yet, perfectly harmless. It is clear, however, that if the locality is to be at Kensington, where the government have recently made a large purchase of land with the surplus from the Exhibition, it will be too far west to be generally available or acceptable. Meanwhile, one of our societies has just resolved on sacrificing one-half of its income in a vain attempt to prove that the study of antiquities is a popular study. They will see their error by and by.

Not for many years has a more worthy award of medals been made, than that of the Royal Society at their anniversary on St. Andrew's Day. One was to that estimable old man, Humboldt, to whom the whole circle of natural knowledge is so largely indebted. Though the veteran is in his eighty-fourth year, it is a satisfaction to know, that the honor has not come too late. The second was to Professor Stokes of Cambridge, whose researches into the phenomena of light are among the most important of the day; the third to Mr. Joule of Manchester, for his not less important investigations of heat, and other branches of physical science therewith connected; and the fourth to Mr. Huxley, a young and able naturalist, who was attached to the expedition that surveyed part of the Australian seas in the *Rattlesnake*. Besides this tangible demonstration, the Society have chosen as foreign members of their ancient corporation, Regnault and Brogniart of Paris, Lamont of Munich—of Scottish extraction—and B. Peirce of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The latter is a distinguished astronomer, and the first American who has figured on the foreign list of the Society, since Bowditch. He will not be the last, if the republican *savans* continue their scientific labours with as much success as of late years. Apropos of America—Sir Charles Lyell has been engaged to deliver a course of twelve lectures, *free*, at the Lowell Institute, Boston; and to this fact may be added another equally gratifying—the King of Prussia has given the cross of the Order of Merit to Colonel Rawlinson, one of our ablest explorers of Babylonian antiquities.

The question about Cleopatra's Needle may now be considered as settled, for the New Crystal Palace Company have got leave to fetch it from Egypt, and erect it in their grounds at Sydenham: and so may that of the clipper-ships, for the vessels built at Aberdeen came from China with a cargo of tea, and landed it, too, long before the Yankee *Lightningstreak* 'sighted' the Eddystone. British skill is not to be beaten so easily as some folk imagine. There is talk of a new line of ocean-steamers to start from Milford Haven: they will not want freight while the Swansea Copper-works endure. Some idea of the trade that already exists may be formed from the Report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. They have forty-one steamers, comprising 52,000 tons, and 16,000 horse-power, and the sum of their voyages every year is fifty times round the globe! The Company employ, besides, 60,000 tons of sail-ships, and 3000 seamen, in carrying their coals; and they give occupation and subsistence to 100,000 persons and their families: and this only one company among many.

FRANCE AND ITS EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

The Empire has been proclaimed, and a monarch of France again mates with sovereigns of Europe—but how long will the companionship endure?

In France, where nothing is stable but instability—nothing certain but uncertainty—the proclamation of a new form of government is simply an announcement that a change is "looming in the distance." The proclamation of Thursday merely ushers the advent of another revolution. We will give Frenchmen a couple of years for enjoyment of their present bauble, and shall be greatly disappointed, if we have not strained credulity by allowing them so long a term for endurance.

The new Empire has, however, been proclaimed. France, by nearly eight millions of votes, has signified its acquiescence in the wish of an individual, and declared for an absolute ruler, whose patriotism, or ambition, or vanity, is thus gratified to the utmost extent of human aspiration. Napoleon III. has received the homage of his obedient satellites—the good folk of Paris have tossed up their caps amidst the booming of cannon and the cries of "Vive l' Empereur!" until they are deaf and hoarse with the excitement—but what will this do for France, that France might not have done without it!—without the disgrace of violated faith—of oaths trampled upon—and of recollections grievously disparaged by association!

As President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte might have been the first MAN in Europe. As time had given weight to his authority, and the moral influence he might have exercised in his grand position had become perceptibly apparent, the most powerful of the sovereigns of the universe would have respected him, and he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral dignity of the FIRST FREEMAN of the age to the petty level of a shadowy sovereignty, we can see nothing for him but mortification and annoyance. His every act will be compared with a possible parallel case in which his uncle might have been interested—his every word will be canvassed for a meaning totally opposed to his intentions; and the throne to which he has descended will be to him a seat of interminable apprehension.

"So hard it is to climb ambition's ladder."

As to the probable result of the act just consummated in France, so far as the peace of Europe is concerned, we think there is little cause for apprehension. "The Empire," says its master, "is peace." Well, the world requires peace, and woe be to the power that shall first throw the lighted brand of war among nations! The foundations upon which the new government of France rests are so fragile—so entirely dependent upon caprice—so necessarily unsound, that from her hand, unless it be a suicidal act, we cannot look for interruption to the calm that pervades Europe. No; France will not wage war with others, however she may thirst for more bloodshed. While she has a progeny at home to feed upon, the vulture will not leave her nest for doubtful prey and certain discomfiture.

We repeat that we regret Louis Napoleon did not content himself with his high position as President of the Republic; as such, he might have gone down to posterity as Louis Napoleon THE GREAT; as it is, future generations, associating his name with that of his glorious uncle, will look back to him as the man distinguished by the unenviable title of Napoleon THE LITTLE.

Taking this view of the affair, and considering that the designation by which the ruler of France is to be distinguished from the inglorious mob of sovereigns that surround its territory, is a matter that concerns Frenchmen alone, we really see no ground upon which any foreign power could rest a plea for interference. If it be the will of France to erase from the tablets that record her history, the recollection of every past pledge in favour of liberty—if she prefers to hug the chains of despotism merely because they are covered with the imperial purple, and scatters to the winds of heaven the vows of fidelity she has in her moments of enthusiasm proclaimed—

"Vows false as dicers' oaths"—

what is it to us, or to any of her neighbours? It is true, liberty may mourn, honour fall prostrate, and patriotism expire, but France—imperial France—lifts up its diademed brow, and the blush of her shame is forgotten in the dazzling brilliancy of her imaginary future.

LAW LOOKING UP.—The effect of the facilities afforded by the new procedure for the recovery of debts and undisputed demands has been to produce a marked increase in the number of writs issued. In the year 1851 there issued between the 24th of October and the 20th of November from the Queen's Bench 2,163; the Common Pleas, 1,481; the Exchequer, 2,828; total, 6,472. In the present year, since the Procedure Act has been in operation, the numbers issued during the same period have been—the Queen's Bench, 2,415; the Common Pleas, 1,829; the Exchequer, 3,263; total, 7,537; Showing a total result as follows:—In 1851, 6,472; in 1852, 7,537; increase in 1852, 1,065. *Law Times.*

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SON OF GEN. PIERCE KILLED.—*Boston, January* 6.—The 12 1-4 train over Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track to-day near Andover, owing to the breaking of a wheel. The train was going very rapidly, and one or two cars filled with passengers were thrown down an embankment. Gen. Pierce, lady and son were passengers on their way to Concord. The son of Gen. Pierce about 10 years of age, was instantly killed. Cars were badly smashed, and several passengers were severely bruised. Ten or 12 persons were more or less injured—among whom was Mr. Peek of this city. The down train which has just arrived brought six or eight injured passengers. Mrs. Pierce was severely injured.

Gen. Pierce escaped with slight bruises. Mrs. Pierce was compelled to witness the body of her son crushed before her eyes in agonies most fearful. She attempted to clasp the body of her son in the wreck and was only restrained from sharing the fate of her boy by the presence of mind of the passengers.

Mr. Newell, of Somerville, was severely injured; and a Mr. Bailey, of Lawrence, had his leg broken; Mr. Kitteredge also had his leg broken; three or four others were somewhat bruised and few of the passengers escaped partial injury.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT HALIFAX.—We are pleased to learn that Major B. Hammatt Norton, U. S. Consul at Pictou, has been directed by a telegraphic despatch from the State Department at Washington, to take charge of the Consulate at Halifax, until the pleasure of the President shall be known.

DUTY AND GLORY.—A French paper in noticing the death of the Duke of Wellington, states that in the twelve enormous volumes filled with his unrivalled dispatches, the word *glory* does not once occur. How strange must this statement sound to Gallic ears! That the hero of Waterloo should never, in recording so many victories, once name that word which seems to a Frenchman to sum up and crown the aspirations of every military man! The fact is strikingly in harmony with his whole character. It was not glory but duty that possessed the mind of Wellington.

The Cholera was making fearful havoc at the Bahamas. It is said that during the months of July ahd August, one eighth of the inhabitants perished.

WOMAN'S INTELLECT. Mr Hume, in his History of England, speaking of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, has this memorable passage: 'She had received all her education with King Edward VI, and seemed to possess even a *greater facility* in acquiring every part of manly and classical literature.' In the conduct of her education, the prejudices against the intellectual character of the sex seem to have been forgotten; an-history, as it records the moral worth of this unfortunate lady, at the same time bear high testimony of her intellectual attainments.

In speaking also of Queen Elizabeth, a sovereign whose principal fault was sheer persor vanity—and great *men* are not always devoid of this weakness of vanity—the same historian uses the following language: 'Her vigour, her constancy, her vigilance, penetration, and address, merit the highest praises. The wise ministers and able men that flourished during her reign, owed all of them their advancement to her choice, and with all their eneeavors, were never able to obtain an undue ascendency over her.' This last assertion casts some doubt on the truth of the commonly received opinion concerning the vanity of Elizabeth. All the flattery those men could offer her, never succeeded in misleading her judgment, or controlling her sense of the duties of her station.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked:

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for unknown period, and probably for ever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained; such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

Yellow Fever was raging at St. Thomas, Turks' Islands, and Barbadoes. In St. Thomas, every soldier in the garrison had died.

At Martinique, no less than 1200 soldiers and 27 priests, had fallen victims to the prevailing pestilence.

Among the many deaths is that of Capt. James Matson, of Her Majesty's Steam Frigate Highflyer. Com. Heathcote, of the Cumberland, has been appointed his successor.

The following is a statement relative to the Fever at Barbadoes, among the Military and Navy, up to the 11th December.

Officers died, Lieut. Orme, R. A. Strickland, 69th, Clalland, do., D. A. C. Gen. Neale, Mrs. Neale, 4 children and Maid Servant.

HASZARD'S GAZETT

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—With the *British North American*, we are persuaded that, if the people of the British North American Provinces desire to secure for themselves a prosperity similar to that enjoyed by the people of the United States, they must look for it, and will find it, only in such a union of their interests as that which has been so largely productive of every national advantage and social benefit to the latter.

We are glad to find that such a union is now earnestly advocated by some of the most respectable and influential journals in these colonies; and—as we cannot think that the people of any of them are so blind to their own interests, as not to perceive the great and immediate benefits which the accomplishment of it would bestow upon them—we are strongly disposed to hope that, before long, their several legislatures, in compliance with public sentiment touching this object, will, with concurrent action, adopt preliminary measures for having their common views, concerning the wisdom and necessity of such a policy, laid, at the same time, before both the British Government and the British Parliament.

Even now, were any of their legislatures, although it were only that of the least of them—Prince Edward Island itself—to take the initiative, with a view to such concurrent action, we have no doubt the other Colonies would at once gladly respond to the call, and give the project their hearty support; for surely all must perceive, that, so long as these Colonies continue isolated with respect to each other, each pursuing a policy and interests of its own, regardless, it may be, of those of its neighbours, they will continue powerless, in many cases perhaps, to obtain, individually, reasonable concessions from the parent state, and quite incapable of accomplishing, on any thing like equal terms, any important and beneficial negociations with a foreign power.

That a proposition for the Federative Union of the British North American Colonies would be discountenanced by the Home Government, or unfavourably entertained by the British Parliament, there cannot, we think, be any reason to apprehend; for British statesmen are now "fully impressed with the growing extent and increasing population of the British Colonies, and the importance of attaching them to the mother country; they feel both the justice and the wisdom of treating them, as far as possible, as integral portions of the empire;" and are convinced that if Great Britain is to retain any supremacy over them, "it cannot now be by force, but only by a just and judicious working-out of concurrent interests, through a clear appreciation and admission of common rights."

The effecting of a Federative Union of the British North American Provinces, under the sovereign protection of Great Britain, is, in our opinion, the only means by which prosperity can be secured to them, and their connexion with Great Britain, be at the same time, perpetuated.

On some other occasion we shall be prepared to enter more fully into this question. In the mean time, we cannot do better than conclude this article with the following pertinent remarks and cogent reasonings of the *British North American*, in favour of the union proposed.

"The condition of the present British Colonies illustrates one part of the Roman Fable of the bundle of sticks,—that which relates to the ease with which they were broken or handled when separated. The condition of what were *once* British Colonies, the United States of America, illustrates the remaining part, the moral of the same fable,—the strength, united, of what, separated, was weak.

A man may be rich, but unless he can centralize his wealth, of what use do his riches avail him.

Prudence and wisdom consist in forethought as to how we may best avail ourselves of the advantages we possess in time of danger and difficulty. The difficulties of the British Colonies, more particularly of the British North American Colonies, are surely now sufficient to induce a concentration of their forces to act unitedly in resisting them.

The times indicate such a movement.—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Jamaica, and the other British West Indies, are putting out feelers to try the tone of their sympathies, and interest; they appear to converge—to coalesce.

It is time they should. The overspreading, overpowering Republican influences want a balance of power, or rather something to balance their power; and that influence must be something cast in the same mould as that in which their own metal was run—that is, of Anglo Saxon formation.

In 1854 Imperial protection on Sugar, the production of the British West Indies ceases, and a premium is thus held out to the possession of Slaves.

Canada supplies Flour, Pork, Wheat, Lumber, and Copper. Nova Scotia, Fish, Coal and Iron. The West Indies, Sugar and Molasses. These are the chief necessaries of life. Why can they not by the free interchange of their productions, and thus by a more united front, present a better opposition to the now overpowering influences of the United States; and be better able to make a more respectable demand of the mother Country, a mother whose first love of her natural offspring in the West seems to have wonderfully diminished since her parturitions in Eastern climates, which have been wonderfully fruitful.

The United States seek to absorb us. Whether they can or will, or not, is the great American question of the day. They don't care so much to have possession of *us* as of our productions. Reciprocal trade might ward off this result and keep us independent of their Government influences."

AUSTRALIA.

INFORMATION CONCERNING NEW SOUTH WALES.

The subjoined letter has been kindly handed to us, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, with permission to publish either the whole, or such parts of it only, as we may think will prove most interesting to our readers. We have read it all, with much satisfaction. It has evidently been written by a very sensible, observant, sober-minded, and truthful man. It contains not a single word which savours of romance or exaggeration. It is, in the main, a clear and simple statement of facts; and the few reflections with which it is interspersed, are well calculated to prevent any erroneous conceptions on the part of those who read the letter, concerning the state of things to which they refer. The whole is, indeed, well deserving the attention of all amongst our readers who are desirous of obtaining correct information concerning Australia: particularly of such of them as have thoughts of emigrating to that country; for a due consideration of its contents may materially assist them in arriving at a prudent determination concerning their contemplated course.

We publish the letter almost entire. Some parts, strictly private and confidential, we have, of course, omitted; but others of a private character, the publication of which involves no betrayal of confidence, we have retained,—the amiability of the natural feelings which they evince being such as can scarcely, we think, fail to produce in the minds of all who read them, esteem for, and, consequently, confidence in, the writer.

WILLIAMS RIVER, N. S. W.,
16th August, 1852.

My dear ****;

Your letter of the 8th January last, came to hand, in my absence, about three weeks ago,—it was welcome. I had been so long without hearing from our poor little Island, that I thought its people must have left it, for some more money-making, if not happier land. I do not think it matters much where a person's birth-place may have been; in my case, I know, it is the spot, of all others in the world, I should like best to see; or, if I am never again to visit it, to hear from,—or any of its good people, of whom I have any knowledge—and I think I can yet recollect them all. But I have to answer your letter; and as some changes have taken place amongst us since I last wrote, which I should also relate, my paper will be no more than sufficient.

* * my next brother, is now at the neighbouring Colony of Port Philip—or Victoria, as it is now called—trying his luck at gold digging. I heard from him about ten days ago. He was moderately successful; but, I think, not doing sufficient to induce him to remain long. Some few make fortunes, in a short time, at the work; but they are very few—perhaps one in five hundred. I think there are nearly as many losers, as gainers by the work. One third, perhaps, do much better than they can at any other pursuit; and an odd one, here and there, who happens to fall on a rich spot, in digging, may get thousands of pounds worth in a few weeks, or even days; but it is, of all speculations, the most uncertain. Thousands are still going to the diggings; some return unsuccessful; but the greater part persevere, and, as I have already said, some—many—do well. The Victoria, or Mount Alexander and neighbouring diggings, now, I am told, number over 80,000 diggers. Another gold field, likely to be very productive, has lately been found about 240 miles to the North-west of us. I have not tried the work myself yet. In fact, I cannot well leave my charge here, for even gold digging. Our property consists chiefly of cattle, which kind of stock have of late years been so numerous, that not above one third of our fat ones can be consumed in the beef way;—the remainder were slaughtered and boiled for their hides and tallow, and England has been the market. The business, up to the time of finding the gold, was paying pretty well; but, since then, there has been such an emigration to the *diggings*, that it is next to impossible to get hands, at any wages, to look after stock and prepare the tallow for market. What it is to end in, I cannot tell; but, unless we have emigrants in thousands, shortly, I fear it will be ruin, or something very near it, to the stockholders. Let us, however, hope for the best.

* * my next brother to * * is now at the cattle station, where I used to be; and * * who was an infant leaving the Island, is looking after the rest of our cattle, about 70 miles from here,—he will soon be a six-footer; he is back and forward between this and the station, about once in six weeks. All stock looking-after here, is done on horseback.

You appear resolved on leaving the Island. I hardly know what advice I should give in respect to this country;—many are disappointed with it; and others do well. *I* consider it a much preferable country to our part of America. In a business or trading way, it requires a long Colonial experience, for a person to work with even a probability of success. The generality of people who are now doing well, are those who began on nothing; or others, who have been made keen by adversity—perhaps by more than one failure in business. There are many sharp dealers to be encountered here. On the other hand, a person who means to live by the labour of his hands, can perhaps get a living here as easily as anywhere; but to maintain his place and character, economy, industry, and strict sobriety, are more necessary here than any other place I know of. From my own little experience of the world, and every thing considered, I think if I had again to make a beginning, I would try some of the Western or Pacific States of America—perhaps California or Oregon. The business to be done on that coast, and about the Isthmus, shortly, must be enormous. Our neighbouring Colony of New Zealand will also, I think, soon be a thriving part. Every one desires land—a home. Here there is little unoccupied worth having, without going into our hot northern parts, where the climate is not pleasant to those born nearer the Poles—(it is, however, all healthy as far as is yet occupied), and everything to be learned anew. I would not *advise* any one to try the gold digging; the work can only be compared to a lottery, in which there are many blanks; a person, to do permanently well, must be very circumspect, persevering, and steady; it has unsettled many here, and ruined some.

I will be glad to hear from you on receipt of this, if you do not come yourself; if you do, we will be happy to see you or yours, and give our best advice, and any assistance we can. Consider well what I have said, in reference to this country; if you come, you will find it to be the truth. If you write, give me any news or information you can regarding our old neighbours;—you mention some, of whom I am glad to hear—but not all. * * * *

* * Also Yankee Hill—that most delightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever human being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has become of them? Is our old teacher still living or with you? Do the herrings, mackerel and codfish come as they used? Our seas and rivers here are miserably stocked with fish. No wild fruits, and little game;—cultivated fruits in abundance, and cattle for game. We have no fish bearing any resemblance to American, nor any as good; we have a sort of codfish—very much like cod—but, as if every thing here were the reverse of all other parts of the world, they are found only in our inland fresh water rivers—which do not run above half the year. For the first ten years I was in New South Wales, I never saw a *spring* of fresh water; and, up to this time, only 3 or 4 indifferent ones. I will send you, with this, 2 or 3 newspapers—and one occasionally—which will give you some idea of things in general here. You will observe, that grain and provisions are just now high in price. Hitherto farming has been a very poor business; but there is now a prospect of improvement.

Remember me to any of our old neighbours who may yet remain, and, with every good wish to yourself,

I remain, my dear ****,
Sincerely and truly yours,
* * *

Charlottetown, January 22d, 1853.

MR. G. T. HASZARD;

Sir,—I have been applied to as Foreman of the late Grand Jury, by Daniel Brenan, Esq., to contradict the statement made in the presentment, of his having given a certificate for License in either of the cases of Maria Fair or James O'Reilly.

In explanation, I beg to state, that the parties themselves were in most cases our informants, as to the certifying Magistrates, but where their memory failed, we applied to the Colonial Treasurer for information, and in doing so, found that the certificates have not been regularly filed nor registered, either there or at the Colonial Secretary's Office. It is therefore very probable, that our information may have been incorrect in other cases, besides Mr. Brenan's.

By application at the Treasurer's and Secretary's Offices, since Mr. Brenan's application to me, I find that no certificate is on file for Maria Fair, since Feb. 5th, 1850, when George Dalrymple and John Morris, Esqrs., granted the Certificate. Mrs. Fair does not occupy the same premises as when that Certificate was given. I also find that James O'Reilly's License was renewed on a certificate from Dennis Reddin, Esq., *alone*—"*that he occupied the same premises as before.*" As I think it is but just that Mr. Brenan, as well as Peter Macgowan, Esq., whose name is coupled with his in the presentment, should be publicly exonerated from any blame that might otherwise be thought to attach to them, I beg that you and other editors who have inserted the presentment, will give publicity to this explanation.

Your obedient servant,
L. W. GALL.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—Of this work—of which the object, as stated by the authoress, in her preface to it, "is to awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, as they exist in the United States of America; and to shew their wrongs and sorrows, under a system so necessarily cruel and unjust, as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friends under it;"—the success has been unprecedented.

"The public," as the *Rev. Mr. Sherman* observes concerning it, "have done justice to its thrilling contents, by purchasing and perusing many thousands of copies; and, by the verdict of the people of England and America, it has taken its place as a standard work among the beauties of English literature."

It is indeed a work in perfect unison with the great master-chord of Christianity, "GOOD WILL TO MAN;" and the authoress is doubtless one of those gifted writers, whose mission it is to prepare men's minds for the reception of the glorious light of that better day which is already dawning.

Although many copies of this work were imported, not long ago, there is not now, we believe, a single copy for sale in Charlottetown; and many individuals, wishing to purchase it, have been, and are still, much disappointed in not being able to procure it. In compliance, therefore, with the recommendations of several of our much respected friends, we have determined to publish the whole work, in the literary department of our paper, giving, at the least, one chapter at a time; and also to issue a cheap copy of it, in pamphlet form, as soon as the publication of it shall have been completed in the newspaper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ACTS OF KINDNESS AND HOSPITALITY experienced by certain SUFFERERS by SHIPWRECK; published at the request of JOHN MOORE JOHNSTON, one of the sufferers, son of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late a Sergeant, 42d Foot, now of Cumberland Hill, Grand River, Lot 55, King's County, Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, sufferers by Shipwreck, at Black Point, Cape Negro, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, in the gale of the 15th October last, desire to return our sincere thanks, to the inhabitants residing near the scene of disaster, for their many acts of kindness to us; and especially to the family of RICHARD S. PERRY, for the hospitality they so cheerfully rendered us.

FLORENCE M. JEWETT, Capt. of the American Schooner *Mary Anne*, of West Port, bound for Grand River, P. E. Island.
STINSON S. JEWETT, Mate.
JOHN MOORE JOHNSTON, Passenger.
SAMUEL DOUSETT, Seaman.
STEPHEN CORALL, Seaman.
JOHN M'DIARMID, Capt. of Schooner *Superb*.
JOHN NOUFFTS, Mate.
JOHN HOPKINS, Seaman.
GEORGE M. MACK, Passenger.
JAMES YOUNG, Passenger.
BENJAMIN BUCHANAN, Captain of Schooner *Breeze*, of Prospect.
WILLIAM ZWINKER, Seaman.
JOB MEHAN, Seaman.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW MEETING.—A Public Meeting was held at Vernon River, Lot 50, on Thursday, the 6th instant, the Rev. J. W. Butcher in the chair. The object of this meeting was, to support and encourage the Sons and friends of Temperance in Charlottetown, and throughout the Island generally, in their efforts to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, by the enactment of a prohibitory Liquor Law. The leading features of the Maine Liquor Law was read to the meeting; also the Resolutions adopted by a meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on the 10th November last. Several addresses were given in favor of a prohibitory law, after which, the following Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Meeting heartily concurs in the sentiments expressed in the Resolutions of the "Maine Law Meeting" held in Charlottetown in November last.

Resolved, That this meeting regrets that the petitions praying for the total abolition of the liquor traffic, forwarded by a large number of the people of this District to the House of Assembly last winter, should have been defeated; and pledges itself to renewed exertion in favour of similar Petitions, to be forwarded to the Legislature at its approaching Session; and respectfully yet earnestly hopes that both Houses will give this important subject a more serious consideration.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, those now engaged in importing, exporting, making and vending intoxicating drinks, do more than any other class to retard the progress of the Temperance Reformation, and have an awful amount of responsibility resting upon them, not only for hindering the good work, but also for the direct agency they have in creating and perpetuating the evils and sorrows of intemperance.

Resolved, That the defence of the weak, and the protection of the defenceless, are paramount duties of all Governments, Philanthropists and Christians.

Resolved, That in the light of that inspired declaration, "Woe to him that putteth the cup to his neighbour's lips," we find ourselves bound to include in our condemnation of the traffic in Alcoholic Liquors every form and grade of this pernicious employment; and that, in our view, no amount of wealth, nor social, political or religious elevation, should shield the Importer, Manufacturer, or Retailer of these articles from having applied to him the full measure of dennnciation conveyed by the language of Holy Writ.

Resolved, That this Meeting views with abhorrence the number of Taverns or Grog Shops licensed to sell Liquor in this section of the Island, the proprietors of which, in many instances, are not qualified to receive such Licenses, even under the existing Law.—*Com.*

(No. 28.) Downing Street, 23d Dec., 1852.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches No 31 of the 7th and separate of the 21st of June last, enclosing copies of a correspondence with certain Members of your late Council, relative to the retention by them of the honorary rank which they enjoyed during their tenure of office.

The delay which has occured in replying to these Despatches has arisen from unavoidable circumstances to which it is not necessary further to allude.

While I cannot but regret the unfortunate oversight in my office, to which the erroneous information communicated to Mr. Hawes on the 5th of April last is solely attributable, and the unpleasant consequences which have resulted therefrom, I regard with much satisfaction the