

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Brother Electors; As we are now upon the eve of a general election, it behoves us to be upon the alert, and guard against all that galling sophism which, from dear bought experience, we know to have been too often practised upon such important occasions. It must be as fresh in your recollection as it is in mine, that previous to the last general election, the pleasing sound that "free farms made happy homes," was industriously circulated, and buzzed in our ears at every hole and corner meeting held in the different districts in the Colony; and also that the majority of the then expiring House of Assembly, with the exception of Messieurs Cooper, Le Lacheur, and Macintosh, were inimical in their views to our interests; and that if we would but stand true to one another, and return such and such persons, the nominees of such and such Committees, who would sit, speak, and vote as the said Mr. Cooper might think proper to dictate, that we might rest assured that before the expiration of two years we should all be settled as freeholders. That we did stand true is well known; and succeeded in returning at least a sufficient number to give Mr. Cooper a sweeping majority of 17 to 6 on all his favourite measures; and so true, indeed, were they to him, that they, collectively, acquired the appellation of "Cooper's Tail," and are individually designated and known as one of the tail. But what have this sweeping majority, who acted and carried measures as they pleased, achieved for us (however well they may have feathered their own nests)? Just what the Connaught man shot at, the d—! a thing at all. But Mr. Cooper has had a pleasant trip to Downing Street, at the cost of £300 to the Colony, and paid £12 for his passage home in the steerage, and £15 for his passage out, pocketing the difference, with the exception of some trifling expence whilst at his aunt's at Mile End—and there is no doubt but what he is now anticipating four years more of the Speaker's chair, at £60 per session, and also another trip or two to Downing Street on the former terms, provided he can so far hoodwink the constituency as to induce them to believe that the salvation of the Colony depends upon their returning as members men (his son among the rest) pledged to the same principles as the present House of Assembly—no matter what their ability or standing in society; the more ignorant the better tools to work with, and keep us in that state of degradation which, I am sorry to say, the proceedings of latter years have involved us in.

It appears from the public prints that one of the tail has already been nominated by nine of the electors, and that he has unhesitatingly taken the pledge tendered. He, no doubt, has found, that to sit on a cushioned chair reading the history of Scotland is much pleasanter and more profitable than to sit crouched on a hard table.—But how vain the idea of those nine electors to imagine that their nominating a candidate is a sufficient qualification to entitle him to the support of the rest of the electors of the district.

But of all the absurd, hoodwinking productions that have ever emanated from the pen of Mr. Cooper, that which appeared in the last Colonial Herald I think excels. He there, after reiterating his threadbare story of escheat, concludes by saying that "it behoves the electors to know, that at the next Election they are not only to choose members to represent them in the House of Assembly, but also the Executive Council—their own Government."

What barefaced effrontery, to attempt to gull us in this manner! it is really insulting to our understanding, and disgusting to human nature, to witness the intrigues of men whose chief efforts are directed towards imposing upon our credulity for the purpose of attaining their own selfish ends. Let us therefore in future treat such men with the contempt that such conduct merits; and let us go to the hustings at next election, not as slaves, incompetent to choose for ourselves, but as freemen, and there exercise those faculties with which the Almighty has endowed us, for the purpose of enabling us to judge for ourselves, in supporting such candidates as may appear to us, from their known ability and tried integrity, best qualified to advance the general interests of the Colony, with a due regard to our local wants—and only thus shall we redeem the Colony from its present state of degradation, and render ourselves worthy of the name of free and independent Electors.

AN ELECTOR.

Lot 34, May 17th.

TO MUNGO MACFARLANE, ESQUIRE.

Sir; As you have now avowed yourself a candidate for the future representation of the district for which you at present sit, permit me to examine your pretensions to the confidence of the constituency.

That you have shown some enterprize in coming forward upon the support of "9 out of 16" Electors, who formed the "Public Meeting," an account of which is inserted in the Colonial Herald of the 14th inst. cannot be denied; for if any thing could have tended to discourage you, or convince you of the trifling estimation in which you are held as a Legislator, the circumstance of only 16 out of a district numbering about 600 Electors assembling to hear you, would have done so.

However this scanty attendance may be easily explained; by your own confession it appears, that during four Sessions you have not "troubled the House with many arguments in support of your views;" and therefore the constituency did not expect that at the meeting at the "Six-mile-house," your argumentative powers would be suddenly unloosed; indeed, you discover such an innate antipathy to speaking, that however advanced may be your state of pupillage, yet nothing less than "the personality in the debates" could have matured the thought with which you were pregnant, and have effected your delivery of an "interposition." Let me hope, however, that from your now avowed and chaste union with the pledge system, you may, if re-elected, shew that the barrenness you acknowledge may yet be converted into fertility. Let me indulge in the belief, that Mungo Macfarlane will in the warm embrace of the pledge, at length conceive and give to the Honorable Speaker's notice and affection a nursing which shall be cherished as a model by future senators.

But, Sir, I fear you will have difficulty yet with some of the Electors, who may be inclined to think that your union with this pledge is not so strictly reputable as it ought to be, according to the laws that exist between them and their representative. When they send you in that character to the Assembly, they have a right to expect that you will avail yourself of the arguments and information which others may put before you; and more especially this may be claimed from one who admits that he has so little argument of his own. If, Sir, you will read the debates in the British House of Parliament, you will find that members have frequently been turned from predetermined intentions merely by some new representation of the case; but you, Sir, are pledged to a certain course, and though you may hear what may convince you of its folly or wickedness, yet you cannot depart from it. This is as unfair to the people as it is to yourself; your vote pledged in one unvarying line may inflict the refusal of some sound act of legislation upon the people; and upon you it may inflict the charge of wilfully injuring your country—a suspicion that already attaches to some of the party with whom you act.

Man prides himself upon his liberty—how do you, Sir, shackling yourself to a pledged policy, pretend to realize this possession? and if you do not appear to value it, are you to be trusted with its defence? If you are pledged, you are not at liberty; and that very freedom of speech to be demanded by your Speaker at the first meeting of a new Assembly, has already become a mockery in your own person; you have as a candidate with cowardice yielded up that very freedom to the constituency, which you insist upon having granted by the Representative of the Sovereign to you, as a member of the Assembly! so much for your consistency on this part of the subject. Could you gain your election without pledging yourself, where would be the use of pledging. If it appears necessary to fortify your character by a pledge, what then, Sir, is your

character out of the House? The just inference is, that you cannot be trusted unless pledged. No one will believe that you would invest yourself with all the embarrassments of a pledge if you could attain your object unencumbered by its degradation; and therefore he who pledges himself as you have done must be content to be considered as a man in whose political judgment or probity his supporters can place no confidence but when pledged.

You may choose between two alternatives—either the party distrusts you, after four years experience, or you secretly feel that your conduct is open to distrust—your political character, such as it is, has fallen either by the murderous hand of your party at the "Six-mile-house," or by the suicidal hand of yourself.

Yours,
AN ELECTOR OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.
May 17th, 1842.

THE RHODE ISLAND INSURRECTION.

The State of Rhode Island has always been governed under the charter conferred upon it about 130 years ago by King Charles the Second, when a colony of England. By this charter, the right of voting for state officers is confined to freeholders, and the eldest sons of freeholders who are of age. The present being about the period at which the state elections are held, a demand has been made for "Universal Suffrage." To this the Government and the Legislature of the State are opposed. The "suffrage party" having assembled in general convention, adopted a constitution agreeably to their views, which they are endeavouring to enforce; and on the other hand, the Legislature, in order to meet as far as they deemed it prudent the popular demand, framed another constitution, considerably extending the right of suffrage, which having been submitted to the people in general convention, was agreed to by a majority of only six hundred votes. By this it appears that parties are nearly equally divided. The elections take place on the 18th, and the rebellious or suffrage party, are preparing for the election of officers under the constitution of their own framing and adoption, while the constitutional party are preparing on the other hand, for electing state officers, under the lawful constitution of the country. In the mean time the General Assembly have passed a law, declaring all elections void, except those that take place at the same time and in the manner prescribed by law, and subjecting to a heavy fine and imprisonment any person who shall act as moderator, warden or clerk at such illegal meetings, or who shall accept office, by virtue of such pretended election.—The Governor has armed the militia, and the "suffrage party" on the other hand have armed themselves, so that there is no saying what the result may be. Both parties are alike obstinate, and having each sent a delegation to Washington, Dr. Brown, the one from the "suffrage party," has returned, with encouraging prospects for his associates. He states that he has received the countenance of the following members of the Senate at Washington: Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Wright, Calhoun, Allen, Tappan, and Smith; and Messrs. Ingersoll, Wood, Burke, Atherton, and many others of the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams, too, is said to be rather favourable than otherwise to the rebellious party. One member of Congress, Mr. Benton, declared, that the President of the United States, though he had the power, would not dare, on his own responsibility, to send a military force to assist the lawful authorities; and another Senator has written that, should the President "take up sides" against the suffrage people, "he would subject himself to the animadversions of the friends of suffrage in Congress, and that the cause of the people in Rhode Island would be made the cause of the country!" These proceedings have inspired the revolutionary party with renewed courage, and they are now determined to proceed, in defiance of the law, with the "State Election" under the new Constitution of their own making!

FRIGHTFUL STEAM-VESSEL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a Clyde steam-vessel last month. The Telegraph was a steamer built expressly to run against carriages on the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, with high-pressure engines; and she was the swiftest boat on the river. She had just landed some passengers at Helensburgh, and was about to start when the boiler exploded, with a report which was heard at Greenock, four miles off. Eighteen persons were killed, and about thirty wounded, including two persons who stood on Helensburgh quay to watch the boat's departure; others on the quay were thrown down and stunned. The vessel itself was shivered to pieces, and the boiler was thrown to a distance of a hundred feet. Those who were wounded most severely were conveyed with all possible speed and care to the Greenock Infirmary; but some of them are not expected to recover. Perhaps the most surprising part of the whole affair is the fact that some of the persons who were on board escaped without injury. One very striking instance of the kind occurred in the case of a passenger, who, having been tipsy, had lain down on a bench in the steerage, where he fell asleep. The engine and boiler passed over him, carrying with them the roof of the steerage, without his sustaining any farther hurt than a few slight scratches. By direction of the authorities, certain professional men have reported to the Sheriff on the cause of the accident. The Engineer, Mr. Rowland, who made the engine, caused an examination to be made, and he stated the following to be the result of the investigation thus made:—"The accident has evidently been occasioned by the want of a due quantity of water in the boiler, as the plates in the crown (or cover) of the fire-box had been red-hot. On examination, we find the plates riven completely across, and the heat had been so great, that though the fire-box (or furnace) is only about three feet three inches wide, the plates are stretched or expanded so as to measure four feet; and there are also on the plates several large blisters, which could only be the result of the intensity of heat. The violence of the explosion has been so great as to tear one of the corners of the fire-box a considerable way down, the plates at that corner being $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch thick. The same rent goes through a solid bar of iron three inches by two. So far as can be seen, none of the tubes are injured. The fire-box was made of the best Lowmoor iron plate, of the following thickness:—Tube plate, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, crown, 7-16ths. Tube and back plates welded."

WILLIAM PITT.—Pitt, tall and slender, had an air at once melancholy and sarcastic. His delivery was cold, his intonation monotonous, his action scarcely perceptible; at the same time the lucidness and fluency of his thoughts, the logic of his arguments, suddenly irradiated with flashes of eloquence, rendered his talent something above the ordinary line. I frequently saw Pitt walking across St. James's Park, from his own home to the palace. On this park, George the Third arrived from Windsor, after drinking beer out of a pewter pot with the farmers of the neighbourhood; he drove through the mean courts of this mean habitation in a grey chariot, followed by a few of the horse guards. This was the master of the Kings of Europe, as five or six mer-

chants of the city are masters of India. Pitt, dressed in black, with a steel hilted sword by his side, and his hat under his arm, ascended, taking two or three steps at a time. In his passage he only met with three or four emigrants who had nothing to do; casting on us a disdainful look, he turned up his nose, and his pale face, and passed on. At home this great financier kept no sort of order; he had no regular hours for his meals, or for sleep. Over head and ears in debt, he paid nobody, and he never would take the trouble to dress up a bill. A valet de chambre manages his house. Ill dressed, without pleasure, without passion, greedy of power, he despised honors, and would not be anything more than William Pitt. In the month of June, 1822, Lord Liverpool took me to dine at his country house. As we crossed Putney Heath, he showed me the small house, where the son of Chatham, the statesman who had Europe in his pay, and distributed with his own hand all the treasures of the world, died in poverty.—Chateaubriand.

THE LATE CHARLES MATTHEWS AND THE INCOME TAX.—Whilst the late Charles Matthews, the comedian, was performing in Tate Wilkinson's company, in York, he took it into his head to resist the income tax which was then in operation, and which would at that time have pressed heavily upon his little income. He sent in the commissioners a long and humorous list of the drawbacks upon his salary, and enumerated with ingenious minuteness his stock in trade. He began with wigs, and described them in all their infinite variety, thus—"black wigs, white wigs, brown wigs, red wigs, bush wigs, tie wigs, bob wigs, bishops' wigs, wigs with a tail, wigs without a tail, lawyers' wigs, judges' wigs, parsons' wigs, powdered wigs, old men's wigs, young men's wigs, &c. Natural heads of hair—namely, red hair, grey hair, flaxen hair, countrymen's hair, and bald heads of every description. Beards, whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c." Stockings of every colour were then enumerated. After these regular requisites were given, came the miscellaneous part of his stock, such as "hats, feathers, caps, cravats, stocks, ruffles, frills, neckerchiefs, pocket-handkerchiefs, pens, books, ink, paper, music-paper, red ochre, carmine, hair powder, wax-candles, Indian-ink, camels' hair pencils, hares' feet, whiting, burnt corks, cold cream, soap, and huckaback towels." The list covered several sheets of paper. While it was being read the commissioners listened with imperturbable gravity at first, but presently, no longer able to contain themselves, they burst out into roars of laughter, and exempted the comedian, who heard no more of the income tax while in York.

STATISTICS OF MATRIMONY.—If there is one thing which more than another is alarming, it is the state of the business of marriage among the middle classes. A Berwickshire farmer assured a fellow traveller once, that about him there was not one farmer in a dozen married—he seemed inclined to say not one in twenty; and he added for himself, "I've often thought if I were free I'd never marry." Men in the clubs say in their wickedness, even if they get a small fortune with a wife, they gain nothing. Farmers of the new school say a wife is too expensive, and a housekeeper does quite as well. Two shrewd and observant ladies, themselves single and forty, say in their sphere—that of the highest of the middle class, and including the lower aristocracy—the proportion of ladies who get husbands is one in three. A married lady took a pencil and jotted down the number of married and unmarried ladies among her own immediate connexions who occurred to her in a few minutes, and the numbers were in all eighty-three—of married thirty-five. The connexions of this Scotch gentlewoman are professional men, manufacturers, and lairds. Of the thirty-five married ladies, six only had no money, and yet got husbands. Of 35 gentlewomen, only six! Of the unmarried ladies, 17 were without fortunes; thirty-one had, and yet they got no mates. Out of the six penniless ladies who married, one had great personal attractions, and was united to a worn-out rake—another married a mechanic—a third accepted a rich eccentric stranger on a week's notice—a fourth was married by her mother to a lad much younger than herself—the remaining two were wooed and won by an advocate and a laird. Four of the six married their inferiors in birth. Of the five gentlemen out of the six husbands, four were very ugly fellows. The mechanic and one of the gentlemen were tolerably good-looking. But one of these penniless ladies was plain—the rest were handsome.—Blackwood for March.

ANNE BOLEYN'S MARRIAGE GILT.—The gallantry of Henry the Eighth is conspicuously set forth in the little clock of silver gilt, which he presented to Anne Boleyn on the morning of his marriage. It is richly chased and engraved, and ornamented with fleurs de lys &c. On the top sits a lion bearing the arms of England. The weights, which are gilt, are curiously chased with the initials of Henry and Anne within true-lovers' knots. One bears the inscription, "The most happye," the other the royal motto. This love token was, doubtless, meant as an emblem of enduring affection. It remains the same, after an interval of more than three centuries; but four years only after it was given, the object of Henry's eternal love was sacrificed on the scaffold. The clock still goes; it should have stopped for ever when Anne Boleyn died!

NOTHING CREATED IN VAIN.—Utilitarians have raised the question, "Of what use are scolds?" To this there are several good answers. First, there are no such teachers of the virtues of fortitude and resignation. Secondly, they exercise on the dull monotony of connubial life the same beneficial effects that squalls and hurricanes produce on the air we breathe, which is preserved from stagnating by these wholesome agitations. In the next place, they are great improvers of language, and particularly to be extolled for the copious additions they make, from time to time, to that invaluable stock of epithets, without which the speeches at county meetings would be flat indeed—certain public journals would die of inanition—and a vast deal of pious zeal would expire for want of a sufficient fervid diction to convey its fury.—New Monthly Magazine.

A MILITARY OSTRICH.—A correspondent of an evening paper, alluding to the pet elephant of the 78th Regiment, says, that fine corps, the 77th, received, a few months ago, from Colonel Warrington, our consul at Tripoli, a remarkably fine young ostrich. This bird walks at the head of the regiment, and keeps good time with the music; and should the band be playing in the square or gardens, he walks round and round the musicians, keeping all the little boys away. He was obliged at first to be muzzled, as he had a curious fancy to eat the music books.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.—This body of Christians has in Russia 574 churches and 301 chapels. The Emperor has granted twenty thousand roubles bancho for building them another church at Minsk. The reformed religion has 32 churches and 4 chapels.

BENEFITS OF DEEP PLOUGHING.—A gentleman some days since, while conversing with us upon the subject of agriculture, related the following instance in favor of deep ploughing. He said that his father, some 25 years ago, bought a farm which had been nearly worn out with the surface soil was almost a bed of floating sand, with a clay subsoil; that after cultivating it in the usual way, of shallow ploughing, for two or three years, he came to vex at the smallness of product, and determined to try the virtue of deep ploughing; that to do this he procured two deep horse ploughs, and made one plough follow in the track of the other, so that he penetrated the earth fully twelve inches, and threw up half the number of inches in both of the subsoil upon the surface of the sand thrown down by the operation of the plough. This experiment was first tried upon a field of about 10 acres, late in the fall, intended for corn the ensuing spring. The ground after being thus ploughed was sown and suffered to remain until sufficiently frozen to bear teams, when fifty bushels of lime to the acre were spread thereon. In the spring, the usual quantity of barnyard manure was carted out, spread and ploughed in to the depth of four inches; after which the ground was harrowed, and an additional quantity of lime, at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre, was spread thereon, and harrowed in. Our informant assured us, that while the operation of deep ploughing was going on, his father's neighbours admonished him of the danger of poisoning his land; but that when the corn crop came to be gathered, they changed their tones, as instead of getting as formerly three or four barrels to the acre, there were housed, one hundred and forty three bls. of good corn upwards of seven bls. of nubbins, and that the next year thereafter, after the field had been in wheat and clover, it brought rising of ten barrels of good corn to the acre, besides six of refuse corn.—America Farmer.

ON OUR FARMS.—We want more system—more employment for our females, that they may be more robust, more serviceable to posterity—more contentment with our rural employments—a reater desire to increase our knowledge, to improve our practice, to bring our sons up "in the way they shuld go"—independent tillers of the soil.

We want more attention paid to augmenting the food of our farm crops, that our land instead of growing poorer every year, may increase in fertility, products and profits.

We want to understand better than we do, the principles and practice of draining, and much of our land, now unproductive and noisome, may be rendered productive, profitable, and healthy.

We want to extend the culture of roots and manures, as tending to perpetuate fertility, fatten cattle, and manure, and fill the granary.

We want the conviction that we can improve, and the determination that we will improve, and we shall then become conscious that we have improved, in the management of our farms.

NEW MODE OF MAKING BRICKS.—A discovery has been made at Birmingham which bids fair to be attended with important results to the interests of architecture. The novelty of the process consists in the clay being dried, ground to powder, and submitted to pressure in metallic moulds, until the particles cohere together; there is no water in combination with the clay, no drying process is necessary; consequently the articles made by this method are ready to be fired or burned as they leave the machine. Owing to the great pressure required to cause the particles of clay to cohere together, the articles made by this process have greater density than those made in the ordinary way; they are also porous, and not subject to decay in wet or frost. In addition to these advantages, any architectural device is impressed upon the clay, which, when burnt, retains all the sharpness of the original, however elaborately finished. By this process bricks may be made in all weathers, and with greater economy than by any plan known at present. The brick-press is worked by hydraulic pumps, giving about 300 tons pressure, producing the adhesion and cohesion. The machine delivers the bricks (four at a time in the present machine) ready at that instant for the kiln, requiring no exposure to the atmosphere to dry. The whole operation, from the time of putting the powdered clay into the machine to the delivery of the brick, occupies about half a minute. Machinery might readily be constructed to produce bricks fifty a minute.

PITCHING IT.—All the droppers in at Nisi, of Western Circuit, know that Mr. Erle, the eminent counsel, is not less renowned for his peculiarly happy and commanding of good mother English, and close and reasoning, than for shrewd and quaint humour as it is overpowering when the spirit is on him, and flows out "like the vein." He relieved the court the evening, in the midst of a hard dry historical case, a joke that fell like dew in the desert. A learned brother had risen to address the jury. Some momentary distraction prevented him from proceeding—at the very instant that he was to roll forth the opening period of exordium, a calf belloved out a most extraordinary noise from a spot immediately contiguous to the court, re-echoed the sound. Mr. Erle, in his dry way, exclaimed—"It's the key note, my lord, my friend may go on." Taking all the circumstances of the time and incident into account, it was a most happy saying, and the court roared again. So general was the cachination that I fancied we saw gentle clouds of powder floating round the judicial wig.—Western Times.

"BOZ" IN AMERICA.—Charles Dickens and his friends, according to the latest accounts, during his progress through the States, had been continuously and most unmercifully feasted, feted, toasted, wine, dined, and visited; and it was said, take a trip to Canada in the spring, and return to New York at the end of May, and sail for England on the 7th of June.

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION.—Of twenty-seven Anabaptists who lately caused themselves to be baptised a second time in the lake of Rummelsbury, on an intensely cold day, eight have been taken ill, and three have already died—namely, a man 73 years of age; a girl 12 years old; and a boy of 10. The Berlin government is about to prohibit these baptismal immersions.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE.—The shop of Mr. Blake, a tobacconist, was on Monday night set on fire by a candle being shut up in a drawer with some lucifer matches, which the friction of her claws caused to ignite. The premises were much damaged, and a great part of the stock consumed.—London paper.

LADIES AT COURT.—Francis the First was the first to introduce ladies at court. He said (gallant man that he was!) that "a drawing-room without ladies, was like the year without flowers."

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