

lowing manner: On the certificate of any Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Small Debts, or any Member of this House, that any Schoolmaster has furnished any one of the Aborigines with the necessary elementary Books in the English language, paper, &c. and educated him for a period of not less than Six months, such Schoolmaster to be entitled to receive the sum of Twenty Shillings for the first Six months, Thirty Shillings for the next Six months, and the sum of 30s. for every Six months thereafter that he may be under his tuition.

The Report was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply. A Message was received from the Council, intimating that they had passed the Bill enabling married women residing out of the Island to convey real estates during their coverture—and the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the Herring and Alewives Fisheries, without any amendment.

Also that they had passed the Bill providing certain regulations as to the going at large of Neat Cattle in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown, with certain amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the Assembly.

An engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled 'An Act for the maintenance and support of illegitimate Children,' was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Macfarlane took the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Thomson proposed that the first clause of the Bill be agreed to, and supported his motion by a long speech, in which he lashed with unrelenting severity what he seemed to consider the prevailing vice of the age.

Mr. Palmer, out of regard to the Chairman, who, he understood, had been forced to take the chair, much against his will, moved that the Speaker do take the Chair, the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again. His object was, that a new Chairman might be appointed.

Mr. Clark said he would oppose both motions. He was opposed to the Bill *in toto*. So far from its having a tendency to suppress immorality, he thought it would have quite the contrary effect. He would move that the Speaker take the Chair, and the Committee rise without reporting.

After some further discussion, Mr. Clark's motion was carried by a large majority. So the Bill was lost.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intitled 'An Act to provide certain regulations as to the going at large of Neat Cattle in the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown,' were read the first time.

The amendments of the Council went to prevent the going at large of Neat Cattle at certain seasons, and Horses at any season, within the said Town. The House being unwilling to include Horses (which are already prevented by law from going at large in the Winter season), a motion was made that the further consideration of the said amendments be postponed until this day three months; which being seconded and put, was carried unanimously—so that the Bill was lost.

Some routine business was afterwards gone through, and then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Charles Young, Esq. elected a Member to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, in the place of John Arkuckle, Esq. expelled from the House, appeared at the Bar, and being led into the body of the House and introduced to the Speaker by John W. Le Lacheur and John Macintosh Esqrs., took the oaths prescribed by Law, and his seat.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of the statement of the Bonds due to the Treasury, now in the hands of the Attorney General for collection, being read:

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.—After some time spent therein, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to the following Resolutions; which Resolutions, on the question being put thereon, were agreed to by the House:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to address His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting him, to cause the Attorney General to write to Duncan Mackay and John Macgregor, Esqrs., requesting them to liquidate the Balance of their Bond, viz: £46 13s. 9d.—in the event of there being no method of recovering the same from property alleged to belong to the former situated on Lot 13.

Resolved, That as there appears no prospect of realizing any part of the Balance due by Robert Hyndman, Esq. and his surviving Surety (the latter of whom has long since left the Island), than what may be produced by the Sale of Mr. Hyndman's Real Estate, that it be recommended to the House to present an Address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting His Excellency to order that the Estate and property of the said Robert Hyndman, Esq. whosoever to be found within this Island, he sold, and that no further proceedings on the said Bonds be taken for any deficiency which, after such Sale, may remain due and unpaid by the said Robert Hyndman, on the said Bonds.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to request His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to direct the Attorney General to discharge Nicholas Marquand of his joint liability with James Mooney, for the balance of their bond, viz: £88 6s. 9d.—the said Nicholas Marquand being insolvent.

Messrs. Clark, Montgomery, Thomson and Pope were then appointed a Committee to prepare an Address, founded on the foregoing Resolutions.

Summary of News.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 16.

Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne.

Her Majesty having desired the Peers present to be seated, ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons. In a few minutes the Members of the Commons, headed by the Speaker, appeared at the bar, when Her Majesty delivered the following most gracious

SPEECH;

My Lords and Gentlemen;

Since you were last assembled, I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people, as well as my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament.

The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family, persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me most friendly relations. I rejoice that the civil war which has so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement, satisfactory to the Spanish government, and to the people of those provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be re-established throughout the whole of Spain.

The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the Five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government, inspire me with the confident expectation that the differences which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my crown.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success; and that in the expedition to the westward of the Indus, the officers and troops, both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide in your wisdom this important subject.

I recommend to your early attention the state of the municipal corporations of Ireland.

It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

I have directed the estimates for the services of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the Empire.

I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and other countries, are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the Magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops.

I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of Europe.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Lord Edward Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, has been appointed a private secretary to Lord John Russell.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE TEESDALE.—We regret to state that this gallant officer died at Cheltenham, on the 15th Jan., from the effects of a fall from his horse.

MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.—The marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was solemnized on the 10th February, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The day was inauspicious, a heavy rain falling—but immense multitudes assembled to gaze upon the Procession.

Buckingham Palace.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the twelve Bridesmaids, were in attendance upon Her Majesty at an early hour. The Princesses also arrived early at the Palace, and were admitted to her Majesty's private apartments.

The Royal Bride's procession began to move through the triumphal arch at 12 o'clock. The cheers of the men, and the women's fond and audible aspirations of sympathy, continued, until the Royal salute of 21 guns announced that the Queen was entering her carriage. When she appeared amongst them beyond the precincts of the palace, she was hailed with acclamations of love and loyalty, which seemed to affect her so much that tears might better express the intensity of her feelings, than even the winning smiles she wore as she repressed her emotions. The cries of "God bless her!" which burst upon her ear from every side, evidently affected her.

The procession of the Brideroom.—On entering the chapel, the drums and trumpets filed off without the door, and the procession advancing, his Royal Highness was conducted to a seat provided for him on the left hand of the altar. His supporters, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, and the hereditary Prince, with the officers of their suite, occupied seats near Prince Albert. His serene highness wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with large rosettes of white satin on his shoulders. There was a flush on his brow as he entered the chapel, while his manly and dignified bearing, and the cordial and unaffected manner with which he greeted those of the Peers and Peeresses around him, with whom he had been previously acquainted, won all hearts, and many of those around us, either from their lips or hearts, pronounced that Prince Albert was a consort worthy of Queen Victoria.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by drums and trumpets, having returned to attend her Majesty, her Majesty then proceeded to the chapel.

Her Majesty wore a magnificent lace robe and veil of the most exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange flowers, a small diamond pin, by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair; her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace, and she looked the personification of dignity, gentleness and love, as she advanced up the aisle to the altar. Prince Albert met her Majesty at the *haut pas*, and conducted her to her seat on the right hand side of the altar. Immediately around her Majesty's chair were her twelve maids of honour, attired in virgin white, while in the centre sat her Majesty, "the leading star of every eye." Prince Albert standing on her right, and her Royal highness the duchess of Kent on her left. A little farther to the left stood the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and other great officers of state.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having advanced to the rails, Her Majesty and Prince Albert approached him, and the service commenced.

The service having concluded, the several members of the Royal Family who had occupied places around the altar, returned to take up their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty, they all paid their congratulations; and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking her by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but great cordiality in it, affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed, with the exception of the Royal bride and bridegroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the Queen Dowager was standing, and kissed her. Prince Albert then took her Majesty's hand, and the royal pair left the chapel, all the spectators standing.

After the ceremony, the procession returned through the suite of apartments; her Majesty and her illustrious consort walked hand in hand, and acknowledged with gracious smiles the cheers with which the walls of the ancient palace now re-echoed.

The Attestation.—On reaching the throne-room, the form of attestation took place, when her Majesty and Prince Albert signed the marriage register, which was attested by the members of the Royal Family, and officers of state present. A splendid table had been prepared for the purpose, and this part of the ceremony presented one of the most auspicious spectacles of the day.

Her Majesty and the Prince returned in the same carriage from the Royal Garden of St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, amid the generous greeting which burst from the crowds.

Breakfast.—A wedding repast was prepared, at which several of the illustrious participators in the previous ceremony, and the officers of the household, and ministers of state, were present. It is needless to say, that the taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and table-deckers were prominently displayed at the festival, a splendid wedding cake forming a prominent object of attraction.

After partaking of the sumptuous *dejeuner*, the Royal bridal party set out for Windsor, attended by the military, and on the road they were greeted by assembled thousands, with the same affection and cordiality with the inhabitants of the metropolis. The Duke of Wellington was the only member of the opposition party that was invited to be present at the ceremony.

THE COURT OF HER MAJESTY.—Friday's Gazette announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to ordain "that his Serene Highness, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, and upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness before his name and such other titles as now do or hereafter may belong to him." A supplement in the Gazette announces that Her Majesty has appointed Prince Albert to be a Field Marshal in the Army; commission to be dated on the 8th of February, 1840.

Just before his Marriage with the Queen was brought about, his Highness had only a Lieutenantancy in the Austrian Dragoons. The Queen Regent of Spain had bestowed on the Prince, the order of the FLEECE. This is one of the most distinguished orders of Knighthood in Europe. It is the only foreign decoration worn by the Duke of Wellington, though he is a member of some thirty or forty chivalric institutions of a similar kind.

The allowance voted by Parliament to Prince Albert, is £30,000 per annum. Mr. Hume moved £20,000—lost 38 to 305. Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000—carried, 202 to 158.

Prince Albert's emoluments as Field Marshal, will be some £2000 pounds a year. The Prince was naturalized by Act of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, February 14, Sir Robert Peel questioned Lord John Russell as to the authenticity of Sir John Harvey's (ancient) memorandum, which made such a stir in the American papers a short time ago. Lord John said he had not received, officially, a copy of it. Sir Robert asked whether anything had occurred, rendering necessary a communication from the government to the House, on the subject of the Boundary question. Lord John said he had no information to communicate.

Both Houses of Parliament have voted thanks to Lord Auckland, for the "glorious result" of the war in Afghanistan.

The BRITANNIA, the first of the North American Royal Mail Steamers, was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. R. Duncan & Co., of Greenock, early in February. Her length, from tail-rail to figure head, is 230 ft.—breadth of beam 34 ft. 6 in. She is propelled by two engines, each 220 horse power, and when put to sea, will be succeeded by three other ships of the same dimensions and similar constructions, all for Mr. Cunard, and intended to carry the mails, passengers, &c., twice a month between Liverpool and Halifax.

The Bishop of Carlisle was married at Marlborough House, on the 3d. Feb., to Miss Hope Johnstone, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen Dowager; and at Kensington Palace, on the 11th, Lord Dinorben, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Miss Gertrude Smyth, sister to the Princess of Capua.

Frost, Williams, and Jones, three of the Newport Chartist rioters, had been found guilty, and were put on board the York hulk, at Portsmouth on the 15th of February—sentence of death having been commuted to transportation.

One of the most magnificent fetes which have taken place in Paris for a length of time, was given on the night of the 14th February, in honour of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Earl and the Countess of Granville, at which upwards of 2,500 persons were invited, and to which at least 2000 persons were present.

Letters from Brest contain a long catalogue of the disasters occasioned by the late storm. No fewer than seventeen vessels were wrecked on the south shore of Camaret.

A most terrific hurricane occurred at Madras in the middle of November, from the effects of which it was calculated that 20,000 persons had perished—sixty vessels which were in the roads had disappeared.—*Liverpool Courier*.

Sir Frederick Maitland, Commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces in the East Indies, died on board the Wellesley on the 30th November.

INDIA.—Capture of Khelat by the British Army in India.—Captain Outram has brought despatches from General Wilsbire, whose camp before Khelat he left on the night of the 15th ult. announcing the capture of that place on the 13th, and the death, in the conflict, of Mehrab Khan, the chief, all of his principal sirders were killed or taken, and hundreds of other prisoners. This was accomplished by a weak brigade of Infantry, (Her Majesty's 17th and 2d Foot, and Bengal 51st Regt.) and six light guns, at mid-day, by storming the place in the teeth of 2,000 Beelooches, the elite of the nation, after a previous march and an assault of some heights commanding the approach, on which the enemy had six guns in position. Our loss was severe—140 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the number actually engaged; one officer, Lieut. Cravat, of the Queen's, among the former, and six or seven officers among the latter, but none severely. Captain Outram made his way through Beeloochism in disguise, from Khelat to Gomeana, by a different route to that travelled by Pottinger in 1809—a distance of upwards of 350 miles, which he accomplished in seven and a half days, but has since had an unfortunately tedious passage by sea.

Bombay letters of the 25th of December announce, we lament to say, the death of Sir F. L. Maitland.

The dates from China, received in England, are nearly the same as those in the United States. Great Britain intends sending a land as well as a naval force against the Chinese.

The Navy estimates were brought forward in the House of Commons, Feb. 21st, amounting to £5,659,000, which is an increase upon former years. The Secretary of the Admiralty intimated the intention of Government to add to the number of artificers in the dockyards, and to take measures for building some line-of-battle ships of a large class.

THE OPIUM INDEMNITY.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 22d, Mr. Herries asked if any intimation had been given from the Treasury, to the parties whose opium had been destroyed in China, that no application would be made to the House to give them compensation. Mr. R. Gordon replied in the negative. No intimation whatever had been given.

The British Ministry were defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 27th, by a majority of 28. The question was unimportant, relating to a pension proposed to be given to Sir John Newport.

In the Commons, notice was given of a motion to abolish the punishment of death for all offences except murder.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday week, in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, to set on foot a subscription for erecting a national testimonial to the Duke of Wellington, in the Scottish capital. Men of different politics attended.

The French Ministry had resigned, in consequence of the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to vote the annuity demanded for the Duke of Nemours, who is about to be united in marriage to the Princess Victoire of Saxe Cobourg. The Chamber adjourned immediately after the vote, and the Ministers proceeded at once to the King with their resignation, which he accepted, and sent for the Duke de Broglie.

The marriage of the young Prince was to take place, notwithstanding the Chamber's refusal to provide for him. The father of his bride, who, by the way, is a Princess of Saxe Coburg, and cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, is reported to have said that the rejection will make no difference, and the King of the French will make provision for his son out of his own resources.

Duc d'Aumale, brother of the Duc de Nemours, who inherits a couple of Millions of francs per annum from the late Duc de Bourbon, has solicited that his estate be charged with an annuity for the Duc de Nemours, equal to the donation asked for and refused by the Chamber of Deputies.

THE MARCH PACKET.

Her Majesty's Packet *Swift*, Lieut. Welch, arrived at Halifax on the 1st April from Falmouth, in 24 days—bringing London Papers to the 5th, and Falmouth to the 7th ult.

We cannot report favourably of the trade of the Country. From the manufacturing districts the intelligence is discouraging.

Papers on China have not yet been produced in Parliament. Sir Robert Peel presses Ministers on the Boundary question. He will scarcely be able to force on a debate; for Lord John Russell alleges the generally-received official excuse for postponement, that negotiations are in progress towards a settlement of the dispute.

The Coronation of the King of Denmark is fixed for the 28th June next, at Fredericksburg.

Since the arrival of the 97th Highlanders in Manchester, twenty of the soldiers have been bought off by respectable young women. So much for the *kit!*—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The Blonde sailed from Plymouth on the 23d, and the Pylades on the 24th of February, both for China.

The King of the French having ineffectually endeavoured to form a Ministry without M. Thiers, at length consented to nominate him to the Presidency of the Council, with the Department of Foreign Affairs. The *Journal des Débats* gives the following list of Ministers, who, with M. Thiers, compose the new Cabinet.—