OMAR PACHA.

(From Bentley's Miscellany.)

In a work so difficult as the regeneration of an entire nation he had many fellow-labourers.—Amongst them the first undoubtedly was an eminent man whose talents as a diplomatist London and Paris have had occasion to notice, and whom they have since been able to appreciate as a statesman: we mean Reschid Pacha.—We call him a companion, and not the chief of the enterprise: for Reschid Pacha, indeed, tried to transplant European civilization to the empire, though by measures which would have no utility without the activity of Omar Pacha. The principal merit of a reformer and of a reform does not always depend on the generality and comprehensiveness of the plan: the most applicable is always the best. Even measures themselves most practical become inefficient when they are left to the arbitrary and unruly proceedings of those entrusted with their application. The Turkish *routine* sheltered thousands of abuses from the eyes of the central government. The people of the provinces, above all, suffered by and were indignant at them; foreign intrigue fomented their resentment; and, unable to make their representations reach the chiefs of the state, they broke into rebellion, and compelled the government to resort to repressive means. Dissatisfaction assumed a religious character—the difference of creeds furnished the pretext. Every public excess appeared as the consequence of misgovernment, yet was nothing more than the effect of mal-administration altogether personal and not systematic. These real plagues of Turkey were mitigated wherever Omar Pacha was at the head of a military expedition.

Such was the civil capacity Omar has displayed. In the midst of so many labors, he ran through all the degrees of the army:—Kol Agassi, (Aide-de-camp,) Bim-Basci, (commanding Major,) Miralay, (Colonel,) Liva, (General of Brigade—a degree he gained on the battle-field under the walls of Saint d' Acre,) Ferkin, (General of Division,) Mochir, (Marshal,) Ser-Asker, (Field Marshal,) and now Serdar-i-Ekrem, (Generalissimo,) the highest rank in the Ottoman army. Invested with the great decoration of the Nichani-Iftikhar by Sultan Mahmoud; with that of the Medjidie by Sultan Abdul-Medjid; and, lastly, presented, at Shumla with a sword of honor he could not avoid making bitter enemies. Old Turkey was continually watching him with envious rancor; but he shrewdly flattered its apostles when he thought it proper for his purpose: overpowered them with generosity, when an exchange of hostilities would have injured his cause; and openly set them at defiance when dissembling would have been weakness, and silence an act of cowardice.

At this hour he is the first general of the Ottoman army on the Danube, and more than two hundred thousand men, according to the latest accounts, are subject to his command. Millions of eyes anxiously turned towards him, and there is no man interested in the great question of the day, who does not wish to know how far his military talents may be depended upon.

If the past may afford a clue to judge of the future, the fortune of Omar Pacha has been constant for so many years as to leave no doubt of his ability. So brilliant, so important and high a position is not reached from the lowest condition, without one's being possessed of merit and that in an eminent degree. If Kosrew Pacha's favor was propitious to a young man full of hope of life and of courage, it would have sheltered a stranger though a convert, from mistrust and envy. The old mussulman is proud of himself even to refusing to acknowledge any capacity superior to his own; and little does he expect that any information worthy of note can be derived from a foreigner. Men of such a description were often in his way, and he was more than once driven to suspend his services; but facts are convincing in spite of opposition, and they spoke in favor of Omar Pacha.

Omar's military capabilities, indeed, have had no decisive opportunity of showing themselves in the teeth of disciplined troops. It is, nevertheless undeniable, that he has availed himself of an energetic discipline to double the power of his forces before the enemy, whom he has almost invariably beaten. When the enemy were only insurgents, it was but natural that they should not give occasion for a vast strategical plan, which on the contrary, would have proved very injurious to the kind of warfare he was called upon to wage. However the enemies he has now to confront are not altogether new to him. In Bosnia, in Montenegro, in Bulgaria, in Servia, insurrections were always fomented by Russia, often by Austria, and by both it was assisted with arms and officers.

Independently of his ability—of which the successes he has obtained, the eminent military degrees he has won, and his actual position, are surely better proofs than our words—no one denies him a boldness of conception which never degenerated into rashness, a confidence in himself which he was able to inspire in his soldiers, and a military ardor that is proverbial among his officers. Under his command, as has been the case with all great generals, the soldier thinks himself braver, and confidently rushes to victory.

Omar's domestic life is very far from being tainted with the debauchery that is generally attributed, and often falsely, to the private conduct of the Moslems. He has had no more than two wives; and though he was allowed to have them contemporaneously, he did not marry the second until after his divorce from the former. This was a Turkish woman, daughter of an Aga of the Janissaries, who died in 1827, and was a pupil of his protector Kosrew Pacha. Emancipated from the severe restraint of the harem to the liberty of European customs, she abused it, and forced her husband to a separation. The second is a European, and was a very young maid, of a mild and virtuous character, when he saw her first and married her at Bucharest, where she was exercising, at fourteen years of age, the profession of a teacher of the pianoforte. She is from Cronstadt in the Transylvania and her name is Anna Simonich. He has no offspring but a natural daughter, born of an Arabian slave in Syria. A male child, the fruit of his new marriage, died at four months of age crushed under a carriage upset in the passage from Travnich to Sarajevo. He has therefore as yet no probability of being remembered in his adopted country but by his deeds. His habits are simple and frugal; he is active and indefatigable in business; of an upright, benevolent and gentle character, with a somewhat nervous and excitable temperament; often generous, sometimes prodigal, always absolute, and little accustomed to being contradicted in his opinions.—He is fifty-three years of age; he is tall and thin, has a martial bearing, an expressive and marked physiognomy, a quick and penetrating eye, a nose a little compressed, a thick and grey beard, a large head—a perfectly Croatian type

Engaged in all the struggles of the two parties during the most important period of their existence, the principal instrument of progress and of Young Turkey, he always regretted the necessity of drawing the sword against his fellow-subjects. It was farthest from his wish to tinge it with blood, even to impose what was, if not the common desire, the common advantage namely, the improvement of society in all its developments. But of these ill-omened seditious Turkish subjects were the arms, while the head was invisible, and kept itself in security from his blows, beyond the frontiers. Now for the first time, he finds that more real foe before him, and he has it in his power to oppose him with gigantic preparations, under most propitious circumstances, and is ready to come to a decisive encounter—an encounter expected with as impatient a longing as the drawing of a lot on which one has staked the whole of his fortune, and the moment of which he is anxious to accelerate, whether for good or for evil.

Often, even far from the noise of arms, he baffled the plots of the insidious enemies of Turkey. The most enviable of his bloodless victories was the cause of the Hungarian refugees, whom he met at Shumla, whither he had purposely repaired. He espoused their cause before the Sultan and the ministers of the Porte. The Sultan's sentiments regarding them were not less noble than his own; but his protection had for its object to neutralize the effect of foreign threats, lest by the Sultan's yielding to them, the cause of progress should be deprived of the most valuable accession of material and intellectual forces which the new comers might confer on it. His wishes, owing especially to the intervention of the English fleet, were crowned with success, and he succeeded in taking many of them under his command. The insinuation, indeed of Italians, Hungrians, and Poles, has been no inconsiderable help to the progress of Turkey in late years. The popular sentiment hailed by them, because they were the enemies of its enemies; and the accession of elements so free, so ardent and enthusiastic for the cause that drew them to exile, added an immense and rapid impetus to the reform party. They caused no little uneasiness to Russia and Austria, who, in every negociation with Turkey, even in the last question, always insisted on the banishment of the political refugees to Asia. Russia fears only civilized men, and therefore she must be met by civilization dressed up in its full armour. Turkish civilization would give her the greatest annoyance: not to thwart it by every possible means would be an eternal remorse; and not to succeed in crushing it in the bud would be followed by the bitterest regrets.

The internal contest has now disappeared before the external. Omar Pacha beholds united under his banner both old and young Turkey. He found himself one day, belonging in an equal degree, to the one and to the other; it was on that day when both assembled under his orders on the Banks of the Danube. War, shouted forth with one voice, from all the corners of the empire, was a thought unbiassed by party views; it was the desire of emancipation from the influence, the thraldom, the arrogant pretences, the corrupting intrigues, of the foreigner.

So, in the actual crisis, they march hand in hand. The sentiment of independence, the integrity of the territory, and the sanctity of the cause, join them both. The hope of the one is restoration, the hope of the other is progress, fortified and bound together in an unbreakable bond. It is fanaticism for the former, patriotism for the latter: but it is ardor, sacrifice, and self-abnegation for both.

And can the victory, not only external but internal, be any matter of doubt? When Russia shall have paid to Turkey the ransom of her hypocrisy and ambition, the civilizing influence of the French and English armies, and of the men of all nations who are hastening to defend her, will have crossed the empire, from the Ararat to the Adriatic, and from the Danube to the Euphrates; the natural resources with which she has been blessed to such a degree by Heaven will be developed; and all nations will hail with one accord her regeneration.

DRUNKENNESS AND EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Church of England Education Society, recently held in the city of Manchester, the Rev. Hugh Stowell spoke of the antagonism of the drinking customs of his country with its mental culture and moral advancement, in a manner that might well startle some of the conservative influences of "the establishment." But such truths are needed to educate the English mind up to the righteous requirements of prohibition, and we hail their utterance, before such a body, as a cheering indication of progress in the right quarter. They may be more *needed* there than here, but they are *adapted* to every locality that is cursed by the liquor traffic. Said he:—

"However we may extend our educational machinery, I am satisfied we can never keep pace with the drinking machinery that is disgracing and degrading this country. It is all nonsense to talk about intellectual culture, and places of amusement, and exhibitions, and tea gardens, and places of that kind counteracting the drunken usages of this country.—So long as this country has an immense class of individuals who get their bread by manufacturing drunkenness, and so long as an immense proportion of the capital of this country is staked upon the increased drunkenness of the country, so long will it be impossible to elevate the masses of this country. They may give them education, and churches, and every moral and religious machinery and may multiply intellectual institutions, mechanics' institutions, athenæums, and lyceums, and cheap publications, but there will still be a mighty mass of drunkenness throughout the country, disgracing it before God and man, filling prisons, lunatic asylums, work-houses, and all receptacles of crime and misery. We must put a stop to beer-houses altogether, and put restraints upon our dram-shops and public houses, such as other countries were doing.—America is leaving us far behind in this matter; the daughter is putting the mother far behind in the race."—

THE PILOT.—The master of the ship seemeth to be idle, to sit still and to do nothing. He stirreth not the pump, he driveth not the oars, he soundeth not the deep, he rideth not the ropes, he scaleth not the shrouds, he runneth not hither and thither, forward or backward, under the hatches or above. He sitteth still, holding his peace, and looketh upon the load-star, and in appearance doth nothing. But his labor passeth all the rest. Without his labor all the pains which the other mariners take were lost. Where it not for his labor, the ship would soon strike upon rocks, and he stayed in the sands, and they should all perish.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

THE ARMED EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO. FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULAR.

A few days ago we stated that rumours were in circulation that several vessels were arming in this port, under the auspices of General Alvarez and the revolutionary party in Mexico, one of the first achievements of which was to be the capture of the war Steamer Santa Anna, just finished at this port, as soon as convenient, after her departure for Vera Cruz.

In connection with this movement, we may as well mention a rumour has just reached us that the agents of Alvarez borrowed three millions of dollars from individuals in San Francisco for the purchase of ships and munitions of war at this port, designed for revolutionary purposes in Mexico.

Among the vessels bought with this or other money, we are told, were the screw steamer Benjamin Franklin, formerly running from New York to New Orleans, and the bark Catharine Augusta. The propeller was altered and fitted up recently by Mr. William Perine, at Greenpoint, Long Island, as a war steamer. Her sides were pierced for 10 guns, and all the requisite accommodations were made in the interior for powder, guns, &c.

The expedition has been in progress about three months, and the utmost secrecy has been observed by those interested in it.

The bark Catharine Augusta took on board powder, gun carriages and other articles of warfare, at the foot of North Moore st., last week. The bark is now in the North River, off the battery, and ready to clear for "St. Thomas and a market," which means anywhere.

The Benjamin Franklin is loaded with coal and stores, and a limited quantity of small arms. Her guns and ammudition, and an extra supply of coals, are on board the Catherine Augusta, and will be transferred to the Franklin at sea. The Franklin is also ready to leave, and will probably clear at the Custom House for the same destination, or perhaps for Gibraltar.

How soon they will leave will depend, probably, upon the movements of the Santa Anna. Gen. Almonte, who is probably informed of what is afoot, may detain the Santa Anna, in which case the sailing of the *chasseurs* may be indefinitely delayed.

The Franklin will carry about eighty men, all told, a majority of whom are said to be citizens of the United States. Her powder magazines are in the forward part of the ship, and four port-holes for guns have been pierced forward of the machinery. The other two port-holes are at the stern.

All the vessels of both parties will sail from New York under the American flag, and every sailor has hired himself for one year, and the engineers for two.

The Santa Anna is nearly ready to depart for Vera Cruz. Sixty foreigners have also shipped as seamen, but they will go out as passengers. She is worth $180,000, and if the Alvarez party succeed in capturing her, they will get something of a prize, irrespective of the indemnity money which she will probably take.

The Benjamin Franklin was bought for the Alvarez expedition by the agent of the revolutionary general and some one else, for $270,000, from Messrs. N. L. McCreany & Co, merchants of this city. It is stated that the same parties have fitted out both teahatels for Santa Anna and Gen. Alvarez. Even the gun carriages, varying in quality for each steamer—the Santa Anna having them made of solid mahogany, and the propeller of live oak—were furnished by the same builders.

Several gentlemen of high standing in the United States and elsewhere are reported to us to be interested in this movement, but we withhold their names until the report receives further confirmation.—*Evening Post.*

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—After years of party squabbling, Canada has adopted a Coalition Ministry, formed of the most liberal and distinguished of the respective political parties. This event is not to be wondered at; the people are heartily tired of the strife and turmoil which agitators had engendered among them: they see how futile all their professions of devotion to the cause of the people have proved, and they therefore wisely resolved to sustain none but an administration that would work instead of talk. That great good will result therefrom, we have not the least doubt. The new government have announced the measures which they intend to carry out, and which will be introduced in the following order:—The debate on the address; the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States; the secularization of the clergy reserves; commutation of the seignorial tenure; an elective Legislative Council; municipal reforms in Lower Canada; a reduction of the tariff, and the school bill.

Thus we find that the three largest and most important of the British North American Colonies have adopted Coalition Governments, and they are all three advancing under them more rapidly than at any previous period in their history.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.—The Montreal Herald gives the following, as the total produce of a farm comprising sixty-three acres of land in the town of Browmansville, Canada West:—Wheat, 1900 bushels; peas, 200 bushels; oats, 250 bushels; barley, 300 bushels; potatoes, 1000 bushels; carrots, 3,000 bushels; turnips, 2,500 bushels. Total, 8,550 bushels. Spring wheat yielded forty bushels per acre.

In an address recently issued by the Mayor of Montreal, that functionary says:—"That not a single clergyman, nun, physician, nurse, or servant, has contracted the complaint when attending the sick by cholera. whereas, during the existence of the Typhus Fever in 1849 they fell by scores."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE ABOLISHED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have the satisfaction of announcing to-day that the last mail from England brought despatches which give the finishing blow to the Court of Chancery, and the Imperial Custom House in this Province. Both these "time-worn," but not "time-honored" institutions, are forever abolished!

At the last session of the General Assembly of this Province, an Act was past for abolishing the Court of Chancery, and transferring its equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, as also the Master of the Rolls to the bench of that Court, to sit as an additional Judge. The Royal assent had been given to this Act; and the Hon. Neville Parker, late Master of the Rolls, has been gazetted a Puisne Judge, to take rank next after the Chief Justice. The Court of Chancery is no more—who will mourn it? None but those who profited by its interminable prolixity, endless delays, and monstrous expenses.

The Lords of the Treasury have for some time past had under its consideration the propriety of remodelling and reducing the Imperial Customs establishment in this Province. Finally, they have arrived at the sensible conclusion that it was best to abolish the establishment altogether; and by last mail, an order was received for closing it immediately. The Imperial Government takes care of the officers of Customs that will be dismissed; and the whole duties hitherto performed by them will hereafter be executed at the Provincial Treasury. This will be a great relief to the trade of the country, and effect a material saving to all who are extensively engaged in business, as hereafter the entries and other documents required by the Imperial Customs will be dispensed with entirely.—*New Brunswicker.*

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, *Mount Allison.*—The new Branch of the Academy designed for Females was opened on the 17th ult., with devotional and other exercises suited to the occasion. The total number of students in the two branches of the Institution amounted on the eighth day of the term to one hundred and ninety. Of these there were in the Male branch, 79 boarders and 12 day scholars; in the Female Branch, 70 boarders and 29 day scholars.

The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 27, 1854.

WE have always been of opinion, and we are anxious — we confess — to lead others to the the same way of thinking, that the surest plan of converting men from the folly of intemperance is, to show that a total abstinence from all stimulating drinks, so far from making men dull and stupid, and unfit for genial society, works in a manner directly the reverse. Had any of the unbelieving been at the impromptu supper given to the head of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, S. L. Tilley, Esq., they would have been fully convinced that there is no want of "fun, frolic and glee" among the votaries of the "cup that cheers, but not inebriates." It was well for them that the symposium was held under their own roof tree, for the bursts of genuine laughter, and the rounds of Kentish fire that were repeatedly given, would have induced a suspicion that something more invigorating than tea, coffee, or cold water, must have called forth such hilarious noises. Although the matter was got up in unavoidable haste, "the spread" was a good one, and appeared to be highly appreciated by him in whose honor it was designed, and the evening was spent as we have before hinted, with as much merriment as if there had been gallons of expensive liquor tasted and the majority had made beasts of themselves. It was wanting, however, in one important matter to make it fully congenial to our taste. The presence of the fairer portion of the advocates of Temperance would have added infinitely to the gaiety, and lent a softness and refinement to the mirth. There is no society into which woman may more fearlessly enter than that of men who have banished the most fertile source of discord from among them. There is no place where greater or more heartfelt homage will be paid to the dignity of the sex, no place where its weakness will be more respected, and the happiness it diffuses, and the splendor it confers better felt and appreciated than in a Temperance Hall, and with Sons of Temperance. We trust, therefore, that the day is not far distant when re-unions like the one to which we have alluded, will be of frequent occurrence. A greater aid to moral suasion we can hardly conceive of. Let it once be recognised as a fixed fact, that, in becoming advocates of Temperance, men not only do not become dry and ascetic to rational enjoyment, but that on the contrary, their perceptions of what tends to soften the toils and dispel the cares of life are really heightened, and that temperance men really and truly enjoy the pleasures of society with a greater relish than those who are obliged to have recourse to stimulants to make society, even that of woman, endurable, and a great point is gained. Show the insufficiency of the idol to which men have so long bowed the knee, and the worshippers will soon fall off, and with greater and increased rapidity when you furnish them with a temple into which they may enter, in which the rites of good fellowship are performed with cheerfulness, and without degradation.

Of the supper we have little else to say, than that it was a good and a substantial one, and considering the shortness of the notice, did our worthy friend and brother Mr. John Bovyer, great credit. Many of the Sons enlivened the feast with flashes of wit, merriment and humor, producing those bursts of applause before referred to. And no one contributed more to the hilarity of the evening than did the honored guest himself. He is just the sort of man to be at the head of this "great fraternal band," and we can not sufficiently admire the feeling of universal brotherhood which prompted the National Division, composed as it chiefly is, of delegates from the United States, to select a brother from the British Colonies to be its temporary head, nor the judgment and discrimination which selected brother S. L. Tilley. Previous to the departure of their honored guest, the Sons waited upon him with the following address:

To S. L. TILLEY, ESQ., M. W. P. OF THE ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Most Worthy Brother:

We, the Sons of Temperance of Prince Edward Island, return you our sincere thanks for the visit which you as Head of our noble order have condescended to make to us at this peculiar juncture.

We acknowledge with gratitude the interest which you have personally manifested in the success of the Temperance Cause in this Island for several years past, and cannot but view with pleasure and satisfaction the wisdom displayed by our National Division not only in choosing a British Colonist as Most Worthy Patriarch, but also in selecting you to fill that responsible and important position.

We look forward to great and lasting good under Divine Providence as resulting from your present visit, and anticipate the pleasure of again welcoming you to our shores as Most Worthy Patriarch, when we trust we shall have the satisfaction of announcing that the traffic in intoxicating liquors has been suppressed *by law*, and this fertile Island released from its curse *for ever*. We thank you for the intimation that the National Division have contemplated calling out some Missionary Lecturers, and hope that in the apportionment of their labours, our beloved Island will not be forgotten.

Wishing you and your Lady a safe return to the domestic hearth, and trusting that the short visit you have made to our healthy climate, will alleviate the sorrows induced by the severe ordeal which your community has so recently undergone, and from which a kind Providence has exempted us. We subscribe ourselves in LeP. and P. on behalf of the order.

WILLIAM HEARD, G. W. P.

Division Room, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 20th Sept., 1854.

Charlottetown, 20th Sept. 1854.

Brother;

Be pleased to convey to the members of the order resident in the Island my grateful acknowledgement for the kind expressions contained in the address just presented. My visit has been one of pleasure; and I will require no urgent solicitations to renew it. Should my services on the present occasion produce but a tithe of the beneficial results anticipated, I will be more than compensated.

The National Division will be gratified to learn, that in selecting a British Colonist as M. W. Patriarch, their action has met with your approval.

That the products of your beautiful and fertile Island, designed by a kind Providence for the sustenance of man, shall no longer be converted into a "horrid poison," and that the traffic in all intoxicating beverages may speedily be suppressed, is my earnest and sincere desire. In any arrangements that may be made by the National Division for the employment of Lecturers, your interests will not be lost sight of.

Thanking you most sincerely for your kind wishes for the safe return of Mrs. Tilley and myself to our family.

I remain,
in the bonds of our Order,
your friend and brother,
S. L. TILLEY, M. W. P.

WM. HEARD, Esq., G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, P. E. I.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE opening of the General Assembly took place yesterday according to Proclamation. We missed, we confess, the Guard of Honor. We give the Lieut. Governor's Speech, by which it will appear that little else is contemplated than the passing an Act recognizing the Reciprocity Treaty, the providing a Police or some other force in lieu of the Military, lost by the refusal of the Legislative Council to a similar bill last Session, and the establishment of a Normal School for teachers. We shall take the Speech into consideration in our next. Hon. E. Thornton was elected Speaker. An entire change of officers for the House of Assembly, with the exception of the Clerk, took place, from the Sergeant-at-Arms down to the lamp-lighter.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy to meet you in your Legislative capacity, although the season at which I have been obliged to call you together must, I fear, occasion inconvenience to many of you.

Two events have recently occurred, either of which, I feel assured, you will consider of sufficient importance to justify this early meeting of the Legislature.

The one is the result of the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, in the mutual ratification of a Treaty which offers very considerable advantages to this Island, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view, in order to secure which, with the least possible delay, a measure will be submitted for your consideration.

The other event to which I have alluded, is the final withdrawal of the Detachment of Her Majesty's Troops which has hitherto been stationed in this Island.

The determination of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, has been more than once communicated to you by my predecessor, and you have had reason to expect that it would have been carried into effect at an earlier period.

Should any differences of opinion exist, with regard to the mode in which this difficulty is to be met, I trust they will not be such as to impede the immediate adoption of a measure, by which the Government of this Island will be placed in a position to maintain the supremacy of the Law, and to preserve internal tranquility under all circumstances.

The war in which our beloved Sovereign is unavoidably engaged has in some degree influenced the immediate removal of the Troops from this Island, and, in readily adopting such means as are within your power to meet the emergency, you will give a substantial proof of the interest that I am sure you feel in the success of Her Majesty's arms, and in the speedy termination of the contest, on just and honourable grounds.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts shall, in due course, be submitted to you.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that the state of the Revenue, so far as it can be ascertained at this period, indicates the progressive prosperity of the Colony.

I rely with confidence upon your willingness to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In my recent excursions through this beautiful Island I have been much gratified by the evidences of enterprise, industry and contentment, which every where presented themselves, and still more by the spirit of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Throne which pervades all classes of the people.

In alluding to the consideration that has been extended to myself personally, on these and all other occasions, since I assumed this Government, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation I entertain for such repeated marks of the esteem and confidence of all classes of a community, in whose welfare I must always take the most lively interest.

I have observed with much satisfaction a general and growing appreciation of the advantages of education throughout the Island. I recommend to your consideration the benefits that would result from the establishment of a Normal School for Teachers.