

From English Papers to the 4th December.

**Food**—The substance taken into the stomach to support life in the man or animal. The proper supply of food, and its quality, is one of the most important subjects that come under consideration. If it contain too much nutriment, it clogs and overloads the digestive organs, and is productive of a formidable class of diseases; if deficient in nutriment, the muscles become soft and flabby, the strength fails, and if long continued, emaciation and death ensues. The food, then, to produce its proper effect, must possess two conditions: one is, that of sufficient bulk to keep the stomach properly distended, without which its functions are impeded; and the other, that of sufficient nutriment or substance that can be converted into chyle, and appropriated to repair the wear and tear of the system. The best food for man or for animals, is that in which these conditions are best united. Thus some kinds of grain are unfit for the horse, given alone, as they contain too much nutriment in proportion to their bulk, and are apt to render a horse feverish and diseased. Wheat and barley are not as good feed for a horse as oats, because, in the latter, the proper proportion of nutriment and bulk is nearest obtained. A smaller quantity of wheat or barley, with sufficient cut straw or hay to make the equivalent of bulk, would probably render one as good as the other. Indian corn alone has too much nutriment in proportion to its bulk for the horse; but fed with cut straw, it is one of the best, as thousands know by experience. Pure wheat flour is too much nutriment for the health of man; and experience shows that fine flour and fat meat are to man what a diet of wheat and sugar is to the horse. The bran of wheat, however, is deficient in nutriment, and unfit for the purpose of subsistence. Plain common food, in which the extremes of bulk and nutrition are avoided, is doubtless the most conducive to health, and those that subsist upon such, are the best able to labour, or bear severe exercise. Much of the value of food depends on the ease with which it can be digested and applied to the purposes of nutrition, and the experiments of Dr. Beaumont on the living stomach, furnish the best guide in this respect that can be found. The following table is copied from a long list of substances experimented upon by him, giving the time required for the digestion of the substances named:

Article.	h. m.	Article.	h. m.
Boiled Rice	1 0	Mutton, fresh	3 15
Sago, Tapioca, Barley and boiled Milk	2 15	Veal	4 0
Tripes and Pig's Feet	1 0	Wheat Bread, fresh baked	3 30
Fowls, Beef's Liver	2 30	Corn Bread	3 15
Hard Eggs	3 30	Sponge Cake	2 30
Soft do.	3 0	Succatash	3 45
Custard	2 45	Apple Dumpling	3 0
Trout, boiled or fried	1 30	Apples, sour and mellow	2 0
Other fresh Fish	3 0	do. sweet and do.	1 30
Beef, rare, roasted	3 0	Parsnips, boiled	2 30
Dry, roasted	3 30	Potatoes, do.	2 30
Salt Beef with Mustard	2 30	do. roasted	2 30
Pickled Pork	4 30	Raw Cabbage	2 30
Raw Pork	3 0	Raw do. with vinegar	2 0
		Cabbage, boiled.	4 30

If food is made fine when taken into the stomach, or cooked, the nutritive power is much increased. This principle is of great importance in the fattening of animals, and shows the benefit derived from cooking or even grinding the materials on which farmers feed their stock, and especially their fattening animals.

**MARKS OF A GOOD SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.**—He is sure to be in his place before the opening of the school, in all weathers—whether it rain or shine, whether it be cold or hot. As he is never late himself, he can recommend to his scholars, both by precept and example, the virtue of punctuality. He keeps his place during the whole time of school, and never engages in any conversation with his class or others, but such as is connected with his duties as a teacher. He is also acquainted with the lesson, and is ready to answer any question that may be proposed by the smartest scholar in his class. He will not allow himself the mortification of knowing less than those whom he has undertaken to teach. He does not confine himself to the questions in the book, but intersperses with the lessons such as are suggested by the subject in hand. These are generally practical, and are designed to make the scholars think for themselves. He is familiar with the books in the library, and knows which are the most suitable for his class; and when they return them, examines them in reference to their contents. If any scholar is absent, he visits him at home in order to ascertain the cause of his absence. He sympathises with those that are afflicted, and supplies the wants of such as are in necessity. He is especially anxious for the salvation of his scholars, and does not think his work done when he has heard them recite their lessons. He gives much good advice, points out the temptations they will have to meet with, and endeavours to guard them against them. He is kind, affectionate and cheerful, and has acquired a perfect control over the hearts of his scholars. They cannot fail to love him, and there is but little doubt of his being instrumental in their conversion. Such are some of the traits of a good teacher: when any of them are wanting, the effect will be evident in the minds and manners of the scholars.—*Phil. Rep.*

It is amazing how soon a child may become a real comfort to its mother, and how soon even young minds will form habits of affection towards those who treat them like reasonable beings, capable of seeing the right and the wrong of themselves. A very little girl may be made to understand that there are some things which are pleasant and amusing, which are still less worthy of attention than others more disagreeable and painful. Children are, in general, fond of little ornaments of dress, especially females; and though we may allow them to be elevated with their trifling splendours, yet we should not forget to remind them, that, although people may admire their dress, yet they will admire them much more for their good sense, sweetness of temper, and generosity of disposition. Children are very quick-sighted to discern whether you approve of them, and they are very proud of your approbation when they think you bestow it; we should therefore be careful how we praise them, and for what. If we praise their dress it should be slightly, and as if it were a matter of very small importance; but we should never let any mark of consideration, or goodness of heart, in a child, pass by, without some token of approbation. Still we must never praise a child too much, nor too warmly, for that would beget vanity: and when praise is moderately yet judiciously bestowed, a child values it more, because it feels that it is just. I don't like punishments. You will never torture a child into duty; but a sensible child will dread the frown of a judicious mother more than all the rods, dark rooms, and scolding school mistresses in the universe. We should teach our children to make friends of us, to communicate all their thoughts to us; and while their innocent prattle will amuse us, we shall find many opportunities of teaching them important truths, almost without knowing it.—*Henry Kirke White.*

**THE ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.**  
The long deferred hopes of many veterans of the Army and Navy have just been realized by their promotion, in consequence of the birth of the heir-apparent to the Crown. Though it is attended with some expense to the country, the cost is comparatively little.

The Army Brevet on this occasion calls for no special remark: seniority with unimpeachable conduct seem to have been the qualifications.

A large promotion afforded the admiralty immense patronage, for the exercise of which they were irresponsible, except to public opinion; and we therefore looked with some curiosity to the manner in which it would be used. After a careful examination of the names of the persons selected, we are impressed with the conviction that strict justice has been observed on this occasion.

All the admirals except seven, and except those who had already gained the highest rank, have obtained one step; 40 Captains, all of whom had held their rank thirty-four or thirty-five years, have become Flag-Officers. These promotions were, however, consistent with ordinary rules, and afforded little or no opportunity for the indulgence of favouritism; the test was to be found in the lower ranks.

Of the 50 Commanders promoted to be Captains, the senior had held his rank thirty-three, the greater number upwards of fifteen, and the junior eight years.

Of the 80 Lieutenants made Commanders, the senior had been forty-one, each of the first 10 more than twenty-eight, of the next about twenty, and of the next 20 from fifteen to eighteen years a Lieutenant, while the junior Lieutenant promoted had held that rank seven years.

Of the 80 Mates who had become Lieutenants, the senior was of twenty-six, the greater part of them above eight, and the junior of six years.

So completely does aristocratic influence appear to have been disregarded, or any other consideration than for long and good services to have prevailed, that the very next officer on the list of Commanders to the one promoted, is a brother of the Duke of St. Alban's; but his commission bore date in the ensuing year to that which was fixed upon as the latest to which the promotion should extend. A similar fact occurred with respect to the Mates; a son of the Duke of Newcastle, and another brother of the Duke of St. Alban's became Mates in 1835; they have not been included in this promotion—the junior Mates promoted having been appointed to the rank in December, 1835.

In a trifling matter, regard has been shown to professional feelings which is worthy of notice, from proving that very close attention has been paid to the interests of the service. The title of "Esquire" has always been attributed to Captains in the Army in their commissions, and in all public instruments, while it has hitherto been withheld from their equivalents in comparative rank, the Lieutenants in the Navy; in the late Gazette the title has been publicly attributed to Navy Lieutenants, and will probably henceforward be inserted in their commissions.—*Colonial Gazette.*

\*The seven Admirals not advanced were the seven junior Rear-Admirals of the White; who remain with their former rank, because it was not thought desirable to have more than 20 Vice-Admirals of the Blue, or 33 Rear-Admirals of the Red—each of each class, we admit; but if the three classes of Vice-Admirals had been made 20, and the Rear-Admirals of the Red 33, (the latter addition involving no increase of pay,) the exception, though of no real importance, appearing somewhat invidious, would have been avoided.

**THE ARTILLERY FORCE.**—There is much talk in the military circles of an increase to the royal regiment of artillery. Two additional battalions will, we are told, be raised, after which the constitution of the whole force will be re-modelled, so far, at least, as that can be said to be done by getting rid of certain unmeaning distinctions which at present keep its important posts in a state of severance. For example, we are no longer to have a foot as distinguished from a horse artillery. The whole corps is to be rendered capable of acting with cavalry in the field, by which means exactly the force required to man the guns in fortified places will be secured; ours will be a horse artillery throughout. We confess that, as civilians, we heartily approve of the device, and soldiers, we know, to a man, speak well of it.—*John Bull.*

**AMERICAN MINISTER.**—Mr. Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the British Court from the United States, arrived in London on Thursday evening.

Mr. Kennedy, the editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, is going out, we understand, in the employment of Government, to Texas; and will most probably ultimately have the appointment which the Whig Radicals bestowed on Captain Elliot, of Consul in that country.

**ENQUIRY.**—We learn that Sir Robert Peel has sent Agents to the Continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing on the condition of the humbler classes. Judging from the characters of the gentlemen to whom this mission has been intrusted, there would appear to be every disposition on the part of the right honourable Baronet to obtain accurate and unbiassed information.—*Morning Chronicle, Nov. 29.*

**STEAMSHIPS.**—There are now four steamships of great magnitude and power fitting out in the East India Dock, and nearly ready for sea. These vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, were built at Pitcher's Yard, Northfleet. They will shortly join other steamers built in Scotland and Liverpool for the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company. The whole fleet, twelve in number, is expected to assemble in the Southampton river before the end of the year.

**LETTERS BY THE STEAMERS.**—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamer, the *Acadia*, Captain Rylie, sailed on Friday for Halifax and Boston. She carried out a fair number of passengers. The Post-office authorities having reason to suspect, from the mass of letters put into the post offices of Halifax and Boston, but particularly in the office of the latter, after the mail bags had been received, that they must have been so put in by passengers arrived at these ports by the mail steamers, a rigid search was made prior to the *Acadia* starting, for contraband letters. The result was, the finding and seizure of about sixty letters, besides a bag containing letters in possession of a passenger, which were taken to the Post-office. Proceedings will, it is thought, be instituted by the Post-office against the senders and carriers of the contraband letters for the penalties thereby incurred.—*Liverpool Alion.*

On the 18th Nov. at eight, a. m. Captain Stokes, of the *Mary* and Jane, of Cork, bound to Dublin from Oporto, discovered, in latitude 49, longitude 9 40, an open boat containing several persons in distress. Captain Stokes put his vessel to and took the sufferers on board; who turned out to be the master, Captain Hill, and ten of the crew of the brig *Renown*, of Perth. They had been on their voyage from Liverpool to Ancona, with a cargo of bale goods, worth about £12,000. When under a strong breeze and heavy squalls, about four, a. m., on the 18th, the *Renown* fell foul of a vessel, name unknown, supposed to be about three hundred tons burden. On going below to ascertain the extent of damage, Captain Hill discovered that the *Renown* was filling up and sinking; he had barely time to get out the long boat and put the crew into her, when the *Renown* went down head-foremost. A light was just then perceptible by the people in the boat, but it suddenly disappeared: it was supposed to belong to the stranger; which, there is too much reason to believe, sunk nearly at the same time as the *Renown*. Captain Hill and his boat's crew were passed by a vessel which afforded them no relief, although signals were made to her. It is but due to Captain Stokes to state, that his humanity and attention towards the sufferers could not be exceeded in a small vessel and with a short complement of water. He hesitated not to afford, for four days, a full share of the comforts of his ship; and with his charge has happily reached Kingstown in safety. In acting thus humanely, Captain Stokes was not influenced by any interested feeling, as there is no fund or provision available for the remuneration of such praiseworthy conduct on the part of masters of vessels.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

A number of benevolent individuals who have recently visited the Alps, have forwarded a box of "Respirators," for the use of the monks of St. Bernard, who devote them for the rescue of travellers from the snow, by which selves to the rescue of Hospice are continually covered. The mountains around the Hospice are continually covered. It is to be hoped this scientific invention will prove the means of checking the progress of that rapid pulmonary disease to which the monks are so much subjected, originating in the severity of the climate in which they live.

**EMIGRATION.**—The following data will show the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom, with their destination, during the year 1840, derived from official sources:

To the North American colonies	27,025
To the United States	38,495
To the West Indies	1,938
To the Cape of Good Hope	513
To Sydney	7,811
To Van Dieman's Land	281
To Western Australia	233
To Port Phillip	3,201
To South Australia	2,911
To New Zealand	1,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,746</b>

**NEW YORK, Dec. 31.**—ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT. His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General of the Province of Canada, arrived at this port yesterday, in H. B. M. S. *Illustrious*, of seventy four guns, under the command of Captain Erskine. She left Falmouth, England, on the 26th ult. Immediately after she was announced below, a steamer was despatched to her, to bring up Sir Charles and suite, for whom rooms have been taken at Blanchard's Globe Hotel, in Broadway. But the steamer returned without His Excellency, who does not intend to land till to-day. The *Illustrious* is at anchor at Quarantine, and will there remain for a few days. She fired a salute.

Sir Charles will leave in a day or two for the seat of Government in Canada.

**Terrible Earthquake.**—The *New York Courier* says:—By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A., of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

The following, says the Jamaica Despatch of the 25th Oct., is taken from the Commercial Hall:  
"The Brig Rose, Briggen, from this port, bound to the Musquito Shore, having on board Mr. Houghton, the Governor of that place, and his brother, (Sec.) with thirty-five immigrants, was blown off that coast, and all hands on board, with the exception of the Captain, died from starvation."

"The Spanish schr. *Dolore*, with immigrants from Tenerife, was seen off Black River bar at the same time, but has not been heard of since. It is supposed she met with the same fate as the *Rose*."

**HALIFAX, Jan. 5.**—The Mayor.—His worship embarked in the *Columbia* for England on Monday. He was accompanied to the Steamer by the City Council, and several other citizens.

Alderman Kenny acts as President of the Common Council in the absence of the Mayor. Mr. Kenny was number one, on the list of Aldermen, and has obtained the civic honour, just mentioned, by a vote of the City Council.

The 37th Regt.—This fine Regiment embarked on Tuesday morning. The excellent appearance and respectable conduct which marked the embarkation, formed a fitting close to the Regiment's sojourn in Halifax, and one in accordance with the character it had attained. The days are gone when an attendance of disreputable persons, and instances of intoxication, were supposed not out of course on such an occasion. Temperance only was wanted to make gentlemen of British Soldiers.

A complimentary Address from the Corporation authorities, to Major Skelly, commanding the 37th, was presented on the 23d of December, and produced a reply full of the kindest expressions respecting the City and citizens.

**TEMPERANCE.**—This good work makes steady progress; 50 additional names were added to the list of St. Mary's last Sunday. Whatever mistakes advocates of Temperance may sometimes make, they have proved themselves, in the main, good friends to society, and should meet with sympathy and encouragement accordingly. A person can scarcely walk through the streets without seeing individuals steady, useful, well clothed, and in their right minds, who, a short time since, were possessed with the devil of strong drink, and grovelled in depths of debasement like those who dwell among the toms. This is a great triumph, one creditable to all concerned, one in which all may rejoice, yet it is only a part of what has been accomplished by the hallowed co-operation in the cause. Many who never of-fended public decency in their tipping, have accomplished much for themselves by an abstinent course, and others who had no object but the good of their fellows, have felt that exaltation of character which is inseparable from the practice of benevolence and public virtue.

The *Pocahontas* has made 76 trips to P. E. Island during the present season; besides a trip to Shediac and two to Cape Breton.—*Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.*

## The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

**THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.**—At a Meeting held at *Havre aux Maisons*, in the Magdalen Islands, after the Divine Service, on Sunday, the 24th October, 1841, JOHN FONTANA, Esquire, in the Chair, a variety of Resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed to. Some of these are of a rather unique description. We were particularly struck with the idea embodied in one of the Resolutions, wherein it is stated, that the exports from this Island are precisely of the same description as those from the Magdalens, and, therefore, that no advantage would be derived from their annexation to this Island. It happens, however, that just the reverse is the case; that instead of being exporters of fish, &c. (as our peculiar position and natural advantages might lead some persons to imagine), we are, unfortunately, under the necessity of importing by far the greater portion of the fish we consume. Our exports consist almost exclusively of agricultural produce, timber and shipping—a description of commerce, we opine, not very likely ever to interfere with the interests of the Magdalen Islands.

**Resolution 1st.**—Proposed by Captain John Hubert, seconded by Mr. Damien Richard.  
That this meeting, deeply impressed with sentiments of loyalty to their Sovereign and attachment to the laws and institutions of that province of which they have hitherto formed a part, cannot but protest most strongly against any legislative measure which will have the effect of annexing the Magdalen Islands to the neighbouring Island of Prince Edward.

**Resolution 2d.**—Proposed by Mr. Pierre Arsenault, seconded by Mr. Belony Turbide.  
That the export of the Magdalen Islands consists solely of fish and oil, the market for which export is found either in Quebec or in Halifax, the Inhabitants receiving in return flour, tea, and other necessaries, for carrying on the fisheries, besides coffee, spirits, and many dutiable articles, there being in fact no trade between them and Prince Edward Island, and the articles of export and import being the same from both places, no advantage can accrue to either from such annexation.

**Resolution 3rd.**—Proposed by Mr. Bruneau Tervio, seconded by Mr. Fabien Tervio.  
That the Inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands have hitherto preserved order and tranquillity within the Islands, though at a great distance from the seat of government, and in the absence of all local institutions. But that their increasing population (now amounting to upwards of 1,500

souls) imperatively calls for the institution of some system, by which justice can be administered within the limits of the said Islands.

**Resolution 4th.**—Proposed by Mr. Isaac Arsenault, seconded by Mr. Tidelle Arsenault.  
That this meeting humbly conceives, that the duties upon articles imported into the Islands would materially assist in providing them with such institutions, and that that fostering care and protection which it is the duty of a State to render to the poorer classes of its subjects will be extended to them; they never having yet received any assistance from government, they now most respectfully submit that their situation calls for such assistance, and they feel confident that it will not be withheld from them.

**Resolution 5th.**—Proposed by Mr. Germain Arsenault, seconded by Mr. Hypolite Tervio.  
That some system by which the laws of the said Islands can be secured to those who are willing to enter into just and equitable arrangements for them is imperatively called for, and also to guard the well disposed part of the population against strangers and those who wantonly burn down the wood on the said Islands, as well as an active and efficient protection for the fisheries, likewise the establishment of a depot of provisions, and necessaries for those who are shipwrecked, and several other necessary arrangements, which can only be effected by local institutions.

**Resolution 6th.**—Proposed by Mr. Frederick Cormier, seconded by Mr. Thomas Turbide.  
That a petition to His Excellency the Governor General, upon the above resolutions, be prepared, and that Messrs. Fontana, Henry Munez, the Rev. M. Belanger, and Jean Hubert, be a committee to prepare such petition, and that Frederick J. M. Collard, Esquire, be requested to present such petition, and to forward its views to the utmost of his such power.

**Resolution 7th.**—Proposed by John Fontana, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Sebastian Tervio.  
That this meeting avail themselves of the visit of the said F. J. M. Collard, Esq., to the Magdalen Islands, to express to him their earnest desire that he will, during his projected tour through the said Islands, ascertain the sentiments of the Inhabitants generally, and will endeavour to secure for them a fair and equitable administration of justice, and by such information as he may obtain, bring their situation under the notice of the proper authorities, with a view to the establishment of some system, by which all classes will alike receive protection, and peace, order and tranquillity, be promoted in the said Islands.

The gentlemen named as a committee having accepted the trust confided to them, Mr. Collard addressed the meeting. The learned gentleman's address was listened to with deep attention, and at the conclusion he was loudly cheered—thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

On Monday last, a deputation from the Highland Society waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address to the Queen, upon the late auspicious event—which His Excellency was pleased to say he should feel much pleasure in transmitting, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;  
We your Majesty's loyal subjects, the members of the Highland Society instituted in this Province, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the event of the birth of a Prince and Heir to the British Crown.

This important and auspicious event will be hailed with heartfelt satisfaction by all your Majesty's loyal subjects in every portion of your Majesty's extensive dominions; and we, although residing far distant from your Royal presence, beg to assure your Majesty that we yield to none in fidelity to our Queen, in love for our country, in firm adherence to the Government, and in attachment to the principles of the British Constitution.

On behalf of the Society,  
(Signed) GEO. DALRYMPLE, President.

Charlottetown, 10th January, 1842.

A Deputation, consisting of John C. Sims, Esq., James Campbell, Esq., and Mr. J. Anderson, waited upon His Excellency on the 7th inst., with a congratulatory Address from the inhabitants of New London, of which the following is a copy:—

To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.  
May it please your Excellency;  
We the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of New London and its vicinity, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity which we could embrace, since your Excellency's arrival, to offer you our respectful and hearty congratulations.

It affords us unmingled satisfaction, that it has pleased our Most Gracious Sovereign to select, for the highly responsible situation which you now fill, one whose attainments so well qualify him for the discharge of the duties that devolve on him.

We have learned with great delight that your Excellency's first desire is, to promote the improvement and prosperity of this Island, by inculcating habits of industry, based on an harmonious co-operation of Religion with Science; and as your Excellency considers it a primary object to disseminate instruction through all classes, we hail with pleasure the benefits that may be expected to arise, from the measures which your Excellency shall adopt for the attainment of this end.

We cordially participate in the joy that pervades all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, that our beloved Sovereign has presented us with an heir to the British throne. This enthusiasm is a convincing proof, both of the attachment cherished for the occupant of the throne, and the depth to which the monarchical principle is rooted in the public mind; and the title of Prince of Wales having been first conferred upon a *Prince Edward*, affords the inhabitants of this Island, from their veneration for the memory of the lamented, illustrious Duke of Kent, additional gratification, on this auspicious event.

And we beg to assure your Excellency, that it will be our happiness, as it is our duty, to co-operate in our several spheres, to render your Excellency's Administration pleasurable and prosperous.

That your Excellency, Lady Huntley and family, may enjoy every blessing, spiritual and temporal, and that God may direct all your Excellency's measures, as may best promote his own glory, and the welfare of those over whom, in his providence, you have been placed, is our fervent prayer.  
(Signed, in name and by authority of the meeting) J. C. SIMS, Chairman.

To which Address His Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—  
To the Magistrates and others, Inhabitants of New London, and its vicinity.  
I sincerely thank you for your congratulations, which, offered as they are in the kindest feeling, must be acceptable at any period.  
It is most gratifying to me to understand that the inhabitants throughout this Island place confidence in my disposition to forward their prosperity; and I cannot but be sensible of the flattering manner in which you have noticed my supposed qualifications for the office I fill. Allow me to assure you, that I shall exert myself at all times to retain the position I hold in your opinions.  
My first desire is certainly to advance the prosperity of this Island, by a unity of knowledge with an industrious and virtuous application of it, originating in a sound feeling of a religious responsibility. Without the latter, acquisition of every kind produces no certainty of durable prosperity, because uncertain of the Divine aid.  
The language of your Address, relating to the birth of a Prince, reflects the highest praise upon the inhabitants of the flourishing district from whom it has emanated. You have given an additional colouring to the already joyous