

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—A most extraordinary horse, (perhaps the smallest in the world), arrived at the Royal Mews, in Sheet-street, Windsor, on Monday afternoon, by the Great Western Railway, from town, as a present to Her Majesty from Java, (in which island it was foaled), of the diminutive size of only 27½ inches in height—indeed, not near so tall as many of the Newfoundland and other dogs belonging to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. This extraordinary little animal, which is rising five years old, is of a dark brown colour, well formed, and extremely quiet and playful. It appears to be somewhat out of condition, but, with the necessary care which will be bestowed upon it in the Royal stables, it will, in the course of a very short time, recover from the effects of its voyage. Shortly after its arrival at Windsor, it was taken to the Quadrangle, where it was seen by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the visitors at the Castle, and put through its different paces.

The Duke of Wellington accepted the office lately held by Lord Hill on Friday. We have reason to believe, however, that the arrangement is merely temporary, and that Sir G. Murray will eventually succeed to the appointment. The reason assigned for the duke's acceptance of office is said to be that her Majesty was so bewildered by the number and pressing applications of the candidates for this important appointment, that she requested the Duke of Wellington to relieve her from the delicacy of the position in which she found herself placed, by accepting it, *pro tempore*, himself. We repeat our confident belief, however, that his Grace will only remain in office a short time, and that his place will ultimately be supplied by Sir G. Murray.—United Service Gazette.

The number of unemployed seamen at the port of London is now greater than on any previous occasion within the remembrance of the oldest shipowners. The reasons assigned for this unfortunate state of things are conflicting. Upwards of 500 able-bodied seamen are traversing the purlieus of the London, St. Catharine, and the East and West India Docks, without employment. It is painful to witness the large number of first class vessels unchartered in the various docks, and exhibiting brooms at their mast-heads, indicating that they are for sale.

The French Regency Bill, as presented to the Chamber of Deputies consists only of six articles. The majority of the King is fixed at eighteen years. On the demise of the King, should his successor be under age, the Prince nearest the throne, according to the order of succession established by the charter of 1839, and having accomplished his 21st year, is to be invested with the regency during the entire minority. The Regent is to enjoy the full and entire exercise of royal power, and govern in the name of the King.

Remarkable and unprecedented fact—Rapidly of Steam Navigation.—The British and North American royal mail steamer, the Columbia, sailed from this port on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 1st inst. The Acadia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and reached the Mersey in the afternoon of the 13th inst. bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was a few hours more than 24 days. This is, we believe, the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and New World ever known.—Liverpool Albion.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NURSE.—It will be remembered that her Majesty selected the nurse of the Prince of Wales from among the servants of King Leopold, at Claremont, under the approval of Dr. Locock, from her very healthy appearance. Her husband was in his Majesty's establishment, and her father a most industrious tradesman at Esher. The prospects of the whole family were of course in the ascendant, under the royal patronage, and the nurse, on the day of christening, received at least £150 in presents, and subsequently further sums to the amount of £600. Her perquisites, on weaning the royal infant, the heir apparent to the throne, were estimated at £2,000. From her own imprudence, however, she has lost all these prospective advantages, as three weeks ago, on her Majesty entering the nursery, she found her in a state of drunkenness, and a bottle which had contained gin by her side, in which there was but a small remnant of the intoxicating beverage. Her Majesty, as every other mother would have done, instantly discharged her, and sent her home to her father. Although her Majesty inflicted this just punishment on the delinquent, with that kind consideration for the feelings of an old servant in the family of her uncle, she immediately dispatched a letter in her own hand-writing to the unhappy husband, acquainting him with the cause of his wife's sudden dismissal; and we understand her Majesty has expressed her intention of providing for him and his unoffending children.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty has intimated her intention to honour Scotland with a visit, and will go by sea. The Royal George yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was ordered on Tuesday to fit for the reception of her Majesty; she was docked and scrubbed, and completely ready yesterday. She will probably sail on Tuesday for Woolwich, and will proceed, it is understood, for Leith, on the 29th. A commander and another mate are to be appointed to the Royal George on the occasion. Her Majesty will, of course, be escorted, in this trip, which will occupy a fortnight, by all the vessels of war, and steamers at command ready for sea.—Hampshire Telegraph.

VISIT OF FATHER MATHEW TO SCOTLAND.—This well-known philanthropist arrived at Greenock on Saturday morning, by the Dublin steamer, and in the evening proceeded to Glasgow, experiencing at both places a most enthusiastic reception from the friends of the temperance movement, both Catholic and Protestant. After attending the opening and dedication of St. Mary's Chapel, the 'Apostle of Temperance' addressed an immense assemblage in the Cattle-market, and about 1500 persons took the total abstinence pledge.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY FUND.—The amount of subscriptions actually received is £208,400, the profit arising from sale of medals £900 more, and the surplus of interest amounts to £1,200. The whole interest is about £5,000, but its quota has been given to every fund which is the object of centenary benevolence, and the above is the surplus, making altogether £210,500, of which £190,000 has been divided. The remaining £20,000, and such further sums as may be received, are to be shared equally between the Missionary Society and the Theological Institution.

The unfortunate and fatal Niger expedition is to be persevered in by the African Civilization Society, without, however, any further help or countenance from Government.

The Dublin Morning Register states that the Pope has sent a splendid gold cross and medal to Mr. O'Connell.

MALAGA, July 18.—The prevalence of hot northerly winds, since the commencement of this month, has caused so much injury to the fruit, that it is now believed there will not be one half the crop of Raisins that a few days since was expected; and that of a poor quality. The season is backward, by at least twenty days from that of last year.

NATURAL APTITUDE OF THE IRISH FOR MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.—The poison of centuries cannot have a sufficient antidote in a day. We cannot think that Ireland has yet attained that position in the scientific world she is entitled to—that position which she will, she must achieve, but she is rapidly advancing towards it. The blessings of a national education are spreading through the land, and a people who are ardently desirous of instruction are obtaining it. We can now appeal to stubborn facts to show the genius of our countrymen for mathematics from the peer to the peasant. The engineers who conducted the ordnance survey of Ireland found, in almost every part of the country, boys ready to make all their calculations for them. On the mountain-side the surveyors were beset by ragged urchins seeking for employment, and offering to calculate sines and areas at the moderate rate of a halfpenny a triangle; but, finding that the work could be done for less, they employed troops of boys at eightpence or tenpence a day to do it. In what part of England would the engineers find such facilities? Nowhere. Nor is this mere assertion, but is proved by the fact that a regiment of Irish *gorzooks* have been taken over to England, to assist in the ordnance survey which is proceeding there, and to work their sums for the Saxons.

THE SABBATH.—Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's Day which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary, that business never prospered nor succeeded well with me. Nay, if I had set myself that day but to forecast and design any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards, though such forecast was just and honest in itself, and had as fair a prospect as could be expected, yet I have always been disappointed in the effecting of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they expected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking of it on that day. And this was so certain an observation of mine, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed or unsuccessful. That then taken more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's Day, the more happy and successful were my business and employments of the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week. Though my mind and head were as full as any man's in England, I never wasted time in my six days to ripen and fit myself for the business and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's Day to prepare for it by study or otherwise.

NEW YORK, September 2.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Horatio, Captain Howland, arrived here last evening from Canton, and bringing news to the 16th of May. This is one month later than has been received. There is not much of importance in the news. It does not confirm the intelligence received by the way of England, that his Celestial Majesty had offered \$40,000,000 to settle with the British.

The French are concentrating a squadron upon the coast. The French Frigate Erigone, was to leave Manilla for the northern coast of China, by the end of March or beginning of April. England, France and America have squadrons there now.

An Imperial edict had lately arrived, relieving Yihshan from the task of rebuilding the Bogue forts, and recalling all the troops, belonging to other provinces, from Canton.

(From the Canton Press, May 14.)

The U. S. Ship Constellation, 36, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Kearney, left Macao Roads on the 11th ult. for Whampoa, where she anchored on the 13th. The Corvette Boston, 18, left for Manilla on the 1st, and will, we understand, join the Constellation on her return.

We hear that a boat of the American frigate Constellation, when sounding in Salt Junk River, was warned off by the Chinese by some blank shots, which not being taken notice of, the Chinese fired at the boat with grape, which fell but little short of her. Commodore Kearney, we are told, has demanded satisfaction for this insult to the American flag, and it is said the Chinese have made the most ample apology for the mistake; and the Ty-tuck, or Chinese Admiral of the station, has paid a visit to the American Commodore at Whampoa.

Reports from Amoy say that the city of Ningpo has been burnt to the ground by the English troops, fired by shells; and the rumour of the fall of Hongchowfoo, the provincial capital of Chekeang, gains ground; if it is true, we suppose the British troops approached the city by the Chekeang river.

This is the greatest blow yet struck against the Chinese empire; and if the British forces do not reach Pekin this year, we confidently expect possession will be taken of the great canal by the Yangts-zekeang, of Nankin, the ancient capital of the Myng dynasty, of Keangnan, the capital of the province of Keangnan, and of Fuchowfoo, the provincial capital of Fokein: the most flourishing districts of the empire will then be under our controul, while the supplies of grain and syse silver will be cut off from the northern provinces and the emperor's treasury.

The Chinese, seem at length to have achieved a great improvement in naval architecture. Two frigates have lately been launched, and are now at anchor near Howqua's folly.

The fortifications on the river between Canton and Whampoa, are apparently completed, and the authorities are now arming them; the troops are constantly engaged in practising both with large and small arms. No fortifications are building below Whampoa. On the 12th inst., at a visit on Wangtung, it was found wholly deserted, not a human being was found on the island. The sites of all the old forts at the Bogue seem to be viewed with horror both by soldiers and people, and this feeling will not die away, if, at short intervals, the steamers or the small vessels of war run up to the first bar or even higher. The visit of the Ariadne steamer to Whampoa on the 14th, caused no inconsiderable anxiety among the authorities in the provincial city.

The Chinese are making preparations to attack Hongkong. The force is invariably estimated at ten to fifteen thousand men; and it is to be composed of the elite of the Tartar troops in the neighbouring provinces.

The Chinese, under the command of a high Tartar general, have been considerably reinforced, have rallied, reoccupied Tsekei, and threaten another attack on Ningpo.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1842.

The Steamship Margaret arrived at Halifax, from Liverpool, on the 8th inst. after a passage of 17 days. By this conveyance we are furnished with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., being three days later than those previously received. We take the following summary of news from the *Acadian Recorder* of Saturday last:—

The Margaret is not, we understand, destined for any particular service. She is a fine vessel, built upon a handsome model, and elegantly furnished, and will remain here to supply the place of any of the North American Mail Steamers, in case of accident.

The insurrection in the manufacturing and mining districts having spent its violence, was subsiding, and the restoration of tranquillity was becoming general. At many places, the disturbers of the peace have returned to work. By the thousands upon thousands engaged in the insurrectionary movement, no fire-arms were used. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, the women were among the most active of the rioters. The turn-out in Scotland, regarded as the project for a general movement, has been a failure.

It is doubtful whether a regular steam communication between Europe and America, except by the Cunard steamships, can be sustained any longer. The proprietors of the Great Western are so deeply embarrassed by the expenses incurred in keeping her employed, that they cannot, in reason, hazard their funds any further in the prosecution of such an unpromising speculation.

However injurious to the interests of the contractors the continuance of the West India Mail Steamers may be, the Government, nevertheless, is determined to enforce the fulfilment of the conditions of their engagement, so far as they relate to the British possessions in the West Indies.

Mr. O'Connell has announced, that he shall not again stand for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, intending to devote all his future time to the furtherance of Repeal.

FRAUDS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—An important inquiry is now pending at the custom-house, connected with frauds to a great extent on the revenue, having been committed by parties holding high and responsible situations. Already seven officers have been suspended. One of the party has absconded.

Rumoured Law Changes.—There is a rumour afloat to the effect, that Lord Lyndhurst will probably not resume his seat in the Court of Chancery. No difference in political opinion between him and his colleagues is ascribed as the cause of his resignation of his office by the noble lord, but the state of his health, which has lately not been very robust, and the heavy burden of the laborious duties of his station, to a man at his time of life, render it advisable, it is said, that some repose should be enjoyed.

SEIZURE OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—On Monday last Mr. Forsyth, Searcher of the Customs, boarded and seized, and took possession of, the fine steam frigate Montezuma, lying

off Blackwall, for being manned and armed and destined to assist the Mexicans in hostile operations against Texas, contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Montezuma is of beautiful construction and great power, and, from the superior style in which she is officered, manned, and equipped, it is supposed that in a proper cause she would do credit to the country that has fitted her out.

RUUMOR OF THE DESTRUCTION OF DRAYTON MANOR.—It was reported, on Friday, that Sir Robert Peel's house, Drayton Manor, had been burned down: but the report had no foundation. An anonymous letter had been received, on Thursday, by Lady Peel, acquainting her that an attack would be made on Drayton Manor-house; and, having communicated the letter to the authorities, it was deemed prudent to obtain the assistance of the military. "Fortunately," says the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "there was no necessity for their attendance, as no attack whatever, nor the least appearance of it, took place; indeed, there was not a man to be seen during the day in the neighbourhood whose appearance could indicate any intention of mischief. The Drayton Manor arrived about three o'clock, and were regaled at the mansion; as was also a number of the Birmingham Police, who were also despatched on the receipt of the intelligence of the meditated attack. Before the arrival of the troops, a number of Sir Robert's tenants collected in the mansion-house to defend the place had any attack been made."

AMUSING IF TRUE.—The Lancashire mob sent word the other day to Leeds, that they meant to sleep, on Wednesday night, in the parish church of Leeds. It is said that the Vicar of Leeds sent an answer to the effect, that, if they did come to the church, he should be in the pulpit and preach to them all night.

Another suicide, by jumping off the Monument, in London, was committed by a female, on the 19th ult.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We have Boston dates to the 3d and New York to the 2d inst., by the New Brunswick steamers.

The Dinner to Lord Ashburton, at New York, on the 1st inst. was elegantly served. The preparations to make it the most agreeable and interesting banquet that was ever given in that city could not be excelled, but in one particular—in the want of proper accommodation for the reporters, which led those gentlemen to desert the room, *en masse*, under the impression that they were offered an indignity. As loyalty is an idea that is never expressed, we believe, in the States, except in derision, an act of disrespect to the Chief Magistrate of the country, which was committed in the presence of Lord Ashburton, by the merchants and leading men of New York, is passed by the press as an ordinary occurrence. We are told: "At nine o'clock, the President (of the dinner) announced the first regular toast," which was, "The President of the United States." This was drunk in almost solemn silence, and not a demonstration of applause was heard in any part of the room. Then followed the toast to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This was drunk upstanding with three cheers, the band playing 'God save the Queen' and 'Rule Britannia.' As soon as the applause had subsided, the President introduced the next toast in honour of Lord Ashburton." Now, when hatred to the Sovereign has been openly avowed at public dinners in England, all parties have denounced such a sentiment as reasonable. A body of English gentlemen would readily drink Mr. Tyler's health at a feast, as a compliment to the people of the United States, but no matter what their political opinions might be, they would faithfully render due homage to the ruler of their own country.

The U. S. Mail for England by the Britannia consisted of 18,000 letters, and 8 large bags of newspapers. W. S. Derrick, Esq. a passenger, is charged with special despatches from Washington to the Court of St. James.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Howe to the office of Collector of Excise, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is gazetted this week. Upon obtaining a place of profit, public men generally incur a great deal of odium and loss of public confidence, but in the case of the Hon. Mr. Howe, his constituents are satisfied with his conduct, and heartily wish him unlimited success in his new office. He will resign the Speakership at the next meeting of the legislature, but he cannot vacate his seat, as a Representative of the County of Halifax, the law being silent regarding the Collectorship of Excise, although it is incumbent on the heads of other public departments to have the confidence of the people unequivocally manifested in their favor, whenever the Government may elevate them to situations productive of power and emolument. If Mr. Howe were compelled to appeal to his constituents on the present occasion, he would merely have to "walk the course."—Recorder.

A long period has passed since the public journals of the city were so decently edited as they have been this week. We sifted the editorial of the Times in vain for an expression of bitter animosity against the "Hon. Joseph Howe" and "the Responsibilities." The Novascotian, too, avoided an encounter with the politics of the Times. We hope the peace will be lasting. A perseverance in such conduct will be more advantageous to themselves and the public than any benefit that can be derived from malicious nauseous personalities.—lb.

MIRAMICHI, Sept. 5.—Steamer *St. George*.—This vessel arrived here again on Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded up to Newcastle, where, we understand, she met with a warm reception from the inhabitants. On her way down she called at Douglastown, and about six o'clock arrived at Chatham, with a number of ladies and gentlemen on board from the above places, who embraced this opportunity of a pleasure trip on the river. After remaining at Chatham for an hour, and receiving several cabin and steerage passengers, she took her departure for the Island. It will be seen by an advertisement, that the steamer will in future arrive on Saturday, and leave on the Monday following which we think is an improvement in her arrangements.—Gleaner.

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, Aug. 19.—This Gazette contains an Order in Council appointing Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, to be a free warehousing port, according to the regulations of an Act of Parliament entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad."

His Lordship the Bishop of this Diocese held a Confirmation at Georgetown, on the 9th inst., and on the day following met a number of the influential inhabitants and examined the newly erected Church at Cherry Valley. His Lordship arrived in town in the afternoon, and was warmly greeted by a number of influential members of the Establishment, who had been long anxiously expecting his arrival.

On Sunday morning last, immediately after Divine service, His Lordship conferred the rite of Confirmation upon 99 candidates for this solemn ordinance of the Christian Church, in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. The imposing ceremony was followed by a very impressive address from his Lordship, upon the nature and extent of the obligations which this solemn test of their Christian faith imposed upon every follower of our blessed Redeemer, which was listened to with the most earnest attention by a numerous congregation. His Lordship preached both in the morning and afternoon—in the morning upon the sacred ordinance he was about to administer—and in the afternoon, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society.

A Special Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held at the Court House on Monday—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in the Chair—when His Lordship again edified a large assemblage with a powerful and eloquent appeal to the sympathies and liberality of the members of the Church, in support of the general designs of the Society, exemplifying his remarks, in a long and interesting address, by the most touching and apposite allusions.

His Lordship, we understand, had made arrangements to consecrate Milton Church, and afterwards hold a Confirmation there, on Tuesday; to hold a Confirmation and consecrate the Churchyard at New London, on Thursday morning; and hold a Confirmation and consecrate the Church at

St. Eleanor's, on Friday morning; and to embark at Bedouque, on board the *St. George*, for Miramichi, in the afternoon; but sudden and severe indisposition compelled his Lordship, by the advice of his medical attendant, to relinquish his intention, and to return in the *St. George* to Pictou, on his way to Halifax, on Wednesday morning, to his great regret and disappointment—more particularly so, when he learned that a great number of Candidates for Confirmation anxiously awaited his presence at Milton Church on Tuesday, many of whom, he understood, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, had come a long distance. His Lordship, however, promises himself the gratification of again visiting this part of his Diocese in the early part of next Summer, when he hopes to render his visit more satisfactory to himself, and more generally useful to the interests of the Church over which he presides. We understand there will be several new Churches ready for consecration by next Summer.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place at the Court House, on Monday last. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in the chair. His Excellency opened the proceedings with a very appropriate address, and was followed by the Hon. Capt. Swabey and the Hon. Charles Hensley, after whom the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia addressed the meeting in a lengthy and highly interesting speech. We are unable to furnish a detail of His Lordship's observations on the occasion adverted to, but we may be allowed to remark, that we have not for some time had an opportunity of listening to anything so interesting to all lovers of the Established Church of England, if not to Christians in general. Of course His Lordship is a decided friend to the regime of the Established Church, yet at the same time his language proves that he is not wanting in the true spirit of Christian charity and forbearance towards those who may differ from him from conscientious scruples or otherwise. Speaking of the objects of the Institution, his Lordship descended on being a Bible—a Prayer Book—a Homily—a Missionary—Church Building—and a Sunday School Society: to all which he invited those present, and others within the Island, to contribute by their countenance and pecuniary support. On the latter point, his Lordship feelingly alluded to the fact, that on several similar occasions in England large sums had been contributed in *penae*, the means of the donors not permitting of their giving more. Well do we remember the impressive manner in which His Lordship reminded that the spirit of the donor—not the amount of his gift—what in all matters of this kind should be particularly remembered. The case of the widow who cast in her "two mites," even all that she had"—was brought forward with peculiar appropriateness in illustrating the true nature of our duty, and we cannot fail to recommend the same to the attention of the less affluent portion of this community.

We must not omit to notice another point of his Lordship's address, and that of Capt. Swabey. Both speakers touched with feeling and marked emphasis on the unplesant fact that in most of our Churches so little, and—in many cases—no accommodation whatever, is afforded to the poor. His Lordship stated that in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, a small pew is sometimes rented for the enormous sum of £100 per annum! His Lordship would much rather that £100 should not be got for a pew, than that the poor should be actually excluded from the house of God. In his Lordship's opinion, if we mistake him not, either the pews should be superseded by open benches, or new Churches should be built for the accommodation of the indigent classes. One of the great advantages of an Established Church was its being peculiarly adapted to provide for the spiritual wants of our less fortunate brethren—and some measure should doubtless be determined on to effect that object. Capt. Swabey, on expressing his willingness to contribute towards the enlargement of the present Episcopal Church, formerly reserved, that in such case it should be an *express condition* of his subscription that free seats should be erected for the accommodation of the poor—objects which we cannot too warmly recommend to the attention of the benevolent and pious. It must be well known to all, that our present place of worship is by far too small for the increasing congregation of Charlottetown. Not only the poor, but a large number of the affluent, are unable to obtain sittings. We would therefore suggest that a subscription be immediately on foot for the furtherance of this necessary object.

But, again reverting to the meeting, what shall we say of the comparatively thin attendance of Episcopalian society on the occasion? With pain did we observe, that although known with the presence of our worthy Governor and of a very talented Bishop, so few of the less influential members of the community were to be seen there. In a congregation so numerous as is that of the Episcopal Church in this town, cannot refrain from saying, that the apathetic indifference of the best interests of the Church manifested by their non-attendance at this and former meetings of the society, appears to us to be highly culpable and inconsistent. What! in the manner in which our Bishop—and he, the talented and pious Dr. Inglis—should be treated by the professing members of that Church of which Divine Providence has appointed him the overseer? Knowing that of necessity his Lordship's visits to this part of his Diocese are "few and far between," is this sluggish spirit—when he does come—likely to induce the formation of an opinion favorable to the Episcopalian of Charlottetown? Shame! shame! In how many rows we write it—not in anger—These things should be so.

We are indeed unwilling to "dip our pen in gall," but we cannot refrain from thinking that the fact that no more than P. E. Island addressed the meeting, speaks but too plainly for them. Not a resolution of those passed, seconded, or carried, those delivered—was either proposed, seconded, or carried by a native of the Island. All who took part in the proceedings were, we believe, without exception, comparative strangers—aliens to the soil! Episcopalian, why is it that Does not this fact speak volumes against Charlottetown? True, many highly respectable natives—and glad were we to see them—did attend the meeting; but why took they no part in the proceedings? Can it be possible that the representatives of the country are so deficient in talent as to be their doing so? We cannot believe it. Then away with such trifling! away with such indifference! Let a native longer said that whilst others were doing the good work of building Churches and providing Missions—various and blessed sound of the gospel to souls fainting for want of that bread of life, and of that stream of which we speak of as catheth or drinketh shall never hunger or thirst—by sending Bibles and Prayer Books for the use of those who are in instruction of those who may weeds of ignorance and minds darkened by the rank waste or sandy desert—let a native no longer said, we repeat, that while these things are being done, the natives of Charlottetown stood supinely looking on in moral lethargy—without contributing even a penny towards the furtherance of this philanthropic work—henceforward let every true member of the Diocesan Church Society of P. E. Island.

And far be it from us to debar those who differ from us in religious matters from doing so also.—We indeed would cordially, nay, earnestly, invite them to join our ranks, and aid us both with their prayers and their influence, in doing that good work which, we would humbly hope, would not be "in vain in the Lord."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

The Letter G.

SIR; I would ask, Mr. Editor, how it is that many of our public speakers, at the present day, appear to have so great a dislike to the consonant G? for without it we are deprived of every thing that is good or great. In its absence, our strength becomes diminished, and every thing that is goodly, graceful, or elegant, vanishes from our sight. It is strange, then, that we so often have to lament the total absence of this consonant, as well in the Pulpit as at the bar—particularly as relates to words ending therewith. Yours, &c. ALIQUIS.