

UNITED STATES.

(From the Pennsylvania Inquirer, June 2.)

OCCUPATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS BY GREAT BRITAIN. About two weeks since we announced that the British, under Capt. Lord George Paulet, had taken possession of the Sandwich Islands. Some additional particulars have been received at New Orleans, by way of Vera Cruz, including the entire correspondence between the British and the Island authorities. The first letter from Capt. Paulet is dated February 11th. In this he describes himself as having appeared at the Port to afford protection to British subjects, and to communicate with the king in person in relation to certain insults. The king declined having a personal interview, but acknowledged a willingness to receive any written communication, at the same time stating that Dr. Judd had been appointed confidential Agent of the Government.

Capt. Paulet, under date of February 17th, said he would hold no communication with Dr. Judd, as he had been the prime mover of the proceedings against British subjects. He demanded compliance with his request for a personal interview before 4 o'clock the next day, and threatened an attack. Certain demands were then made in form—namely, the removal of the attachment upon Mr. Charlton's property, reparation for loss, the acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to act as British Consul, a guarantee that no British subject should in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be considered a felony. Also, one or two other points of minor importance. This demand was accompanied with a threat to attack the town at 4 p. m., the next day, if not complied with. The following reply was given:—

Honolulu, February 18.

Salutations to the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. Ship Carysfort:

We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied it, and in reply would inform your lordship that we have commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us, to assure Her Majesty the Queen of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with her ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us. Some of the demands which you have laid before us are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall comply with your demand, as it has never been our intention to insult Her Majesty the Queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to the H. B. M. Government, through our Minister, trusting in the magnanimity of the Sovereign of a great nation, which we have been (of a great nation) taught to respect and love, that we shall there be justified.

Waiting your further orders,

With sentiments of respect,
KAMEHAMEHA 3d.
KEKAULUAHI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation.
G. P. JUDD, Jr.,
For the Government.

The annexed proceedings then took place:

In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by Her Britannic Majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects, we do hereby cede the group of Islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Captain of her Majesty's Ship of war Carysfort, representing Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date and for the time being; the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the representatives appointed by us to treat with the government of Her Britannic Majesty; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof, subject to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, on conference with the said representatives, and being accessible, or not having been acknowledged subject to the decision which Her Britannic Majesty may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet.

In confirmation of the above, we hereby fix our names and seals, this Twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahoe, Sandwich Islands.
Signed in the presence of G. P. Judd, Recorder and translator for the Government.
KAMEHAMEHA 3d.
KEKAULUAHI.

A provisional cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands having been made this day by Kamehameha 3d, King, and Kekauluah, Premier thereof, unto me, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, commanding H. B. M. Ship Carysfort, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, subject to arrangements which may have been or shall be made in Great Britain with the Government of H. B. Majesty,
I do hereby proclaim—

First—That the British flag shall be hoisted on all the Islands of the group; and that the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

Second—That the Government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of the communication from Great Britain, in the following manner—namely: By the native King and Chiefs, and the officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population; and by a commission, consisting of King Kamehameha 3, or a deputy appointed by him, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, Esq., and Lieutenant Frere, R. N., in all that concerns relations with other powers, (save and except the negotiations with the British Government), and the arrangements among foreigners, other than natives of the Archipelago, residents on these islands.

[The other terms guarantee the enjoyment of their existing legal rights; the continuance of the native revenue service conditionally; a stipulation that the titles to lands in the Islands shall remain in the natives' hands, until the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements which may be made there; and lastly, the fulfilment of the existing engagements of the native King and Premier.]

The New Orleans Bulletin states that Lord Paulet raised the British flag on the 26th of February last, in honour of the annexation of the kingdom to the British empire, and on the same day notified the Consul of the United States that he could no longer exercise his official functions without being acknowledged by the British Government. The King made a lengthy and formal protest against this procedure, which has been transmitted to Washington by a special express, who arrived in the Architect. Express couriers had also arrived at Vera Cruz for England, to proceed via Havana and the United States.

This occupation of the Sandwich Islands shows how promptly the British Government acts in a case where the rights of her subjects are invaded, or are thought to be invaded. In some aspects it resembles our Com. Jones' proceedings at Monterey, but now having a hold upon these Islands, we fear England will not readily let go her grasp upon them.

The Sandwich Islands, in many respects, are the most important and interesting group in all Polynesia. They contain about 200,000 inhabitants, rapidly perfecting in the peaceable arts of civilization, and having schools, churches and missionary establishments in every part, planted and supplied almost entirely from the United States. They are situated immediately upon the great maritime highway which divides the three principal divisions of the earth; they abound in good harbours, and are the constant resort of the fishermen of this and other countries, and of commerce generally in those distant seas, for supplies, for safety, and for rest.

WEEK LATER FROM CANTON.—The Natchez, Capt Waterman, arrived at New York, in the very short passage of 92 days from Canton, bringing papers to Feb. 28. The Natchez left Whampoa, March 1, and Macao on the 3d. The

New York Commercial Advertiser supposes this to be the shortest passage from China which has ever been made to this country. We have received our files to the 25th. The Canton Register of the 20th, contains the following: (Extract from a letter dated Chusan, Feby. 9th, 1843, per "Isis.")

"We have no news here, except that the emperor is in reality again preparing for war, which it is much, however, to be hoped will never again take place. This news of course we have from the Chinese, several of whom have had earnest conversations with Mr. Gutzlaff on the subject. We are most anxiously expecting to hear somewhat further of what you are doing to the Southward, every body here is in a state of excitement."

The papers speak of current rumors among the Chinese, of an intended attack upon the foreign factories. It was said that Sir Henry Pottinger had caused it to be made known to the Chinese authorities, that should their government not be induced to act in good faith, in fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty, he has still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal. A letter dated at the City of Canton on the 25th, has been shown to us by a friend, which states the following facts:

An attack from the mob was hourly expected. The U. S. frigate Constellation was at Whampoa, in readiness to furnish any assistance that might be required.—It would take six hours, however, to go from Canton to her and return, during which the mob might do much mischief. The merchants kept their valuable papers, &c., at Macao, with which they kept up a daily communication by means of fast sailing schooners. The mob during the former riots had obtained about \$250,000, and having found the use of money, and having expended their supply, were desirous of more. The greatest despatch was made in loading and sending away the merchant vessels.

LATEST FROM CUBA.—IMPORTANT.—By the steamer Alabama, Capt. Windle, from Havana, we have received our regular files of Havana papers to the 23d, inclusive.

By passengers and letters we are in possession of the following important intelligence:

On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last) an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes of the south side of the Island, in the vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak of Cardians, some time since, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the helpless victims of the infuriated blacks—considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the admiral of the port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately dispatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs-of-war, and another steamer to follow with troops without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday, General Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By our next accounts from Havana, which we shall look for with great anxiety, we may expect to hear more fully the details of this melancholy incident.

A destructive fire occurred at Tallahassee, Florida, on the 25th ult., which laid the greater part of that town in ruins. Every business house in that place has been destroyed, and with them the post office and two printing offices. It is supposed that there were at least 250 buildings, with most of their contents, destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. There had been no rain for six weeks, in consequence of which the buildings had become so dry that they burned like tinder.

H. M. Ship Warspite, Capt. Lord John Hay, with the remains of Sir Charles Bagot on board, and Lady Bagot and family, sailed from New York, for England, on the 1st inst.

HALIFAX, June 13.—H. M. Ship Illustrious, 72, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Capt. Erskine, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 4 days from Bermuda.

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. SIMMONS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where orders and advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

The news we have received via the United States, during the past week, is of a somewhat interesting character. The most important intelligence is the confirmation of the report formerly received of the provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands to the Crown of Great Britain, in consequence of certain insults, alleged to have been committed against British subjects by or under the sanction of the Government of those Islands. Through the same channel we are furnished with news from China, a few days later than previous advices, and also with some particulars of another insurrection among the negroes in the vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba, in which many lives are said to have been sacrificed, and much valuable property destroyed.

Our snug little Island, we are happy to perceive, is beginning to attract no small share of attention, both in the Mother Country and in the neighbouring Colonies, the result of which, we have every reason to believe, will prove highly beneficial to this Colony. The Novascotian and Times, published in Halifax, the Pietou Mechanic & Farmer, the Miramichi Gleaner, Neilson's Quebec Gazette, the Montreal Herald, and several other Colonial Newspapers, have of late taken an unwonted interest in our affairs, by means of which the civil and political aspect of affairs in this Island will obtain a much greater degree of notoriety than could possibly be given to these subjects by our own unaided efforts. The Editor of the Mechanic & Farmer, an excellent agricultural paper, which, by the way, we cannot help warmly recommending to all who can afford to subscribe for it, lately visited Charlestown, Souris, &c., and on his return, published a somewhat lengthy account of his peregrinations, lightly flattering—though we by no means think too much so—to this Colony and its inhabitants. Mr. Nugent, the Editor and proprietor of the Novascotian, is now here, and we have no doubt but on his return to Halifax, favor the world with the result of his inquiries and observations. From this gentleman's well-known ability, and from the fearless and uncompromising character of the Journal under his management and control, we anticipate a clear and distinct exposure of our political affairs, including, of course, a luminous exhibition of all those abuses under which we labour, in common with at least some of the other Colonies of British North America. As, however, it generally proves a much easier task to find fault with than to mend matters of this nature, we trust Mr. Nugent will not forget or neglect to point out, in a manner suited to the capacities of all, how those evils are to be effectually remedied in future; otherwise we may possibly be led to conclude that the misery and wretchedness of our case are only aggravated tenfold by his interference, and that there still is, *malgré* all that has been said to the contrary, some truth in the assertion, that—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

THE WEATHER, &c.—For three or four weeks past, we have been visited with frequent and heavy rains, and cold, disagreeable weather, only now and then being favoured with a glimpse of the sun. In consequence of this, the crops in some localities have been, we understand, very materially injured—potatoes and turnips especially—and vegetation generally has been greatly retarded. On Thursday last, we had a very heavy hail-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, several severe squalls, and torrents of rain. The weather has since been warm and seasonable. Between two and three o'clock yesterday, the sky in this vicinity presented a very singular and unusual appearance. Several luminous rings, of different apparent diameters, were observed surrounding and at no great distance from the sun, which was shining at the time most brilliantly, in the midst

of an unclouded sky. Several of these intersected each other at different points, and one in particular exhibited all the colours of the rainbow. We confess our inability to give our readers any thing like a correct description of this most extraordinary and beautiful phenomenon, as we were in our sanctum at the time, wholly unconscious of what was passing without, and only write from what little information we have been able to collect from some of the persons who witnessed it. We trust, however, that some scientific individual who may have been favored with a sight of this rare freak of nature will favor the public with the result of his observations.

We beg to refer our Agricultural readers especially to the communication of A SETTLER, which will be found in this day's paper, and which will well repay an attentive perusal. The author of this communication, it is evident, belongs to that class of settlers most wanted in this Island at present, viz: plain, practical, industrious and intelligent farmers, who thoroughly understand their business, and under whose judicious management this country would speedily become in reality, what its beautiful external appearance, its fine salubrious climate, and its advantageous geographical position, all seem to indicate as being intended by an all-wise Providence—the garden of British North America. We shall be happy to hear again from our correspondent as soon as he can make it convenient to favor us with something further on this or any other subject of general utility.

NEW PAPER.—The Prospectus of a Newspaper, to be published in Charlestown twice a week, and to be called THE PALLADIUM—Messrs. E. Whelan & Co., Publishers—appears in another column. This is to be, according to the Prospectus, emphatically, a FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS—no such Press, according to the same authority, being in existence here at present. Messrs. Whelan & Co. promise to achieve great things for the people of P. E. Island; we have, however, observed, before now, that it most unfrequently happens, that those who hold out the most flattering promises to the public, and endeavour to create the greatest noise and excitement, are far from being the most useful, intelligent or disinterested members of a community.

Correspondence.

[Coincidence in opinion with our correspondents is not always to be inferred, because their communications may appear in our columns.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR:—"Monsieur Tonson again!" Finding considerable curiosity to exist concerning the prosecution, or rather persecution, against me, and the purport of the Resolution upon which it is based, and considering that every person has a deep interest in the matter—the object aimed at being neither more nor less than to render the people, by means of a Jury, the blind instruments of their own slavery, by extinguishing the small freedom of the press which yet remains to us, by making it criminal to pass an opinion upon the conduct of the public servants in Charlestown, and by prostrating the opposition in the House of Assembly to the will and pleasure of a Lieutenant Governor—I beg to append the Resolution in a postscript, in order that you may annex it to this letter, should you *now* feel yourself safe in doing so—if not, omit it.

If any person doubt the existence of a cunningly devised scheme, such as I have stated, I shall refer him to the "disloyal suggestions," and to those persons—*ignes fatui*—men of straw—who are not known to exist but in the Gov's fertile imagination, and are impossibly paraded as "leading the people to violence and crime," in the reply to that solitary address which stands in high and unenviable relief from its loneliness, presented by "the three wise men of Gotham," in the early part of last April—to the same cuckoo note, struck, with a sprinkling of profanity, in the speech at the prorogation of Parliament—to the effort of Mr. Peters to prejudice the public against the person selected for prosecution, in a way, by-the-by, which his privilege does not protect—and to Mr. Hall's speech, wherein he trusts "that measures will be adopted to prevent" the Assembly from investigating the cause of popular excitement in future!!!

The history of my connexion with the affair is as follows: Accompanying a Petition to the House of Assembly, all the Resolutions passed at the New London meeting were copied on a sheet of paper, and sent to my Parliamentary colleague, George Coles, Esq. and me, with a request that we would present the former to the House, and hand the latter over to the Newspapers, for publication, agreeably to a Resolution to that effect. Emanating from what is more particularly considered my end of the district, I, of course, undertook the affair, as in duty bound, leaving it optional to the printer to omit the publication of any of the Resolutions he disapproved of. They only appeared in the *Islander*, and the one in question was refused insertion. Yet, in defiance alike of common sense, common English, and common justice, this prosecution has been commenced, because it has pleased certain parties to allege that I "published, and caused to be published," a copy of a Resolution which remained a dead letter until published by the Attorney General, in so far as that can be done by legal proceedings. By what sort of political *Mesmerism* that copy was so readily transferred from the office of the *Islander* to the office of the Attorney General, I trust the gentlemen connected with the *Islander* establishment can explain to the satisfaction of the public.

I am, Your obedient servant,
D. MACLEAN.

New London, 8th June, 1843.

[We do not feel at liberty, in the present stage of the proceedings, to publish the Resolution appended to the above communication by Mr. MACLEAN. We have taken legal advice on the subject, and find that a compliance with his request would still subject us to an action for libel—to the annoyance and vexation—to say nothing of the pecuniary expense—attendant upon which. We are by no means desirous of exposing ourselves. The trial will, in all probability, come on in the course of a few days—the result of which, together with a full report of the proceedings, we shall lose no time in laying before our readers.—ED. COL. HERALD.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR:—Allow me to point out a circumstance which strikes a stranger most forcibly and most painfully in the farming economy of the lower classes in this Island, which, if not altered, will prevent the farmer (however industrious and frugal) from obtaining that independence and comfort which ought to be his reward, in a country so well adapted by nature as this is to support a rich and thriving yeomanry. What I allude to is, the fatal and cruel error which the small farmers fall into, that of keeping more cattle than they have food for; and then they wonder that their cows give only a pint or two of milk, and that their calves are not much larger than cats—that their horses are sickly and small—that their sheep are always degenerating—and their swine (which are ravenous for want of food, and are let loose to prey upon their neighbours, and to act as the scavengers of the country) have flesh of such a soft and flaccid nature, that it is totally unfit to make bacon of, for the farmer's own use, or to salt for exportation.

Now, Sir, the wonder would be, if any other results followed than those above enumerated; for I know, from actual observation and inquiry, that many who have not fodder for one cow, keep two or three, and other stock in proportion, so that in the spring it is quite common for the cows to be unable to rise after lying down without assistance; the cows reduced to this state of debility are frequently in calf. Such cruelty to cattle in England would be punished by the law.

If a contrary practice were followed, I am very sure that in this fine agricultural Island the stock, if well fed and well housed, would improve—not degenerate—and the farmer would find one cow far more profitable than three on the present plan. I have a cow, which, having been well fed and well housed the previous winter, gave nine quarts of milk all last summer, and having been treated in the same manner last winter, she now gives the same quantity, after producing a calf which is the admiration of the country people.

I am well convinced that if the stock were well fed and housed, this Island would export beef, pork, butter and cheese, of the best quality, in addition to the present farm produce, and thus tend to enrich all classes, by causing

money to flow into the Island, instead of out of it. Allow me further to say, that in my opinion it is an injury, instead of a benefit, to the owners, allowing swine to run at liberty; for I believe it to be owing to the swarms of these manure, as they invariably have in England, and which not only gives that air of comfort which is totally absent here, but produces a very large proportion of the English cottager's sustenance for himself, his cow and his pig, causing his cow to yield a pound of butter daily, and his pig, being well fed, in a clean sty, to produce the finest bacon in the world, which, of course, always finds a ready market. The same plan will produce the same effects here; but the first step is to shut the pigs up in clean sties, and keep them from eating filth; the next is to keep no more than can be well fed of any kind of stock; the third is, to keep a vigilant eye, to see that the stock never manure any land but their owner's.

A SETTLER.

June 12, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR: Something after the species of a wonder seems to have arisen in the minds of the people of Charlestown, as to the mode which is likely to be adopted for the future government of the Central Academy—some weeks have now elapsed since the new act was made, and not a word appears to be said about it—no advertisement appearing for masters—no notice concerning the firm footing, the sure ground upon which it is to be placed; the absolute success that must attend the working of the new—much-talked-about, infallible Bill which was passed during the last session. Is it to be considered that the Act has fallen into oblivion, never more to be seen—nor thought of? Is the establishment to continue in its present uncertain, unprofitable condition? Are the present Teachers to have no notice about quitting, or are they to be continued, and a third or head master obtained, or is the whole affair to be settled clandestinely, without the knowledge of the public? Are we shortly to be apprized of the alteration, by advertisements in all three papers, of the wonderful innovation made upon the Central Academy of this Town?—and when we shall see by them, that the fees are so low! education so efficient, and hitherto unparalleled in this Island, that none but classical scholars (?) will make their appearance on the stage of action. The time is drawing nigh when the law is expected to be put into operation; much has to be done previously; additional Trustees to be appointed—masters to be selected, either through advertising or by private arrangements—and, in fact, many thoughts will voluntarily arise in the minds of those that may be chosen as overseers of the school, who will, of course, guarantee the better management of it.

It is to be hoped that a choice will be made of such men as have not only the educational progress of the pupils at heart, but also the sound principles of morality, combined with every sentiment (sectarianism excepted) that shall lead the minds of the scholars to soar above the trifling things of time and sense; men who are renowned, not only for their possession of a large fund of knowledge, but who stand high for sobriety and strict integrity, accompanied with diligence and talent. Perhaps it may not be out of place just to hint, for the consideration of those that may be called upon to select Teachers for the Academy, to embrace the opportunity that they have of placing the establishment on a permanent basis, at the commencement of the revision which is to take place, by commencing to select in the Town, and to take those that have for a long time given the public satisfaction generally, as regards sobriety, talent, diligence, &c. By so doing, the Academy will be furnished with tried and approved masters, and with their scholars, who, of course, would naturally follow them. Masters are in the Town with their thirties, forties and fifties, and appear to be very successful in imparting knowledge.

The public, who send their children to the Town masters, are the best judges whether or not their rising ones improve, and what can be wanted more than to choose such as give cause for general approbation? and who, it may be asked, has more right to the public money than those that deserve it? Talk about sending home for a master! Is it not most reasonable to encourage those that have had the onerous office of implanting in the minds of the young the elementary principles of education, especially when it is known the knowledge of the masters is not here limited? If a contrary plan be adopted, no reason can be given for securing a large attendance at the Academy; because it is not to be supposed that, for the paltry difference of 2s. 6d., in some cases, and in others 3s. 9d., that the parents will remove their children from those with whom they have been for a long time, and run a risk of the new masters pleasing as well as those that are within reach; the difference which is spoken of, is in the value of time that the Academy has for vacations, in comparison with other schools.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

1st June, 1843.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

O, MASONRY, thou glorious thing,
How shall I e'er thy praises sing?
How to the wondering world relate
The glories of thy pomp and state?
What mighty awe falls on my heart,
At the deep mystery of thy art!
How at the symbols dark and dread,
Upon thy floating banner spread,
Faints my weak spirit with amazement,
And lingers still my awe-struck gaze!
What mystery may in aprons dwell,
When they become grave Doctors well!

So when they walked in pride of late,
With every attribute of state,
Admiring crowds, with eager gaze,
Followed afar with pleased amaze;
While music, with pleasing art,
Ravished the ear, and charmed the heart,
And members with majestic mien,
In conscious dignity were seen,
With mystery marked on every brow,
A secret in each visage now;
And gorgeous badges gaily shine
Along the far extending line,
Where tinsel jewels blaze and flash,
That would the diamond's self abash;
While every gaze from spots remote
Is centred on one scarlet coat,
That might the Tyrian skill defy
To rival its surpassing dye,
And knights and squires of high degree
March to the sound of minstrelsy,
When all these things my thought recalls,
From my weak hand the pencil falls,
For vainly should I try to paint,
Where rainbow-hues would still be faint,
And vainly fit expressions seek,
Where strongest words are all too weak;
My wearied mind the task gives o'er
Its vain assurance, tried before,
And thought itself, perplexed and dim,
Upon this all-mysterious theme,
Until its powers revive anew,
Must bid the theme a long adieu!

Q. Q.

Tuesday the 6th inst., being Whit-Tuesday, the Annual Meeting for the election of Officers of St. Paul's Church took place, and the following Gentlemen were chosen Vestrymen for the ensuing year:—Capt. Swabey, Mr. John Longworth, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Candall, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Pethick, Mr. Nelson, and Lieutenant Orlebar, of whom the two first mentioned were appointed Church Wardens.—*Gaz.*

Among the arrivals, by the last steamer, may be noticed that of the Rev. Mr. Read, as a Missionary under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. It is, we believe, intended that the Rev. gentleman shall exercise his ministrations at Port Hill and Cascumque.—*Gaz.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, June 10th, 1843.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. John S. McDonald, one of the Representatives for Queen's County—Richard Hudson, Esq., do. for Prince County—and Joseph Wightman, Esq., do. for King's County, Trustees and Governors of the Central Academy, in the terms of the Act