

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

NEW SERIES.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

[No. 205.

Militia General Order.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 7th, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the ANNUAL INSPECTION of Militia, to take place as follows:

Wednesday, 30th—Little York, Cove Head and Brackley Point.

Monday, July 5th—Johnston's, Bagnall's, New Glasgow, and Cavendish.

Tuesday, 6th—Haslam's, Barrett's and Princetown.

Wednesday, 7th—Campbell's Pond and New London.

Thursday, 8th—Saint Eleanor's and Port Hill. The Companies at Casumpeque and Egmont Bay on the same day, by the senior Officer present. The return to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office with as little delay as possible.

Friday, 9th—at Captain Clark's, Bedeque, Seven Mile Bay, Cape Traverse and Tryon.

Saturday, 10th—Crapaud and Sable.

Monday, 19th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Road to Cherry Valley, Vernon River and Orwell.

Tuesday, 20th—Belfast and Flat River.

Wednesday, 21st—Cross Road to Brudenell Point and Georgetown. Lewellin's Cross Road, Murray Harbour, and Captain Goff's Company at Cardigan River on the same day, by the senior Officer present.

Monday, August 2d—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Morel.

Tuesday, 3d—Saint Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch.

Wednesday, 4th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point.

Thursday, 5th—Souris and Bay of Fortune.

4th Queen's County Regiment; Captain John Large, from the 4th Prince County Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lawson, Promoted.

A. LANE,

Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General.

Commanding Officers are requested to send to the nearest Post Office for Orders and Returns.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1st June, 1841.

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 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 Land 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 improved 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-first of December, 1841, 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, 1841.

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 Yen, Port Hill;
Allan Forsyth, Casumpeque.

Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London;
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable;
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown;
Allan Macdougall, 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.

KENNETH MACKENZIE,

WATER-STREET,

Opposite Mr. Peake's Brick Building,

HAVING been appointed AGENT for the ALBION IRON FOUNDRY, PICTOU, will be enabled to supply all descriptions of Castings, in Iron, Brass, Copper or Composition, for Ships, Mill Gear, Plough-moulding, or other purposes, with certainty and dispatch, and at prices quite as low as they can be imported from England.

Terms—Cash, on delivery of the Goods.
Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

JOHN HOBBS, Hat Manufacturer, lately from England, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has commenced business in the above line in the shop lately occupied by Miss Butcher, Bonnet-maker, North side of King's Square, and trusts, by rendering a good article at a moderate price, to merit a share of their support.

Gentlemen's Beaver and Felt Hats, Ladies' Riding do., Beaver Bonnets, Children's fancy and other Hats, made according to the newest fashions. Old Hats cleaned and repaired. All orders executed with promptitude, and for ready money only.
Beaver, Musk Rat, Rabbit and other skins bought.
Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

Imported, per Brig ISABELLA, direct from England.

J. M. TUCKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the Store in Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. White, Printer, where he begs to offer to their notice a large and general STOCK OF GOODS, selected by the proprietor from the best markets, and JUST IMPORTED, per Isabella—consisting of Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Tweeds, Mole skins, Drills, Ladies' dresses of the latest fashion; printed, white and grey Cottons; Moussin De Laines, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls, Muslin and Net Collars, Bobbinets and Muslins; a variety of gauze and other Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Blankets and Blanketing, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Umbrellas and Parasols, ready made Clothing, Macintosh Coats and Capes.

ALSO,

Bar Iron; Ironmongery, in all its branches; Groceries; a large assortment of Earthenware, Saddles and Bridles; a set of very good covered furniture Gig Harness, several sets of second hand Gig Harness; a lot of Leather; 1000 pairs of Shoes and Boots; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Paints and Oil, &c. for ready money only. And also, about 300 bushels prime Devonshire Malt.

NEW STORE.

LYDIARD & FINLAYSON beg leave to inform the Public that they have commenced a general business in the establishment lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson, where they have now on Sale an extensive

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdashery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Stationery, a great variety of small Wares, &c. &c., which are all offered at extremely low prices, for cash only.

Lydiard & Finlayson having become the successors of Mr. A. Davidson, will, from their knowledge of the business, and their established correspondence in Halifax and Great Britain, be enabled to execute all orders with that promptitude and attention that they trust will ensure them a share of the Public support.

Charlottetown, No. 1, Queen Street, 12th June, 1841.

THE Subscriber has received, per late arrivals from Halifax, his fresh supply of prime GROCERIES, offers for Sale at very reasonable rates, for Cash, viz:

Coffee, Tea,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Rice, Butter, Cheese,	Molasses,
Superfine American Flour, in whole, half, and q. barrels.	White Vinegar,
Superior Indian Flour,	Apples, Raisins, Lemons,
Superior Cognac Brandy,	Lemon Syrup, Tamarinds,
American ditto,	Figs, Soap, Candles,
Hollands Gin,	Pale Seal Oil,
American ditto,	American Cyder,
Demerara Rum,	Spices, Table Salt,
Madeira Wine,	Pickles, Onions, Garlic,
Hibbet's London Brown Stout,	Digby Herrings,
Leith Ale,	Cavendish, Fig, and fine Cut Tobacco,
Maecahoy Snuff, Scotch do.	Genuine Havanna and American Cigars,
Irish Blackguard, do.	Long and short Pipes,
American Shaker Brooms,	Crockeryware,
Cloth Wipers,	Pitch, Tar and Rosin, of New York manufacture.

A choice lot of St. Domingo MAHOGANY, in planks from 4 1/2 to 5 inches thick.

JOHN TYBRING.

New Store, Kent-street, June 19.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE Cunard Atlantic Steamers having commenced plying between Liverpool, England, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, a new era is formed in the History of the North American Colonies. This expeditious mode of conveyance will, doubtless, bring to their shores a number of individuals in search of healthful and fertile locations; and the Advertiser, therefore, solicits such persons, having agricultural views, to visit Prince Edward Island, so justly styled by writers *The Granary of British North America.* It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is only two days' travel by Coach and Steamboat from Halifax, N. S. This Colony, with respect to salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and excellent waters, is second to few, if any, in the British Dominions. The capitalist who determines on emigrating, may here purchase wilderness lands from 15s. to 25s. per acre; or improved Farms, in different sections of the Island, at from 22 to 26 per acre, according to situation, and the value of the Buildings erected upon the property. The soil of this Island produces nearly all kinds of grain, hay and vegetables; and cattle, as well as agricultural implements, suitable to the Colony, can be obtained at moderate prices. There are twelve Agricultural Societies, established within the last few years, actively employed in introducing from different countries the most improved breeds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. suitable for the farmer.

To the Emigrant, even though but a small capitalist, Prince Edward Island offers many advantages:—First, its general prosperity, which is sufficiently proved by the increase of its exports, and its steadily improving revenue. Second, a healthy climate. Third, a plentiful supply of good water throughout the whole Island. Fourth, the fertility of the soil, and its freedom from all taxes, burthensome to the Settler. Fifth, the convenience of settlement, whereby the ruinous expenses which are sometimes incurred, by having to travel hundreds of miles, after landing, to a place of location, are almost totally avoided. Sixth, a certain remuneration for the labours of the Agriculturist, by a sure market, and a fair price, for all the surplus produce of his farm. Seventh, the labourer readily meets with employment, and receives liberal wages. Eighth, to the British Emigrant it offers the enjoyment of the benefits to be derived from the laws, language, customs and manners of his native land; and he preserves in himself an identity of interest with that of the parent state. Ninth, Prince Edward Island is now only thirteen days' travel, by Cunard's line of Atlantic Steamers, from England; and, if a Colony affording regular opportunities of speedy intercourse with the mother country, and possessing the advantages before enumerated, be desirable, the Advertiser, who has spent twenty years in the Island, thinks he may safely venture to invite such individuals as have resolved, or shall determine to emigrate, to pay it a visit; and should they be induced to establish themselves and families here, in preference to a foreign state, they will have the satisfaction to know that their posterity will be scions of the British Empire.

For individuals intending to emigrate from England to Prince Edward Island, it may be well to observe, that Vessels are to be found in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Bideford, Newport, Gloucester, Southampton, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Yarmouth, and all the principal ports in Britain, either direct for the Colony, or to Pictou, Nova Scotia; or Miramichi, New Brunswick: these latter ports being only a short distance from Prince Edward Island, and, between which and the Island, a Steam Boat and sailing Vessels are generally running weekly during the period of the navigation's remaining open. The charges of transit are moderate.

For passage, application may be made to Daniel Davies, Esq., Warwick-street, London; Cannon, Miller & Co. Liverpool; J. B. Winters, Esq. Bristol; Messrs. Peake & Son, Plymouth; John Howe, Esq. Bideford; Messrs. Davids & Tapston, Newport; Phillipot & Co. Gloucester.

Persons desirous of purchasing either Improved or Wilderness Lands, are respectfully solicited to apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Advertiser, at his Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

WILLIAM DOUSE, Land Agent.

August 26th, 1840.

THE Subscriber having taken that commodious Store on Mrs. Wright's Premises, head of Queen's Wharf (formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson), as a Sale Room, will be ready to receive any description of Goods, Furniture, &c. to be disposed of by Auction.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

MORAL RENOVATION.

(By the Rev. J. KNOX.)

We take the following extracts from the concluding part of the Temperance Prize Essay, which will be issued from the press in a few days:—

I. From the preceding observations we see that the use of intoxicating drinks is an evil. This I have attempted to establish, not by blinded assertion, uncertain theory, or idle speculation; but by the irresistible and not-to-be-mistaken evidence of facts. It is an evil resulting from the violation of law. Our bodily powers, like every part of nature, are governed by fixed laws, the violation of which disturbs the order and harmony of the system, and destroys health, vigour and beauty. The stomach—which is the grand emporium, the exchequer from which the wants of every department are supplied—has officers to test every article that happens to find its way into it, who approve or condemn, as the substance may be beneficial or injurious to the system. The test is digestion; that which is indigestible they condemn as disturbers of the peace and enemies to the true interests of the empire. We have attempted to test these drinks, and find that they are indigestible; and as their use is a violation of the laws of the constitution, which is seen in the unnatural stimulation, and countless disorders which they produce—which constitute a part of the punishment consequent on every violation of this law of nature—it is abundantly manifest that they should be outlawed and expelled from the kingdom.

It is a pecuniary evil, robs us of the money which should be devoted to worthier objects; it is a mental evil, corrupting and debasing the intellect, and blunting and impairing every power, and impeding the operation of the faculties as a whole; it is a national evil in every possible light; it is an evil of character, individually and as a people; it is an effectual retarder of all improvement; converts courage into rashness and cowardice, and puts an extinguisher on every hope of prosperity.

II. LET US DEPLORE THE EVIL. Who can look upon the multitude of the slain, can cast his eyes round upon the wounded and the dying, without deploring the calamity by which even the mighty have fallen. Where is the heart that is unmoved by human misery, shut up to human sympathy—unable or unwilling to feel for his perishing fellow man? While we cannot but grieve for the multitudes that have fallen, and are still falling, before this enemy of our race, we are reminded by his continued existence of the importance and necessity of affording aid to the living, by

III. OUR POSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY. Our attention has been called to a mighty evil, that is spreading devastation throughout our infatuated country; we have been reminded, by our connection with our fellow beings, and their claim upon our regard as fellow countrymen and as candidates for immortality; and if we would discharge even the shadow of our obligations, we must arouse ourselves and make active efforts to mitigate the evils of the present generation, and prevent their perpetuation and entailment on posterity.

IV. THE COURSE OF DUTY. It is the duty of the Christian to have no fellowship with the works of darkness, but to reprove them—to flee even the appearance of evil—to seek to be imbued with that spirit of benevolence—that tender compassion for a perishing world, and those ardent desires for the glory of our divine master, which animated the primitive Christians—carried them amidst peril and difficulty to promulgate the Gospel, to the uttermost limits of the Roman Empire; which inflicted a wound which has never been healed—made a breach which no power could repair, and no artifice could conceal in that system of darkness and superstition which enveloped the world—which has fired the mind and prompted the efforts of the people of God in every season of activity—and which must again re-animate the sleeping Church, arouse their dormant affections and paralyzed energies to their original vigour; enlarge the boundaries of christian benevolence, and induce them to make sacrifices, to deny themselves, and imitate the holy example of their exalted pattern and representative, by pouring down torrents of divine light on existing superstitions, till every modification and compound of them be swept from the world, and not a fragment be permitted to remain as a memento to ourselves—or be transmitted as a memorial of their existence to future generations.

It is the duty of all to abandon the system of destruction and delusion, so pregnant with evil to mankind—immediately to adopt and perseveringly to diffuse those principles that tend to the physical, mental, and moral improvement of mankind.

In short, I regard the establishment of Total Abstinence Associations as the first, though a subordinate, measure of a series for the entire renovation of mankind; as the only effectual means to put us in the undisturbed possession of that grand attribute of our nature, by which we are distinguished from the inferior creation, by the removal of those customs whose effects becloud, impair, and entrap in every department of its operations—a measure which will render the mind superior to those mysterious bewilderments which are co-existent with ignorance and superstition; which will tend to the development of the moral and intellectual powers, and by their exercise, to the illumination of knowledge, the comprehension of science, and to higher and nobler attainments in philosophic and moral truth, till, under these enlightening and expanding influences, the present imperfect system of instruction be exploded, and a purer, more rational, and a more elevated method of education be demanded—a method which will delight, while it cultivates, and strengthen while it informs the mind—and a system being established in accordance with the intellectual and moral progression of the people, from which shall emanate streams of enlightened and varied knowledge, the public mind shall be delivered from every contaminating influence, and fitted to appreciate all that is noble in mind, and high and elevating in morals; to perceive more clearly their existing relations to God and to each other, and to practise more perfectly those duties which result from this connection, as manifest in

the deductions of reason and demonstrated and enforced, with a power and a vividness unexampled in the pages of divine revelation.

The spirit by the prophets of old speaks of a time when all conflicting influences shall cease, and a bright and glorious era shall burst upon the world; when ignorance shall no longer blind the understandings of men and compel them to venerate customs and opinions which they do not sufficiently comprehend and do not attempt to investigate, because they have been transmitted to them with the recommendation of past ages, and are countenanced by the general usages of the present; when the highest and noblest of all possible knowledge shall be universally diffused and equally appreciated; when the higher faculties shall be brought into pure and healthful exercise upon the most exalted of objects, and the features of the christian character be developed upon an enlargement of scale, and with a beauty of proportion that will exceed the most exalted conceptions we are able to entertain of the influence of truth in securing the refinement and elevation of human character.

These blessed results are to be effected by the same instrumentality that the Almighty has hitherto been pleased to employ in the furtherance of his benevolent designs—the instrumentality of man; whose wrath he restrains, controuls, and renders subservient to the accomplishment of his gracious purposes, the advancement of his glory, and the promotion of the best interests of those created intelligences who are destined to rest in the perpetual enjoyment of those blessed fruits which result from his mysterious and sanctifying influence.

There never was a time, perhaps, in this world's eventful history, more extraordinary than the present—more marked by a strange combination of mighty circumstances, and demonstrative of the vast capabilities of the world, as if indicative of the approach of some mighty catastrophe—as if we were standing upon the threshold of an opening and enlarged constitution of things, more pregnant with hope for our race by the influence they are evidently intended to exert over the present happiness and future destinies of mankind.

There is abundant encouragement to lead us to entertain the hope that the great things spoken of Zion shall speedily be accomplished by the power of that Spirit which operates in connection with truth, and for the proper ascertainment of which, knowledge is essential. Accordingly, this period is to be characterised by knowledge—saving knowledge—not to the exclusion of science or of the works of God, but embracing every thing that can enlarge our conceptions of his character as displayed in the operations of nature, of providence and of grace—an era of enlightenment, of mental and moral glory—of recitute of principle and uprightness of action, which evidently implies the abandonment of every thing that would disturb the balance of the mind. As the use of all intoxicating drinks as an ordinary or occasional beverage, exerts an enervating influence over the human mind, raises an insurmountable barrier to all improvement, and rives asunder the ties of nature and the bonds of society—as the attention of the pious and benevolent throughout Europe and America is at present directed to the subject, and as their explosion from communities—the abolition of their use—has universally been followed by an increased attention to religion and the advancement of the interests of Christ and of his kingdom—for these reasons, I say, I cannot but regard them as eminently fitted by the divine blessing for the destruction of that complicated machinery by which the "god of this world" has ensnared and ruined many millions of souls—as an effectual though preparatory instrumentality to wrench the sceptre of the world from his grasp—to hurl him from his throne, and to contribute to the production of those mighty triumphs of truth and righteousness which are to be the harbingers of the reign of peace.

Now, banish from the land these detestable customs which are the pillars of intemperance; abolish the common use of every intoxicating liquor; take away the temptation from the young and rising generation; brand the poisons and their use, in any and every degree, with imperishable infamy, and the young and intelligent will improve their time and their talents in the pursuit of knowledge, in enlarging their capacities of intelligence and increasing the grasp of their intellectual energies by investigating the principles of philosophic and moral truth; till, spurning the ignorance in which they have been reared, and gathering strength, they will break the chain of prejudice and degradation, raise their minds to those high and noble enjoyments of which their natures are susceptible, their perceptions shall be quickened and refined, their judgments improved and invigorated, their knowledge extended, their feelings exalted, their ideas rise higher and higher and brighter in the refulgent glory of intellectual and moral refinement.

Then shall the light of knowledge be universally diffused; the interests of truth advanced and perpetuated; the finer sensibilities of the heart exercised and appreciated; and society shall have begun to make advances, by a steady and rapid progression, to the millennium of intellectual, social and moral happiness and glory.

ON HAY MAKING.

By Patrick Miller, Esq., late of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire.

The following Essay, published among the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for June, 1837, may not be unacceptable to our agricultural readers at this season:—

Making hay is universally allowed to be one of the most important of agricultural pursuits, but the principle on which it should be conducted is not at all understood on this side of the Tweed.

In England, however, the operation is very differently performed, and with very different and more satisfactory results; for by their system a great deal of time is saved at a critical period, and a far superior food for their animals is produced. Besides the great and necessary despatch which is used in England, much skill is also employed to produce and maintain in

WANTED, to Charter for Bermuda, a Vessel of from 80 to 100 tons burthen, to load with Produce in the Hillsborough, about the beginning of October. A liberal Freight will be paid. Application to be made to Peter Macgowan, Esq., Charlottetown, or to Mr. Francis Kelly, Fort Augustus.

E. THORNTON.

Three Rivers, June 23, 1841.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER, of 120 Tons, now building at St. Peter's, and to be launched in about six weeks. For particulars, apply to Capt. Pearse, Georgetown, or to Mr. Theophilus Webster, the Builder, Saint Peter's.
June 25, 1841.