performed, that I have not yet received one shilling in payment thereof, and that I believe he has swindled me entirely out of it. Whether I shall ever receive one farthing of it, time alone will develop. But I should like to inquire, why may not a lawyer obtain a judgment equally as well as a hired scribe, a merchant, or a doctor, for a just debt, and put a swindling debtor in gaol too, if he sees that he is determined to defraud him, without being held up to the public as a persecutor? I have never yet put a man in gaol for a debt at my own suit, or for costs at my own suit, or at the suit of another, and I sincerely trust that I never shall. But if I found that a debtor intended to defraud and cheat me, I would not hesitate a moment to have him incarcerated, and punished as he well deserved. To enter into the merits or particulars of Ryan's case, is not my intention, and I should not have taken the slightest notice of the epistle signed "William Douse," had not this cunningly devised insinuation and libel against my private character been inserted therein.

I beg to assure Mr. William Douse, that I envy him not his vindictive passions—for the person who possesses them, suffers more in his own bosom than ever he can inflict—and that I have too keen a sense of what is due to myself, to enter the lists of a paper controversy with such a despicable opponent, or enemy, if he so choose to style himself. He and I are not upon equal terms, as I have so much gentlemanly feeling instilled into me, as would prevent me from descending to the low-lived Billingsgate abuse to which Mr. William Douse has subscribed his name, and to which his training and standing in society has rendered him familiar, and well-fitted him to adopt.

All then, Mr. Editor, that I will say to Mr. William Douse, is, that if he choose to get his mercantile, medical and legal worthies to design, and his hired poetical and imaginative scribe to indite, whole quires of abuse against me, he is perfectly welcome, and that I shall have very great pleasure in reading their combined effusions, knowing well, that the more I am abused by the proprietary faction, and their paltry minions, the greater will be the confidence reposed in me by the PEOPLE; and such confidence will continue, until I do some untoward act, which may forfeit their esteem.

My political conduct is now before the public, and I now leave it for them to decide whether I have been consistent or not, in my short political career, and whether or not I have fulfilled the pledges that I made to my late constituents, when they did me the honor of electing me to be their representative, and when they did Mr. William Douse the dishonor of withholding their suffrages from him—nothwithstanding, as he has stated in his Card to them, "that his public and private character" had been known to the most of them for the last twenty years." Yes! Mr. Editor, they knew the man so well, "from his residence among them," that they would rather repose confidence in an entire stranger, than trust *him*. Whether that confidence in me has been misplaced, or otherwise, the PEOPLE are the best judges, and it is at their bar that I quietly await a verdict.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; A well regulated government is a blessing for which a people or a nation cannot be too thankful, and our British and Colonial Institutions of law and justice are doubtlessly the least exceptionable of those of any country whatever; yet it must be confessed, that the administration of these, in various instances, especially the latter, is rendered inequitable. It is surprising with what facility some persons, who are by no means eminent for talent or genius, push themselves into public offices, while others of superior endowments, and possessing the confidence of the people in a high degree, cannot, with every legal and constitutional effort, not of their own, but of the people, prove successful. Surely, Mr. Editor, this is a grievance to the people, and must be traced to some particular cause. I could name a very populous district, consisting of three contiguous Townships, the peaceable inhabitants of which have invariably manifested due submission to the laws during the agitation which has disturbed the general peace and tranquillity of the country for the last six years, without a Magistrate or a Commissioner among them to settle their differences, or to command the peace. These loyal and peaceable subjects must occasionally submit to the necessity of being obliged to attend at the Court House, sixteen or seventeen miles, in expenses are incurred; while another district of far less extent and population, can boast of having five Magistrates and Commissioners among them within three miles of each other. Is this, Mr. Editor, to administer the government agreeably to the people's wishes and exigencies?

Your insertion of this in your free and unshackled paper, will very much oblige your obedient servant

OBSERVER.

Observation Hill,
Prince County, Dec. 30, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; On looking over Mr. Haszard's Almanack for 1841, I perceive a difference of twelve minutes in the rising of the sun, than rising earlier, on his crossing the line 21st September, I know what last year. If that be correct, I am at a loss to know what makes such a material difference; my object in making this observation is to elicit the inquiry of some person acquainted with this subject.

Yours, &c. &c.

A FARMER.

March 13, 1841.

HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Some weeks ago we mentioned the return of a hunting party to Montreal, which had traversed several hundred miles for the excitement of the prairies, and the novelty of killing buffaloes. Some would think this a great waste of time and labour, and a proof of extraordinary notions of pleasure, but, as the school-boy's copy says, "many men, many minds," and accordingly we find one person would decline slaughtering the meat for his own table's supply, while another would undertake to kill for strangers, and for the kites and wolves, and call it sport. Excitement, the attaining of an object, the conquest of difficulties, are the springs which urge the gentleman-hunter; and the fact shows the importance of providing innocent and useful food for natural energy, and of not allowing it to run riot by neglect or bad courses. Further particulars have come to hand respecting the Montreal party, and the extraordinary nature of the undertaking induces us to furnish another notice. The party consisted of seven officers, three of the Grenadier Guards, three of the 71st Regt. and an aide de camp to the Commander of the Forces. They left Montreal on the 1st of August last, proceeded up the St. Lawrence to Prescot, crossed to Ogdensburg, up to Niagara, on to Buffalo, through Lake Erie to Detroit, through Lake Huron to Michitimarinar, on by Lake Michigan to Chicago, thence to Predaia, down the Illinois, into the Mississippi and the St. Louis. Here they were joined by General Patterson, of Philadelphia. On the 23d of August they moved up to Missouri, making in all 18 persons, including ten Canadian voyageurs. Two of the party became sick and had to relinquish the attempt at reaching the Far West, and to return. On the 15th September they reached the Great Prairie of the West, and continued 350 miles to the Arkansas and the Buffalo plains. They commenced the chase, and at one time had about 3000 of the mighty brutes before their galloping horses. In describing the excitement, a Montreal paper, quaintly enough, says, that the *dust* and *noise*, and *pace*, of the hunt, completely obliterated all annoyances of the tedious journey of some thousand miles. Such a full grown child is man,—dust, noise, and a galloping horse to compensate for the toil of months and the expenditure of much money. About 100 of these great denizens of the prairie were killed, and many, badly wounded, left to die in their solitary places. The other articles of prey were, elk, antelopes, wolves, deer, turkeys, and various wild fowl. On the 14th Oct., they turned homeward. They suffered some loss by a Prairie fire, and the party separated at St. Louis. Those who continued to Montreal, crossed the Alleghany Mountains, and through Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. This was a magnificent route of about 1600 or 1800 miles, going, and the same returning,—and no doubt, it had many strong attractions, besides the apparently unimportant result of Buffalo hunting on the Prairies. *Novascotian.*

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.—The Aberdeen Journal has recently published a letter, first written soon after the publication of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord," by a descendant of the family of the Earl of Stair, stating that the original of the Bride of Lammermoor was the Hon. Janet Dalrymple, sister of the Earl of Stair, in the time of William and Mary, and that she has always been spoken of in the family by the name of "The Bride of Baldoon." The lover to whom she had plighted her faith was Lord Rutherford, but her enforced husband was David Dunbar, eldest son of the Laird of Baldoon. On the wedding night young Baldoon was killed, not as Sir Walter has left it to be inferred, by the hands of his bride, to free herself from her hateful fate, but by the lover, who had secreted himself in the bridal chamber, and escaped by the window; the bridegroom obstinately refused, while he survived, to give any account of the fray; and the bride was found in the chimney corner a raving maniac; she refused all food, and died soon after; the only words she ever spoke are those recorded by Sir Walter Scott, "Ye hae taen up your bonnie bridegroom." The general fidelity of the characters is admitted by the writer, except that he says justice is not done to the character of Lord Stair, under the guise of Sir William Ashton, and that the fictitious bridegroom is a much more respectable person than was the real one in young Baldoon.

BOSTON, JUNE 2.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the Rhine, Hawkins, at New York, the Journal of Commerce received a letter of the 28th October, from Montevideo. The French Admiral had proceeded to Buenos Ayres, and been visited by the Minister for Foreign Affairs several times. The latest dates from that city are of the 24th Oct. Negotiations were going on, but in a perfectly secret manner. The general impression appeared to be, that Governor Rosas would not accede to all that was demanded by the Admiral, and unless the latter withdrew some of his demands, particularly such as relate to the Revolutionary party, (Unitarians) war would be the inevitable consequence. Two French steamboats were employed in transporting French passengers from B. A. to Montevideo—Rosas granting passports to all who wished to leave the city, natives excepted.

LATER FROM CANTON.—By the Lion, at Newport, from Canton for New York, advices from Macao to July 11, and from Whampoa to the 8th, have been received. Much excitement had been caused at Canton, by the capture at the Bogue, by the British blockading squadron, of eight or ten junks with salt from Cochin China; and every foreigner was to leave for Macao within a week.

We are indebted to a friend for a Canton paper of July 21. It is dated at Macao, and contains a variety of intelligence of events which had occurred in the vicinity. The British blockade was entrusted exclusively to four ships-of-war, viz. the sloops-of-war Volage and Hyacinth, at the Bogue, the sloop-of-war Larne at the Macao roads, and the frigate Druid, at Cap-sing-Moon. All the other ships-of-war and transports had proceeded to the northward, and had not been heard from since their departure. The paper expresses the opinion that the force remaining is altogether inadequate to produce any effect upon the city, actually stopping the trade as to that Canton is accessible by light craft through river channels at the wastward, which are not obstructed by the blockade, and that supplies may be obtained and merchandise exported through those channels.

When Governor Lin heard of the seizure of the first salt junk, the Hong merchants were ordered into the city, and on their return they appeared much frightened. On the 4th, the few remaining residents were summoned to the city, but they declined coming, and their visit was not insisted on. Since the posting of the proclamation offering rewards for English heads, the common people have appeared inimical and insolent to foreigners in Canton. On complaint to the Hong merchants of insults received by the foreigners, 20 coolies of each Hong were stationed as guards in the streets as a watch upon the populace. The proclamation offering rewards for the destruction of English vessels and Englishmen had been published in all the villages in the neighbourhood of Macao and Canton. Governor Lin had required that 5000 men should be enlisted, 2000 at the expense of the Hong merchants, 2000 at that of the salt monopolists, and 1000 at that of the Chinchew merchants, for the defence of the country. They were to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing boats to attack the blockading ships. Junks were fitting out in great numbers for this service. The men were promised $100 for every white man's head they should bring home, and $200 were to be paid to the families of such as should lose their lives. The Chinese appear to attribute it to weakness on the part of the English that no attack had been made on the forts.

A proclamation was issued, dated July 2, by Heangshan-hien, or Chief Magistrate of the district of Heangshan, to which the authorities of Macao are subordinate. This proclamation calls upon the people to unite heart and hand with the government, in opposing the barbarians, and orders that no Chinese vessels be allowed to proceed to sea, except such as are laden with combustibles for the destruction of the British ships. The people are offered rewards for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake for them Portuguese or other foreigners, as in such case they will be punished under the laws for murder. The proof of having killed an Englishman will be his head, the delivery of which to a district magistrate will entitle the bearer to the reward. The proclamation concludes with an earnest appeal to the people to distinguish themselves, for the relief of their country and their own benefit. "Why," it exclaims, "will you continue poor and servile, when, by one effort, you can become rich and honoured?"

His Holiness, Pope Gregory XV. has just issued a Bull relative to England, which kingdom, instead of being divided, as formerly, into four Apostolic Vicariates, he has divided into eight, in consequence of the "mighty increase" in the Catholic flock "in the most flourishing realm of England." This Bull is "under the ring of the *fisherman*," and has given great satisfaction to the Catholics in this country.—*Brighton paper.*

It is with deep regret we learn that several banks, among others, the old house of Wright & Co's., Henrietta street, Covent Garden—have stopped payment, involving thousands in difficulties, and many in utter ruin.

Amongst the numerous Roman Catholic connections who kept their balances with Messrs. Wright & Co., may be named the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace is stated to have upwards of £50,000 there.

The late Sir Joseph Stratton has bequeathed about £70,000 to the College of Edinburgh, being the bulk of his personal property.

STEAMERS.—The New York Herald says, that two fine Steamships, 600 tons burthen each, were on the stocks, in that city, for the Spanish Government. They are intended, it appears, for a coast guard about Havanna, Matanzas, and other Spanish ports. It is to be hoped that they will become the dread of Pirates and slavers.

TEXAS.—A Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas was signed at the Foreign Office on Monday, by Lord Palmerston and General J. Hamilton, the Envoy from that Republic. This convention recognizes the independence of the new Republic. They are now recognized by America, France, Holland, Belgium and England.

The Methodists have established a new diocese in Texas. The first annual conference will commence on the 15th Dec. and Bishop Waugh is on his way to Rotersville, Texas, to preside. No body of the Christian Clergy are more self-denying and indefatigable than those of this denomination; and the zeal and sincerity of the preachers are daily adding members to the societies. People follow, where they know the leaders to be in earnest.—*New York Brother Jonathan.*

HORRID NEWS FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans papers of the 30th Nov. contain accounts that the Federal Chiefs, Molano, Canalus and Candemas, who escaped in March last into Texas, and induced a number of the young and daring spirits of that country to join their standards, against the central government, after carrying them into that country, and finding that their enterprise was likely to be unsuccessful, treacherously agreed among themselves to deliver those volunteers up to the government, and that upwards of 100 Texians were barbarously murdered. Dates one day later state that the besieged Texians turned upon the enemy and killed over 400 of them.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 12.—*Close of the Conception Bay Election—Frightful Disorders.*—The scenes of disturbances and outrage which there was too much reason to anticipate prior to the close of the election, and which indeed were too plainly and repeatedly indicated to be mistaken, have been awfully realized. The poll was closed at Carbonear at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday last, during a frightful riot in which two houses worth about £800, were demolished, (one by setting fire to it, and the other by pulling it down,) and several other excesses of an alarming character were committed. The return to the writ is that the officer was unable to execute it in consequence of the intimidation practised.

In addition to this we have been informed, on good authority, that the house of Mr. Ash, at Carbonear, being assailed, he fired from his window and wounded five or six of the depredators; on which his house was fired by the mob and burnt down to the ground.

The Civil authority in Conception Bay having been declared to be totally insufficient for bringing the offenders to justice, it was decided at a Council held yesterday, that a detachment of 100 men of the Royal Veteran Companies should proceed thither to aid in effecting this object.

The election of course is a nullity, and we understand that for the present, at least, no new writ will be issued—*Newfoundlander.*

Dec. 18.

Our latest advices from Conception Bay are dated on Tuesday last, by which we learn that the excitement of the late election had passed away, so far as regards any tumult or insubordination—so much so, that our correspondent observes that although a powerful opposition was expected on the entrance of the troops into Carbonear, "not a soul was to be seen—the town was completely deserted, except that here and there an old woman was to be seen poking her *nose* out to *see* the *sogers*. Major LAW was highly amused, and cracked many a joke on the occasion. In passing through the town they halted to search several houses, but not a man was to be found, except a few old cripples, the rioters having totally fled, both married and single men. The notorious HARDING has crossed to Trinity Bay, with many others, and about 30 left in Doyle's Boat for the Cove on Sunday last. Mr. RIDLEY is improving."

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

The Steam Packet CALEDONIA arrived at Halifax on the 4th instant, in four days from Boston. Intelligence from China a few days later than previous advices had been received. Eight Chinese junks had been taken by the blockading squadron, which had caused a great sensation at Canton, but there was no appearance of the Chinese coming to any terms of accommodation.

The Caledonia left for Liverpool the same day on which she arrived at Halifax, carrying 90 passengers with her.

The papers received by the Mail which arrived late last night, furnish English dates to the 8th Dec. They contain no intelligence of importance whatever. We subjoin a few extracts.

BOSTON, January 7.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—Ship Elizabeth Bruce, Captain Higgins, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 9th ult. To the summary furnished by the Journal and Transcript last evening we are indebted for what follows:—

The news of the capture of Acre reached Alexandria on the 9th, on which day the Pacha had sent off a courier to Cairo to countermand the expedition about to set off for Syria, consisting of 7000 fresh troops. It is reported that Mehemet Ali had recalled Ibrahim from Syria, and had offered to submit to his master, the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—But little business is doing here this morning, but the market is in a slight degree firmer than at the close of yesterday.

The London Sun says—we believe that the christening of the Princess Royal will not take place till after the meeting of Parliament, when it will be celebrated with every accompaniment which can give splendour and effect to the happy occasion.

Arrival of the Remains of Napoleon at Cherbourg.—The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th November, at five o'clock in the morning.

FRANCE.—The Courier Français states that the ceremony of the Emperor Napoleon's funeral is fixed for the 15th Decr., and that the number of workmen employed on the preparations has been considerably increased. The Commerce is of opinion that it cannot take place before the 20th. Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and M. Marchand, remain with the Prince de Joinville, at Cherbourg, watching over the remains of the Emperor.

It is reported, that soon after this ceremony shall have taken place. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his companions will be liberated, the Prince being required to pledge himself never to repeat his criminal attempt.

The ice upon our harbour is so much weakened—having had but little or no frost during the week—that horses have not been safe in crossing since Saturday last. Indeed it has been open as far up as the Three Tides since Saturday, the first intimation we had of which, was the sight of a vessel at anchor there on Sunday morning, and which proved to be the *Dopson*, from St. John's, Newfoundland, which had got in without much difficulty the evening previous. An arrival in this harbour so late in the season as the 9th of January is an unprecedented event, although there has been one instance of one having got in on the 4th. The Dopson left St. John's on the 29th December, and met with remarkably fine weather for the season.

Newfoundland papers to the 27th Dec. have been received by the schooner Dopson, arrived here on Saturday last. A detachment of the Royal Veterans, 100 strong, had been despatched from St. John's, under the command of Major Law, to Carbonear, at which place great excesses had been committed during an election recently attempted to be held there, but which was put an end to, without being completed, owing to the riotous and disgraceful proceedings of the mob. On the arrival of the military at Carbonear, the rioters had all fled—indeed with the exception of the women, there was scarcely an inhabitant to be found in the place, so that it would appear as if nearly the whole of the male population had been more or less implicated. It was expected that the soldiers would remain there and Grace for the winter.

BERMUDA.—There has been some wintry weather muda, which had done much injury to vegetation, had been formed a quarter of an inch thick, in ishes.

ANOTHER HONORED COUNTRYMAN.—We noticed last the elevation of a Noascotian to the dignity we have now the happiness to offer our sincere tions to another Novascotian, the Honorable Charles on his elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council Edward Island—a situation for which his talents indefatigable attention he has devoted to the public of the Island, since his departure from our shores nently qualify him.—*Halifax Post.*

SUPREME COURT—*Hilary Term.*—The Queen vs. Potter—indictment for larceny. Prisoner arraigned pleaded guilty.

The Queen vs. John Dyer—Arson.—Prisoner acquitted.

The Queen vs. Joshua March, Joshua Allan, Davison, John Inglis, John Hewitt, and Lepton Lepton Macdonald—Riot, and pulling down a house convicted, with the exception of Stowe, there being dence to support the indictment against him.

The Queen, at the prosecution of James Young Smith—Assault—Defendant tried and convicted.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Angus C Maurice Bowlen—Assault.—Defendant tried and

A true bill was found against John M'A assault on Mrs. Ruth Sumners—Bench Warrant

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At a Meeting held at Mr Peter Praught's, Wednesday evening last of nearly one hundred the Electors of the Third Electoral District County, to take into consideration the advancement late Representative, the Hon. Charles Young in the Legislative Council, Mr. Phillip Lane preside as Chairman, and Capt. John Moore man of the meeting.

The Chairman having stated the objects of the following Resolutions were then moved, unanimously adopted, with three hearty cheers

1. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting Mr. Young, for his assiduous and devoted attention of the oppressed and suffering Tenantry of this Island zealous and able exertions to procure for them the necessity of their case demands, while he has to represent them in the House of Assembly.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting does most heartily congratulate Mr. Young, on his advancement to a seat lative Council, which they consider a proof that the ments of the advocates of reform are beginning to of the higher branches of legislature, and that a liberal and friendly sentiment is beginning to long oppressed and degraded population of this Island

3. *Resolved*, That this Meeting humbly solicits continue his most strenuous exertions to carry out the of Reform in the Legislative Council, which he has commenced in the House of assembly and that his demption of those pledges which he has renewed constituents, may put to silence every species of slander mour raised against him; and that, by steadily adhering ample of his worthy ancestors the political career prove himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him stituents, and be ultimately successful in obtaining which he pledges himself to advocate, viz.—"To have Reserves opened to the Public to the Loyalists to have the Tenantry relieved from the oppressive burdens

4. *Resolved*, That the sentiments and resolutions of ing be transmitted to the Editors of the *Royal Gazette Colonial Herald*, and that the Editors be respectfully requested publicity to the same.

The Chairman then stated to Mr. Young (who attendance) the purport of the Resolutions, and said felt proud in being the medium of communicating him.

Mr. Young said, that he had been invited by a his late constituents to attend that meeting, and attended most cheerfully, and felt extremely grateful them for the manner in which they had come forward passed these Resolutions, which he felt were far too ing. He begged to thank them most heartily for their opinion of him, and, if he knew himself he trusted would never find the confidence which they reposed misplaced. He had attended the meeting on the invitation, and solely for the purpose of explaining in person, his motives for taking the step that was to him in the Legislative Council. He had endeavoured while he had the honour to be their Representative the pledges he had made them, and to do them all vice in his power, as regarded their local interests improvements. Mr. Young then entered at large in of about three hours' length upon the general political country, and was frequently applauded with loud He concluded by thanking the for the attention which they had heard him and stated that the the Island, he could not interfere elections, and he not do so. But this much he would say, that they send a man who would advocate and support liberal sures, he (Mr. Young) would rend him every assistance his power, in the performance of duty to his constituents and in carrying out those objects which would elevate Tenantry of Prince Edward Island from their present burdens, and free them from the yoke of proprietary

Three loud cheers were then given to Mr. Young, business of the meeting having been concluded moved and passed, that Mr. Nicholas Jenkins take the and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and his Vice, for their able impartial conducting the proceedings of the meeting which was acknowledged by Mr. Lane and Capt. Moore.

The business above alluded to being terminated, and Young having withdrawn, Mr. Jollaley proposed to meeting, that the vacancy in the House of Assembly, occasioned by the translation of Mr. Young the Chairman should supplied by Mr. Alexander Maclean who had expressed willingness to serve.

Mr. Philip Lane said he had nothing to say against gentleman who had been proposed, he was of opinion that they ought to select one from amongst themselves support their interests in the Legislature.

Several persons here interposed and stated that it would be only a waste of time to put any individual nomination who was not likely to be generally supported throughout District.

Mr. Maclean said, if returned he would do his utmost advance every measure which he thought would prove beneficial to the country generally; and as to the local wants of the District, he would be guided by the opinion of his constituents.

A show of hands being then taken it was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Maclean at the approaching election—after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

TEMPERANCE CONVOCATION.—As, in the state of business in the Supreme Court, no assurance could be had that the Court House would be obtained the accommodation of the Temperance Convention, advertised to be held there on Tuesday evening last, it was transferred to the National School Room which was kindly proffered for the purpose. Though the reason to believe that not a few persons were prevented from attending, consequence of this alteration that spacious room was crowded to overflowing, and many went away for want comfortable accommodation.

The Rev. J. Waddell, on behalf of the Committee Charlottetown Temperance Society stated the reason which had influenced that body in quitting the meeting and expressed much gratification at the manner in which the call of the Committee had been responded to, by attendance of so numerous and respectable assembly. The meeting was organised by calling William Lundall, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Mr. B. Cooper, Secretary. The Rev. Robert Douglas, a most zealous friend and not