Haszard's Gazette Extra.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1852. NO. 1150.

From late English and American Papers.

INTENDED INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

An addition of 25,000 men to the army is intended, and the necessary arrangements are now understood to be in progress. The plan, to be promulgated immediately after the meeting of Parliament, is understood to be as follows:—

The 17 regiments of cavalry on the home service are to be increased 30 men per troop, (the King's Dragoon Guards having 8 troops,) to increase that arm of the service.	3,120
The Royal Artillery, 13 battalions, 250 men to each battalion,	3,250
Thirty regiments of the line, now at home—viz: 1st battalion, 1st Royals, 4th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 31st, 33d, 38th, 39th, 40th, 46th, 48th, 50th, 52d, 57th, 71st, 77th, 79th, 81st, 82d, 85th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 93d, and 95th—to be augmented to 1000 rank and file each,	6,ﾠ0
The following 24 depots to be formed into second battalions:—2d, 6th, 11th, 13th, 26th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 42d, 43d, 47th, 49th, 56th, 58th, 60th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 72d, 73d, 74th, 76th, 92d, and Rifles—each battalion to be 800 rank and file,	11,500
	24,070

In addition to the above, 10,000 militia are to be available to relieve, if necessary, an equal force of the line from Ireland. A large increase of the navy has been decided on, and also two additional battalions of marines.—*Daily Times.*

Military Force of Great Britain 1852.—The following is the official return of the present military force of Great Britain (not including the troops in the service of the Hon. East India Company):—Cavalry—1st and 2nd regiments of Life Guards, and 1st regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue, Cuirassiers, forming the Cavalry of the Household Brigade; 7th regiment of Dragoon Guards (6th Carbineers): 1st regiment Royal Horse Artillery; 16 regiments of Dragoons, viz., 3 regiments of Heavy Dragoons, 1st, 2d, and 6th; 4 regiments of Light Dragoons, 3d, 4th, 13th, and 14th; 5 regiments of Hussars, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 15th, 4 regiments of Lancers, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th; and 1 regiment of Cape Mounted Riflemen. Infantry—3 regiments of Foot Guards, 1st Grenadiers (3 battalions): 2d Coldstream (2 battalions), 3d Scots Fusiliers (2 battalions), forming the Infantry of the Household Brigade: 1 regiment of Royal Artillery (12 battalions); 99 regiments of the Line (60th King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1 Rifle Brigade (2 battalions); 3 West India regiments; 1 Ceylon Rifle regiment (2 battalions); 1 Royal Malta Fencible regiment; 1 Royal Canadian Rifle regiment; 1 St. Helena regiment, and Royal Newfoundland companies; 1 corps of Royal Engineers; forming an effective military force of 130,000 men. —Besides the above, there are 140 regiments of militia in England, Wales, the Channel Islands, Ireland and Scotland, the staff of which only is kept up in time of peace; and 50 regiments of country Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Out-pensioners battalions.

Guns of a larger calibre than the present (32 pounders) are about to be mounted at Fort Moncton, on the Gosport and Anglesea shore. The 7th and 9th regiments have been practising the great gun exercise at the Platform Battery every day during the present week, under the tuition of the Royal Artillery.

A Rifle Brigade, to be called the "Leeds Rifle Corps," is in course of formation in the borough of Leeds. Persons of all classes, callings, and parties, are rapidly sending in their intention of enrolling themselves in the volunteer corps.

Lord Cowley succeeded Lord Normanby as Ambassador to the French Republic.

The Belgium Government has ordered an increase of 5000 men to the army; and the formation of an entrenched camp in the environs of Antwerp.

From India we learn, that the disputes with the Burmese have ended by the Governor-General having obtained complete redress and satisfaction.

The London Times announces the failure of a large railroad contractor—liabilities £60,000 stg.

The Paris papers say, that Louis Napoleon will not go to war as an aggressor, but will not recoil from anything the national interests require. The assurance Louis Napoleon gave so frequently that he had no design against the Assembly or the Republic, and the perfidy which he has shown throughout, is a sure indication of his future conduct. The whole press is completely at the mercy of the government. Political newspapers published abroad will not be allowed to circulate in France. The liberty of the press is at an end. We have constant reports of a ministerial crisis.

SPAIN.

The Queen is rapidly recovering from the effects of her wound, and has daily received congratulatory addresses from all classes of her subjects, including General Espartero. The body of the assassin was burnt after his death, and the dagger he used destroyed.

Late accounts state that dreadful sickness prevails at Cape de Verd Islands.

FRANCE.

We extract the following from the Glasgow Herald of the 20th ult.—The news from France is very little changed since our last. If there be any difference it is, that the tone of all the accounts we have seen point more and definitely towards a war. We do not pretend to knew where hostilities will first commence, but from the attitude assumed by the French Government towards Belgium and Switzerland it would seem as though one or other of these countries would be necessitated to bear the first brunt of battle. Both these countries, but more especially the latter, already feel themselves in the presence of a great and urgent necessity; but the Swiss, with their traditionary hatred to foreign interference have dared to speak out against the arbitrary demands of the Prince President of France. M. de Salignac, the new French Minister in Switzerland, has demanded that the Helvetic Republic shall expel all foreign refugees, control or suppress the liberty of the press, besides other matters which the Swiss will, we believe, be very little inclined to grant. In reference to these demands of the French usurper, M. Furrer, the President of the Republic, in reply, is reported to have delivered himself to the following effect:—

"It is evident that the free institutions of the country give umbrage to the French Government; perhaps it entertains in secret the idea of imposing some modification upon our constitution; but let it not be deceived; we are neither so weak nor so divided among ourselves as we may appear: and should France ever attempt to touch our liberties, conservators and radicals would vanish to give place to one united Swiss people ready to defend them."

We do not know what may arise out of the present very disagreeable condition of affairs on the Continent generally; but events seem hurrying to a crisis, and it is to be feared, that no diplomacy will be found available to postpone it for any very great length of time.

The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves, to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves to avoid enrolment, between January 1850, and July 1851.

UNITED STATES.

It is feared that hostilities with the Florida Indians have again commenced.

Kossuth's receipts at Cincinnati up to 27th inst. were $14,000.

Hard Times.—On the assembling of the California Legislature, on the 4th Jan., the members were compelled to take their seats on unplaned boards.

A Long Train.—The Troy Whig says, a train of ninety-five cars, drawn by two locomotives, ran over the Hudson River Rail road on Monday. It was more than a mile long!

Madame Pfeiffer states, that the number of persons beheaded in Canton, in 1843, was 4,000. These were, to be sure, the criminals of two provinces, containing a population of 9,000,000 still the number is frightful.

Rare Occurrence.—We are informed, that a lady residing in in West Philadelphia, on Wednesday night gave birth to four children, two girls and two boys. At the latest accounts, both mother and little ones were doing well.—*Exchange Paper.*

French Constitutions.—During the last forty-eight years, there have been five Constitutions in France, reckoning that last promulgated; and it is precisely forty-eight years since the Civil Code was promulgated by Napoleon, then Consul for life.

A New York Company have guaranteed to lay a submarine telegraphic wire from Newfoundland to Cape Breton, for $10,000.

The Maine Liquor Law.—An Albany paper states, that it is ascertained, that there is a majority of twenty-four in the Assembly, and six in the Senate, in favour of the adoption of a law similar to that of Maine. If this be true, there is no doubt, but the measure will pass the Legislature the present season.

The Great Britain, iron screw propeller, will, it is said, leave Liverpool for New York, positively, in April next.

Kossuth a Free Mason.—Last night, Kossuth was made a member of the Cincinnati Lodge of Free Masons. He was taken through all the degrees. For those of the "initiated" who were present, this was a scene long to be remembered.—*Cincinnati Nonpariel, Feb. 20.*

The Boston papers publish a statement of the value of some of the principal imports at that place, from the British North American Colonies, during the year 1851, amounting to the respectable sum of $569,891,—the duties paid on which were $123,604. The list of imports includes Pickled Salmon, valued at $78,007; Mackerel, $194,465; Alewives and Herrings, $41,268; Shad, Trout, &c. $4,800; Dry Fish, $25,687; Potatoes, $53,920; Oats and Barley, $48,569; Coals, $57,615; Lumber, $15,869; Fire Wood, $42,694; Hemlock Bark, $3,540; Lime, $4,057.

A box of tea recently purchased at auction in New-York, was opened at Louisville a few days ago, and found to be filled with rice-hulls and particles of burnt clay. The box from every appearance, it is stated, had not been opened since it left China, and the fraud was doubtless committed by the Celestials.

Mr. Hiram Wilcox, of Dayton, Ohio, in assisting, about two weeks ago, to take a drunken loafer to jail, was bit by him on one of his fingers. He paid but little attention to it, until a few days subsequent it became swollen and painful, with every appearance of erysipelas. The ordinary remedies in such cases were applied, but the inflammation spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, and finally to the body, growing worse and worse, till mortification put an end to his life.

Efforts have been made for a year or two past by Government to obtain a census of the Indian population now inhabiting the United States. By the accounts received from other sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians, inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

David Kennison, believed to be the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, and who had fought in many of the battles of the revolution, died recently in Chicago, aged 117.

CALIFORNIA.

A Word from California.—A letter was received here by the last California mail from a gentleman who left this city a few months since. He says: "California is not what it was two years ago, and I advise all who contemplate coming out, who are in decent circumstances, to be contented and stay at home: for they will be disappointed. There is, to be sure, now and then one who does well; but where one does so there are hundreds who do but scarcely pay their board. An old miner told me that four-fifths of those who are in the mines would glad to get back to their homes, if they could.—*Bangor Whig and Courier.*

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Advices to the 12th January, have been received at New York—twenty-three days later than previously. Documents under the authority of Governor Rosas, deny that the position of affairs in the Argentine Republic had changed—that a great battle had been fought—or that Urquiza had suffered defeat. The latter crossed the river Parana, Dec. 23, and his forces were daily being augmented by desertions from Rosas. The latter had not sufficient depedence in his men to risk a battle. A small English steamer has been bought by Rosas.—A treaty of Commerce and Navigation has been signed between Montevideo and Brazil. The Commercial prospects of the Argentine Republic are promising; but the political aspect of the Country is sufficiently discouraging.

The Cape de Verds.—The subjoined melancholy intelligence has been received from the Cape de Verde Islands:—

Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of St. Vincent, have been swept off by by diseases contracted in mud huts, in which they were compelled to live, in consequence of the severity of the late gales, which prostrated almost every house. At St. Antonia, large numbers had also died from the same cause; and at last accounts—the 31st January—the mortality was increasing. The troops were almost entirely destroyed, and the people were suffering dreadfully. Several shocks of earthquake have lately been experienced at Messina; but up the 2d ult. no buildings had been destroyed.

Arrival of the Niagara.

(*From the Halifax British North American, March 17.*)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamship "Niagara," arrived this morning at half-past five o'clock, after a run of 10¾ days from Liverpool, with 71 passengers—14 for Halifax, and dates to the 6th inst.

Royal M. S. Europa, arrived home in 9 days.

The Earl of Derby has declared, that Parliament will not be dissolved until the end of the session. The anti-corn law League are once more on their pins, are determined to fight to the death, before any import duty to any amount should be adopted. Great meetings have been held at Leeds and Manchester; at both of which, Cobden assumed his former title as Leader. Upwards of £27,000 were subscribed in 25 minutes, to support the views of the League, and the attention of all ranks is directed to the struggle that *must* shortly take place between itself and the Ministry.

The last reports of the Bank of England, show an increase of bullion over previous returns, of £290,000. The total amount w.s £19,238,924.

Despite the Burmese War and threats of the Corn Law League, the English Funds rallied considerably this month.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., spoke against Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill, as affording too great toleration.

Some of the papers say his Lordship is a firm Protectionist.—others that his speech is but a covert abondonment of Protection.

France.—The Bishops of Bourdeaux and Auch are about to be raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

The elections were progressing favourably to the Government. Here and there a member of the opposition was returned, but that was all.

Gen. Gavignac has been elected for the third, the most important district in France. Of 120 elections in the Provinces, only two belonged to the opposition.

Russia.—The Russian Contract for the construction of the Railway from Moscow to Warsaw has been given to responsible contractors, and the rails, no less than 140,000 tons, have been purchased in this country, to be manufactured at the Iron works in South Wales, by Thompson & Forman; Guest & Co., and Messrs. Bailey.

The Emperor has given instructions to the authorities on the East coast of Siberia and N. W. Coast of America, to furnish Captain Bateson with all possible assistance in his search for Sir John Franklin.

Russia had forbidden France and Austria from interfering with the Treaty of Vienna.

All these Powers are showing their teeth.

The Queen of Spain had entirely recovered—and was attending Bull fights, &c.

A new Ministry has been formed with the Earl of Derby at the head.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury.—The Earl of Derby.
Lord High Chancellor.—Sir E. Sugden, with a peerage.
President of the Council.—The Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal.—Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. D'Israeli,
Secretary of State for Home Department.—Mr. Walpole.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Earl of Malmesbury.
Secretary for the Colonies.—Sir J. Packington.
President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herries.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Northumberland.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.
Postmaster General—The Earl of Hardwick.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.

The other appointments are—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Eglinton—Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Mr. Blackburn (probably.)

Secretary of War—Mr. Beresford.
Under Secretery for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley.
Attorney General—F. Thesiger.
Solicitor General—Sir F. Kelly, (most probably.)
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Lord Nass.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. Geo. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes, or Mr. McKenzie.
Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Napier.
Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. Whiteside.
Commander in Chief—The Duke of Wellington.
Master General of the Ordnance—The Marquis of Lindenburg, or Lord Cambemere.

Mr. G. P. Penny will be certainly offered a post in the Ministry.

A seat in the cabinet was offered to Lord Lyndhurst, but declined on the score of ill health.

The Noble Lord will, however, as well as the Duke of Richmond, who also refused to take office, afford their cordial support to the premier.

Under Secretery for the Colonies—Lord Dessart.
Secretaries for the Indian Board—Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Gaskill.

Mr. George Frederick Torry goes to the Board of Trade under Mr. Henley.

Col. Forrester will be in the Ordnance Department.

Lord Chamberlain—the Duke of Montrose.

It is not known whether Lord Derby would go in with the same House of Commons, or dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people; but there were reasons for believing that a dissolution would be postponed till the summer.

Lord Landsdowne, in the Peers and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, have declared, they will resist any attempt to reimpose a duty on corn.

A journal says—The Cabinet is carefully chosen—and well received.

Philip Griffin, late Secretary to the British Legation at Athens, has been appointed Secretary to the Legation at Washington.

Little change had taken place in the markets. Flour and Wheat were more active.

It is said that the Czar of Russia has signified his determination to march an army into Belgium to resist the attempts of Louis Napoleon to annex that country to France. The King of Holland will also oppose this act of French encroachment.

Already steps have been taken for the renewal of the Anti-Corn-Law League. A hasty summons issued to the principal persons who were formerly connected with that body, was responded to with an alacrity which showed that they were again prepared to make any sacrifices of time or money.

If Lord Derby should announce an attemptt to restore a single rag of protection, they are at once to commence a new agitation. The form of the agitation is to be altogether new, Lord Derby having provoked it. It will not be confined to the question of free trade, but will extend to political rights. If he attempts to put even a penny tax on bread let him look to himself and his order. Such is the warning which has been given.

Lord Granville has received an insolent reply to his letter about the Austrian refugees, and a new press law for the whole of Germany, suggested by Austria, has been refused by Prussia.

The House of Commons have adjourned over until the 12th of March. Rather an exciting scene seems to have occurred in the Commons during the early part of the evening of the 27th. The members who had previously to the accession of the new ministry occupied the ministerial benches—now transferred themselves to the opposition benches, and vice versa. None of the members of the new Cabinet were present, neither was Lord John Russell. Lord Palmerston and Sir H. Inglis sat side by side on the opposition benches.

A number of the best British seamen were leaving their homes for America, where they are better paid, and some go on to California to take their chance at the diggings.

The Belgian government has authorized an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

Sir William Henry Elwes died recently in indigent circumstances, at North Shields, where he had resided for many years. The deceased was a descendant of the notorious miser John Elwes.

A Monster Steamer.—A London paper mentions, that one of the most extraordinary schemes ever offered to the public, has been undertaken in that city by gentlemen who propose building an iron steamer of 720 feet in length, with 90 feet beam, and 36 in depth, with 4 engines of 1000 horse power, and a screw, whilst there will be eight masts, with huge lanteen sails.—This vessel is to be built of iron, and will be not only shot but fire proof; and, from the novel method, though simple, and for strength, its immense length will render it more safe than one of smaller construction. It is calculated to carry 2000 passengers, with a theatre for amusements, &c., and could, in case of war, open a battery of 300 guns.

India—.The Overland mail at London, brings dates from Calcutta to Jan. 24th, and Bombay to Feb. 3. Commercial affairs at the latter place were dull. The import market at Calcutta was somewhat improved. The Burmese war was concluded, and the mouths of the Irrewaddy had been blockaded—the batteries of Rangoon destroyed, and 300 persons killed.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was healthy. In Manchester, goods and yarns were in demand at improving prices.

Freights to all ports in the United States had advanced. Emigrants came forward more freely, and passage rates are 10s. higher.

The Anti-Corn-Law-League had been revived. Large meetings for the purpose of resuscitating the body had been held at Manchester and Leeds. At the former City, subscriptions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been made.

The re-election of the new Ministers, whose seats had become vacant in the House of Commons, was going forward. Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Secretary, and Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, had been returned. Lord Henry Lennox, a Lord of the Treasury, had also been re-elected. The speeches of all these gentlemen were very cautious as to free trade, throwing the consideration of the question overboard for the present, and looking to the results of the next General Election as a justification for interfering with the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The new Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, had taken his seat in the House of Lords, as Baron St. Leonards.

The American minister had held a grand reception on 4th inst., which was attended by an immense number of distinguished personages.

A very serious riot occurred at Bristol, among the factory hands belonging to the Great Western Cotton works. A contracted doorway had been constructed by the Manager, to prevent the girls, some hundreds in number, from carrying off Cotton waste; the hands refused to go through this door-way, and a fire engine was set to play a stream of water upon them, when they became exasperated and demolished the windows of the factory. Several parties were severely injured. The Magistrates subsequently investigated the case, and fined the Manager five ponnds for his illegal conduct.

The Shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th February, have just been issued, and exhibit a total failure of all the evil predictions that attended the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The obsequies of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, were celebrated with great pomp on the 2d instant.

UNITED STATES.

The Baltic returned from Washington on the 5th, and sailed the day following for Liverpool, with 31 passengers, $60,000 in American Gold, and $2,700 in Sovereigns.

Advices to the 24th ult., have been received from Texas. The news is important. A passenger reported, that Carvajal had stormed and taken Camargo, and had taken Matamoras, as heavy cannonading was heard in that vicinity the day the vessel left.

Mr. N. Willis has proceeded to Bermuda for the benefit of his health.

Advices from Washington to the 9th, states, that the Japan expedition is partly for the purpose of keeping an eye on the Sandwich Islands, to check any movement on the part of any foreign government against that nation.

The decoration of the Iron Crown has been conferred upon Mr. Husselman, the Austrian Charge at Washington, by the Emperor of Austria.

Dates from Havana state, that the Conte Milaflores has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, vice Concha.

The imports at the port of New York, for February, show a decline of $1,700,000.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, have found a true Bill against the Brothers, Skupinski, for the murder of young Leman.

Claims for the Presidency.—In speaking of David K. Cailter of Ohio, the latest candidate for President, the Boston Atlas says, "He is by trade a printer, and has learned his honored trade in Thurlow Weed's office. He is a good-hearted fellow, a terrible Democrat, badly marked with the Small Pox, and has a loud voice." He is bound to go in.

From Chili.—A letter from Valparaiso, dated Jan. 20, states, that the prisoners banished to the Straits of Magellan, had overpowered the Garrison, killed the Governor, and declared themselves independent. Two American barks had been seized by some of the renegades, one from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, and had sailed in them for parts unknown. The English and French commanders had sent vessels out in pursuit of the pirates.

Sears C. Walker, the distinguished Astronomer and Mathematician, has become insane, from intense study.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE EXTRA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1852.

We have been put in possession of our Papers by the arrival of the English Mail yesterday, and hasten as we promised, to give the most prominent news in an Extra.

For Haszard's Gazette.

Mr. Editor;

Sir,—If you will allow the writer, through your valuable periodical, to address a few lines to the friends and advocates of education, it will be esteemed as a peculiar favor.

On learning at the commencement of the present Session, that the Honorable Members of the House of Assembly, had it in contemplation to adopt measures for carrying forward a more efficient system of education throughout this Island, a cheering hope was indulged on the part of the teachers, that their condition would be greatly ameliorated; but are surprised to know by reports given, that their anticipations are likely to prove abortive. Especially, that the decision of the Honorable Members of the House should have a serious effect in paralyzing the energies of young women of taste and talent, who are preparing by mental culture to meet the exigencies of the rising generation, and precluding those already in the field, from the luzury of laboring for the elevation of their sex; and from holding that position in society which this enlightened age demands, by limiting them to salaries not to be compared with their present annuity. We ask not to be sustained without devoting our time and talents to the public benefit; but modestly solicit, that the visiters of schools may be consulted, and teachers dealt with according to their merits. We thought, in this day of refinement, that the cultivation of the female mind was deemed equally important with that of the other class; and notwithstanding science and literature may be obtained under the tuition of gentlemen, it is obvious to every reflecting mind, that there are departments in female education which can only be attended to by those of their own sex; and, if neglected, the results can better be conceived than imagined. It is a well authenticated fact, that in countries further advanced than this, female instruction stands upon a par with that of the other class. And, we cannot help recoiling at a retrogading course in this age of refinement. As it comports with our position to submit to the gentlemen, we yet hope, that such an amendment may be made as will enable us to do so with pleasure.

A FEMALE TEACHER.

P. E. Island, March 20, 1852.

For Haszard's Gazette.

Mr. Editor;—

A question contained in a few lines, was asked by me in your paper, published on the 9th March, as also in two copies of the *Royal Gazette* within the last month.

I had imagined, Sir, that a simple question civilly asked, should, and would have elicited an answer from the parties enquired of. As such has not been the case, I beg you publish the following answers given me some two months since, by *two* of the Committee referred to in "*few lines*" above mentioned, on my enquiring of them what steps they had taken, or were going to take, to fulfil the task entrusted to them, viz: that of collecting subscriptions in aid of Nova Scotia Episcopal Endowment Fund.

The answer, if such it may be called, which I received from the *one*, was as follows:—"I do not think that the Home Government, or Lord John Russell, (I forget the very words or term used,) can reasonably expect the Colonies to provide for the maintenance of their several Bishops. From the other, "When I have nothing better, or nothing else to do, (I don't call to mind the exact time,) I will look to it."

By your leave, Sir, I will, in your next impression, give the names of the gentlemen from whom I received these answers.

And meanwhile
Remain,
Yours truly,
A CHURCHMAN.

Charlottetown.