ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I am induced by considerations of public policy, to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties. The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary labours, have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and I trust of great and paramount advantage.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly disposition towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope, that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established, as under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace; to this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein Schelswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

The amicable termination to the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, affords a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

The refusal on the part of the King of Ava of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that sovereign, and the promptitude and vigour with which the Governor General has taken the measures rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation, and I am confident, that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces of European India, by whose valour and discipline the important capture of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain, that those signal successes may lead to an early and honorable peace.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that post.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have adopted for the better organization of the militia—a constitutional force which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring powers, but which in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

I thank you for the liberal provisions which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorized shall be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold field have produced in the Australian colonies a temporary disturbance of society requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appear to be more urgently necessary for the mitigation of this most serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries.

I have willingly concurred with you in an Act which by rendering available to the service of these colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the throne, may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms long and anxiously desired in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms and diminishes the delay and expenses of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting the extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and happiness of its inhabitants.

The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies, is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust, that their present native instructions, which in concert with you I have secured for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my crown.

It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my prayer, that in the exercise of the high function which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an allwise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my increased endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of my crown; to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the national education education; to develope and encourage industry and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people.

UNITED STATES.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—During a violent storm yesterday at Lexington, Missouri, on Mr. Cunningham's plantation, a party of seven negroes eating dinner, were struck by lightning and four of them killed.

The cotton crops of Alabama and Louisiana are doing pretty well; the Louisiana corn crop is overwhelming; in Texas, cotton very promising, sugar cane is doing well, and corn is the finest ever known. The wheat crop of Ohio was never better; that of Pennsylvania is badly damaged by the weevil about Pittsburg and Pottstown, and in other localities.

INDIANA.—The Vincennes (Ia.) *Gazette* says, that many farmers in that region have been compelled to replant whole fields of corn, in consequence of unfavorable weather, which caused the corn first planted to rot in the ground.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Thursday last, with San Francisco dates to the 18th June, and $2,150,000 in dust.

Business at San Francisco had been moderate since the sailing of the last steamers. The internal trade was in a prosperous condition, and likely to continue so.

A bloody rencounter took place in the Court of Sessions between Judge Wilson and John H. McKane, a member of the bar, with his friend Henry Caulfield. In the melee McKane was stabbed with a sword cane by the Judge, when Caulfield drew a revolver and fired at the Judge but missed him, the ball hitting and wounding Mr. McDonald. A second ball took effect on the Judge, wounding him slightly. Caulfield was committed to prison, and a committee of citizens have volunteered to stand over him.—McKane is likely to recover; but McDonald it is thought, is likely to die. A meeting of the citizens was subsequently called, and a committee appointed to request the Judge to bring Caulfield to immediate trial, but Judge Wilson had declined.

A letter dated Chagres, July 2d, says the cholera has broken out in Cruces, and six deaths have occurred at Miller's station; thirty have died in a few days. The patient is attacked with cramps and purging, and lives about two hours. There is not a white man at work on the whole line. Navy Bay is visited with the same disease, and they are dying there. Some fifteen were buried in one day. An American brigantine lost two men in one night, and sickness is all over the Bay.

Later news had been received at San Francisco from the Society Islands. The revolutionists had been successful, having repulsed the royalist's troops, with severe loss on both sides, and reinstated their President. Queen Pomare, hearing of the defeat, went in person to rally her troops, but they were again repulsed, and she fled for refuge on board a French frigate.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to May 15. The captain and crew of the American sloop Phantom were massacred by the natives of Chatham Island, and their vessel destroyed. Murders are of frequent occurrence in all the Islands of the Gallipagos, among the convicts.

CANADA.

SEVERE FIGHT IN CANADA.—A despatch from Buffalo, dated the 15th instant, says that the Orangemen of Hamilton, Canada West, made an excursion to Toronto on the 12th, to celebrate the battle of the Boyne. On their return on the following day, when landing at the wharf at Hamilton, they were attacked by a party of Irish Catholics, and a desperate fight ensued, during which one man was stabbed and another shot dead.

We see it stated in several of the United States and New Brunswick papers, that the Hon. Daniel Webster, the distinguished American Statesman, contempleted visiting the city of St. Johns, N. B. and thence proceed to Shediac, and other places on the shores of the Gulf, for the benefit of his health. It is also rumoured that measures have been taken for placing at his disposal H. M. Steam Frigate *Devastation*, at present in the Gulph for the protection of the Fisheries, in which vessel he will have an opportunity of cruising for some time, and is not improbable that he may pay a visit to Pictou and Charlottetown.—*East. Chron.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

DINNER TO CAPT. SLEIGH.

In our last we gave a list of the Toasts given at this Dinner, we have now the pleasure of giving abstracts of the speeches which prefaced and followed them.

The Hon. Charles Hensley, the Chairman, gave the first Toast, accompanied with the following—

GENTLEMEN;—There are probably many here who remember the time, when the Chairman of such a meeting as this, on rising to propose that toast, which by the enduring loyalty of the British people, has assumed an unvariable precedence on such occasions, must have entertained serious doubts, as to its general acceptability to his hearers. Happily those times have long passed away; and that now it is no fiction or poetical extravagance to assert, that the Queen reigns in the hearts of all her subjects. Long may she continue to enjoy and to deserve the affectionate loyalty of a highly intellectual and moral people; and long may we continue to appreciate the blessings we possess under a constitutional monarchy so wisely and popularly administered.

1. Her Majesty The Queen.

The Band playing the National Anthem.

The Hon. W. Swabey, Vice President, proposed the next Toast, prefaced with some remarks suited to the occasion.

2. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

AIR—*Lass of Gowrie.*

The Third Toast was given from the Chair, with the following very pertinent and sensible observations—

GENTLEMEN;—There is a nation of unbounded talents, energy, and enterprise, whose rapid advance in its career of prosperity, and of real power and greatness, fills the world with wonder and admiration. There was a time, when from the little communication between us, we unfortunately knew and heard more of each others' faults and peculiarities than of those great and sterling qualities by which alone a people can achieve and retain a high position among the nations. The perfecting of steam communication by land and by sea, has made us better acquainted with each other; and that better acquaintance is rapidly ripening into a warm, and I trust, permanent friendship. When we shall take sweet counsel together for the promotion of works and objects mutually advantageous, and all those jealousies and distinctions which have sometimes made us to regard each other as strangers, shall be absorbed and forgotten in the indulgence and exercise of those gracious courtesies which we commonly reserve for chosen and cherished friends.

3. The President of the United States.

AIR—*Hail Columbia.*

Major NORTON, American Consul at Pictou, responded to the Toast.—Having furnished our readers in a former number with a speech of this gentleman, in reply to the same toast, given at a *dejeuner* on board the Albatross in Halifax harbor, in which the gallant gentleman of necessity adverted to the same topics, but with a variation of language, which claimed our admiration, we shall not pretend to follow him over the same ground. With reference however, to the enlarged intercommunication by means of Steam, he thus expressed himself—The intercourse so rapidly increasing between the two countries, and which the enterprise of his friend Captain Sleigh was so well calculated to promote, and soon bring about this happy result. To that enterprise, the future prosperity of Prince Edward Island will be largely indebted, for it will be the means of making his countrymen more extensively acquainted with her resources and capabilities—the richness and fertility of her soil, which surpasses any thing he has ever witnessed—the loveliness of her scenery and the healthiness of her climate, which give her strong claims to be regarded as the gem of the Continent. The people of the beautiful Island would soon be elevated to their proper position in the estimation of the great American world. With the increase of knowledge—the onward march of science—which is filling the world with wonder at its achievements, developing the great powers of steam, which brings people of once distant countries in constant communion with each other, and converting the lightning of heaven to the hourly uses of man,—there must be a corresponding increase to the comforts and conveniences of life; and those are sure to be shared by the inhabitants of this Colony as well as by their frinds on the other side of the Straits.

After having expressed similar wishes as to reciprocal trade between the Colonies and the United States of America, he concluded as follows:—When he looked round him and beheld the many intelligent countenances at the Board, and cast his eyes aloft to the galaxy of beauty—like guardian angels presiding over that festive scene—he almost reproached himself for having trespassed so long upon their patience, and would conclude by expressing his sincere thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon the President of his country by drinking his health. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. HENSLEY, proposed the next, the most prominent Toast, of the evening, and spoke as follows—

GENTLEMEN;—It was sometimes the custom of that great statesman by whose wise and bold counsels, commerce has been relieved from many of its severest burdens, and agriculture enlightened and freed from a host of delusions (when more than commonly earnest) to arrange his proposition under three heads, leaving his supporters to take any one or all of them as the ground of their adherence. Without affecting to assay the armour of that potent champion, I may, perhaps, be permitted to sling one of the stones taken out of his scrip. I will say then, that there are three indisputable grounds for receiving the toast I propose to offer to your acceptance, with the strongest expression of your approval.

First. There are those general benefits and advantages which, not only commerce and agriculture, but every class of interest, are sure to derive from the establishment of certain and rapid commercial communication with New York, through this Island to Quebec, by means of a Steamer of such power, capacity, elegance, and completeness of equipment as the *Albatross:* by which, indeed, this Island will be at once advanced from its state of inertness and obscurity into a great thoroughfare of commerce and intelligence. The Second is, that natural interest which all generous minds spontaneously take in the progress and success of a speculation, undertaken in such a liberal and enterprising spirit, embracing so many objects deserving universal favor, and so sure in its consequences, to hasten on that general march of improvement throughout this Island, which all good men must earnestly desire. The Third is, that respect and regard which we justly imbibe for the individual, by whose talents, energy and means all those great and desirable ends are to be accomplished. We have most of us had the opportunity of inspecting the *Albatross*, and admiring the excellence and perfection of all the arrangements on board of her. We have to-day the pleasure and honor of entertaining the enterprising and distinguished owner of her; and I am sure, Gentlemen, that you will join heartily in this expression of the deep interest we take in the success of his enterprise, by drinking health, long life, and prosperity to

4. Captain Sleigh.

AIR—"*See the conquering Hero comes.*"

CAPT. SLEIGH.—Gentlemen, were I to say that the toast which my friend the Hon. Mr. Hensley has so flatteringly proposed, and which you have done me the extreme honor so kindly to respond to, was an unexpected one, I would, I fear, trespass too much upon your credulity by an assumption of diffidence which it would be improper for me to indulge in on this occasion; but when I do assure you, that upon my arrival in Charlottetown last Sunday morning from Quebec in the *Albatross*, I received the intelligence of the honor you proposed conferring upon me, I was, I must confess, no less surprised than unable to credit the announcement. For I do feel that this distinguished reception from the wealth, rank and intelligence of our community, is conferred upon one, undeserving of so great a courtesy. May I rather attribute this magnificent display of intelligence and beauty, to the event we all desire to notice—the opening of a steam communication between our Island, the other maritime Provinces of British North America and the United States, rather than as a token of attention personally intended for myself. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, upon becoming connected by property with Prince Edward Island, it at once suggested itself to my mind, that while property had its rights—its possession also imperatively demanded—from him, whom Providence might bless with power, many great and serious duties. The broad acres which we might own, were not conferred upon us, to raise within the human breast feelings of arrogance and pride. It was intended by that all-wise being who created alike the tiller of the soil and the seigneur who laid claim to its surface, that while the one honestly laboured, the other was called upon to assist, comfort and cheer with christian kindness, those whose industry tended to his wealth and importance. I have settled amongst you with my family, with feelings ardently desirous of making all around me happy. I wish my tenantry to benefit with myself, in the comforts around us, and I only ask, that both may alike equally participate in the bounteous fruitfulness which this noble Island teeming with such agricultural richness is so eminently blessed with. I came not amongst them as a proprietor crushing and withering with haughty insolence, those whom he might consider as his subordinates. I yield with willing cheerfulness to bear my portion in the Education of their children and those other imposts which the exigencies of the public service may require; for I would not have it said of myself or my children that the poor man asked and was refused, or that my family rose upon the tyrannically exacted sweat of their brows. Let it rather be whispered at the humble hearth, that "we did as we wished to be done by."

This occasion is one to celebrate the extension of the commercial intercourse with the United States—a nation for whom I entertain the most sincere and lively regard of lasting friendship—a people whose intelligence, ability and greatness, no other can equal, nor can any surpass. Saxons themselves and Saxons ourselves—a nation has arisen in this western world, the brilliant effulgence of whose glory no future destiny can cloud. I regret, that the Fisheries of our coast, should offer for one second, a topic of uneasiness or misunderstanding, and while treaties between nations have decided, ratified and confirmed by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective powers, can we be accused of precipitancy or a desire to act unjustly, if we require those rights to be respected. As far as I myself am individually concerned, I consider it a bad policy to prevent Americans fishing in our waters, but my opinion, I do not wish to be considered of any importance, in comparison with the judgment of older and wiser men than myself. But, Sir, when I just heard my good friend, the American Consul for Pictou, remark, that equally desirous as he was for reciprocity in trade with the United States, still his country was not to be "bullied into it." Now, sir, I can assure that gentleman, that my country is too powerful—her navies too great—her armies too brave—and our people too chivalrous—ever to condescend to "bully" any nation, much less that powerful nation on our borders for whom she entertains such lively feelings of regard and affection. But, sir, while I as a subject of the Crown, may resent a reflection upon her honor, it does not follow, that I approve of the present restrictions enforced upon American fishing vessels. There is now a schooner lying captive in our Bay, a lawful prize to the land, and this unhappy event reminds me of an anecdote narrated by an Officer in the Royal Navy at a public dinner to which I was invited the other day in Boston, to celebrate the Birth day of our Gracious Sovereign, and at which, I may remark, I heard from the brother of our esteemed Attorney General, who sits upon my right, one of the most eloquent, magnificent and masterly pieces of eloquence, it had ever been my good fortune to listen to; for the Hon. William Young, the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia, on that occasion, did an honor to his country, of which Nova Scotia might well feel proud. The officer in the Navy alluded to, who was by the bye the Admiralty Agent for one of our esteemed landed Proprietors, the Hon. Mr. Cunard said, that in the American War of 1812, when cruising off Boston in a British Man-of-war, it was his orders from the English Admiral on the station, that should he fall in with and capture an American Vessel, if it belonged to a poor man, he was to permit his prize to proceed unmolested. Might we hope that the example so nobly set us by one of those good old English Gentlemen, whom we are too prone to consider not as intelligent as those of the present day, will be followed by the Imperial Government. May we all, as Prince Edward Islanders, unite in an earnest appeal, that the Schooner Prize, may be permitted to return home, and her poor owner, have it in his power to tell his wife and children, that the English people desired not to pluck from their mouths the crumbs earned by their hardy weather-beaten parent. With these sentiments, may I ask your indulgence for the length of my remarks, and beg of you to receive from me my warmest expressions of gratitude, for the high honor which you Sir, and Gentlemen, have conferred upon me this evening in the Legislative Halls of our Island.

This Speech was followed by long continued and enthusiastic cheering.

5. The Army and Navy.—

Was then given by the Hon. J. M. Holl, one of the Vice Presidents, and responded to by Capt. Swabey, and Captain Beazeley, R. N.

6. Major Norton, and our other Guests.

Proposed by Capt. Swabey, Vice President, and thanks returned by Major Norton.

7. The Chief Justice, and the Bar.

Responded to by Joseph Hensley, Esq. Solicitor General.

8. Lady Bannerman, Mrs. Sleigh, and the Ladies.—Responded to by Captain Sleigh.

9. Captain Kearney.

10. The Chairman.

Was next in order then given, which was drunk with long and continued cheering, after which he addressed the company to the following effect—

It is said that out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh; but there is a fulness of the heart which obstructs the utterance and forbids any adequate reply. It is this feeling Gentlemen under which I now labour. It is a great pleasure to me to receive these tokens of your approval. When I was elected by you, Gentlemen, to the honor of the chair, I believed it to be my duty not so much to talk myself, as to introduce opportunities and topics suitable for our guests to speak and enlarge upon. Gentlemen, I am truly proud of the encouraging demonstration of interest with which the Island has met this enterprize. Its importance to the community cannot be over estimated, and I trust that at the proper opportunity every disposition will be shown to aid its profitable maintenance and every facility given to prevent unnecessary detention.

Several other speeches followed, which we have not been able to obtain.

Contrary to our usual wont, we have passed over in silence the semiannual examination of the Pupils of the Charlottetown Academy, and as we ought not for many reasons to have done this, so we now hasten to supply the omission. It is a task which we perform with the greater pleasure, as every succeeding examination brings with it visible and most gratifying proofs of increased improvement; and it is no small satisfaction to the writer of this article to find his prognostications verified, by the success that has invariably attended the alumni of the institution who have removed to King's College, in Windsor, in order to complete their education; all that he regrets is, that there should be a necessity for their leaving the Island at all. There are many, and we are sorry to find among them, men who with enlarged views or other important topics, seem to evince disproportionately contracted ideas on this, the most important of all. It is the fashion with them, to cry down the acquisition of classical literature as superfluous or something worse; as occupying that portion of the time of youth which ought to be devoted to the more necessary and practical branches of learning. It is stated, that Latin and Greek are of no real service except to professional men, and that many of these get on extremely well without them. That in most cases, all that is learned of each language is forgotten within a few years. This is sometimes true; but the benefit and advantages of having studied the Classics in youth, are perceptible at every period of life. It is the moral training that the mind undergoes whilst labouring in the acquisition of the dead languages, the habits of self-dependence, the exercise of the judgment and other faculties of the mind that are of more importance then even the knowledge of the languages themselves. Though an intimate acquaintance with the Latin and Greek tongues is a matter not to be overlooked or slightly esteemed, for it should be always remembered, that they form a part, and no inconsiderable one, of every modern language; particularly of the Italian, Spanish, French and German, that all terms of science and of art, are derived from one or the other of them, more especially from the Greek. The frequent quotation, and the still more frequent allusion to the classics of antiquity, render a knowledge of their language almost absolately necessary to every man who would read the works written in his own, with either pleasure or advantage. Those self-taught men, either openly or covertly, allude to themselves when they advocate such opinions; will they be as willing to confess how much labour it has cost them to become what they are, what they have suffered and endured for want of that preliminary instruction which we are now strenuously advocating? and will they acknowledge how galling and mortifying it must be to hear it said, as it is said of nearly every man of the class 'what a clever man Mr. ——— would be, if he had only received in early life, an education at all commensurate with his natural talents.' It is also true, that when well-informed men are spoken of, it is equally the fashion to attribute all that is remarkable in them to the effects of education alone. This involuntary homage paid by the common consent of all to learning, ought to convince the most sceptical of the real benefits conferred by the acquisition of it. It is in truth, what cultivation is to the soil. In the naturally rich and fertile, it eradicates the weeds and useless plants, which however showy and captivating to the eye, would inevitably smother and keep down those useful products which constitute its true riches and glory. In the less fruitful, by amelioration of the stubborn or by skilful addition to the barren, it developes all that it is possible of producing, and what is of more importance, ascertains what it is peculiarly fitted for. In this manner, many a lad of true genius has had the latent propensity fostered and encouraged, until he of whom, perhaps, little was expected, has agreeably disappointed his friends by turning out a profound mathematician, a sound divine or erudite lawyer; or carried his well-trained and well-disciplined talents into the senate, and shone forth an accomplished statesman; or mixing with the throng has benefited the commerce of his country by adding learning and research to calculation and enterprise; or having given the full force of natural and acquired strength to bear upon some one or other of the various arts that sustain or embellish life, has made a name and acquired a reputation that would have never been heard or thought of. We are not in the habit of setting up the neighbouring colonies as examples for Prince Edward Island to follow, for we think, the injudicious imitation and adoption of many things which have succeeded or seemed to have succeeded with them, has been here pernicious rather than useful; but in their zeal for the diffusion of knowledge and the early pecuniary sacrifices they made to attain their object, we would have our Island statesmen emulate their example Of the names of Haliburton, Belcher, and Genser, and many others Novascotians may well be proud. Let the sons of the Island have equal advantages, and they will not be behind hand in the race.

The number of Scholars on the Roll during the last Term was 141, including Teachers and persons training as Teachers. In the 1st and 2d Terms of the year 1851, they were respectively 118 and 103, showing an increase of 23 above the highest number.

The number in each class were as follows:—

In Greek,	8
In Latin	41
In Geography	48
In History	39

In various branches of Mathematics, including Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry,—plain and Spherical—and Navigation, including the use of Instruments, 20.

To J. D. HASZARD, ESQ.

SIR;

I assure you I feel greatly obliged to "the Press," for the ready help it affords me in allowing so large a space in its columns to be occupied by the effusions of a comparative stranger, at present, bearing a very doubtful relationship in the community; and especially so, as you have been pleased, in your great kindness, to introduce me; because in that notice I am placed in a wrong position, and this, in the very delicate circumstances in which I have placed myself, is to me, matter of great importance, and you must therefore excuse my troubling you with an explanation, and I am sure, you will know how to forgive the trouble I occasion you. I have appeared in various dresses in my life-time, but never before, as a volunteer, in 'printers' type,' and when you say, *I desired* you to publish my letter to the Governor, it makes me appear to be so fond of my new clothes, that I wish to shew them to every body.

In our free conversation on the agricultural state of the country, I stated to you, that I had forwarded to the *Royal Gazette*, a letter to His Excellency; you expressed a wish to make use of it in your paper, with such observations as you should think right to make; my answer was to the effect, that I should be *very glad* if you would, for the subject courted enquiry and the more public it could be made, the better; this difference may appear only like the 'shading off' of a dissolving view; but to my own feelings, in the delicate position I have placed myself before the highly respectable community of Prince Edward Island, it is of great importance.

You are also pleased to call this 'the land of my adoption,' this is *more* than fact, I am not naturalized, *de facto or de jure.* I have not adopted it, and it is because I have not, that these letters appear; for it depends upon the manner in which the public are pleased to take up the subject brought before them, whether I fully adopt it or not; at present I can only say, I should very much like to do so, my present position is a conditional intending settler. Had I found provision for enterprising farming, myself and my whole family, together with many acquaintance and enquirers, would have occupied a large tract of the country by this time; but the general poverty of the *cleared* farms, and the labour of *clearing* the maiden soil, will never comport with the taste or interests of that class of agriculturists which, I think, this country most needs, and which, I believe, my own family and friends fairly represent; and it is this latter position, that I take up as most advantageous to address the influential and interested part of the community, and if any thing I say should be found pressing upon any class, it is only in this agricultural sense, that it must be applied. I think, the subject in hand deserves a still further explanation, and at the risk of being charged with egotism, I will narrate my family adventures on the Island. When I arrived, I found my sons had purchased two very *nice-looking* farms; but they were poor, not producing a safe half-crop. There was swamp-mud as the only means at hand to effect improvement, lime could be purchased at the cost of about four pounds per acre besides the expense of carriage; the produce and price of produce in this country can never pay for such an extensive outlay; for the labour of digging and carting mud, carting and mixing lime, and then carting and spreading, together with the cost of lime, would be four times the cost of the fee-simple of the land to which it would be applied; this is *monstrous* improvement, and so slow, that a modern farmer could never wait for it. At this time, the Hon. Mr. Hensley's Newstead property was thrown into the market in about its native condition of strength, considerable clearance, a large proportion of over-burnt land easily cleared, and besides these advantages, two large pastures for summer feeding. I considered this a favourable opportunity, and made up my mind to try what we could do under these far more favouring circumstances. The cleared farm was in what is called here, good condition; except about 20 acres injured by summer ploughing without cropping; but what *we* call good condition, is that the arable land shall produce twice as much with much less labour and expense. As we had no purchasable manure but soot, that would pay its expenses, we resolved to make the *new* land feed the *old*, considering, that by bringing it into cultivation, well working it, and laying down to pasture we should improve our feeding land, at the same time that we were abundantly supplying the old land with extra manurial support. We proposed also, to grass-down the exhausted part, and throw it out to pasture, thus limiting our intended culture to about a hundred acres; but to make *that* produce its *maximum yield*, seeing that we could supply it with the *raw material* needful to effect it. This is the principle upon which we are working, and so far as we have been able to proceed, I have no doubt of ultimate success. Our principle is never to part with a blade of grass, nor a single straw, and we should deem it agricultural sacrilege to part with a single root. As we have abundant excellent pasture, we have no need to summer-soil our stock; but we winter-soil; takes care never to summer-feed our ploughed land, but carefully collect every thing in its *greatest yield* for the benefit of the dung hill; but this is only landlord farming, yielding but little advantage to trade and commerce. If the community will awake to its own interest and provide the raw material, we shall then be able to work the other hundred acres upon the principle of reproduction, up to the same standard of grain produce, and still keep more stock than it will grass; now all this superabundant yield pays for labour, pays twenty fold for capital, and employs itself into the streams and channels of trade and commerce, and will make all the property of the Island materially advance in price and profit, seeing the whole country is capable of the same results. With this explanation, I most respectfully commit the subject to the continued valuable support of the press,

And remain,
Your obedient Servant,
H. A. JOHNSTON.

King Square, July 31, 1852.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1852.

J. D. HASZARD, ESQ.

DEAR SIR;

May I beg of you, the favor of publishing the following Annual Report of the Actuary, of the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London, and which has been adopted by the Directors, for the information of your readers, who are already Insured in that Office, as well as of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the many acknowledged advantages which Life Assurance presents.

I am,
Your Obedient Servant,
L. W. GALL.

London. May 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN;

"In compliance with your instructions, I beg to lay before you the leading result of my annual investigation of the affairs of the NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

"During the past year, 880 Policies have been issued, covering assurances to the extent of £427,815, and yielding premiums to the amount of £14,628 2s. 9d. per annum.

"The claims paid during the year amount to £26,627 15s. 6d., the expected claims, according to the Table, being £28,267. The total claims paid from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year amount to £163,343, being £11,792 less than the expectation.

"From the end of the year up to the present time, 666 Policies have been issued, exhibiting a considerable increase upon the corresponding issue of previous years; and the income of the Society arising from Premiums on Policies is now £75,690 17s. per annum, and the corresponding amount of Assurances is £2,533,122.

"The position of the affair
December 1st, 1851, stands thu
Amount of Investments, tog
present value of the Incom
Premiums, ...
Present value of Liabilities on
Annuities, &c., including

Balance in favor of the S

"From this Balance I would
9d. to be reserved for future pro
after making a further reserve
for the purpose of extinguishin
expenses, will enable you to de
of 15 per cent., and a reversio
assured, varying according to a
the Premiums of Policies on th
ing; and to the Proprietors, a
the regular interest of 5 per cen

"Presuming upon the adop
given, I cannot conclude with
tion, to the complete eliminati
item which has hitherto stood a

"As stated in my last year's
divisible surplus will, in futur
of an additional guarantee fun
Society.

"I am, Gen
Your m
(Signed,) "W.

"*To the Directors of the* NA
LIFE ASSURANCE SOC

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
Thursday the 22nd of July,
and his three sons, Thomas
and Francis, together with J
Mr. Edward Mahar, of the s
the intention of fishing, an
when within a short distance
sudden squall from the N
upset; and Thomas and J
drowned: and Mr. Clark,
years of age, and his son F
to the mast of the boat,
Mr. Clark's sons and Will
in another boat. The bod
found the same evening, an
burying grounds on Satur
habitants of the neighbourh
hour, and ought to prepare
sation, is saying to all, and
also ready, for at such an h
cometh." The boat forme
was known by the name of

The Annual Festival of the
with much *eclat* on Tuesday
sington. The fineness of the
tiful and gracefully served rep
ate speeches combined to rend
all present.—*Com.*

We are requested to stat
tending to send their sons t
Sackville, N. B., that the
commence on Thursday, t
A. Desbrisay, the Chaplain
Charlottetown, returns on
take under his care any you
to him.

SECR
His Excellency the Lieute
der the name of COLIN Y
mander of Her Majesty's St
in the Commission of the Pe

SEC
His Excellency the Lieute
der the name of BURROWE
to be inserted in the Commis

JAMES

On the 1st August, the L
At Gowan Brae, Souris,
Macgowan of a son.

At Charlottetown, on
raway, Mr. William Sea
Mr. John Mathews, both
At the same time and
Elizabeth Haycock, of R

At Saint Peter's, on S
Pamela, relict of the late
wich, aged 68 years.

At Princetown Road, on
ful illness, and in the hope
Carr, aged 26 years.

At his residence, near
after a long illness, Mr.
At Enmore River Mil
lingering illness, Mary

In the Steamer Rose
W. DeBlois, Esq., C.
steerage.
In the Steamer Rose fr
Mackenzie and wife; H.
Mr. Dechman, Mr. Creeb

Port

July 27.—Schr. Olive Br
28 Olive Br
— Mary Eli
31 Mermaid,
Aug. 2 Elmira,
— Jolly Tar
— Mary Eli

July 29.—Schr. Singleton
— Sophia,
30.—Brig. Sardus,
De
30.—Brigt. Patriot, M
31.—Schr. Mary El
Aug. 2 Dove, R
— Sea Star

FOR

THE Su
NO
COUNTRY,
YORK.
out of this Port, and has
GERS. The fare, inclu
For Upper Salo

New York, July 12, 1
For further inform
JO

A CLIPPER SHIP wi
GAN'S line, and
season for the MAG
for the *Magnolia* in

FOR SALE
CHINE, apply
July 10, 1852.