# The Colonial Herald.


*SATURDAY, April 17th.*

This day His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, attended by his Staff, came down to the Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended at the bar, he was pleased to give his assent to the Bill intituled *An Act to continue and amend an Act, made and passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to establish an additional Term of the Supreme Court, and to extend the Hilary and Trinity Terms for Queen's County."*

The House having returned, a conference was held with the Council, on the general state of the Colony.

The Appropriation Bill was read a first and second time, committed, reported with an amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

*MONDAY, April 19.*

The Appropriation Bill was read the third time, as engrossed.

Mr. Palmer moved, that the grant of £150, to Joseph Hume, Esq, as Agent to the House of Assembly, be struck out of the Bill. He said, that the appointment was not at this time required, and that, even were it requisite, Mr. Hume was a very unfit person for the situation. He had at one time wormed himself into a sort of consequence; but the tenor of his politics—and especially his correspondence with M'Kenzie, Papineau, and other rebels—had destroyed this. He was now an automaton, brought into Parliament under the patronage of some one—was despised by his former constituents, and held to be a dangerous and disloyal man.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald seconded the motion.

Mr. Rae said, the hon. member had asked, who was Joseph Hume? A man returning to his native Country with a moderate independence, he enters a political life. His unflinching resolution—his adaptation for real business—his desire for practical economy in the matters of the public—the regularity even of his habits of life—all together, along with, perhaps, somewhat of a concealed policy and of good luck, won him the way to a higher distinction than ever statesman obtained in that line, unless supported by princely fortune or by ministerial influence. He ceases to be Representative for some Scots burghs, only to become the Representative of the greatest city on earth, and those purse-proud, haughty men, full of an exclusive national feeling, at least acknowledge that they had got a Scotchman to their mind. But the learned member said that Mr. Hume was now despised by Middlesex. The numbers who voted for him told another tale. But he did correspond with Papineau and M'Kenzie, one or both. Only one letter is published, and that not stronger, not so strong, as Molesworth's speech—scarcely stronger than a late Lord Chancellor's—certainly not so strong as that delivered by that Earl of Chatham called "the Great." "I glory," said he, "that America has resisted. Two millions of "people, so dead to every sentiment of liberty as not. "under their circumstances, to have resisted, would have "been fit instruments to enslave the rest of the Empire." Again, behold the consistency of the learned gentleman's move. Last year the House resolved that the petition of the Colony shall be transmitted to Mr. Hume, with a request that he would present the same to Parliament. He does so. He extorts from the apathy of my Lord John, a promise, in the face of the Commons, that redress shall be given. When we asked Mr. Hume, last year, to be our advocate, did we not know all, as to M'Kenzie, &c. and as fully as now? Then wherefore this farago about automatons, and disloyalty, and so forth? The learned member asked us to condemn a man not under our jurisdiction—to act in direct contradiction to our Resolution of last year. Much was Joseph hated by the bloodsuckers; but there was no evidence to show that he has acted against the welfare of the Empire; and if not, then is he loyal—for attachment to the weal of the Empire is real loyalty; when that ingredient is wanting, loyalty is bastard and corrupt. The reality is, I believe, not that he will disgrace us, but that he is so strenuous he will be too faithful an advocate for us, and therefore a certain class hate him by anticipation.

Mr. Palmer's motion was negatived.—Yeas—Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, J. S. Macdonald—3.—Nays—15.

Mr Rae moved, that the grant of £350, towards the construction of a Wharf at the Ferry Point, opposite Charlottetown be struck out of the bill. Negatived, 10 to 8.

Mr. Rae moved, that the grant to William and Andrew Miller, to reimburse them for a Bridge at Murray Harbour, being larger than the size contracted for, be reduced from £50 to £29.

The House divided on the motion—

For reducing the amount—Messrs. Fraser, Macneill, Rae, Gorman, Palmer, Hudson, Montgomery, Clark, Macintosh—9.

For the larger sum—Messrs. Dalziel, D. Macdonald, Le Lacheur, Forbes, Maclean, Beck, Thomson, Macfarlane, J. S. Macdonald—9.

The numbers being equal, the Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the larger sum

Mr. Palmer moved, that the grant of £12 to the School in Princetown Royalty, kept by Mr. Rae, be struck out of the Bill.

For the motion—Messrs. Palmer, J. S. Macdonald, Hudson, Beck, Dalziel—5.—Nays—12.

Mr. Palmer moved, that the vote granting the usual allowance to the Sheriffs, be not limited to such individuals as had not served the previous year.

The motion was negatived—Messrs. Palmer, Maclean, Montgomery, J. S. Macdonald and Dalziel voting for it; and 13 against it.

Mr. Rae moved, that the grant of £500, for defraying the expense of Crown prosecutions, for the present year, be reduced to £300 —Carried, 11 to 7, and the Bill was amended at the table accordingly.

The Bill was then passed, and sent to the Legislative Council, for concurrence.

Mr. Palmer presented an Address to His Excellency, praying that he would cause three Boats to be provided at the public expense, suitable for the conveyance of the Winter Mails—which was negatived—12 to 5.

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Prejudice.—Prejudice terms the generous man prodigal; the just, rigid or severe; the disinterested, improvident; the provident, avaricious; the economist, penurious; the benevolent, weak; the beneficent, ostentatious; the public spirited, vain-glorious; the retired man, selfish. If ambitious, proud; if unambitious, mean; if philanthropic, silly; if philosophical, eccentric; if candid, indiscreet; if circumspect, designing; if consistent, obstinate; if yielding, inconsistent; if resolute, audacious; if accommodating, servile; if quiet, contemptible; if ardent, mad; if taciturn, stupid; if communicative, loquacious; if anxious for the interest of others, officious; if attentive to his own interests, grasping; if reserved, haughty; if affable, courting popularity; if religious, canting; if moral, austere; if correct, precise; if wise, heavy; if witty, trifling; if vigorous, violent; if moderate, cowardly; if eloquent, illogical; if logical, dry; if plain, prosing; if poetical, crazy.

Newspapers.—A Newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of its own accord, and talks to you briefly every day of common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom, would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."—*De Tocqueville.*

A gentleman residing in Great Brunswick-street, in this city, received this morning by post from Kanturk, a living owl; the beak of the bird protruded from the letter; it is most astonishing how it survived so many hours in the letter bag; it weighed nearly thirteen ounces; the pre-paid postage being two shillings and two pence.—*Dublin Statesman.*

The year 1768 was productive of distinguished men. Wellington, Napoleon, Soult, and Mohammed Ali, were all born in that year.

## NINE DAYS LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer, Acadia, with the second March Mail, is announced in the Halifax Journal of the 5th inst. as follows:—

"We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival, this morning, of the steamship 'Acadia,' Capt. Miller, in sixteen days from Liverpool, during the first twelve of which she experienced most severe gales, with constant head winds. She has arrived in perfect order, not having sustained the least damage either in hull or rigging, thus affording another convincing proof of the superiority of these boats over any other steamers which cross the Atlantic. The passengers speak in the highest terms of both the Acadia and her gallant commander. She came up the harbour about six o'clock, in the midst of one of the most severe snowstorms experienced here during the past winter."

The Court.—The Courier contradicts the announcement, made by the ministerial papers, of the Queen's "interesting" situation.

The Great Liverpool steamer has arrived at Falmouth from the Mediterranean. She left Alexandria on the 24th ult. and the news she brings from thence is of importance. The statement that Mehemet Ali would not agree to the recent conditions proposed by the Porte is confirmed, and in consequence of the present aspect of affairs, Commodore Napier had delayed his departure from Alexandria.

Portsmouth, March 18.—Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is to have the command of the East India station, vice Rear Admiral Elliot, who is invalided, and who will take his seat as one of the Lords, in the room of Sir William Parker. The Cornwallis, 72, at Plymouth, is to be repaired without delay, with Captain Peter Richards as Flag Captain.

The Prince Regent, 120, has been hauled into dock, to be repaired for commission, if required.—The St. Vincent, 120, has just been completed for the pendant; also, the Vindictive, 50 gun frigate. The Imaum, 62, is in dock, and it is said will be raised to mount 60 guns of heavy calibre.

The Army.—The following reliefs of regiments on foreign service are positively determined on:—8th Foot from Nova Scotia; 36th Foot from New Brunswick; 37th Foot from Nova Scotia; 75th Foot from the Cape of Good Hope; and further, the 69th from New Brunswick, and 87th from the Mauritius, if possible.—*United Service Journal.*

Brigadier General Mitchell, commanding the English forces in Syria, died on the 24th of January, of the fever prevailing on that coast. The command was assumed by Colonel Bridgman, the next senior officer.

The Paris papers bring an account of the death of Marshal Victor, Duke de Belluna.

The French Government intend to build and support a Light House on the Island of St. Pierre, Newfoundland, at the expense of France; and Lord John Russell has earnestly recommended the Legislature of Newfoundland to erect a Light House on Cape Pine, the Southern extremity of the Island.

In a debate on the Army Estimates, in alluding to the case of Mr. Macleod, Sir R. Peel said, it would never be to the interest nor honour of the country to purchase a hollow truce by conceding to aggression, and he therefore hoped that full justice would be insisted on.

The London Times, with much justice, asks, "which of the British dominions would be safe if the disputed territory of St. John were surrendered to the democracy of Maine, because they clamoured for it, and demanded it at our hands, on pain of their sovereign vengeance? Would our right to India be respected by others, if that to New Brunswick were undervalued by ourselves? Disgraced in the Bay of Fundy, how long should we be honoured in the Mediterranean or the Channel?

If, again, continues the Times, we give up Mr. Macleod to be assassinated under colour of a mock judicial process in New York, what British subject anywhere could rely on protection by his own government against foreigners? What British subject, in the remotest spot of the world, would accept a commission from his sovereign, or undertake any military duty at her command, if this gentleman, for executing the orders of her officers, should be led out to execution by a foreign tribunal?—* * Were we right, once more we ask, in reprobating the Queen's Ministers for not having had a timely armament on the coast or land portion of the Republic?

See what the New York packet of yesterday announced to us. It is not now an affair with Maine about the North-Western Boundary, or even with New York only on the outrage against Mr. Macleod. The quarrel has assumed a higher as well as a more stubborn character, and many members of Congress have been parties to it. But in what a spirit! In one worthy of the Van Buren government, which had, *at least*, passively connived at and encouraged the late wholesale land pirate war against Britain, and the partisans of which have been the most active instruments in framing and carrying a report, presented by the chairman of the "Committee on Foreign Relations" to the House of Representatives—a document which, we do not scruple to describe, as the most virulent, unprincipled and revolting that has ever disgraced the records of any people, however immersed in the rudest or most corrupt vice.

Think only of the regard for truth which describes in an official document the Caroline as a harmless trading vessel, her owners as having intended her for a peaceable ferry-boat!—her employment, at worst, being merely that of having afforded accommodation to one out of two parties of the Queen of England's subjects, engaged in civil war against each other,—and her conveyance of artillery being confined to one small six-pounder, "the property" or plaything of a passenger! Such are the impudent allegations of this report to a legislative body. Why, the sole business of this culprit schooner was felony against the rights of England, and against the laws of nations—her traffic was murder—her passengers were assassins, leagued together by a deliberate engagement to slaughter the subjects of our English Queen—her freight was implements of destruction. The owner of the "toy six-pounder" was himself a pirate, and her partisanship was not, as foully asserted, in the choice of one faction of British subjects carrying on civil war against another, but in the service rendered by her to a band of United States' citizens, robbers and ruffians, who had seized for their own use an island within the dominions of our Sovereign, and fired upon every British ship and subject that passed within the range of their batteries. To the felons who thus occupied Navy Island, the steamer Caroline conveyed whatever aid in men, arms, provisions, ammunition—whatever contraband of war they required, had that been an open contest carried on between civilized nations.

Yet, the "Committee of Foreign Relations" have not blushed in the face of Congress to defend the cause of that sanguinary marauder, and to talk of her capture as being an attack upon the dignity of the Republic!

We shall not quote from this undignified and offensive tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated.

The editor of the London *Atlas*, speaking of Mr. Pickens and his associates, says:—"The American House of Representatives is formed too much of the scum of political agitation. The wages they receive are a prize to small demagogues—men without property, and with egregious vanity—men with so little interest in their native city that they would set it on fire, in order that their figures might stand out in strong relief as they put themselves in attitude in front of the flame. Such a man, we apprehend, is this Pickens. But then, when the insult has been given—when the border brigands of Maine have accepted it as a license to complete their designs of murder and plunder—when the vanity of the Pickenses has been gratified, then we are told that the document means nothing at all, that it was carried by a bare majority, that it does not represent the feelings of the nation, that it is a factious and an opposition measure, and we are referred to the speech of Mr. Adams, for the sentiments of the sensible Americans."

The London Times contains severe strictures on Lord Sydenham's conduct, for incorporating the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, Montreal. The act is described as a violation of the principles of the constitution. The Morning Chronicle as stoutly vindicates his Lordship, and stigmatises his accusers as factious.

Lord Ventry has obtained the Queen's permission to resume the ancient family name of "De Moleyns," of which the name of "Mullins" is a corruption.

England, it is rumoured, has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the other Holy Cities of Palestine, independent of the Turkish dominion: a proposal for the appointment of a Christian Governor at Jerusalem, has been well received at London; and it is now certain that the European Powers are about to open a negociation with the Porte on this subject in concurrence with France: this measure may be considered as the last step towards a final settlement of the Eastern Question.

Sir Moses Montefior's Mission.—Monday was the day appointed for a public thanksgiving to be offered up at the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, for the success which has attended the mission of Sir Moses Montefiore in aid of the persecuted Jews of Damascus. The service commenced at three o'clock. Sir Moses Montefiore occupied a distinguished place in the Synagogue, and during an interval of the ceremony gave up offerings at the ark to the several Jewish charitable institutions, amounting to £100. Several other offerings were made to a considerable amount, to be distributed among the Jewish poor in general.

The manufacturing districts complain more generally and loudly of the badness of trade. Several mills have began to work short time, and many spinners talk of doing so if trade does not, ere long improve.

Manchester.—The unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country continues to exercise a most injurious effect upon the business of this town; and although the present is usually considered about the best season of the year, though we are blest with weather almost beyond example, and though there is a decided tendency to advance in the Liverpool cotton market, there scarcely ever were two duller or more discouraging markets than those of yesterday and yesterday week.

Appearance of the Wheat Crop.—Some fears were entertained lest the wheat crops might have suffered from the severity of the winter. It gives us much pleasure to state that the crops never looked better.

The Prussian Diet opened on the 1st of March. In the King's Speech the following matters were recommended to the consideration of the Diet:—The publication of the debates—an electral registration for the States—Bills relative to the game laws, and relative to rivers and forests—and certain remission of taxes.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the people of Ireland, in which, after enumerating the various hardships to which that country is exposed, and expressing an apprehension that the Tories will speedily regain their long lost power, he earnestly urges them to agitate for a repeal of the Union, as the only measure that can save Ireland.

In France, the Chamber of Peers had pronounced judgment against the Editor of the National, for an article severely reflecting on the Chamber; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one month.

The editors of the Journal La France, charged with having forged and published letters purporting to be those of Louis Philippe, had been liberated.

The son of Marshal Ney, on being admitted a member of the Chamber of Deputies, attempted to enter his protest against the sentence of his father, but was silenced by the President.

From Syria it is stated that the Albanian troops were committing great enormities on the inhabitants of Beyrout. The unfortunate people appear to have gained little by changing their tyrants. The plague was raging in the vicinity.

The Egyptians had evacuated Syria. The steam ship Liverpool arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, with Sir Colin Campbell on board, who has gone on by the India steamer to assume his functions as Governor of Ceylon. He had an interview with the Pacha, and is said to have been the bearer of some friendly communication from Lord Palmerston, which was said to be very gratifying to his highness. An envoy from the Porte arrived at Alexandria on the 26th inst. the bearer of firmans from the Pacha, proposing conditions for his government, which it is not supposed he will accede to.

From the Provinces in India we learn that Nusser Khan had submitted to the English, and that Major Gen. Brookes had entered the Bolan Pass, but with what design was not known. The affairs of the Punjaub were still in an unsettled state. Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, commander in chief at Madras, had died of apoplexy, and Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton had retired from the command of Affghanistan.

Loss of another Tea Ship.—Within a few months we have had to record the loss of three large vessels—namely, the Mangalore, wrecked near the island of Java; the Westminster, off Cowes; and the Mary Elizabeth, on the Skerries, all laden with tea. We have now to mention the loss of a fourth, the Heroine, from Macao to London, which was entirely lost, with all her cargo, on the 14th ult. near Cape Spartel, on the coast of Africa, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar, when out of 60 persons on board, 34 lost their lives.

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Case of Macleod.—The *Albany Argus* contains a letter from Lockport, giving the proceedings in this case as far as they could go. On the opening of the Court, Judge Dayton directed the Clerk not to call the Jury, deciding at the same time not to hold the court in consequence of an informality, or rather a material error of the clerk, in giving but *five* instead of *six* days' notice of the drawing of the jury for the term.

Macleod was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His counsel, Messrs. Gardner and Bradley, then moved the court for two commissions to issue: one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington—the other to examine Macnab and others, in Upper Canada.

Affidavits were also served for the purpose of removing the cause to the Bar of the Supreme Court by certiorari, or to enable the prisoner's counsel to move for a change of venue, so as to have the trial in some other county.—*New York paper.*

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Riot at Toronto.—We regret to learn that a serious riot occurred at Toronto on the afternoon of Monday, on the charing of the successful candidate. A man named Allan, we believe, having insulted or struck some of the crowd, was pursued, and took refuge in an Inn, which was immediately closed against his pursuers. They proceeded to force the door, upon which the landlord presented a loaded gun from one of the windows, and fired, and repeating it several times, two men were killed and a number wounded. One of the men killed was a servant to Mr. Dunn, and was sitting behind that gentleman in the carriage when struck by the ball. The military were called out, and succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring order.

We copy the following remarks on the above melancholy affair from the Patriot of last evening:

"We earnestly hope that all implicated in this dreadful riot will be brought to punishment. And we implore our fellow citizens in the name of that God to whom we are all accountable for our misdeeds, to lend their utmost and strenuous exertions to bring to justice the guilty parties, be they who they may, and of any creed or politics whatever.

"For the sake of the character of Toronto, unless we wish to occupy as conspicuous a place in the blood-stained annals of lawless Riot, as Vicksburg or Baltimore, we entreat every honest citizen, at once, to lend his utmost exertions to put down this frightful party feeling, and restore the government of the outraged laws.

"Those most conspicuous in commencing the bludgeon attack, seemed to be from the country, as we could not identify them by any possibility."

There is intelligence in the city that four persons have been killed by Orangemen, in the township of Clark—and troops have been sent down to restore and preserve order during the remainder of the Durham election.

A man has been killed at the election for East [illegible]

The Hon. Mr. Harrison, Secretary of Upper Co[illegible] unsuccessful candidate at Hamilton, in opposi[illegible] Allan M'Nab, has been appointed Deputy Gover[illegible] portion of Canada.

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Halifax, April 3.—*Provincial Secretary.*—We h[illegible] in various quarters, that William Young, Esq., is provisionally, to conduct the business of the Secretary's Office, during the absence, on leave, pert D. George, the present incumbent. No doubt report exists in the best informed circles.—*Recorder.*

Thomas C. Haliburton, Esq., late First Justice ferior Court of Common Pleas, and President of of General Sessions of the Peace in the Middle Nova Scotia, has been appointed, provisionally, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge H. is the *Sam Slick.*

Halifax, April 3.—*Melancholy Catastrophe.*—O[illegible] last, a very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Bay—four children belonging to Mr. John C[illegible] burnt to death, during the absence of their mother gone to the river for water. The premises of M[illegible] were entirely consumed—he has also lost £17 in is left perfectly destitute.

Fire.—*Five Lives lost.*—The premises of Mr. [illegible] of Truro, N. S. were burned to the ground on W[illegible] last, and, melancholy to relate, three of his childr[illegible] apprentice and servant girl perished in the fire. and his wife barely escaped participating in the unfortunate offspring and servants.

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Seal Fishery.—The Merchants of St. John's, N[illegible] land, have fitted out, this spring, 72 vessels, of th[illegible] burthen of 5965 tons, and carrying 2078 men, for

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*We shall feel extremely obliged, if our Friends in Town[illegible] try, who may stand indebted to us, would favour us [illegible] ally with a remittance, however small, it being [illegible] able to suppose, that we can furnish them with our [illegible] after week, and year after year, without receiving [illegible] to say, is the case in too many instances—any acknowledgement whatever.—A few individuals having thought proper [illegible] their papers to remain in the Office for some considerable [illegible] past, without giving us any notice whatever of their intention [illegible] withdraw their names from our subscription list—occasionally parcels of papers are returned from country Offices [illegible] marked "refused," &c.—we embrace the present opportunity [illegible] state, that, to say nothing of the meanness of such conduct, [illegible] it is expected by us that when an individual wishes to discontinue taking our paper, he will at least deign to pay up [illegible] and settle up all arrears. We, therefore, hope, it will be clearly and distinctly understood in future, that no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrears are paid up.*

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## The Colonial Herald

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.


An English Mail and two Halifax Mails arrived on Monday afternoon. We have made copious extracts, but the news does not possess much general interest.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere submitted a proposal for a great reduction of the Imperial duty now levied upon the importatations into the Colonies of Tea, the produce of foreign countries. He also proposed to substitute a moderate duty for the present prohibition of importation of Tea from the United States. He did not interfere with the right of the Colonial Legislatures to impose such duties as they themselves might see fit for local purposes.

"His object was, as far as it could be done, consistently with the good of the empire at large, to untie the hands of the colonies and let them be as free as possible to act for themselves. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He wished to be able to say to the colonies—the restrictions which we impose are simple in their nature and moderate in their amount, and these being adhered to, leave the remainder of your legislation into your own hands—tax yourselves as you think fit." (Renewed cheers.)

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The Hon. Joseph Pope, of this Island, came passenger in the Steamer Acadia, to Halifax.

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Our Legislative summary is brought down to the 7th last, on which day the Appropriation Bill was sent up to the Council for concurrence. On Tuesday and Wednesday little business was done in the House, except holding Conferences with the Council, chiefly on the Schools Bill, which the Council had suggested several amendments to. On Thursday the House went into Committee on the State of the Colony, when a series of Resolutions were moved by Mr. Rae, animadverting in strong terms on the resolutions passed by the Council last Session reflecting on the past proceedings of the House, and tending to show that the House was fully borne out in its Address to the Throne last Session, complaining of the composition of the Council. The Resolutions all passed by large majorities.

In the Legislative Council, the School Bill passed on Friday—the Attorney General, Mr. Livett, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Holl, voting against it, and seven for it. The Appropriation Bill has passed, and the Bill for suspending for a year the operation of the Boundary Act has been read a second time. To-day they go into consideration of the Fishery Bill. In Committee on the Appropriation Bill, the vote of £150 to Mr. Hume, as Agent for the House of Assembly, was unanimously disagreed to; and it is not impossible but the Council have found out other objections to the Bill, judging from the length of time they have had it in their possession.

From all appearances, it is not likely the Session will close before Tuesday or Wednesday next, although we are not aware of any new matter coming forward.

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Opening of the Navigation.—Two vessels from Pictou arrived here on Wednesday last, being the first that have entered the port this Spring. The weather is fine, but there is still a good deal of floating ice in the harbour.

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His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen Sheriffs for the ensuing year:

Solomon Desbrisay, Esq., Queen's County;
Peter M'Callum, Esq., King's County;
Thomas Hunt, Esq., Prince County.—*Gaz.*

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His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Lewis, Clerk of the Market, for Charlottetown, in the room of Mr. Clear Lallow, deceased.

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*PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.*

ENTERED.

Schooner Uniacke, Landris, Arichat; ballast.
" Matilda, Fougere, do.; do.

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MARRIED,

On the 24th February, at the Cathedral, in Waterford, by the Rev. R. Ryland, Richard Fade Goff, Esquire, Manager of the National Bank of Ireland, Nenagh, (formerly of this Island) to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Strang, Esq., of Summerland.

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DIED,

At Crapaud, Feb. 18th, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Wellner, an old and respectable inhabitant, and formerly of Halifax.

OBITUARY.

[The following was forwarded to the *Herald Office* several months ago, but did not reach us before now.]

Died, February 22d, at his residence, at East Point, regretted, Mr. Donald Beaton, sen., at the patriarchal age of 96 years. He was born July 20th, 1746, in the Village of *Lauchrach*, in the Parish of *Cappach*, *Lockaber*, and came to this Island shortly after its conquest by the British, as one of its first settlers. By untiring industry, he brought up a large and respectable family; and had the happiness, before he