BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

House of Commons, Thursday, May 6.

Lord Stanley brought in a bill for the better regulation of the government of the Colony of Newfoundland. His lordship said—In 1831, a constitution was granted for the first time to Newfoundland, on the declaration by the colony of their willingness to take on themselves the expenses of their own administration, and relieve this country from the burden. Out of this circumstance arose the necessity for the appeal he was now making to parliament, the object of which was, to enable the crown to restrict the extent of the elective franchise then established in the colony. He did not think the house would be of opinion, when he stated the circumstances, that he proposed very largely or improperly to restrict the amount of the franchise. The late governor of the colony had represented to the noble lord who preceded him (Lord Stanley) in the charge of the colonial department, that such was the state of the colony that it was quite impossible that he could undertake to summon an Assembly under the constitution as it now stood, and the noble lord the secretary for the colonies concurring in this opinion, authorized the suspension of the sittings of the Assembly until time should have been taken to consider the state of the colony. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the whole of the circumstances, on the motion of the honorable member for Droitwich (Mr. Pakington); but their inquiries were cut short by the dissolution of parliament, and all that they were able to effect was a partial examination of some questions affecting the religious differences of the island. He was happy to learn that the animosities springing out of this source had to a considerable extent subsided, and with the religious part of the question he did not propose in any way to deal. Although a nominal qualification for both the electors and the elected was ordained under the new constitution, it was in point of fact no qualification at all. The state of society was in many respects peculiar. Formerly the inhabitants consisted chiefly of fishermen, with a few persons who were attracted to the island by commerce, but in the course of time another interest had grown up, consisting of agriculturists and other persons resident in the colony. Between these considerable jealousy prevailed, which divided the people into two parties. The inhabitants were distributed over a large extent of sea-coast, with but small means of communication with the interior. The bulk of the population was extremely poor, and as a natural consequence, extremely ignorant, with but few persons of property. The qualification of a voter hitherto had been the possession of a house for 12 months, which might be a mere log hut of a few boards, such as was called in the North American provinces a shanty. The qualification for representatives was the having occupied a house for two years. The result had been, that the House of Assembly had consisted generally of very uneducated persons, one of the 15 of which it was composed having been unable to write his own name, and some of the others being menial servants, who had to ask their masters' leave to enable them to sit in the house. He thought the house would agree with him that in such a state of things some check was called for, and that the restriction he proposed on the franchise was not unreasonable. The qualification which he should now propose for the electors, in conformity with the opinions of both the present governor and his predecessor, and with the consent of most parties in the island, was in the country districts the possession of a 40s. freehold, the person being resident on the spot, paying no rent, but being in undisputed possession, even if unauthorised. In the towns he proposed the occupation of a £5 house, which rent being exceedingly low—indeed in the country districts no such thing existed—would, in fact, include the great bulk of the householders. One other restriction he proposed to introduce, in compliance with the constitutional practice in this country, and to which he did not believe any objection would be made on either side of the house, and that was, the origination of money votes by the crown. The effect of the present jealousy between the commercial and agricultural interests was, that each grudged any expenditure of the public money in behalf of the other, and in consequence objections were made to the money votes, [illegible] House of Assembly. On all these points there was no difference of opinion in the colony itself. There was another provision, not made indeed with the general consent of the colony itself, but to which he attached considerable importance, as tending to smooth the course of public business. The Council, as things now stood, checked the Assembly, and both bodies acted with mutual jealousy. He proposed to incorporate both into one chamber, combining the principle of election with that of nomination by the crown. At present there were two separate chambers, one nominated by the Crown, the other by the people. He proposed to convert them into one council, two-fifths of which should be nominated by the crown, and three-fifths by popular election; five to compose the nominees of the crown, and ten those elected by the people. This plan he thought would tend to produce more harmonious legislation, and prevent that suspension of public business which used formerly to occur when questions of precedence and dignity occupied the time which should be devoted to public business. These were the principal charges which he proposed, and he was anxious to hasten the measure on, and not leave the colony, as it was now, without any representative body.

Sir T. Freemantle seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connell, viewing the whole scheme of legislation proposed by the noble lord, would implore him rather to introduce a bill to annihilate all representation in the colony, and take the government of the colony altogether into his own hands, than mock them with such a semblance of a representative body. The people of Newfoundland had been extremely ill-used, not only by the government of which the noble lord formed a part, but also by the preceding government. The committee appointed by the noble lord, the member for London, to consider the state of Newfoundland, had made its report on *ex parte* statements, as none of the residents of the colony had an opportunity of being examined before it. The whole power of the colony was placed in the hands of a few London houses, and the legislature was in reality vested in them. Of this, he (Mr. O'Connell) was convinced, though he imputed to the noble lord no motive or intention other than what the noble lord had declared. He had heard from persons resident in Newfoundland, that before the constitution was granted the colony was a burthen to the mother country; but, since then, the case was altered, and public works of an extensive nature were undertaken. Amongst others, a thousand miles of road had been laid down, and the country was prospering exceedingly. The proposed alteration of the qualification would be nothing less than a transfer from the many to the few. The greater number of the poor voters at present were Roman Catholics, who would be deprived of their votes, and the feuds which were complained of would be renewed under another name. If five of the persons of the House of Assembly were named by the government, it would require but three adherents of the government to be amongst the elected body to give it complete sway over the Assembly. When he saw the bill of the noble lord he should give it his best attention, though he was at the same time convinced that he should be compelled to give it every opposition.

Mr. C. Buller thought that the bill, as explained by the noble lord, so far from producing the harmony upon which the noble lord calculated, would rather tend to perpetuate disturbance in the Colony. The provision was certainly a wise one which enabled the government to restrict the wasteful expenditure of public money. He also approved of the plan of blending the two bodies into one, and to have the crown represented in that one by means of nomination; but then there was the question of what should be the relative numbers. (Hear, hear.) If three of those returned by election should side with the five appointed by government, and removeable at pleasure, they would over-ride the whole Assembly. It would be as well to do away altogether with any representative system in the Colony. He did not quarrel with the proposed qualification, but he thought it was an exaggeration to say that menial servants would be elected, who would ask their masters' permission to take their seats. He considered many parts of the proposed bill good, but to place so large a nomination in the crown would be giving it a power to over-ride the Assembly.

After a few words from Mr P. Howard and Mr. S. O'Brien, Lord Stanley, in reply, said that he had proposed no restriction whatever, but had only given to Newfoundland the legislature which had been held in abeyance by his noble predecessor at the colonial-office, in consequence of the state of the Island.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Captain Elliot, the recently appointed Consul-General at the Republic of Texas, took his departure on Thursday afternoon for the seat of his future diplomatic exertions, in the Clyde Royal West India mail steamer.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on Mr. (now Sir Henry) Bishop, the eminent musical composer.

Expenditure of the Colonies.—The usual estimates of the expenditure on account of the Colonies, made up to the 31st March 1843, have been published. The total has fallen from £243,522 to £188,248, a decrease of £55,274. The reductions are, in the civil establishment of the Bahamas, from £5,860 to £3,410; in Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, £5,850; in Negro Education, £6000; in the Government of Port Essington, from £4,423 to £4,034; in the Expenditure to the Niger, from £39,974 to nil; in the New Zealand settlement, for which no calculation has been made, there is a nominal reduction of £6,000; and in lighthouses at Jamaica, a saving of £2,500. To balance part of this decrease, there has been an augmentation of £2,139 in the expenditure at the Bermudas, on account of a lighthouse; of £750 for the clergy of North America and New Zealand; and of £5,000 for emigration to Canada. The administration of the Government of Prince Edward Island remains as last year, at £3,070; that of Sierra Leone, Gambia and the Gold Coast, at £10,680; that of Western Australia, at £7,099; the Indian Department in Canada, £18,895; Heligoland, Governor, &c., at £1,023; Emigration Agents, £5,092; St. Helena, Civil Establishment and allowances to late servants of the East India Company, at £11,500; Nova Scotia, at £400, for the relief of shipwrecked persons, and Falkland Islands, at £2,000.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATIONS.

By the Barque Mason Barney, Capt. Scott, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 16th April, and letters to the 20th.

They bring accounts of the success of the Buenos Ayrean forces in the North, in consequence of which a great number of assassinations, estimated at 200 or 300, had taken place in the city of Buenos Ayres. These assassinations are scarcely alluded to in the Buenos Ayres papers, for reasons which must be obvious to persons acquainted with the condition of the press there, and the circumspection necessary to be exercised.

Some of our readers may need to be informed that 'Unitarians' are a political party, and might with equal propriety be called Centralists—being in favor of a Central instead of a Federal Government.

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*)

Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1842.

The Federal force having completely mastered and put down their opponents, the Unitarians, in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, those of their party designated by the others Masorcas, or, as they call themselves, Popular Society, proceeded to commit the most outrageous and barbarous atrocities upon the Unitarians, or those whom they choose to designate as such, that were living in the city, many of whom were unoffending citizens, and had never taken any part in politics on either side. The Masorcas themselves, together with some assassins, being of the lowest class of the Gauchos, and others employed by them, began the work of butchery on the night of the 11th of April, (being the anniversary of Gen. Rosas's installation.) They were at first prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from three to ten, sometimes attended by a police cart, and sometimes [illegible] their houses and throwing their bodies into the cart, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses. In two instances, respectable persons were killed in the presence of their families, while sitting in their entries. In other cases, when they had no cart, they trailed the bodies on the ground with the lasso, after their horses. In others, they placed their victims on their horses alive and took them a mile out of the city, and there despatched them, and threw their bodies into ditches or pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the Barracks and there despatched; but none that I have heard of were taken to the Police.

On the morning of the 13th, the heads of two persons were found hanging in the principal public beef market, having had blue ribbons drawn through the nostrils, and they were continued there until nine o'clock. These were seen by hundreds of people, and by masters of foreign vessels especially, who go there for marketing.

Neither the Police nor any of the Government authorities took the least notice of these acts, which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens, from some of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

On the 18th, a respectable lawyer was killed by them in his own office, situated in the public square, in front of the Police Office, while writing at his desk, about 2 o'clock in the forenoon.

Many of these assassinations were acts of private vengeance; and there is no knowing to what length they might have gone even among themselves, if it had not been known that some had been killed besides Unitarians. One, a barber, was killed by a rival of his, and also a cartman, who had been employed in the work himself.—Then, and not till then, did the Police make any effort to stay the hand of violence. Last night, different parties from the police were patrolling the city, and to-day but two murders are spoken of as having been committed during the whole night. Furthermore, it is reported that a decree from the Governor himself is to be soon published, in which he is said to express his astonishment at such proceedings; that they were entirely unauthorized by him; censuring the chief of the Police for not having reported them before, and ordering him without delay to take such measures as shall put an entire stop to the murders, and arrest all such as were suspected of being the assassins.

These proceedings, so far, have been entirely among the natives themselves. The rights and property of foreigners have been respected, so far as I have heard, except in one or two instances, where they have either secreted natives in their houses, or assisted them in escaping from the shore on board of vessels in the harbor. This had become very difficult, as there were so many of the Masorcas looking out for them about the Mole, and who took two out of boats last evening.

A decree was published about a fortnight ago, opening the trade and communication with the interior provinces, but denying passports to all the 'savage Unitarians,' and forbidding them to leave the country. Some time since, by a public decree, the whole of the property of all the Unitarians (this being at least one-half of the real estate and cattle in the Province) was declared to be confiscated for the use of the Government; and several houses in the city had been sold at public acution by order of the Government, it being announced at the same time that they belonged to the savage Unitarians. A greater portion of the Estancias (cattle farms) in the Provinces are already in charge of persons appointed by the Government, which was then using the cattle for the maintenance of the troops, and also as many of the houses of the Unitarians in the city for barracks as they required.

The Unitarians were escaping to Monte Video and elsewhere, as many of them as could. This week over 80 got off in one foreign merchant vessel. Others were seeking such protection as they could get, from foreigners in the city, by secreting themselves in their houses. Their courage and spirit seemed to be entirely broken down, and although many of them were well supplied with arms, we have not heard of a single instance of any one of them having made the least resistance. They have suffered themselves to be dragged out of their own houses, led off and butchered like so many sheep; and although probably from 200 to 300 of them have been despatched within the last ten days, not over 100 Masorcas, it is supposed, have been employed in the work.

UNITED STATES.

Rhode Island.—Governor King has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and delivery to the civil authorities of Rhode Island, within one year, of Thomas W. Dorr, a fugitive from justice, supposed to be at present within the limits of Connecticut, the Governor of that State having refused to deliver him up upon the demand of Gov. King. The Governor in his proclamation says, that there is good reason to believe that Dorr is still pursuing his nefarious enterprise against the peace and dignity of the State of Rhode Island, and it appears to be the general apprehension in the State, that preparations are being made for another effort. A gentleman writes from Worcester, Mass., that he saw on the 6th instant, six twelve pound cannon, marked for a Mr. Thest, of Providence, and intended, as he was informed, to be used by the Suffrage party.—*New York Tribune.*

Hard Times.—A correspondent of the Zanesville (Ohio) Republican gives a statement from the schedule of property sold by the Sheriff of Muskingum county within a few days past, and for which specie was required; that shows a pressure scarcely credible. A four-horse wagon was sold at $5,50, hogs at 6¼ cents each, horses at three dollars, colts at two to three dollars, cows at $1,50 to $2,00! The writer says:—

"Besides these, there was a store of goods, said to have cost several hundred dollars, sold for, I think, less than twenty dollars, amongst which I recollect a barrel of Orleans sugar, about 260 lbs., sold for one dollar and fifty cents the barrel.

"I should perhaps state that the above sales were made at three different days, and in 2 or 3 different townships, and the result in each nearly the same. The horses were such as have heretofore sold for $50 to $75 each."

CANADA.

We have Quebec and Montreal papers to the 13th inst., by the Unicorn.

A fire broke out in Montreal on the 12th inst., by which twelve dwelling houses were consumed.

On the night of the 10th instant, there was a heavy fall of snow at Montreal. At Quebec on the 12th inst., all the potatoes, beans, pumpions, Indian corn, and garden stuffs over ground, were cut off by frost. Even the twigs and leaves of the forest trees, particularly the oak and ash, were as if they had been boiled.

Lieut. General Sir James Macdonell, (said to be "the) bravest soldier in the world," by the Duke of Wellington, left Quebec on the 9th inst., in the ship Douglas, for London. Major General Sir James Hope succeeds Sir James Macdonell in the command of the forces stationed in Canada East.

RATE OF GRANTING WASTE LANDS.

(*From the Quebec Gazette, June 6.*)

The following are the *improved* terms upon which the Canada Company is disposed to permit the cultivation of their wild lands. Something less than *one penny* an acre, per annum, and no dues whatsoever payable on donations, exchanges, or inheritance of property; in fact, a full and immediate title to the holder and his heirs for ever, virtually *for nothing*, was the terms upon which waste lands were formerly disposed of to *actual settlers* in Lower Canada. The whole was well regulated by laws known to every body; things have changed, however, of late; the laws have been evaded or disregarded by some holders of large tracts of *waste* lands; and the Crown is exacting a price which, at the legal interest, *exceeds four pence an acre*, per annum.

(*From the Toronto British Colonist, June 1.*)

The Canada Company.—The Prospectus which has lately been issued by the Canada Company, affords facilities to those [illegible] the previous system, it was necessary to advance a given amount of the purchase-money, with the understanding that the whole was to be paid off within a stated period, by annual instalments, with interest. Having found this arrangement to operate to the disadvantage of those whose means were very limited, the Company, desirous of removing impediments in the way of settlement, have decided upon offering their lands upon the following terms:—to be leased for twelve years.—no money required down.

"The rents as follows:—At the end of the first year, 5d. per acre; at the end of the second year, 7d. per acre; at the end of the third year, 10d. per acre; at the end of the fourth year, 15d. per acre; at the end of the fifth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 21d. per acre,—and so on for the remaining six years, upon this gradual ascending scale of rent; the object of the Company being to postpone the increased payments to the most remote period, the last and greatest rent will, therefore, be at the end of twelve years, when 40d. per acre will be required to entitle the settler to his deed for the freehold.

"The settler leasing the land may have a deed for the freehold of the same, at any period, by paying the rents in advance: the Company will endeavour to afford an inducement to such an arrangement, beneficial to the settler."

The advantage to the poor man is this,—he will not be compelled at the outset to part with probably his little all; but allowed to husband it in the best way he can; he will be called upon gradually to pay for his land, by a yearly addition in proportion to the increased return that it is estimated he will derive from it.

We should not be surprised if some *reform* were required in the land granting department in the North American Provinces, before long.

As things have heretofore been conducted, large tracts of wild land have been granted, or sold, to individuals or companies, or given away as a recompense "for services," or by favour, without any condition of settlement, or, what is the same thing, the conditions not enforced. The grantees have, naturally enough, endeavoured to fasten themselves and their families on the actual settlers, for allowing them to enter upon and cultivate these lands, and, in fact, give to these lands almost their sole value, while the Government has fixed the upset price for the wild lands it still holds, so as to facilitate the holders of these large tracts in their speculation of founding a fortune on the labour of the poor settler in the woods. The speculation of the land holder, as well as the aim of the Government, of getting a revenue from the first settler, who can hardly do more, in this climate, by all his exertions, than support himself and family, must of course fail. The settler must move off the land, after having badly cleared and exhausted part of it, and so the country remain with less than a tenth part of the inhabitants which it could comfortably support, exchanging its produce for the produce and manufactures of other countries. The greediness of some men in the Colonies, and those connected with them, has long been "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

The evil will be more severely felt now than ever. Distress is driving the industrious classes of the British isles from the land of their nativity, the homes of their fathers, their relations and friends, to seek a subsistence in another country and climate, among strangers, and in occupations to which they are unaccustomed. Are these men, on their arrival in America, to be made the victims of speculators on their labour? are they fit subjects from whom to exact a Government revenue, and all for the liberty of rendering valuable an unproductive wilderness?—To these victims of distress in Europe, will shortly be added, tens of thousands who heretofore procured a living in connexion with a trade about to be destroyed by Act of the British Parliament.

Instead of throwing obstacles in the way of occupying lands lying waste, in a state of nature, instead of idlers looking for a living from the efforts of the first settler, or exacting a public revenue from them, every facility to settlement ought to be afforded, every uncultivated lot of land in every part of the country, ought to be thrown open to the actual settler, only conforming to such conditions and regulations as may be necessary to forward settlement and give a good title; secure *exclusive occupation*, to him and his heirs, for ever.

St. John, N. B. June 14.

The hon. Charles Simonds, James Maclauchlan, and A. Reade, Esquires, delegated from our Provincial Government to be present at the discussions about to take place at Washington, on the subject of the Boundary Question, passed through New York last week, on their route to Washington in company with the Commissioners from the State of Maine. The Massachusetts Commissioners were to leave Boston on the 8th inst.—Mr. Webster has also just returned to Washington, from Massachusetts. Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster, and the State and Provincial Commissioners, being thus assembled at the place appointed, it may be anticipated that the Boundary negotiations will proceed forthwith.—*St. John Observer.*

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

The Steam Ship Britannia arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst., in 11¾ days from Liverpool. The letters and papers for this Island were received here the following day. In order to compensate for the brevity of our summary last week, we have devoted a large portion of this day's paper to further extracts from late English papers, which, we trust, will be found interesting.

Halifax, June 22.—H. M. Steamer Rhadamanthus, from Plymouth, bound to New York, put into this Port on Wednesday afternoon last, for a supply of Coal. Mr. Wright, Bearer of Despatches for Lord Ashburton, was a Passenger in her—he proceeded in the Britannia to Boston the next day, and probably reached Washington on Monday last. The Rhadamanthus started for England on Monday.

Bishop Fraser, of the Catholic Church in Nova-Scotia, has been raised by the Court of Rome, from the nominal rank of Bishop of Tanen, to the dignity of Bishop of Halifax, investing him, without any restriction whatever, with the fullest powers pertaining to the Episcopal office.

Steamer John McAdam.—The sailing of this vessel from Liverpool for Pictou, Prince Edward Island and Miramichi, we observe by the Liverpool Chronicle of the 21st of May, had been postponed to the 1st of June. She was to touch at Cork, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, for fresh supplies of coal.

We are happy to notice, that Mr. Gurney, one of the passengers per the *Ann*, from England, has brought with him the necessary machinery, dye wares, and apparatus for fulling, shearing, drilling, and finishing homespun Cloth. We understand the Establishment will be erected on one of the streams near Charlottetown. We have long felt the want of such an undertaking, which, in our opinion, merits, and we trust will receive the support and patronage of all parties interested in the prosperity of the Island. It is Mr. Gurney's intention to add the cleaning and re-dying of Silks, Crapes, Merinoes, and other Goods, which, no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the fair sex, both in town and country.

Donald Macdonald, Esq., one of the Candidates for the Representation of Charlottetown and Royalty in the next House of Assembly, has withdrawn from the contest. His reasons for taking this step we have no desire to comment upon—they will be found stated in his own words in another part of the paper.

Secretary's Office, June 15th, 1842.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Colonel Lane, and Henry Palmer, Esq., Commissioners for the Indians in this Island.

T. H. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Saturday the 18th inst., the Mechanics' Institute of this town was favoured with a lecture on "The early History of the Lower Provinces of British America," by Moses H. Perley, Esq., of New Brunswick. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are, however, unable to give our readers even a faint outline of the various topics so ably discussed by the learned lecturer—suffice it to say, that he did ample justice to *his interesting* [illegible] to show the high sense the meeting entertained of the lecture, Mr. Perley was unanimously chosen an honorary member of the Institute.

At the Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association held at the Central Academy, on the 7th inst., when the general routine of business had been gone through, and the said Association duly appreciating the important services rendered by Alex. Brown, Esq., Master of the Central Academy, to the several Teachers throughout the Island, as well as to the cause of general Education, it was Resolved, that Messrs. W. H. Nelis, J. Arbuckle, and W. J. Pilcher, be a Committee to draft an Address in accordance with the sentiments of the Association; whereupon the annexed Address was submitted, unanimously adopted, and presented to Mr. Brown.

To Alexander Brown, Esquire, Master in the Central Academy, Charlottetown.

The Address of the Members of the Teachers' Association of Prince Edward Island.

Sir;

We the undersigned, on behalf of the Teachers' Association of this Island, embrace the opportunity afforded us by an Annual Meeting of our Body, to bear our testimony to the untiring zeal, with which you have ever sought to advance the interests of Education in this Island.

We contemplate with pleasure the progress of improved education among us; and we need only contrast the state thereof at this day, with what it was when you first became connected with the Educational Institutions of the Country, in order to convince all how much the Community owes to your influence and services.

We trust that the Seminary in which you now hold so important a charge may long continue to be a nursery in which the country may rear its own improvers, and that the lights of Education may ever shine from this parent Institution, and penetrate into the remotest recesses of ignorance, until there shall be no mind in the Colony which shall not have felt its cheering rays.

In all our official intercourse with you, we gladly acknowledge your invariable urbanity and attention; and under the impression which your services and favours have thus created, we have to request your acceptance of a watch and guard, as a small memorial of our respect and esteem, as well as of our wishes for the happiness of yourself and family.

Signed in behalf of the Association,

W. H. Nelis,
J. Arbuckle,
W. J. Pilcher, } *Committee.*

Charlottetown, June 7th, 1842.

[Mr. Brown's Reply].

To the Gentlemen composing the Teachers' Association of Prince Edward Island.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the flattering terms in which you speak of my humble services, and associate my name with the advancement of Education in this Island.

I am deeply sensible of the value of the testimony you have borne to my desire, to promote the great cause of Education, to which my life has hitherto been chiefly devoted.

It is highly gratifying to me to be presented with this token of your respect and esteem, and I shall preserve it as a valued and lasting memorial of your kindness and regard. For the friendly interest you have expressed for the happiness of myself and family, you will please to accept of my cordial acknowledgments, and allow me to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your most obd't, servant,
Alexander Brown.

Charlottetown, June 7th, 1842.

St. Andrew's Temperance Society.—A Meeting of the St. Andrew's Temperance Society was held, pursuant to public notice, at Kingarloch House, on Thursday the 16th inst., to make preparations for the annual festival and procession which will take place on the 24th of this month. The Chair, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Brady, the President, was occupied by Mr. John Slattery, one of the Vice Presidents. An appropriate Address, to the Rev. President, was prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the Chairman, attended by the whole body of the Society, requested to present it on the day of procession. The