

hope you will not leave it unpaid past next week, to save trouble and expense.

'JAMES YEO.'

The discussion and excitement produced by the reading of the above letter, having subsided—the polling was resumed, Mr. Warburton beating Mr. Yeo by long odds.

The speeches delivered by the Candidates at Port Hill have not been reported, as they were, in substance, a repetition of those made at Cascumpeque. To shew the cause of the opposition offered by Mr. Yeo, Mr. Warburton read to the Electors at Port Hill an affidavit made by Mr. Harry Tanton, setting forth, that he, Harry Tanton, heard Mr. Yeo state, in the course of a conversation at St. Eleanor's, that the Hon. Mr. Haviland and the Hon. J. S. Smith, urged Mr. Yeo to oppose Mr. Warburton, "and those gentlemen being friends of his (Mr. Yeo's), he could refuse them nothing."

We are compelled to defer until next week, from want of space, the observations we have written, relatively to this Election.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.—EXAMINATION.—The mid-summer Examination of this useful Institution commenced on Thursday. We noticed amongst the visitors His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mr. Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. Swabey. The attendance of students was not particularly large—there was present, however, a very fair number. We regret that our want of time did not warrant a very long attendance. The Latin Class displayed only tolerable proficiency—the exercise, (juvinal) was however difficult. A class in Mathematics shewed remarkable cleverness and application in some of the boys; another in the Geography of England was highly creditable to the Master and pupils.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are crowded out to make room for the French news—among the number are "Sincerity," on the subject of Doctor Conroy's remonstrance on behalf of the poor—some verses on Mr. Yeo's election, "Poetical Epistles," &c.

RELIEF TO THE POOR.—In accordance with the prayer of the Petition (previously referred to in the *Gazette*) for the relief of the Settlers in the country, short of Provisions, His Excellency in Council has made a Contract for 600 Barrels of Meal, (200 for each County) and addressed the following Circular to the individuals selected to distribute it.—*Gaz.*

CIRCULAR.
COUNCIL OFFICE, July 7, 1848.

SIR;

In consequence of the representations made to his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, from several quarters, of the precarious state and condition of some of the Settlers in various districts of the Island, there appears some ground for apprehending (notwithstanding the assistance afforded by the Legislature in the early part of the season, the large private Subscriptions, and the beneficial restraint upon exportation, afforded by the Embargo Act,) that some assistance may yet be required to enable a few of the more recent Settlers to obtain means of living until the Harvest. His Excellency, by and with the advice of His Council, has been pleased therefore to order a Contract to be made for 200 Barrels of Indian Meal, to be landed at and lodged in Store at that place, to meet any exigency which may arise; and I am instructed to request, that you, in conjunction with Messrs. _____ will undertake the benevolent office and appointment of Commissioners for dispensing the aid and assistance of the Government, under the following necessary regulations and restrictions, of which His Excellency requests your most considerate attention.

From a careful and somewhat extended enquiry into the actual and available resources of parties in some of those localities which had been represented as most in need of prompt relief, there is good reason to hope, that but few will be found to be totally destitute; wherever cases of such a nature are satisfactorily shown, it will be your business to exercise a prudent discretion and economical dispensation of the means of relieving them, placed at your disposal, but it is absolutely necessary to the object the Government has in view, in making this extraordinary Grant, that in the performance of the important duties intrusted to you, you should exercise a most discreet and guarded discrimination and enquiry into all the circumstances of the parties making application to you for relief, that the benevolent purpose of it be not frustrated, and the assistance intended for the actually poor and distressed Settler, be carried off by the importunate and designing.

For the purpose of clearly identifying each party, a most particular record of the names and localities of each, will be required, as many of the same name reside in near neighbourhood; the number of each family noted, and the relief afforded, proportioned to their well ascertained wants, for the repayment of which, Security will be required to be taken, at the current cash price.

It is obviously impossible for the Government to pre-

vent much suffering and deprivation, all that it can hope for or propose to effect, is to alleviate their extremity, and moderate some of the evils under which the poorer Settlers might otherwise fall victims, until the period of harvest; when, by God's blessing, it may be hoped, from the favourable appearance of the Crops, generally, they will be restored to comparative plenty, and enjoy with grateful hearts, the bounties of His Providence.

As the means at the disposal of Commission, is necessarily limited to a certain amount; no importunity ought to induce you to divert the means placed at your disposal, from its legitimate purpose, the relieving of those from starvation and suffering, who have really no other channel for obtaining it.

It is only by a careful observation of these hints, assisted by your own judgment and knowledge of parties, &c., that the aid intended can be widely and beneficially bestowed.

His Excellency requests, that you will furnish him with a report of your proceedings from time to time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. HAVILAND.

Messrs. James Purdie Robert, Hutchinson and Theophilus Desbrisay, were appointed for Queen's, and at the time of our going to press, had relieved 458 families with 166 barrels of Meal.

Horatio N. Hope, Harry Green, and S. Wright, Esqrs, have been appointed Commissioners for Prince County. Dr. Kay, Martin Byrne, Esq., and Mr. Philip Beer, for King's County.

IMPORTATION OF BREAD STUFFS.—Up to this day, (July 11) there have been imported into Charlottetown during the present Season—Flour, 4054 bbls., Corn Meal, 3000 bbls.—Total 7054.

CUSTOMS' ESTABLISHMENT.

In pursuance of the regulations lately made in the Customs' Department, in connection with the abolition of the Duties heretofore collected under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, the following appointments, among others have been made:—

Hon. G. R. Goodman, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for P. E. Island, with a Salary of £250.—Allowance for past Services, per annum, £150

Mr. T. Faulkner, Clerk to Controller at P. E. Island.

Mr. F. R. Goodman, to be Controller &c., at Guysborough, Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. L. Hurdis, Esq., to be Controller, &c., at Hamilton, Bermuda.

VERNON RIVER TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The annual Festival of this Society was celebrated on Thursday the 22d instant, and was attended by upwards of 60 persons, chiefly young people. Among the company, we observed several highly respectable ladies and gentlemen, who came from a distance to do honor to the occasion. At about 4 o'clock, p. m., the Orchard belonging to Mr. C. Vickerson, of Brownston Farm, presented a pleasing aspect—tea being announced, the company sat down in a beautiful and picturesque arbour, which had been tastefully decorated to enliven the scene. The company were served by young ladies, who volunteered their services, and gave ample evidence that they were qualified for conducting the honors of a tea-table, as well as willing to assist in a laudable undertaking. The day being fine, afforded peculiar gratification. Nothing could surpass the harmony that pervaded the company; the proceedings throughout evidently proved that the stimulus of intoxicating drinks is not essential to social enjoyment, and that 'the cup which cheers but not inebriates,' is more conducive to a 'feast of reason and flow of soul,' than the choicest wines quaffed by misguided Bacchanals. After partaking of a plentiful repast, the President, Mr. Archibald McNeil, took the chair, and addressed the meeting in an appropriate manner, reviewing the past of a kindred kind, and explaining the object and beneficial effects of Temperance Festivals. The Rev. Mr. Calloway next addressed the meeting in an impressive style, seriously urging the subject of Temperance on the company. Mr. A. Davison, from Charlottetown, was then called upon to address the company, who delivered a highly interesting address, glancing at the social enjoyment and rational pleasure afforded at such an entertainment. After which, votes of thanks were severally moved, seconded, and carried, to Mr. McNeil, for his conduct in the chair; to the strangers from a distance, for their attendance; to the Stewards; and to Mr. Vickerson, for the use of the Orchard. The company then separated, highly gratified with the pleasures of the day.—*Com.*

June 30, 1848.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN—OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

A person must go abroad, in the world, where business is conducted upon a large scale, before he can realize the dormant posture of affairs in the City of St. John. More can be read, as regards this, in one month, away from home, than can be deduced from a whole twelve months' experience and amidst our business operations, and the usual formula that belong to our daily walks and conversations. Jump on board of one of the Boston steamers, now plying so often, and in twenty-six

hours afterwards, you will find yourself a new man—that is, possessing new feelings, new desires, new impulses and propensities; in a word, a man of business, even without business, possessing the life of it, without the reality—instead of a sluggard, the natural germination of a prostrate commerce, which we are all bending to, more or less. We are so inured to the old slow coach system of doing business in St. John, and so well acquainted with the one rule method of expending our energies, that we do not know where we are, or what we are about, or what necessity there is for trying something better for the amelioration of our state. There is an imaginary line that separates this Province from the United States—but there is nothing imaginary in the difference so perceptible in the condition of the two people. On the contrary, we have two solid faces staring us in the face. On one side, ay, even as close to us as the small town of Eastport, we find a stir and bustle, that bespeak business and plenty. On the other side, we find the streets of a large city, like St. John, deserted and forlorn, representing prostration and penury. There the people are engaged in talking about business, and politics. Here, in condoling with one another on account of the bad times, and the state of the everlasting timber markets. In Boston we find the wharves crowded with drays and laborers, the streets with omnibusses, and fashionables, the hotels with strangers, from all climes, the theatres and other public places of resort, with 'life, gaiety and giddiness.' What a contrast presents itself when we look at home. We return to St. John and find the streets almost deserted, while the stores and other business places give indication of 'hard times,' instead of *hard cash*. 'Oh my country!' exclaimed the immortal Pitt, on his death bed. Let a St. John's-man leave home for a month, and on his return, he will find ample cause to bewail the unlucky star, in the descendant of his own country. But this is nothing new. The present gloomy state of things is only the return of one of those reverses so common to the lot of Colonists, to experience. We have resided in St. John ten years; and in that period have witnessed no less than three black clouds pass over our commercial affairs, to the ruination of our business, and the dismay of our hopes. One of these clouds is still lowering; it floats above every head, making men conscious of their danger; we are on the verge of the precipice once more, without a hand being extended to hold us back and poise us in a right position. In the adjoining country we find hope and sunshine mingling in gladness together—the people busy and satisfied—the merchant and mechanic constantly devising ways and means, and putting in execution the most available methods for turning their capital and labour to account. The field is ample for every purpose. Enterprise, capital and skill, may be employed there to advantage. Here, these things avail but little. We are hemmed in on all sides. Our resources are abundant—equal, in value to those of the best State in the Union; our water courses, and rivers, are well adapted for the manufacturing purposes, and afford an easy transit to the principal city in the Province. But, alas, what do all these things afford us? They are like the loaf of bread suspended over the head, and beyond the reach, of the starving recluse. We cannot get at them—or rather we cannot make use of them—we have no markets to encourage our energies—we are starving, so to speak, yet surrounded by plenty; every city, South and West of us, is busy, yet we are idle.—*St. John, N. B. Morning News.*

ROME—SEPARATION OF THE SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL POWERS OF THE POPE.

At Rome the decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in progress through the Chambers, and gives great satisfaction.

INDIA—MURDER OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

By the Overland Mail of the 12th ult. we have received further particulars of the sad affair at Moulton communicated in a former number. The governor, having been for some time disaffected towards the Lahore Government, had been superseded; but, by intrigue, had avoided paying up his arrears. A successor, Khan Singh, having been appointed in his stead, Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieut. Anderson, of the Bombay Fusileers, accompanied him to Moulton. They were received by the old Dewan Moobrai, who contrived to pick a quarrel with some of their escort; and both the Englishmen, as we before stated, were wounded. Perceiving their lives in danger from treachery, they retreated with Khan Singh and their followers to a small fort outside Moulton, where for 24 hours they thought themselves safe: but the troops from Moulton hastened to attack the fort. Lieut. Anderson being severely wounded, could not rise from his bed; Mr. Vans Agnew shook hands with him, and the gallant fellows saw each other no more.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER OF PLATE.

We have received the journals of Rio Janeiro, to the 27th of May; the news they contain is trivial and local. The chamber of deputies continued in session, occupied in the discussion of matters purely local.

FROM MEXICO.—Gen. Herrera has accepted the office of President. The American troops were arriving at Vera Cruz from the interior. The blockade of all the Mexican ports has been declared to be at an end.