

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS.

To the people of the United States;

Fellow Citizens: Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.

For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office.

The usual opportunity which is afforded a chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an Inaugural Address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you.

In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish.

The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the election, both by the President and by the people.

I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such an officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the Legislative authority.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for successful operations.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union, and blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations.

generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protection of an ever watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

It is remarkable, that John Tyler, who has now become President of the United States, should, for a third time, step into a high office by the death of the incumbent. He became Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, he being Vice. He was made a Senator in consequence of the death of one before his term expired, and he has now become President by the death of one through whose popularity he was elected Vice President.—Boston paper.

THE ESCHEAT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR:—Interested in every thing that appertains to my native country, and particularly in the progress of civil liberty and British freedom among the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, I have taken the liberty of enclosing to you an article which appeared in the Morning Post of this place, yesterday, and which, I have no doubt, will be read with great interest and pleasure by every Reformer in the Island.

The Halifax Morning Post was started somewhat less than a year ago. It is published three times a week, and has already acquired a character and standing for usefulness and talent, second to none in the capital of this Province—the Novascotian not excepted. Its conductor, J. H. Crosskill, Esq., (a young gentleman of brilliant intellect and high literary attainments,) appears to take a deep interest in every question relating to civil liberty, and to be well versed in the history of the British Colonies, having already distinguished himself by several successful efforts to illustrate the topography and history of his native country.

The establishment of the Morning Post by him has made quite an era in the history of the Newspaper press. Day after day, it comes out with articles of spirit and ability, on subjects transiently interesting or permanently important, which are read by every grade of the population, from the Representative of the Queen, down to the humblest individual. Like the Morning Post in London, however, this neat little paper circulates most freely, it appears, among the higher classes of the community, and pays particular attention to the movements of the little fashionable world in this gay town.

I state these facts, to prove to you and your readers, what reliance is here placed on the judgment and ability of the editor of the Morning Post, and to sincerely congratulate the advocacy of their cause.

A NATIVE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dartmouth, County of Halifax, April 28th, 1841.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Every day's experience proves, that the parcelling out of this fine, fertile Island, among a few favoured individuals, in the year 1767, was one of the most ruinous and impolitic of all the extraordinary acts for which the Colonial history of the last century was distinguished. The expulsion of the Acadians from the land of their nativity—the fields which the sweat of their brow had made to smile with fruitfulness, and the homes which they venerated and loved beyond every other spot on earth's wide surface—this act, heart-rending as it was, had some mitigation of its cruelty, and some excuse for its unparalleled injustice, in the consideration that the English Colonists, at that period, were surrounded with terrors, and often threatened with slaughter.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Legislature of the Island to have the lands, granted in 1767, escheated to the Crown, on the ground that the proprietors had not complied with the condition of their grants, requiring them to introduce settlers for the improvement of their respective lands; but their efforts have not yet been successful.

On the other hand, weighty and grave objections arise from the fear of invading private rights, and of hastily invalidating documents so important and worthy of the most solemn consideration as grants bearing the sign manual and signet of the King. Thus the whole Island is agitated, and its prosperity immensely retarded, by the difficulties of settling this perplexing question, so unhappily raised by, perhaps, the rash—certainly the injudicious—act of the Cabinet of 1767.

[Here follows a brief summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of this Island, in the session just closed, on this "vitaly interesting and exciting question," with which our readers are already familiar.]

Thus, at the present moment, stands the question. That it will eventually be settled on principles of sound policy, which will alike secure to the proprietors an adequate but not an exorbitant remuneration for being deprived of their titles, and give to the inhabitants of the Island the advantages arising from a general distribution of the lands at a fair price, we cannot entertain the slightest doubt.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE NEW SERIES

OF THE MECHANIC AND FARMER, A Journal of Agriculture and the Useful Arts for Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick.

THE first number of the New Series (enlarged to nearly the size of the Halifax Recorder) will be issued immediately after the close of the present volume, in the latter end of April. To render the Work as extensively useful and acceptable as possible, it will from that period be STRICTLY NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION; and the proprietor will be assisted in the Editorial Department by some of the ablest writers on Agriculture in the three Provinces.

Through a much larger portion of the paper will be devoted to Agriculture than at present, a summary of news, and a weekly notice of events of any interest, will always be given. TERMS: Single copy, \$2; 3 copies sent to one address for \$6; 5 copies for \$9; and 8 copies for \$14, per annum, exclusive of postage, invariably in advance.

GENERAL AGENT for P. E. Island—Peter Macgowan, Esq., Merchant, Charlottetown. J. STILES. Pictou, March 20th, 1841.

MORFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of Morfat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged.

The Life Medicines recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small and large intestines.

Morfat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Illtempere, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inverterate Sores, Scorbout, Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, scall, Erythema, common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame.

A FRESH SUPPLY of these valuable Medicines just received, and for sale by COOPER & BREMNER, Sole Agents for Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1840.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT GEORGETOWN.

ALEXR. P. TAYLOR begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has received his usual and well selected supply of seasonable GOODS, comprising cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, pilot cloth, flushing, ready made clothing, moleskin, white, red and yellow flannel, blankets, homespun, white, grey and printed cottons; muslins, woollen and cotton plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; Persians, coloured silks (plaid and twilled); striped shirting, blue and white cotton warp; hosiery, osanburg, woollen gloves, silk handkerchiefs, crape, lama wool and silk shawls and handkerchiefs, mouslin de laine dresses, with a variety of ribbons, edgings, &c. &c.

Bar and bolt Iron, cast and blister Steel, iron Pots and Ovens, Shovels, Fryngans, 4dy. 6dy. 8dy. 10dy. and horse shoe Nails, Horse Traces, Powder, Shot, Salt, sole Leather, white, green, black and red Paints, paint Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, 7x9. 8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Earthen and Tinware, with a general assortment of Cutlery, &c.

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine, Porter, Cider, Molasses, Sugar, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Candles, Basket Salt, Tobacco, Pipes, Rice, Onions, Nuts, Starch, Mustard, Indigo, Sauff, Confectionary, Drugs, &c. &c.

Newfoundland Herrings, Dry Codfish, and a few hds. coarse Salt—all of which will be sold cheap, for prompt payment.

N. B.—A. P. T. has, at his Establishment at Souris, in addition to his old stock, a general assortment of his late importation. The whole will be sold low, for cash or Island produce. Georgetown, Jan. 1, 1841.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE Leasehold Interest (999 years) of a Valuable FARM, the property of Capt. W. P. Grossard, consisting of 70 acres of excellent Land, 35 of which are under cultivation. There is a substantial, newly-built House on the premises, fit for the accommodation of a moderately sized family, and a well within a few yards of the door. The above property (which from its superior advantages, is worthy the attention of emigrants) is situated about 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, on the Princetown road.

For further particulars, apply at the house on the premises. October 22d, 1840.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms; and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties, either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY. December 10th, 1840.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to that House in Queen Street, known by the name of the Old Court House (up stairs), opposite Messrs. R. & F. Longworth's, a continuation of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended towards him.

ARCHIBALD MACLEOD, Tailor. Charlottetown, April 16, 1841.

FALL SUPPLY

FASHIONABLE WINTER GOODS, By the Schooner HULLA, from London.

THE Subscriber has received 201 PACKAGES OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, comprising a very

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the season, which having been selected by himself in the early part of September last, he feels confident will give satisfaction; and being content with a moderate profit, he will sell LOWER THAN ANY BEFORE OFFERED IN THE MARKET, for ready money only.

Store, in the old place, opposite the Hon. George Dalrymple's, Richmond Street and Queen Square. BENJ. DAVIES. Nov. 5th, 1840.

NOTICE TO PLUNDERERS.

WHEREAS it has been the practice of the above Agency (falsely stating that they had permission from the Government) during the last Thirty years, annually, to cut Longers and from wood on my land, consisting of 200 Acres, situate between the lands of Charles Stewart, and William Stewart, Esqrs., Lot 49, the boundaries of which are distinctly defined—and not to be cut with cutting for their own immediate use, have thought fit to give authority to other persons to do the same, and realized a considerable profit therefrom:

This is to notify all persons that I never have given, and do not intend to give to any person, the privilege of cutting Longers on the said property, but do hereby offer a reward to any person who shall give such information as will convict any offender or offenders of the like sum as shall be awarded by the Magistrate against the plunderer. GEORGE BIRNIE. Charlottetown, Dec. 7th, 1840.

CAUTION TO LUMBERERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons found trespassing on that part of Lot 49, mortgaged to Mr. J. Cambridge to Haythorne & Wright, Bankers, Charlottetown, will be prosecuted. EDWARD C. HAYTHORNE. Charlottetown, 16th Nov. 1840.

N. B.—The Boundaries of the above property having been determined by the Commissioners appointed for establishing the Boundary Lines, the Subscriber is determined to punish all persons detected so doing.

FOR SALE.

THE Leasehold Interest of that eligible FARM situate at Crapaud, and at present occupied by the subscriber, comprising 144 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation. About 30 acres more may be had ready for the plough at a small expense, and the remainder of the wooded. There is an excellent Mill-site on the Farm, the mill furnishes a supply of sea manure, and Lime may be obtained at a moderate rate from a Kiln adjoining the premises. The dwelling house, to which is attached a Shop or Store, has recently been thoroughly repaired and considerably enlarged, so as to be every convenience for the accommodation of a respectable family. It has a frost-proof cellar underneath, and a never-failing water at the door.

These premises—pleasantly situated, on the banks of the Westmorland, in the midst of a thriving and populous settlement, and within 15 chains of the public Wharf—afford an opportunity for investment, both for agricultural and commercial purposes, seldom to be met with.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Davis, jr., Merchant, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on premises, who is about to leave the Island.

ROBERT CRANFORD. N. B.—A new Barn, 50 ft. by 34 ft. has just been completed.

British and North American ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIP

Of 1200 Tons burthen and 440 Horse Power each Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty"

CALEDONIA, do. C. H. E. JUDKINS; COLUMBIA, do. C. H. E. JUDKINS;

Will sail from Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, as follows—1841.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Fm. Boston, Fm. Halifax, Fm. Liverpool. Rows include Columbia, Caledonia, Britannia, Acadia, etc.

Passage Money, £25 Sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool. From Halifax to Boston, £20.

These Ships carry experienced Surgeons. The UNICORN plies between Pictou and Quebec, in connection with this place.

Halifax, Feb. 22, 1841. S. CUNARD & CO.

FARMER'S GLORY.

THIS HORSE will stand for the ensuing season at the following places, viz:—at Charlottetown, on Saturday, May 1st; at the subscriber's farm, on Monday 3d; at Mr. David Hume's farm, on Tuesday 4th, at Mr. Fairclough's, on Wednesday 12th. He will attend at the three first named places, on the same day weekly, and at Rustico, once a week during the season. Terms—15s. for the season, or 25s. for the year. JAMES FERGUSON. St. Peter's Road, April 23d, 1841.

CLYDESDALE HORSE.

THE superior Draught Horse COLTON (imported by the Central Agricultural Society) and proved to be a sure foal-getter, will stand during the ensuing season, at the Subscriber's farm, at Charlottetown on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms—£2. Groom, 5s. Mares which were barren to Columbus last season, served at £1 5s. WILLIAM CRANFORD. Princetown Road, Charlottetown Royalty, 19th April, 1841.

THE celebrated CANADIAN HORSE

will stand for the ensuing season at the following places, viz:—at Charlottetown, on Saturday, May 1st; at Louis Gay's, Lot 49, on Monday 3d; at Charlottetown on Wednesday 5th; at Duncan Shaw's Mill, Covehead, on Thursday 7th; at James Arthur's, New Glasgow, on Friday the 9th; at Charlottetown on Saturday the 8th. The same order will be maintained for the remainder of the season. JOHN HILL. Charlottetown, 25th March, 1841.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BREMNER, Printers to the Honourable the House of Assembly, at the East corner of Pownal and Water Streets.—TERMS: 15s. num, payable half yearly in advance.