the tenants to discharge the demands of the landlords, and to urge upon them the necessity of taking their rents for the future in the marketable productions of the soil"—which arrangements it recommended as a panacea for all the ills of the Colony. A few remarks upon this singular production may not be amiss.

First, then, if all the hardships of our tenants are to be ascribed to the peculiar embarrassment of the present times, whence came it that the same difficulties and grievances have been complained of ever since the first settlement of the Island? There is nothing new in the penury and privation endured by our inhabitants, in their sacrifices to pay their rents, in the severity of the land speculators, nor in distraints, writs, &c. Ten, twenty, aye, forty years ago, the same wrongs and sufferings were complained of. How disingenuous, then, for our Representatives to endeavour to represent the hardships of the tenantry as arising solely from "hard times." And how superlatively silly to address the Queen on such a subject, as though she had the power of turning the current of commercial embarrassment and bad markets. But I had forgotten—the Address speaks of "other causes which have unhappily existed." Yet it gives us not the slightest clue to their discovery. Pray, what are these causes? I am at a loss to understand this mysterious allusion. Did the honorable gentleman mean, in this expression, the unrighteous exactions and relentless severity of the land proprietors and their agents? If so, where was the honesty of veiling it under such obscure language? But I am disposed to suspect that it was intended as a cowardly stab at the disinterested efforts of the friends of justice to obtain the escheat of the forfeited lands, which they wanted the moral courage to make openly. If not, let them explain themselves. Let the infallible pontiff issue a bull, showing that the concealed poniard was not directed against the friends, but against the oppressors of the people; or let them rest under the odium of the suspected attack on the popular feelings lurking in this dark innuendo.

Again, the Address recognises the legality of the proprietors' demands. Now, that which is legal is according to law. But is it according to British law, or to the spirit of the constitution, that the great body of a community should be oppressed and harassed to provide affluence for a few greedy monopolists? Can those demands be legal which, if the law was permitted to take its course, would be extinguished? Can those who have forfeited their legal title to the lands have a legal claim upon the profits and proceeds of those lands? If the principal is not legally theirs, can their demand of the interest be called lawful? I may be told that the attainment of the tenants constitutes their demands legal, independent of any title to the lands. But I reply, that whatever advantage may be taken of the mere technical meaning of words, that British law means justice and fair dealing to all; and that it is not according to the laws of Great Britain that those who have forfeited their grants should be permitted to retain them, and extort a revenue from the labour and economy of the settlers. I maintain, therefore, that the argument which justifies these claims as lawful is but a legal sophism—a fallacious deceit.

This Address further declines extending to the tenantry "any hope of relief by enactment." Why? Because Her Majesty has, by "positive declarations," declined further interference by the sanction of any legislative enactment." Cogent reasoning! Is this the manly independence of freemen, the base truckling of slavish cowards, or the mercenary policy of knaves? Is, then, the mere arbitrary refusal of the Sovereign to grant us relief, a reason why we should abandon all hope of it? Shall we say, "although we feel our right to relief, yet at your bidding we relinquish our claim to it?" Had my countrymen used such language, I would say, "Miserable pitboons! you well deserve to wear your chains!" But my countrymen are not thus degraded. They will dare again and again to tell their Sovereign that their complaints are just, that nothing but the redress of their grievances will satisfy them, and that she may not hope, by repeated refusals, to weary them and defeat their object, but that they will continue to besiege her throne with remonstrances and petitions until she avenge them of their adversaries. Were our demands such as to conflict with the rights of others, the general interests of society, or the principles of the constitution, then it were duty to retract them, or yield to their refusal. But these objections will not apply. Our demands are just, beneficial to the whole community, and strictly constitutional. The pusillanimity, therefore, which would be frightened or wheedled out of them is criminal.

But the prayer of the Address is the most extraordinary thing in it. It solicits Her Majesty's "mediation" with the proprietors, on behalf of the tenantry. Now, if the proprietors are dealing fairly and justly with the tenants, what can Her Majesty ask of them, or why shall her intercessions for them be of any advantage? But if they are not, shall the Sovereign be reduced to the humiliating posture of a supplicant for justice from one portion of her subjects to another, with the probability that, after the disgraceful expedient has been tried, her intercessions will be fruitless? How lofty must have been the respect for Her Majesty of the persons who could impudently propose to her so degrading a course! Little wonder that they boasted of their loyalty! Her Majesty holds the prerogative of resuming the Grants of the proprietors. With this power in her hands, she could imperatively command them to yield favourable terms to the tenants. And shall she be asked to stoop to solicit justice at their hands?—to mediate, in order "to induce" them to act fairly. Soft words, gentle persuasions, and polite blandishments, are all the means she will be permitted to use. And upon the result of such an interference the rights and allegiance of the Colony is suspended. Oh, most accomplished senators, most sagacious politicians, how blessed is the country which enjoys your legislation! Renowned majority of our House of Assembly, how much is Her Majesty indebted to your wisdom, for suggesting to her so effectual a means of destroying the respect and affections of her subjects towards her!

But what is to be the object of Her Majesty's intercession with our masters, the proprietors? "To induce them to re-

mit such portion of the arrears of rent as may encourage the tenants to discharge their legal demands, and to take the rents in future in the marketable productions of the soil, at market prices." Prodigious request! Can it be possible, as Mr. Pope assured the House, that "the proprietors will grant all this?" What! "remit a portion of the arrears of rent!" Not the whole of it, of course—this was only the extravagant idea of "corrupt demagogues;" but a small part of it. And this with the generous design of "encouraging" them to pay well in future! Bright idea! Surely none will be so illiberal, after this, as to suspect the authors of this famous Address of favouring the proprietors. But let us look a little more deliberately at this proposal. The principal boon that is asked has reference to the arrears of rent now due. Nothing is said concerning the extravagant rate of rents—nothing of the extreme shortness of the leases in many cases. These are the great grievances of the tenantry. But then, our wiseacres had represented the distresses of the country to proceed from bad markets and general commercial embarrassment. And to be consistent with themselves—an important point with these gentry when their own purposes can be advantaged by it—they must now only ask a small remission of back rents; a very trifling thing will do—just enough to encourage the tenants to pay better in future. Why, if this be the object, as it certainly appears to be, then the smaller the portion forgiven the better, as this laudable object will thus be attained without much loss to our friends, the proprietors.

But I am reminded that I have forgotten an important point—the proprietors are requested to take produce at market prices for the rents. Yes, indeed, I was neglecting this great benefaction. A few simple questions will illustrate its advantage to the country. 1. What is "marketable produce?" What the proprietor or agent shall decide to be so, of course. 2. Where is it to be received? In Charlottetown, of course, because the proprietors and agents chiefly reside there, and it is the most convenient place for shipping. 3. What is the "market price?" The Charlottetown price, of course, which is always much lower than the price anywhere else. 4. Would such an arrangement be advantageous to the tenantry? Decidedly the reverse, as the depreciation of the price, the cost of carrying to Charlottetown, and the superiority of the articles which would be taken, would render it even worse than cash payments. Here, Sir, is a catechism for those who think our House of Assembly aimed at doing the country a great good, in asking the proprietors to take agricultural "marketable productions at market prices"; and when they have learned it, they will be the better judges of this point.

I feel relieved that I am done with this monstrous Address; for it was beginning to excite the most offensive sensations in my mind. By the examination of it into which I have been led, I have learned to pity the men who, in support of their selfish schemes, were necessitated to get up such a pernicious production. I am persuaded the most confirmed political dissembler and hireling could not sanction such an Address without severe twinges of conscience. The authors of it certainly stand in need of all the unguents with which their blundering proteges of the *Islander* has besmeared their characters; and I compassionately hope that they may enjoy a larger share of inward peace than such quackery is able to afford, or the retrospect of their political career can furnish. This Address was, however, a most fitting denouement of the measures of the Session in regard to the land grievances of the Colony. With it they stand complete—a perfect monument of the illiberal sentiments and unsound policy which guided the deliberations of our sapient majority last Session.

"Truth is sadder, stranger than fiction." Had any one told us, two years ago, that at this time we should have possessed a Legislature capable of the proceedings which I have above detailed, with what incredulity would we have treated the prediction! But though we possessed no prophet to foretell the event, we have lived to bemoan its occurrence. If it teach us discretion at a future election, it will be so much the less to be deplored.

I beg leave for the present, Sir, to take leave of you and the public. When I deem that their welfare can be promoted by my efforts, they shall again hear from

Yours, &c.,

CURTIS.

Prince County, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I seldom express my opinion publicly upon any of the things which agitate the country, and have written for the newspapers but once before. But the most private individuals will sometimes feel themselves called upon, by the peculiarity of circumstances, to interfere.

For some time past I have taken the *Islander*. The strong assurances of its prospectus, and the verbal promises of Mr. Ings, when he was seeking subscribers, led me to believe it would be an independent and respectable paper; and what I value just as highly—a decent and respectable paper; and although I am a poor man, I was induced to subscribe for it. I have, however, observed, ever since its commencement, that its editor possessed both a very contentious disposition, and an uncommon faculty for scurrility; and I have been so often disgusted with the filthy matter in its editorials, that I have lately ordered its discontinuance; but they still continue to forward it. Within the last few weeks it has been going even quite beyond itself in the lowest and most wanton ribaldry; so much so, that even its best friends about here are quite ashamed of it; and if it goes on in that manner, I intend not to take it out of the Post Office. Indeed, the Post Office won't be much longer troubled with it, I think, for more than half that took it here by false persuasions and promises have given it up. There is an article in the last number of it which I got professing to be a manuscript picked up in the street, and containing definitions of the words "Eschat," "Liberals," &c. Besides being a piece of the most stupid and silly trash, it is of the meanest and filthiest nature, and sufficient to disgrace any publication. It is evidently the production of a dull blockhead, wanting in wit and sense, and remarkable only for vulgar abusive-ness.

Among the articles which have lately ornamented its pages also, I have noticed and read two letters, dated from Darnley Point, and signed respectively B—C—, and B—N—C—k. Now, Sir, I have information of the most unquestionable character, that the signatures to these letters are mere forgeries, and that the things themselves are the productions of an upstart and arrogant pedagogue, who is actuated in this case by sheer and unprovoked envy, and who is, besides, the tool of an imbecile party who cannot do their own jobs of this kind. The last article is certainly a piece of the silliest and meanest ribaldry that I ever read, and its author had done well never to have written it. A great deal of it, to my knowledge, was false, and a great deal more of it was pointless nonsense. The principal thing that any body would remark in it was, its foolish puffery of a being who is remarked through the whole of this part of the Island for upstart and ignorant vanity. But it has been already sufficiently exposed in your paper of the 24th ult. I suppose I have the gentleman attacked, whom, if I may make so bold, I would advise to take no further notice of it, as I presume he will do. Now, the Editor of the *Islander* must have known the origin and design of those articles, especially the latter; and yet