Mr. Rae moved, that the said Petition be referred to a Special Committee, to examine the same, and report thereon.

Mr. Wightman moved, in amendment, that after the word "that," all be struck out, and the following substituted —"the prayer of the said Petition be rejected."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

YEAS—Mr. Wightman, Mr. Dingwell, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Hudson, Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. Cambridge, Mr. Beairsto, Mr. Douse, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. Montgomery—13.

NAYS—Mr. Rae, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Dalziel—7.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The main motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Prince County, praying a grant to enable Anthony Simpson to run a Packet between Bedeque and Shediac, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That a Bill being now before the House for continuing the Act relative to sailing Packets, it is inexpedient further to entertain the said Petition.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Launching place, praying for a grant towards the construction of a wharf, was taken up, and again read; and thereupon,

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Members from the different parts of King's County, for consideration in the division of the road money for said County.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Brown's Creek Settlement, Lot 59, praying that a road may be opened from the Eastern end thereof to the road on the South side of Montague river, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the same Members, for consideration as aforesaid.

The Petition of Richard Cole, of Bedeque, praying for payment of a balance due him on a contract for adding a block to the Wharf at Hurd's Point, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Mr. Hudson moved, that the said petition be referred to the Committe of Supply.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved, in amendment, that after the word "referred," all be struck out, and the following substituted "to the Members from the different parts of Prince County, for consideration in the division of the road money for said County."

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

Yeas, 15. Nays, 5.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Northern part of Prince County, praying for a grant towards the erection of a Bridge near Foxley Point Ferry, on Township Five, was taken up, and again read; and thereupon,

Ordered, That Mr. Cambridge have leave to withdraw the said Petition.

The Petition of divers settlers on the South side of Montague River, relative to the road partly opened from Macfarlane's Mill to Montague Ferry, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of three members, to examine the same and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Thornton do compose the said Committee.

The Petition praying for a grant to complete the wharf at Green's Shore, Bedeque, and to repair a road leading thereto, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Mr. Fraser moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Macintosh moved, in amendment, that after the word "referred," all be struck out, and the following substituted: "to the Members from the different parts of Prince County, for consideration in the division of the road money for the said County."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

Yeas, 8. Nays, 13.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

The Petition of William H. Nelis, Teacher of the National School, Charlottetown, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House divided on the motion:

Yeas, 5. Nays, 15.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a committee of seven Members, to examine the same and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Rae, Mr. D. Maclean, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Douse, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Yeo do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Lots 44, 45, 46, and 47, praying for a grant towards altering the highway at the settlement of Little Harbour, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of two Members, to examine the same, and report thereon to the House at its next Session.

Ordered, That Mr. D. Macdonald and Mr. Macintosh do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of James Proudfoot, of Brackley Point Road, presented to this House on the 15th ult. was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Mr. D. Maclean moved, that the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five members, to examine the same and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, in amendment, that after the word "that," all be struck out, and the following substituted: "the prayer of the said Petition be rejected"—which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. Coles, Mr. Rae and Mr. Thornton do compose the said Committee.

The Petition of the Office-bearers of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township Thirty-two, praying a grant for the reconstruction of the old York River Bridge, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

Ordered, That the said Petition be withdrawn by Mr. Douse.

The Petition of William Weeks, praying for a grant to enable him to run a Packet between Baie de Verte and this Island, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr D. Maclean moved, in amendment, that after the word "that," all be struck out, and the following substituted, "the prayer of the said Petition be rejected"—which being seconded and put, was carried in the affirmative.

The Petition of divers Shareholders in the Steam Navigation Company residing at or near Georgetown, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Wightman, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Coles, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Yeo do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the letter from the Chairman of the Directors of the said Company, laid before this House on the 12th ult., with its enclosure, be referred to the said Committee.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Road District No. Three, praying for a grant towards the reconstruction of Darnley Bridge, was taken up and again read; and thereupon,

Mr. Montgomery moved, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Cooper moved, in amendment, that after the word "referred," all be struck out, and the following substituted—"to the Members from the different parts of Prince County, for consideration on the division of road money for said County"—which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 61, 63, and 64, praying for a new line of road between Murray Harbour and Vernon River, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

Mr. Thornton moved, that the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same, and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Hudson moved, in amendment, that after the word "that," all be struck out, and the following substituted—"the prayer of the said Petition be rejected, the remedy being elsewhere."

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

YEAS—Messrs. Hudson, Douse, A. Maclean, Yeo, Coles, Fraser, Montgomery.

NAYS—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Dalziel, Thornton, Macaulay, Cooper, Wightman, Beairsto, Macgregor, Dingwell, D. Maclean, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, D. Macdonald.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

The Petition of Angus M'Isaac, the contractor for building the Wharf at Minchin's Point, opposite Charlottetown, praying for a remuneration for two additional blocks and bridges, was taken up and again read; and thereupon

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the same and report thereon—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. A. Maclean, Mr. Douse, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Thornton, and the Hon. Mr. Palmer, do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the several papers relating to the said Wharf, laid before the House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 24th ult., be referred to the said Committee.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

The Halifax and other Colonial Mails arrived about half-past Nine, last night. The papers are destitute of News.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency's health had undergone improvement at last advices. The Kingston Chronicle of the 15th ult., says, that a radical and surprising change had taken place, for which no assignable cause, either in medicine or the nature of the disease, can be given.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Legislature met on Tuesday the 17th January, and was opened by the Lieut. Governor in a Speech, which for length beats the American President's Message hollow. The first proceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature have been stormy. Seven of the Members met and passed a series of violent resolutions, protesting against the claim of any right, on the part of the Members of her Majesty's Council, to vote at the election of Speaker of the Assembly, and deprecating, as an anomaly of the most baneful character, the placing Colonial Secretary, or any paid Officer of the Crown, holding his seat independently of the People, or any Nominee of the Crown, irresponsible to the People, in the Chair of the Speaker.

The Governor in person had to command the House to choose a Speaker, remarking as he did so, "that it would be an infringement of the privileges conferred upon a portion of the members of this General Assembly, by their nomination received from the Crown, if they should be required to exercise their leigslative functions under the superintendence of a Speaker or President in whose selection they have had no choice."—After His Excellency retired, the Hon. Wm. Carson was proposed as Speaker, and also the Hon. Jas. Crowdy, which latter gentleman was chosen by a majority of three. When the House met they proceeded to the choice of Clerk, and after some violent speeches, E. M. Archibald, Esq., was chosen by a majority of one. The Government party are in a majority by Lord Stanley's four years' Constitution.

GRAIN SHOW.—On Thursday last, a Show of Grain took place at the Market House, under the direction of the Central Agricultural Society. The several Premiums were awarded as follows:—

Charles Muttart, Cape Traverse, for the best three bushels of Wheat, 61½ lb., 50s.

George Muttart, do., second best do., 61½ lb., 40s.

Archibald Macdougall, Nine-mile-creek, for the best four-rowed Barley, 49 lbs., 30s.

John Calladin, Lot 48, for the best black Oats, 37 lb., 30s.

John Acorn, Lot 49, second best do., 39 lbs., 20s.

There being only one sample of four-rowed Barley exhibited, the second Prize was divided between a bag of two-rowed Barley, belonging to Mr. Robert Woolner, and a bag of excellent Wheat belonging to Mr. Chester Woolner, Rustico.

The Judges were Messrs. Thomas Pethick, James Mutch and William Hyde (Point).

In the evening, a number of gentlemen engaged in or friendly to Agricultural pursuits, dined together at the P. E. Island Hotel, where an excellent dinner had been prepared for the occasion.—After the cloth was removed, a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk. Several animated speeches were also delivered, but the limited space at our disposal prevents our giving further particulars.

The subjoined Address was presented to the late Francis Longworth, Senr. Esquire, last week:

To Francis Longworth, sen. Esq. President of the Benevolent Irish Society.

Dear Sir;

We the members of the Committee of Charity, beg leave most respectfully to approach you, and to express our unfeigned sorrow for the long and protracted illness with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit you.

We therefore assure you that your private virtues, as much as your charitable dispositions, have excited in us strong feelings of admiration, respect and love; and have entitled you to our unqualified gratitude. Animated with these sentiments, we should consider it a most serious loss to our laudable Institution, were we deprived of your valuable services.

We therefore sincerely hope that your speedy recovery will soon enable you to occupy that high position at the head of our praiseworthy Institution, which you have so long held with credit to yourself, and to the utmost satisfaction of its members.

Signed on behalf,

JAMES KELLY.
Chairman of the Committee of Charity.

(Reply:)

To the Committee of Charity, in connection with the Benevolent Irish Society.

GENTLEMEN—In my present weak state of body, consequent on my severe and protracted indisposition, I am utterly inadequate to convey to you the feelings which your kind address has excited in my mind.

For the sentiments of personal regard which you express towards me, I beg to tender my grateful thanks; and if I have been eaabled in any measure to advance the interest of the Society during the fourteen years that I have had the honor to preside over its deliberations, I assure you the success has been mainly owing to your effective aid and co-operation.

In yielding up the trust, which I have so long enjoyed, it is my ardent hope that that truly benevolent Institution may, under the Divine Blessing, continue to prosper; and that the benefits which it is designed to bestow upon the poor and the destitute, may be more generally diffused, than they have heretofore been.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, 20th February, 1843.

The Mail Carriers left Cape Traverse with the Mails for Great Britain, &c., on the morning of Thursday the 23d ult. There were two boats and ten persons in all, and they succeeded in getting within two miles of the opposite Coast without difficulty, the ice, so far, being good; they then found the ice in such a loose, broken state, that after exerting themselves to the utmost for some time, they were ultimately compelled to abandon all hopes of reaching the Cape, so long as the ice continued as it then was. They accordingly endeavoured to retrace their steps, in hopes of getting back to this side before nightfall. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and no other alternative presented itself, but to remain on the moving ice, and at the mercy of the winds and currents, during the whole of that tempestuous night—without exception one of the coldest and most inclement we have experienced this winter. Under these trying circumstances, they turned their boats bottom up on the ice, and with a few boards which they happened to have with them kindled a fire, and, by huddling together as close as possible, contrived to keep themselves from perishing. Before landing, however—which they succeeded in effecting next day, about 2 o'clock, p. m., about three miles to the westward of St. Peter's Island, after abandoning one of their boats, some of the passengers' luggage, &c.—they were all more or less severely frost bitten, and are now under surgical treatment.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY BALL.—The Members of the Highland Society of this Island gave a grand Ball and superb Supper to about one hundred and fifty Ladies and Gentlemen on the evening of Thursday the 23th ult., at the spacious Rooms of the Central Academy. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Huntley honoured the Society with their presence, and so soon as they were announced, the members, with the Hon Charles Young, their President, dressed in "the Garb of Old Gaul," at their head, met them at the Vestibule, and conducted them to the head of the Dancing Hall—the Band striking up "God save the Queen."—*Gaz.*

THE LADY'S WREATH AND YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.—A new semi-monthly periodical with the above title has just been commenced by Messrs. Drew & Scammel, Publishers, Philadelphia. Each number of this work, it is said, will contain forty 8vo. pages of entirely original matter, from the pens of the most talented male and female writers of the day—one or more pages of new and popular music—one or more splendid steel engravings—and one of a series of richly colored floral engravings. All of which will be supplied at the very low price of *One Dollar per annum!* We have not yet seen a copy of this work; but judging from what the publishers themselves say of it in their advertisement—a copy of which will be found in our first page—we think we may safely recommend it to our fair readers. In the meantime, we shall be most happy to act as the Agents of Messrs. Drew & Scammel, for the sale of this work, if deemed necessary.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—In the reported debate on the Bill to amend the Land Assessment Act, the Hon. the Speaker, in his *usual* manner of address, in reply to what *appears* as a speech of mine, designates it as a "tirade of nonsense," and that the hon. gentleman (meaning me) was "taking his usual afternoon nap," &c. Your readers will be at a loss to discover anything, in that part of the debate reported as mine, that would call forth such a reply from the Speaker. The reporter called upon me, about a week after the debate, for the particulars of my speech, but I could not bring to my recollection what debate he meant, until I saw the debate reported in the *Herald* of last Saturday; and although I cannot now recollect the whole of my observations on that debate, it is due to my constituents (when other speeches are reported in full) to know that I was neither asleep nor talking nonsense. You will, therefore, have the goodness to insert the following, as the substance of what I said on that debate, which called forth the Speaker's reply to me. I said, that "the Land Assessment Act was carried in a former House by a select party, who prevented opposition to their measures by placing the members for King's County under confinement. That that Act was passed with the avowed intention of preventing an Escheat, as it was represented that it would compel the Proprietors to settle the Land; and the Speaker, who was the principal leader of that measure, was sent to Quebec, with others, to recommend it to the Earl of Durham as a penal Tax upon the Proprietors, which would compel them to settle the land; therefore, this mission to Canada *has prevented the Escheat*, by obtaining the Royal allowance to the Land Assessment Act, and instead of settling the people, as pretended, it has had the contrary effect; and we now find that this notorious Land Assessment Act requires amendment. Those persons who had paid the Proprietors' assessment, by purchasing land at the Sheriffs' sales, learn, to their cost, either that the particular land bought is not to be found, or, if they find it, that the Title is worthless, until a new enactment is passed to confirm the title; and it is evident, that those members who carried such measures by *such means* betrayed, either a total ignorance of the provisions of the Act, and the state of the Colony, or a *design* to deceive the Government at home, as also the people of this Island. The Road Compensation Act is equally iniquitous. We were led to believe by that Act that the proprietors were to be compelled to contribute towards the formation of new Roads for the improvement of their lands, as well as for the convenience of the people, and the Speaker, when in the last House, applied for a grant of money. (*Cries of order and question.*) I am not out of order; the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) referred to the Road Compensation Act, and I have a right to take the same liberty. When the Speaker carried his measures, in the last House, for grants of money to make the Western Road, he assured the House that the proprietors would have to refund the money when the Road was completed; but now, when the people's money is spent to improve the proprietors' land, we are told that the money cannot be recovered; thus, instead of the proprietors contributing to the formation of new Roads, the people have been taxed, to the amount of from Eleven to Twelve hundred Pounds, to improve the proprietor's land. Such a desire to carry off the public money, for such purposes, must betray an ignorance of the Law, or a design to improve the proprietors land at the expense of the people. Such proceedings ought to put members on their guard against imposition, and will show the necessity for the House to employ a Law Clerk to draft their Bills, and prevent those who are ready and willing, to take advantage of any imperfection in our laws from doing so."

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM COOPER.

House of Assembly, 27th February, 1843.

P. S.—Should the other papers report the debate on the Land Assessment Act, they are kindly requested to give the foregoing letter an insertion.

W. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I have heard with deep grief that the proceedings of the late meeting of the Colonial Church Society, at Charlottetown (or rather, the very fact of the existence of that meeting), have given rise to much censure from many influential members of the Episcopal Church; they talk of schism produced by the bringing forward a Society which, although formed in conformance with that Church, is yet, they say, in opposition to the older Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has already appointed clergymen to this Island. In place of rejoicing at every exertion to disseminate religious knowledge, they are jealously enshrining themselves within one particular Society, refusing not only to co-operate with, but even to approve of any effort beyond its pale. How limited, how vague, must be their ideas of the noble scheme of Christianity, who can admit of the necessity of only one body in one particular Church sending forth Missionaries to proclaim its doctrines! And yet, alas! amongst those most forward in alledging this are they who have been sent to us as messengers of the blessed Gospel, as ministers of peace! Strangely, indeed, must their feelings be warped; wonderfully must they have mistaken their high and holy calling, if they can assert sentiments such as are now attributed to them. The Christian who feels what to him are the promises held out by the Gospel, though education and opinion lead him to adopt the formula of one particular Church, remembers that it is not within its narrow limit alone that Christianity exists; he looks on the Bible as the book of salvation, and on all who would spread the knowledge of it as his fellow-workers in the great cause of his divine master. The petty jealousies of sect are far, far beneath his notice; he beholds the bright broad path that God has marked out, and not the mean distinctions that man has superadded. Happy in spreading those glad tidings which have been to himself so full of joy, he recks not who he works with, so that they do but pursue the same good end he has in view. And could he do this, if he intolerantly took his stand on the necessity of following, through each particular, one solitary subdivision of Christians? No! did he seek to cramp his energies thus, he would soon lose all that enthusiasm which before nerved his purpose; secular and worldly thoughts would choke his better feelings; he would sink from a minister of the Gospel to the minister of a sect. And, alas! is it not this that the members of our Church are at this moment doing amongst us, when they should rejoice to see efforts made to spread religious instruction amongst our population—when they should lend every energy to such endeavours, are they not talking to us of the distinctions of orthodoxy and evangelism, checking the good work, and making us feel how miserably human prejudices may pervert the wisest minds? Oh! it is an easy thing thus to have a zeal for certain dogmas; to place our faith within one narrow bound; to draw, as it were, a cabalistic circle around us, and fight to the death for its integrity. All the pride, the reason—all the self-sufficiency of the natural heart may bear us on through this, but it is a very difficult thing to advocate humbly, unostentatiously, the Cross of Christ; to give up, for the advancement of that, all that our prejudices would prompt us to contend for; and until this is done, until the members of our Church shall join—aye, and join gladly—in *every* project that would provide for the spiritual instruction of those around us, can we expect that there should be a blessing on their labours? If they meet the efforts of their fellow Christians with jealousy—nay, almost with scorn—it is in vain that our Church will send forth her messengers; in vain that her sacred edifices will rise amidst the forest.—Divided within herself—bereft of her spirituality—she can do nothing else but fall—fall almost without a regret; for even they who love her most must feel, that if Church-nourished prejudices are for ever to be intruding on Christian usefulness; if a bigoted attachment to these can set one portion of her children against another, that then, in truth, the purpose of her existence is accomplished, the beauty of her fabric marred, and she herself no longer the fit instrument for heralding to men the messages of the "Gospel of Peace."

Earnestly would I entreat those who are now labouring for religion, through the channel offered by the Colonial Church Society, not to heed what men shall say of them, but to persevere in the good work, thinking no ill, and praying that at no distant time they who are now cavilling at their proceedings may be brought to rejoice that those cavillings were unheeded and unregarded.

I am, Sir,
Yours,
A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR; I understand there is one of those devastating animals, of the biped species, going about doing the work of his master, even while the Legislature is devising means to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to facilitate an amicable arrangement of those embarrassing questions that have so long disturbed the peace of the Colony. The present time seems the most unseemly he could have chosen to exact his rents. Perhaps he wishes to shew the world that the House of Assembly is simply his workshop; that his journeymen have nothing to do but to forge fetters for the people—and that he will find sufficient employment in riveting them on them. Let him not deceive himself! There are thousands on the Island who, though they could not advocate the mad measures of escheat sought by Mr. Cooper and his associates, are feelingly alive to the rights of the people, and who will never see the industrious peasantry ruined to fill the pockets of a few needy, greedy, adventuring land-agents, to whom this devoted Island has been willed as a legacy by the imbecile Government of George III. This question will soon present itself—By the same rule of reason that the tenant has to pay his rent to the proprietor, the proprietor is bound to pay his rent to Government, to be expended in the improvement of the country; and it follows that when the Proprietors neglect to pay the Quit Rent, they cannot expect the strong arm of the law will be employed to compel the tenants to pay their rents. Let those tax-gatherers reflect on this parable: "And when he began to take the account, one was brought to him that owed him one thousand talents, and as he had not wherewith to pay it, his lord commanded that he should be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made; but that servant falling down besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all: And the Lord of that servant, being moved with pity, let him go, and forgave him the debt. But when that servant was gone out, he found one of his follow-servants, that owed him a hundred pence, and he laid hold of him, saying, Pay me what thou owest. And his fellow-servant, falling down, besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. And he would not, but went and cast him into prison till he had paid the debt. Now his fellow-servants seeing what was done, were very much grieved, and they came and told their Lord all that was done. Then his Lord called him, and said to him, Thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all thy debt because thou besoughtest me: *Shouldest not thou then have had compassion also on thy fellow servant, even as I had compassion on thee:* AND HIS LORD, BEING ANGRY, DELIVERED HIM TO THE TORTURERS, UNTIL HE PAID ALL THE DEBT." This parable is so applicable to the state of this Colony, that it would seem the Evangelist had it in view, were it not from the winding up of the catastrophe, where, by an act of retributive justice, the unfeeling servant is made to suffer the penalty of his inexorable avarice: it does not yet apply to this Island.

VEREMONIA.

Charlottetown, March 2.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

IMPROMPTU, *on reading in yesterday's Islander an Editorial recommending to the House of Assembly to tax Bachelors.*

The ISLANDER courant, by new legislation
Proposes a mode to increase the taxation;
A "*Bachelor tax!*"—We *now* must live double;
Prepare, my old boys, to encounter fresh trouble;
Be prepared to fulfil the design of creation—
Get married, or yield to deserved castigation.
'Tis the ISLANDER's wish to increase our finance,
And laudably gives the old maid a fresh chance.
How generous he! But he took a sure way,
When the tax was enforc'd he'd have nothing to pay;
For he doubled himself, and his honey-moon-beams
So soothingly over his sympathy streams,
That, comparing *our state* to his consummate bliss,
He wishes to each such a fair one to kiss!

A MAIN-STREET BACHELOR.

25th February.

MARRIED,

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. R. Douglas, Mr. David Pigot, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Saunderson.

At Bay Fortune, on the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Alexander Nicholson, to Miss Nancy Martin, both of Grand River.

DIED,

On Monday, the 27th ult., after a long and severe illness Francis Longworth Esq., in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and a branch of a highly respectable family in the County of Westmeath, where he was born. During a residence of upwards of 52 years, he was at different periods called upon to fill a number of important offices in this colony. He served four years as High Sheriff of the Island, and for thirty years as an active and efficient County Magistrate. For many years he commanded a battalion of Militia, and was allowed, from age and infirmity, to retire from that service with the rank of an unattached Lieut. Colonel. He was a man of sterling worth, honor and integrity, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented by his affectionate family and a numerous circle of friends, who knew well how to appreciate his merits. As he lived, he died, in peace with all men, tranquilly resigning his spirit into the hands of his Maker, with a confidence that nothing, during his protracted sufferings, could for a moment lessen.

At Halifax, N. S., on the 22d Feby., Sophia, wife of William B. T. Piers, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. William Carson, of St. John's, N. F., in her 32d year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are still of opinion that Mr. MEARNS's communication, in its present shape, is altogether unsuited to the columns of a public Newspaper. Although we view all MSS. forwarded to us for publication as our own private property, whether they be inserted or not—and we wish our correspondents would bear this in mind—in the present instance we have returned the communication in question as directed.

We recommend A BRITON to hand over his communication to the ROYAL GAZETTE, as the readers of that paper can alone appreciate its point. Those who have not seen the GAZETTE will be at a loss to comprehend his meaning.

FIAT JUSTITIA, JACK FROST, &c. will be attended to as speedily as possible.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE EASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS, for Tuesday, the 7th day of March next:—

For the best 2 bushels Wheat,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best 2 bushels Barley,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best 2 bushels Black Oats,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best Red Clover Seed, of the Island growth—not less than 28 lbs.	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	8	0

All of the growth of 1842.

The Show will be held in Mr. Wightman's Grain Store, Georgetown, and no sample will be received after 12 o'clock. Successful competitors, who are not already Subscribers, will not be entitled to a Premium, unless they become Members for the ensuing year.

The Annual General Meeting will take place immediately after the Show, when the Premiums will be awarded.

E. THORNTON.

February 16th, 1843.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY HUNTLEY.

A SERMON will be preached (D. V.) at St. Paul's Church, by the Rector—on Sunday, the 12th inst. in aid of the Funds of the above Institution.

TEMPERANCE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Elliot and York River Branch of the Charlottetown Auxiliary to the New British and Foreign Temperance Society will be held in the Baptist Chapel, York River, on Tuesday, the 14th March inst.—to commence at half-past six, p. m.—when a Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year will be read, Office-bearers chosen, &c.

JOHN CORBIN, *Secretary.*

March 3, 1843.

MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, at their Establishment, in Water Street, several entire sets of Mr Sears' splendid Works.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 6th Oct. 1842.