at Minchin's Point, will require to be extended some length beyond the distance of 360 feet, as estimated by Mr. Theoplilus Chappell, in order to reach a sufficient depth of water for public accommodation; and from the soundings lately made under the inspection of the Sub-Committee, it appears that 567 feet in extent will be required for such Wharf.

Your Committee therefore recommend that no further money should be expended on the present Slip, and that a sufficient sum be appropriated by the House for the erection of the said Wharf, to the extent of 567 feet, which your Committee consider can be accomplished for the sum of Seven hundred Pounds, one half of which only would be necessary to be granted this Session; and that the House do pledge itself to grant the residue thereof at its next Session; and that in the mean time His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be humbly requested to cause tenders to be obtained and a Contract to be entered into for the erection of the said Wharf, as early as the above terms will admit of.

The Report was agreed to, on the following division:

Yeas—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Forbes, Macfarlane, Maclean, Beck, Hudson, Le Lacheur, Thomson, 10.

Nays—Messrs. Montgomery, Fraser, J. Dingwell, Macneill, Gorman, D. Macdonald, Rae, Macintosh, 8.

The Report relative to Buoys and Beacons was referred to another Committee.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of Supply.

TUESDAY, April 6.

This day the Resolutions which had been passed in Committee of Supply were reported; among which were the following:

£200, towards defraying the expense of a survey, exploration and estimate of the proposed line of a Canal between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

£150 to a Committee to be appointed for the purpose of remitting the same to Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., as Agent for the House of Assembly, on the Committee ascertaining that he has accepted that office.

A sum sufficient to purchase a Bill of £86 sterling, to defray the expense incurred in engraving Charts of the Harbours of Charlottetown and Three Rivers.

Aitken's Mill Dam, Lot 59, £30.—Wharf, North side of Grand River Harbour, £60, on condition that the Inhabitants subscribe and pay £30, in aid thereof.—In aid of opening the projected road between Dingwell's Mills and Cardigan River Bridge, £100.—Road between Cardigan and Mount Stewart, £100.—Canadian River Bridge, Lot Eleven, £30.—Towards opening a new line of road between St. Eleanor's and Mascouche, £45.—Towards rebuilding the upper Flat River Bridge, £22.—To Mr. Thomson, of Tryon, for a Table Cloth, presented by him to the House last Session, £8.

On the Resoluion granting £40 to defray the salary of the Clerk of the Market, being reported;

Mr. D. Macdonald moved that the amount be reduced to £20.—The original Resolution was carried. Yeas, 11. For the amendment, Messrs. D. Macdonald, Thomson, Clark, J. Dingwell, Yeo, Le Lacheur, Rae, Fraser, Macintosh, 9.

The grant of £10 for the Assayer of Weights and Measures was carried—Yeas, 18. Nays, Messrs. Rae and Fraser.

On the Resolution granting £40 to the Correspondent of the Road Commissioners, being reported;

Mr. Fraser moved, as an amendment, that the grant be reduced to £30.

The original Resolution was carried—Yeas, 14—For the amendment, Messrs. Fraser, Clark, Rae, Beck, Macneill, Hudson, 6.

The grant of £20, towards paying off the debt on the Georgetown School-house, was carried, on the following division: Yeas, 16; Nays, Messrs. Clark, Montgomery, Yeo, Hudson, 4.

The Resolution for granting £20 to the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, being reported;

Mr. Rae moved, as an amendment, that the grant be reduced to Ten Pounds.

The House divided:

For the original motion—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Moutgomery, Beck, Le Lacheur, D. Macdonald, Palmer, Macneill, Longworth, Macfarlane, 9.

For the amendment—Messrs. Rae, Forbes, Yeo, Maclean, Fraser, Macintosh, Hudson, Gorman, J. Dingwell, 9.

The numbers being equal, the Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Charlottetown Police Bill, being read;

Mr. PALMER moved, that the Bill be now read a second time. Some honorable members, he observed, seemed alarmed at the size of the bill, and were afraid that the discussion of it would occupy too much time at this late period of the Session. He would assure them, however, that they need be under no apprehension on this account, as he believed the different clauses would lead to very little discussion. The mode of assessment would be that pursued with reference to Pumps and Wells, which, he believed had given general satisfaction.

Mr. LE LACHEUR was not aware that such a measure was wanted. He had been in the habit of spending several months in the year in Charlottetown for some years back; and had neither witnessed nor heard of any tumults or disorders, or crimes of any description but what the usual constabulary force was quite sufficient to suppress.

Mr. LONGWORTH was not particularly anxious for the bill to pass into a law this Session. He should wish, however, for the House to go into Committee upon it, in order that the different clauses may be gone through in detail, and such amendments introduced, as might be deemed necessary, and that the bill should then be printed, and lie over until next Session, in order that the inhabitants of the town may have time to consider whether such a measure would be advantageous or otherwise.

Mr. CLARK said there was one clause in the bill which he must decidedly object to, and which clause he was well aware would not be consented to by any of the gentlemen from the country; namely, wherein it is enacted that a certain yearly sum shall be paid out of the public Treasury towards defraying part of the expense of the new Police force. If the inhabitants of Charlottetown were desirous of having Police officers introduced amongst them, they must make up their minds to defray the expense entirely out of their own pockets. He rather thought when they came to reflect upon this, and how much such an establishment would cost, that before another Session passed by, there would be petitions presented against the bill. He had no objection to the blil being printed.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said, he should vote for the second reading, and then for its going into Committee, in order, if it was to be printed, that it might be made as perfect as possible.

Mr. RAE, besides other objections that he had to the measure, contended, that it was strictly a private bill, not being a matter which concerned the community at large—and that as being an object of a local nature. all expences attending its passing through the House, should be defrayed by the parties for whose benefit it was designed. The public at large had no right to be at the charge of printing it—let the parties who petitioned for it bear the expense. He had various other objections to the measure, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day three month.

After some of the other members had spoken, the House divided:

For the second reading—Messrs. Palmer, Longworth; Clark, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Thomson, Hudson, Maclean, Beck, Montgomery, Macfarlane—10.

For the amendment—Messrs. Rae, Forbes, Le Lacheur, Yeo, D. Macdonald, Macintosh, J. Dingwell, Macneill, Fraser, Gorman—10.

The numbers being equal, Mr. Speaker said, that in order to afford those chiefly concerned in the measure, further time to consider of it, he should vote for the amendment. So the bill was lost.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Thomson in the Chair);

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD submitted a Resolution, for continuing for another year the same rates and duties as were imposed last year.

The SPEAKER said that he would support the Resolution. He did not think it expedient to increase the duties on importations. Though the Revenue is less than it was the year before last, yet, he conceived, that it would more than meet the Colonial expenditure of the present year.

Mr. PALMER, in support of the Resolution, said, that less tax could not safely be imposed on our imports, in order to keep up the revenue, than the present. The revenue of the past year will no more than cover our expenditures. If we had yet to make a large appropriation, we would have to impose an additional tax, to raise a revenue for that purpose. This he had borne in mind, in restraining the amounts of appropriation of this session. The tax on importations is high at present; this arose, as he conceived, from some misconstruction of the Imperial or the Impost Acts. He felt averse to the raising of the ad-valorem duty any higher, as also, to the resumption of the duties on ship chandlery.

Mr. CLARK was opposed to any increase of taxation. He would rather see the Colony in debt, than to burden the people any further to uphold the revenue. First, let the land question be settled, before we think of imposing any additional tax. He thought that the taxation on trade and commerce was sufficiently high at present; he knew no good reason why incomes should not bear a proportional share of taxation.

Mr. HUDSON said, that though he was as averse to an increase of taxation as any hon. member, yet he saw no plausible reason why Molasses should be exempt from duty. In a Resolution submitted by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald last session, the duty was taken off that commodity, in order to benefit the poorer class of the community; but he (Mr. H.) thought that such was not of the least benefit to that class, inasmuch as that exemption caused no reduction in the price of Molasses. The merchants were the only persons most likely to profit by it.

Mr. YEO was not of the same opinion with Mr. Hudson. For he was aware that the price of Molasses is far lower than it was last winter, owing to the exemption from Colonial Duty. If this tax were to be resumed, it would inevitably fall on the poor, who are the general consumers of this commodity. For such reasons he would oppose the Resolution submitted by Mr. Hudson.

Mr. SPEAKER thought that as this was an article of so very general consumption among the poorer classes of the community, it ought to be exempted from taxation. If the merchant oppose an obstacle, that was no reason that we should do the same by resuming the Colonial Duty.

Mr. FRASER thought that Molasses should be taxed in the like proportion to other articles of merchandize. He saw no benefit from exempting that commodity from Colonial Duty.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said, that the Revenue Act of last Session, respecting Molasses, had the effect of reducing the price of that article in Charlottetown; it would be scarcely worth our while to impose a duty of so very trifling an amount on an article of so very general consumption. He would therefore vote against Mr. Hudson's Resolution.

Mr. J. DINGWELL was of the same opinion with the hon. member who had just spoken. He was aware that there was a high duty already imposed on Foreign Molasses and Sugar.

Mr. D. MACDONALD thought the amount of duty was so very trifling, that it was scarcely worth resuming.

Mr. PALMER said, that if he thought that the exemption had not the effect of reducing the price of Molasses, he would go with the Resolution; if it had not that effect last year it will probably have it next. The great competition in the market would be the means of reducing the price of that commodity; he felt inclined to give it another year's trial, as one year was insufficient for that purpose.

Mr. MACLEAN said, that the price of Molasses was very much reduced, compared with what it was last winter, and if the duty on Tea were taken off, it would have a like good effect; besides, it would prevent the illicit importation of that article.

Mr. Hudson, with leave, withdrew his Resolution.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislative Session closed yesterday. We annex the Address of His Honor the Speaker on the occasion, with His Excellency's closing Speech, which is couched in very beautiful and affecting terms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Fredericton, N. B., 26th March, 1841.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and the Members having attended accordingly, His Honour the Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

"*May it please Your Excellency*—

"In presenting the Money Bills, I may be permitted to observe, that since the arrival of Your Excellency in the Province, six Sessions of the Legislature have been held, in all of which the best understanding existed, and continues to the present moment. The two deliberative Branches cordially united in sustaining Your Excellency's enlightened and liberal Administration of the Government.

"The results of this happy state of affairs are contentment and tranquillity throughout the land—extensive improvement—a rapid development of our resources—and a great advancement of general prosperity.

"The useful and unremitting labours of the present Session are not, therefore, particularly distinguished, but, like the five preceding, will, without doubt, prove highly beneficial.

"I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my deep and painful regret that Your Excellency is shortly to leave our shores, and I am assured that my feelings on this occasion are in unison with those of the whole population of this Colony.

"The Assembly have passed 'A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,' 'A Bill to provide for the Ordinary Services,' 'A Bill to appropriate a part of the Revenue for the services therein mentioned,' 'A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province,' 'A Bill for the protection of the Revenue.'

"These Bills I now present in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent to them."

His Excellency having then given his assent to the several Bills presented by the House, and also to a number of other Bills which passed both Houses during the present Session of the Legislature, was pleased to close the Session with the following SPEECH:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative labours, it is again my pleasing duty to renew to you, for myself and for my Royal Mistress, my acknowledgments of the assiduous and satisfactory discharge of your Legislative duties, and, in Her Majesty's name, to thank you for the liberality of the Supplies which you have granted in aid of the Public Service, and more especially for the noble provision which you have made for the improvement of the Great Lines of Communication between Halifax and Quebec, passing through this Province; thereby unequivocally manifesting your readiness to meet the wishes and suggestions of the Imperial Government in all that tends to bind and consolidate the connexion of New-Brunswick with Great Britain. By these proceedings you have, I am well convinced, faithfully fulfilled the wishes of your Constituents, whose gratitude you have thereby merited, while you have at the same time nobly sustained the lofty position which New-Brunswick has taken among the Colonies of the British Empire, for unshaken loyalty to the Sovereign and affectionate attachment to the Mother Country. And here I ought not to refrain from observing, that anxiously desirous as I have ever been to conduct my administration in accordance with the "best interests" of the community over which I was appointed to preside, it has been with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I have found that principle of Government to be identical with the wishes of a rational—a sound judging—and a loyal People.

"The Queen having been pleased to terminate my official connexion with New-Brunswick, the painful necessity is imposed upon me of bidding you adieu, which I know you will believe that I do with feelings of deep emotion—arising as well from gratitude for the confidence which you so frankly reposed in me, from the first hour of our intercourse—a confidence which has alleviated and facilitated the anxious duties attaching to my station, and rendered their performance satisfactory and delightful, as I will hope, and as you have been pleased to assure me, beneficial to the Province,—from regret at my disseverance from a people among whom several of the happiest years of my life have been passed. and to whom I shall ever feel myself linked in sentiments of unceasing regard and affection—and lastly, from pride and satisfaction at the prosperous and happy state in which I leave you.

"In imploring for the people of this noble Province the continuance of those blessings to which their many high minded qualities so justly entitle them, I will add, that for myself it will constitute one of the chief consolations of my remaining days, to witness, though at a distance, the rapid progress which New-Brunswick is destined to make in all that relates to her prosperity and improvement.

"England already looks with great interest to the people of New-Brunswick, as to an impregnable barrier against the spread of unsound and unconstitutional opinions on this Continent; and I foresee, that in the course of events, that feeling will be elevated into one of just pride in the possession of so noble a bulwark of her glorious institutions.

"I have yet one more observation to make, and if that observation should be deemed superfluous, I trust to your candour to impute it to its true motive—an anxious desire to perpetuate to you, as far as my advice or influence may be permitted to extend, the blessings which must ever attend the harmonious working of the machinery of which Legislation and Government are composed.—Permit me, then, to impress upon you the advantage to the public interests which must result from according to the distinguished individual, who may be selected by the Sovereign to represent Her Majesty in this Province, the same degree of confidence which you were pleased to repose in me, and to which, I repeat, I mainly impute, under the blessing of Divine Providence, whatever of success may have attended my efforts to be useful."

The following is an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Fredericton, received in the early part of the week. Some of the information which it contains has not yet been published in the City.

"FREDERICTON, March 22d.—The express with the Governor's Despatches for March arrived here yesterday morning early, and I hasten to send you what news of public interest I have been able to gather.

"It is reported on good authority, that the mail has not brought His Excellency any notice of the appointment of his successor, and you will be pleased to hear that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch of very late date, addressed to Sir John, expresses his regret that any circumstance should have led to the termination of an administration which, in all that relates to the domestic and internal concerns of the Province, has met with the entire approbation of the Queen and of Her Majesty's subjects in New-Brunswick.

"Our worthy and respected Lieutenant Governor and his family are therefore spared the inconvenience of a hasty removal from this Province, at this unpleasant and inclement season; and their departure, it is to be hoped, will not now take place until the spring advances and the River navigation be opened.

"It is generally understood here, and there is every reason to believe, that Sir William Colebrooke is the person thought of to succeed His Excellency in the Government. He is said to have been a member of the Board of Trade, a Commissioner of Inquiry to Ceylon, afterwards a Poor-law Commissioner in England, and lately Governor of the Bahama Islands; so it is to be presumed, he is somewhat of a man of business.

"Sir John Harvey's communications from the Horse Guards are very gratifying. Capt Tryon has received the appointment of Brigade Major at Halifax, vacant by the promotion of Major Bazalgette to the situation of Quarter Master General. In every particular, save one, Sir John's conduct appears to have given unqualified satisfaction, and I venture to say that no Governor ever left New-Brunswick with such flattering despatches from a Colonial Secretary as he will, and it seems quite impossible to doubt that he will receive some honourable employment as soon as he leaves us."

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

We have delayed to a late period the publication of the present number, in the expectation of the arrival of an English mail; but we now learn, that, owing to the state of the ice in the strait, the precise time of its arrival cannot be calculated upon.

The ice on the Hillsborough opposite Charlottetown can hardly now be considered safe even for foot passengers; still the travelling on the roads continues good for winter vehicles.

The Bill for new modelling the qualification of Jurors has been rejected by the Legislative Council. On Thursday the Council went into the consideration of the Bill for suspending for one year the Act relating to Boundary Lines. Mr. Cundall, one of the Commissioners appointed under the said Act, was examined at the bar as to its operations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR; The Reporter has made me to state, in the last column of your paper, that I presented the affidavit of Donald Campbell, the person threatened by Dingwell. Now, Sir, this is not the first, nor the fiftieth, time that I have been misrepresented—that is, my words have been—because I don't speak plainly—cause why, I am losing my teeth, but this is somewhat comfortable, that I shall not be able to bite. But *I* did not say that Donald Campbell had been threatened. His affidavit *said* so. Please to insert this, and then those who know me will believe that when my speech—I mean as reported by the Reporter—says something which to them will appear contrary to the general tenor of my conduct, will allow me the benefit of being possibly misrepresented.

ALEXANDER RAE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first monthly meeting of this Society took place on Monday evening, 29th ultimo, in the National School—Rev. J. Waddell, President, in the Chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, according to a standing rule of the Society, the President stated, that the time when the exertions of the friends of temperance were laughed at and treated with ridicule and sneers, seemed now to be past, and their efforts called for more substantial opposition from those who were concerned to uphold the ruinous system which they wished to overturn. It augured well, he said, for the doings of temperance societies, and temperance exertions, that hostility was displayed, as it was an evidence that some good was likely to be done. There were, however, some objections made to the principles which they advocated, that at first view might to many persons appear specious and forcible, but which only needed to be represented in their proper light, to have their fallacy and absurdity clearly exposed. It is objected that temperance operations will ruin the revenue—that several thousands of pounds are brought into the Colonial treasury by means of the importation of intoxicating drinks, and that if this traffic were put down, as temperance men would have it, we should have no money, or next to none, for roads and bridges, and other public services—but, said the Rev. gentleman, there is another side to this account, which ought at the same time to be exhibited—let it be granted, that temperance societies would, if they could, destroy the whole of that portion of the revenue which at present occurs from the consumption of intoxicating drinks, would they thereby impoverish the country and limit its resources? On the contrary, would they not be the means of retaining in the country the whole amount of the money which those articles of consumption originally cost, and save it from all the extra expence, waste of time, loss of health, and the ten thousand evils which follow in their train, and prove that the money thus exp[ended] thousand times worse than thrown away. Say, for [illustration] by the decrease of consumption in intoxicating [illegible] venue in any given period suffers a diminution of [illegible] be borne in mind that at least £3000 must by [illegible] saved to the country—inasmuch as at least that [illegible] require to be expended in some foreign market [illegible] amount of intoxicating liquors to afford a revenue [illegible] of £1000—and that not only is no advantage there [illegible] but that which inevitably entails a curse [illegible] employed. Better then that the consumers [illegible] liquors were taxed directly in the most obno[illegible] which the Legislature could devise to an amount [illegible] to the £3000, the prime cost of these drinks, and [illegible] dutypaid upon them, for then they would be saved [illegible] arising from the retailers' profit, and the adulte[illegible] article, which may be estimated at the lowest [illegible] per cent. upon prime cost, say £3000 more, [illegible] be freed at the same time from the trouble [illegible] sumption must necessarily occasion.

But it would not be necessary to legislate directly [illegible] this deficiency—the saving effected in the [illegible] disuse of intoxicating drinks would enable consum[illegible] a much larger sum in the consumption of such [illegible] duty into the Revenue, and thus would the deficie[illegible] measure be realized.

The President adverted to several other obje[illegible] which was that which represents the Temper[illegible] interfering with private property and deprecia[illegible] of their neighbours' goods. This he stated [illegible] more than this, that every body was at liber[illegible] pleased with his own, and to abstain from that [illegible] did him harm —and as well might the butcher [illegible] customers abstain from eating flesh, that it was fro[illegible] against his particular interests.

Again, it is objected, that the price of farm [illegible] be diminished could Temperance people accomp[illegible] wish. Were the use of intoxicating drinks abolish[illegible] thus saved would be available for the purchase [illegible] food, and multitudes who now live in starvation [illegible] buy bread for themselves and families—besides [illegible] received for produce would then not include in [illegible] proceeds of distillation or brewing, which, instead [illegible] any advantage, make a high price with them worse [illegible] than a low price without them.

Several other persons addressed the meeting [illegible] altogether a very interesting one, in a spirited [illegible] manner. New names were added to the list, a col[illegible] of the funds was taken, and the meeting closed wi[illegible] of a Temperance hymn and prayer.---*Communic[illegible]*

On Thursday last His Excellency the Lieute[illegible] Lady Mary Fitz Roy, Miss Fitz Roy, and Mr. G[illegible] accompanied by the Hon. T. H. Haviland and Mr. H[illegible] ceeded to Cape Traverse, for the purpose of witness[illegible] crossing the Strait of Northumberland, on their [illegible] Tormentine with the weekly Mail. The principal [illegible] Excellency's visit was to ascertain if any and wh[illegible] could be effected in the present winter mail route. [illegible] rived at the Cape on Friday, at noon, and after driv[illegible] shore ice nearly a mile, discovered the Couriers at [illegible] about four miles, making their way through the drift [illegible] being exceedingly fine, the sight was truly gratifyi[illegible] derstand that His Excellency expressed himself in terms [illegible] dation of the hardy perseverance and diligence di[illegible] Philip Irving, the contractor, and his co-travellers. [illegible] the subject will receive attention in the proper quar[illegible] suitable encouragement will be afforded to the pro[illegible] ertions of these enterprising men.

On Saturday morning last, just before day li[illegible] and Stable of Mr. James Yeo, Union Road, was dest[illegible] when a Mare four years old, a large fat Pig, all his [illegible] and the chief part of his family's clothing were consu[illegible] Mr. Yeo or his wife were home at the time. The [illegible] from the heavy gale of Saturday morning last, burst[illegible] and blowing the fire out of the fire-place on the wood [illegible]

During the very high winds yesterday, [illegible] longing to Mr. Daniel Dunn, New London, was [illegible] and a mare was killed—there were several other [illegible] building, but they escaped unhurt.

We congratulate the public on the advantages [illegible] derived from the formation of a Society for the [illegible] cing into the Colony settlers of all descriptions, by [illegible] the wants of the Island will be made known and [illegible] influential parties have already subscribed for the [illegible] we hope very shortly to be able to advertise the natu[illegible] lars of the undertaking.---*Gazette.*

The body of Miss Stone, the unfortunate [illegible] who was drowned, at Bay Fortune, on the 2[illegible] shore at that place a short time since.

Married,

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Mr. [illegible] of Elliot River, to Miss Mary Boyle, of the same pla[illegible]

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. [illegible] to Miss Mackie, both of New London.

On the same day, by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, M[illegible] to Miss M'Kinnon, of Kenloch.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. John [illegible] Mary Ferguson, both of Lot 48.

A MEETING of a number of those profess[illegible] Catholic Abstinence Pledge, took place [illegible] Catholic Parochial-house of Charlottetown, in [illegible] lish a Benevolent Fund for the support of [illegible] professors of Temperance as may hereafter [illegible] worthy of its support. Upon the Rev. Mr. R[illegible] being called on to preside, and after taking [illegible] C. Little being appointed Secretary, *pro t[illegible]* ing Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. *Resolved*, That as the efforts recently re[illegible] revered Bishop, the Right Rev. B. D. Macdo[illegible] realize in this Island a Society professing Total A[illegible] the use of all intoxicating drinks—such efforts [illegible] served success, as the number already pledged [illegible] ance of such valued principles amounts nearly [illegible] *individuals*—and as there is every probability of [illegible] of others yet embracing the revered principles [illegible] therefore, this meeting deem it requisite to organi[illegible] in this Island, a Provident Benevolent Insti[illegible] pecuniary relief of such indigent professors of [illegible] may be deemed worthy thereof.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting deem it requi[illegible] attention of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the [illegible] to the foregoing Resolution, in order to test the [illegible] establishing, in each of their respective districts [illegible] Institution, similar to that set forth as above; and [illegible] Meeting be called, of such pledged members as [illegible] same in Charlottetown on Easter Monday next, [illegible] forenoon, in order to assist at the solemnization [illegible] commemorate the origin of the Roman Catholic Ab[illegible] of this Island; and that a similar festival be ann[illegible] in the aforesaid place, in such way and manner [illegible] hereafter to be appointed for the government of [illegible] Institution may decide on; and also to adopt [illegible] Regulations on the said day, as may be deemed [illegible] good government of the said Institution; and last[illegible] the aforesaid day, such officers as may be deem[illegible] preside over the aforesaid Institution for the curre[illegible]

3. *Resolved*, That in the formation of the intended [illegible] before mentioned, a specific clause shall be inserted [illegible] the officers of the Society to render such assista[illegible] deemed requisite for the well being of such [illegible] hereafter arrive in this Colony—the said perso[illegible] pledged members of a Temperance Society establi[illegible]

4. *Resolved*, That in order to become a Member [illegible] Benevolent Institution, each person subscribing [illegible] pay the sum of Three Shillings—the first quarter[illegible] be made on Easter Monday next; and that [illegible] donations shall be received from the charitable [illegible] disposed, to the amount of Five Shillings and upwa[illegible] which will enable the donors to become honora[illegible] the Institution, but will not entitle such persons [illegible] any matters connected therewith.

5. *Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolutions be p[illegible] Newspapers of the Colony.

By order of the M[illegible]
M. REYNOLDS.

Parochial House,
Charlottetown, March 29th, 1841.

LOST, some time since, between the [illegible] the Herald Office, a Glazier's DIAMOND. [illegible] leave it at the Herald Office will be handsomely re[illegible]

10th April, 1841.