

From late English Papers.

ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—The battle between Perry, the "Tipton Slasher," and Harry Broome, for the honor of the "left," and the more substantial prize of £400, came off on Monday. A special train from London conveyed the majority of the "fans" and their friends to the scene of action, which was fixed at Mildenhall, in Suffolk. At ten minutes past twelve, the ring was formed, into which the Slasher was the first to pitch his cap. Broome shortly after followed his example, and after some difficulty, a referee, was chosen. The affair was over in thirty-three minutes, and Broome was the "champion of England."

The work of removal has set in at the Crystal Palace with an energy and rapidity which exceed all expectation. Fifteen exit doors are open for the departure of goods, and in the British department there has already been an immense and very perceptible clearance effected. During the whole of Thursday, the building was surrounded by waggons and vans of every description, and in every corner of its vast extent, the scenes which preceded the opening were beginning to be produced.

Wonders will never cease. Who would have thought a few years ago, of a sub-marine telegraph from England to France?—The great cable telegraph has been completed between Dover and Calais. The depth of the sea line was, at the starting point, from twenty to thirty feet, and the maximum depth found in the straits, one hundred and eighty feet. The cable is now securely fixed at both ends.

McCormick has challenged the world to make a trial against his reaping machine. Several entries have been made, and the match is to take place near Stockton upon Tees.

The London News says, "one of the most pleasing coincidences of modern times, is the complete identity of feeling in the United States of America and in Great Britain on the subject of the Hungarian struggle."

There is to be a Grand Industrial Exhibition at Vienna next year, on the plan of the Great Exhibition in England.

On the 18th of August, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Truxillo, and throughout Honduras. No damage was done, though the houses were shaken in such a manner as to make the inhabitants abandon them in a hurry. The shock was felt simultaneously at Belize, two hundred miles distant.

On Saturday the first reduction in official salaries commenced. The Lord Chancellor will now receive £10,000 instead of £14,000. The Master of the Rolls has hitherto been paid £7,000 and he will now receive the reduced salary of £5,000. The two reductions will save £5,000 a year.

Barely and Perkins pay the Income tax Commissioners £6,000 a year, which estimates the great brewers' profits at £200,000 a year.

Mr. Hawes and the Borough of Lambeth.—We believe that Mr. B. Hawes, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, will not again come forward for the borough of Kinsale. His friends have an intention of again putting him forward for Lambeth.

IRELAND.

A labourer on the Belfast and County Down Railway, a young man, named Dennis Murray, having for some been annoyed by toothache, on Tuesday last got a tooth extracted. An unusual loss of blood was, however, the immediate consequence; and the bleeding continued, notwithstanding surgical assistance was resorted to, till Thursday, when he died, apparently from exhaustion.

The soldier of the 40th Regiment, who accused himself of having murdered a young woman in England ten years since, has been handed over to the military authorities at Cork, the charge which he made against himself, having, on investigation, turned out to be a falsehood.

Mr. Thomas Power, of Wilford, received a severe fall from his horse on returning from the Cashel races, and, while on the ground, the wheel of a car passed over his neck, and caused his death.

A poor woman, named Ellen Harrington, died at Dunmurray from hydrophobia on Saturday last.

The number of papers in the workhouse at Cork has decreased during the last half year from 5878 to 3374.

AUSTRALIA.

The recent accounts from the Australian diggings, report favourably of progress. Large quantities of gold had been found. There were already 4900 diggers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, which was mid-winter. The Government exacts from each digger 30s. a month as a license fee, each party getting 14 yards frontage to the water course. Carriage from Sydney to Bathurst had risen from £3 to £25 per ton; all former occupations were at a stand still. Good stores and provisions were doubled in value. Stock keeping interests were alarmed, and it was necessary to increase the number and pay of the constabulary. Gold has been found at Bondi, also within six miles of Sydney. A great increase of diggers was anticipated when the season opened, and a large influx of emigrants.

UNITED STATES.

THE GALE AT PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Newburyport Herald, of Friday, contains the following authentic account of the late disaster at Prince Edward Island:

The Committee who went down to Prince Edward Island, on behalf of the owners of fishing vessels, belonging to this port, returned last night, and brought accounts from all our vessels, except two, from which nothing has been heard, when they left the island, on Saturday last.

We have been furnished by Captain Robert Bayley, and Captain George Knight, with a complete list of the vessels, lost on the island. Of the vessels belonging to this port, forty-four are safe, and nineteen lost, and two, the Actor and Augustus, not heard from.

The masters of the schooners Fulton, Ruby, Montano, and Griffin, had chartered an English brig for \$1,050 to bring up their fish.

The committee estimate, that although some vessels have undoubtedly been lost at sea, with all their crews, the whole number of vessels ashore and lost will not exceed seventy-five, and the number of lives lost will not exceed one hundred and fifty. The following is a list of the lives thus far known to be lost, and the names of the vessels to which they belonged:

Table with 2 columns: Vessels and Men Lost. Lists various vessels like Statesman, Traveller, Balona, etc., and the number of men lost on each.

Several unknown vessels, it is supposed, foundered at sea, which were of course lost. The committee visited the wreck of one about 80 or 90 tons, a mile outside of Malpec Harbor, but could not ascertain her name. She had an eight square bowsprit, and from this they judged that she was either a Gloucester or Province-town vessel. She appeared to have foundered at her anchors.

TRIAL OF A FEMALE FOR MURDER.—The trial of Margaret Garry, in Essex county, New Jersey, for the murder of her lover, is nearly closed. On Wednesday, her counsel, C. Parker, Esq., addressed the jury in an opening speech of great force and beauty in behalf of the unfortunate girl. The Court and jury were deeply moved. The progress of the trial develops at every stage, the deep and heartless deception practised upon the wretched victim of the seducer. It is in evidence that Margaret was once enceinte—that she made an attempt to destroy herself by drowning, after being deserted, and was in a state bordering upon madness and despair when the act was committed. She saw her lover in the street, walking with his wife, a night or two after his marriage with another, after betraying Margaret under promises never to be fulfilled. She stabbed him to the heart, then went home, confessed the deed and afterwards fled.—Boston Mail.

The annual product of the Coal mines of the British Islands, amounts to 32,000,000 tons annually. The coal area of the country is about one tenth, or 12,000 square miles.

The British residents in New York have made up a subscription for the purpose of presenting a silver medal to each officer and seaman engaged in Mr. Grinnell's expedition.

The Boston Daily Mail gives a very gloomy account of the monetary matters in that city. The severe pressure under which the people of Massachusetts are now laboring, is attributed, to a great extent, to over-speculation in railway enterprises, thereby soaking up the ordinary circulating medium of the State.

"The Democratic papers of New Hampshire," says the Portsmouth Journal, "only ten days ago, had at the head of their columns the name of Levi Woodbury for President of the United States, and that of his cousin, Luke Woodbury, for Governor of New Hampshire. Now both are withdrawn by death!"

The fury of the Sovereign of Madagascar continues to rage against the Christians. Amongst other instances of cruelty, it is stated,

that four nobles have been burned to death for the testimony of Christ; that fourteen were killed by being thrown over a precipice; and that four have been imprisoned for life.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—By the Winfield Scott, arrived to-day from New Orleans, we have full details of the late exciting news from Mexico, from which it appears that Colonel Carvajal's revolutionary army does not exceed about 600 men, 200 of whom are Texans, under the command of Col. Ford. General Avdos was well prepared to defend Matamoros, and it was thought there would be a severe contest should Carvajal's forces attack the city.

Later accounts from the Rio Grande, received by telegraph to the Bangor Whig & Courier, state that on the 23d October, a party of the revolutionists were fired upon by the Mexicans, when the former rushed upon Matamoros; and penetrated to the Custom House. In the engagement which ensued, three Texans and many Mexicans were killed, when the revolutionists were compelled to retire.

CANADA.

We learn that the ceremony of turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, was performed on Friday by the Countess of Elgin, in the presence of about 20,900 persons. Lord Elgin made an excellent address on the occasion.

The first Newspaper tolerated in Virginia, was in 1780; the subscription price \$30 per annum for one penny; advertisements of moderate length, were inserted for \$10 the first week, and \$6 for each week succeeding.

The Steamship Lafayette, destroyed by fire at Chagres 11th ult., was owned principally at Newport, R. I., and insured in New York for \$120,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND, Oct. 31.—The extensive block of wooden stores on the corner of Middle and Exchange streets, known as the Fox Buildings, and occupied by Daniel Fox, jun., grocer; T. B. Reed and J. T. Smith, boot and shoe dealers; Bearce's Periodical Depot; Mr. Goodwin, fancy goods; John P. Shaw and Daniel F. Gerts, hat and cap store; Mrs. T. Dam, hair worker; Misses Drinkwater and Trow and M. Cobb, millinery; Mr. Whitney, and Christian Advocate office, was mostly consumed by fire, at an early hour this morning. Loss about \$20,000. There was a partial insurance by the occupants on their goods.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PRIZES AT THE EXHIBITION.—By the last arrival from England, we learn that the Commission'rs of the Great Exhibition have awarded prizes to C. D. Archibald, Esq., for specimens of steel; and John Robinson, Esq., for the furs exhibited there. We have not heard of any others from Nova Scotia, to whom this honour has been extended, but as the amount of goods exhibited from this Province was very small, this distinction is a matter of pride, proving as it does, the general excellence of what we did send.

That Nova Scotia could successfully rival any people in the arts and manufactures, were the energies and resources of her people but directed to these things, is a fact, which the late Exhibition abundantly confirms. How much longer then, are we to remain as it does, the general excellence of what we did send. We want greater industry;—that is the great condition of wealth. The hand of persevering labour, like the touch of Midas, can transmute everything to gold. Without it, and our boasts of the advantage of our country, and the genius of our people, but are so many declarations of our sloth and shame.—Halifax Recorder.

(From the (Picou) Eastern Chronicle, November 6)

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX } Tuesday Evng., Nov. 4. }

The Legislature met this day at a quarter past 9 o'clock, and was opened by His Excellency Sir John Harvey in person. In the House, Wm. Young, Esq., and J. D. Fraser, Esq., were nominated as Speakers, and the former chosen by a majority of 4. The House having then attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, the Speaker was introduced by the Hon. Attorney General, and His Excellency opened the Legislature by reading the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Public attention has for some time past been directed to the importance of establishing Railway communication between the southern sea board of Nova Scotia, and the St. Lawrence, with a branch line to connect the Main Trunk with the Railway system of the United States. The negotiations which I deemed it my duty to open last year with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, results in the generous offer from Her Majesty's Government to recommend to Parliament to guarantee or advance the funds required to construct both these lines, on certain conditions, the adjustment of which, during the previous summer, rendered communication with the Governments of the neighboring Provinces indispensable. The Legislature of Canada have made provisions for their portion of the line from Halifax to Quebec and for its extension through the territory of that Province to their Western frontier. The Government of New Brunswick waits your ratification of the terms proposed at the conference held at Toronto, in June last, to assemble the Legislature, with a view to secure its friendly co-operation. As the Imperial Parliament will probably meet early in the new year, and it is of great consequence that the Laws passed by the Colonial Governments should be transmitted without delay, to secure the appropriations contemplated, in time to warrant the commencement of operations in the Spring, I have called you together at this unusual period, confident that you will, at whatever personal sacrifice, aid me by a prompt and calm consideration of a question, of such great magnitude and importance.

The correspondence that has taken place, and the measures which I have directed to be prepared shall be laid before you, as soon as the forms of Parliament permit. I confidently count on the subject which they embrace to your diligent and enlightened review, and believing as I do that the destinies of these noble Provinces are to a great extent involved in the result of your consideration of this question, I shall anxiously await your decision, and trust that the Author of all wisdom and goodness may guide you in your deliberations.

The House then retired to their own Chamber, when J. Whidden, Esq., was unanimously elected Clerk. Alexander James and C. D. Twining, Esqrs., were then severally nominated for the office of Assistant Clerk, and the latter chosen by a majority of 23 to 20. Peter Spearwater, and G. Grassie, Esqrs. were severally nominated for the office of Sergeant at Arms, and the latter chosen by a vote of 25 to 23.

The Cape Breton Members have not yet arrived. There are rumours that the vessel in which they left Sydney is lost. All the seats for Colchester and Cumberland are said to be disposed.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

WE can hardly call to remembrance when we have experienced more solid gratification than during our visit to the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday last. The call of the Royal Agricultural Society has been well and ably responded to, and a beginning has been made which only requires to be followed up, in order to secure for Prince Edward Island not only an equality, but a preeminence, in the cultivation of many of those articles on which the sustentation and comfort of society depend. Of the ability of the soil to produce the potato equal in yield or goodness to any of the most favoured portions of the globe, there has never been a doubt; that other esculent roots could be raised with equal facility and equal success, has been a topic fruitful, if not in sound argument, at least in bold assertion and equally bold denial. All dispute upon the subject is now at an end. Edible roots, whether tuberous, bulbous, or fusiform, can be equally as well grown in the Island as in any part of America or Europe, if equal skill, capital and labour be expended in their production. The Committee acted judiciously, we think, when they shifted the scene of the Industrial Exhibition from the Old Court House to the Temperance Hall, in fact—and we delight to record it—the area of the former place would have scarcely more than sufficed for the proper display of the articles sent in for competition, while in the latter there was every facility given for the proper

arrangements of the objects of the exhibition, as well as room for the accommodation of the spectators, who were both numerous and respectable, and who, without an exception, we believe, were as astonished as gratified by the superior quality of the articles by which they were surrounded. Shawls of a delicacy of color and fineness of texture, which we were not prepared to expect, intermingled with others of less delicate but more serviceable fabric, were hung round the sides and end of the Hall, and gave proof of an increase of taste, as well as of skill in the different departments of carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, fulling and dressing of cloths. The same improvement was visible in the specimens of shepherd's plaid, druggat and other home-spuns. We have seen far finer linen fabrics of Island manufacture than those exhibited, though these were of that useful and substantial kind which are, perhaps, best suited to the present state of society. Flax can, as we all know, be raised as well in this Island as any where, and we ourselves recollect when the quantity grown, especially among the Acadian part of the population, was far greater than it is now. There seems, however, a disposition, both in Europe and the northern parts of America, since the discovery of the new and improved method of dressing it, to cultivate the flax plant more extensively, and should it increase, it may be converted to a source of great profit to our farmers. The population of Prince Edward Island is not sufficiently dense, and the forests too much so, for us to indulge in dreams of creating wealth or riches by the appropriation of industry and capital to manufactures on an extensive scale. But the encouragement of those articles of domestic use, the fabricating of which do not interfere with the operations of the farm, but which serve to employ a portion of that time, which, especially in the winter season might be less profitably employed, ought never to be lost sight of: it gave us much pleasure therefore to see cloth of various descriptions which were a credit to the makers, form part of the display, such as those above alluded to, with carpeting, rugs, counterpanes, hosiery, &c., &c. A new manufacture which we trust will meet with due encouragement and adequate remuneration has, within the last few years, sprung into existence, we allude to the making of grass plait or imitation Tuscan hats and bonnets. This is peculiarly one of those employments which may be termed save-alls where labour constitutes the whole value of the article when finished; where there is no outlay of capital for the purchase of the raw material, and no very expensive tools or machinery necessary to be procured. We would counsel our fair friends, however, not to expend much of their time and ingenuity in the fabrication of the finer sorts of plait, except, indeed, for the purpose of shewing their own pretty faces to advantage, but rather to aim at a description of article, which by its general utility combined with its greater cheapness, may put them upon more equal grounds with the importations from abroad. The specimens in this species of industry though few, were of a superior description. Some large sheepskins with wool of good staple, tanned with the fleece on them, as well as mink, calf and other skins well deserved the attention and applause given to them. In a country where the cutting down of the trees of the forest must be for a while the principal occupation of many of the old as well as of all the new settlers, the having at hand a good supply of axes fit for the purpose, is a matter of no small moment; and we, in common with many others, were both surprised and pleased with those exhibited by Mr. Weatherbe; they are in every respect a well made and highly finished article, will bear the strictest scrutiny and may be compared with those imported from the United States without any fear of losing by the comparison. It was to the other side of the Hall, however, that our more frequent glance was turned. Here the prophecies of a quarter of a century were at last in the progress of fulfilment. For the first time we could say to the hitherto incredulous, come here and let the evidence of your own senses convince you. Look at those carrots, turnips, parsnips, and tell me if you can with truth say you ever saw superior either in Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Please to take that specimen of mangle wurtzel in your hand, weight it, and admire the cleanness of its skin and the uniformity of size it presents from the leaves downwards, we doubt whether Belgium could produce a finer. Those cabbages are as luxuriant and bullet headed as those people last fall were paying a shilling a piece for or something near it, out of some Yankee schooner. There were some good Apples exhibited, but not in such plenty or variety as we could wish. We are in hopes of having an Horticultural and Floral Society, for the purpose of encouraging the more extensive cultivation of the productions of the Orchard and Garden. There were numerous specimens of Butter and Cheese, which we were glad to see, as it is full time we should depend upon ourselves for these articles. Mrs. W. Hyde, who took the prize for both, has long been famous for her dairy. There are rivals, and no mean ones, to contend with in future, so she must look to it. And this is but, we trust, the commencement of the beginning of improvement. Now that it is clearly understood, that it but requires the exertion of industry, guided and directed by science and skill, to enable us to compete with longer established communities, there is no saying to what we may not aspire. Every year after this will, we hope, give us an Industrial Exhibition, and every year will, we do not in the least doubt, surpass that of its predecessor. When we have confessed, that every thing connected with the late display of the infant manufactures and the agricultural resources of the Island, far surpassed our most sanguine expectations, it may seem invidious to point out defects; but as what we are about to suggest proceeds from no spirit of cavilling or fault finding, it will be taken, as it is meant, in good part. In the first place, we think that all the articles destined for competition should be sent in at least two days previous to the day of exhibition; a proper person should be in waiting to receive them, and every article numbered—a book with corresponding numbers, describing the article and the name of the competitor, being kept by the Secretary; after a certain hour, on the second day, the judges should have the apartment to themselves, and when they had made their decision, return to the Secretary the numbers attached to those articles to which they had adjudged the premiums: this would effectually prevent any suspicion of favor, which the knowledge of the parties contributing might be supposed to foster. In the next place, when the premiums had been adjudged, and before the spectators were admitted, the prize articles should be placed in some conspicuous place easy of access, and arranged with as much artistic skill as their nature would afford, and the name of the successful competitor in bold characters attached. Lastly, if it were possible, we should like to see some regulations which should afford every one a fair opportunity of gratifying his curiosity or exercising his judgment, without having to force his way through a crowd moving in every possible direction, this might be effected, we think, by the parties on entering being directed to keep to a certain course which would con-

duct them through the whole without jostling or interruption.

THE PRIZES WERE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—

Table listing prizes awarded for various categories like Best 10 yards Homespun, Best 10 do. Shepherd's Plaid, Best 10 do. dyed and dressed, etc., with names of winners and prize amounts.

(Recommended by the Judges.)

Table listing recommended prizes like 2nd best Shawl, 2nd best White Shawl, 2nd best Bonnet made of Grass Plait, etc.

PETER MCGOWAN, Esq., Mr. K. MCKENZIE, Mr. WILLIAM HEARD, Judges.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Table listing agricultural products like Best tub of Butter, Best Cheese, Best half-dozen Turnips, etc., with prize amounts.

IMPLEMENTS.

Table listing implements like Best Chopping Axe, Best Hay Fork, Best Manure Fork, etc., with prize amounts.

HON. S. RICE, C. SEWERT, Esq., J. SIMPSON, Esq., Judges.

The weather has continued hitherto mild for the season of the year, and the operations of Agriculture have sustained no check. The fall of snow of last evening has continued. It is light however, and we would hope but the avant courier of our agreeable friend "Indian Summer."

GEORGETOWN BRANCH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Two Ploughing Matches came off on the 14th instant, under the directions of this Branch—one at Mr. Donald M'Donald's, Georgetown Road; the other at Cardigan. The competitors at Georgetown Road Match were as follows:—

Table listing competitors for the Georgetown Road Match: 1. James M'Donald, 2. Donald Stewart, 3. Daniel Gordon, 4. Donald Dewar, 5. Patrick Casey, 6. James M'Donald, 7. W. M'Laren, jun., 8. W. M'Laren, sen., 9. James Dewar, 10. John Hamilton.

The Judges, appointed to inspect the work performed at this Match, and award the premiums, were Messrs. Alexander Robertson, William Alley and Thomas M'Avoy, who have awarded as follows:—

Table listing prize amounts for the Georgetown Road Match: Patrick Casey, 1st prize, £1 5 0; William M'Laren, sen., 2d do., 0 15 0; James M'Donald, 3d do., 0 10 0.

They have also annexed to the award their high estimation of the work performed at this Match, by the different competitors, generally.

CARDIGAN RIVER MATCH.

We, the Judges of the Ploughing Match held at Cardigan River, on the 14th instant, do award the Prizes as follows, viz:—

Table listing prize amounts for the Cardigan River Match: 1st Prize, Daniel M'Lellan, De Gros Marsh, 2d do., Donald Morrison, Grand River, 3d do., Roderick M'Askill, De Gros Marsh.

Signed J. GOFF, DONALD M'KINNON, Judges.

Eight Ploughs were in the field at this Match, and the work performed well. M. BYRNE, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch took place at the Court House on Wednesday the 18th inst. The President having taken the Chair, a desire was generally expressed at the Meeting, that the President, Hugh M'Donald, Esq., would continue in office during the ensuing year; to which that gentleman replied, that having other onerous duties to perform, he feared he could not give to the Society the time and attention which its importance demanded; but, in the mean time, he wished the Society success, and, as a Member, would endeavor to support and encourage it.

The following gentlemen were then chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN GOFF, Esq., President; MR. THOMAS OWEN, jun., Vice President.

Committee:—Messrs. Donald M'Donald, Donald M'Kinnon, William M'Donald, Michael Morrison, James M'Laren, Alexander Robertson, and Frederick P. Norton, Esq.

Honorary Members:—Messrs. Peter Ferguson, and J. N. Cogswell; David Kaye, Esq., ex-officio member of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, Charlottetown.

The thanks of the Meeting were then awarded to the retiring Officers, for their zealous and efficient support during the past year. MARTIN BYRNE, Secretary & Treasurer. Georgetown, 16th October, 1851.

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR,—As your pages seem especially open to the Reports and other matters connected with the Micmac Mission, allow me through the same medium to make a few remarks thereon. It is industriously being spread abroad, that the Indians are very much neglected; and many are the lamentations on that fertile subject from a certain quarter. Happening to be the Clergyman at present having charge of the Indian Mission at Lennox Island, I cannot allow this groundless impression to spread unchecked. I attend them there regularly three times a year, at the usual seasons in which they assemble. Throughout the year they frequent the Catholic Chapels, and are attended by the Catholic Clergymen of the several districts in which they pitch their tents. We are content to serve them in silence, as far as our other duties will permit; and leave to others the more congenial and pleasing part of appearing in Reports, and Meetings; for we attach little importance to newspaper comments and fine prospects that may never be realized. After all we can do for them, Mr. Rand easily commiserates their neglected state, and in the plenitude of mistaken zeal, begins to evangelize. In the Report just published, he strangely enough tells us from whom he receives his Mission, for he therein says to some Christian men, "here am I, send me," and accordingly was sent and laboured under an Committee of Gentlemen named at a public meeting. From whom did these gentlemen receive the power of sending Missionaries to preach the Gospel? Does not his Mission appear essentially different from that given to the Apostles and their lawful successors in the twentieth chapter of St. John? We can easily conceive, that a Committee of Gentlemen named at a Public Meeting, may legitimately send a person on a fishing expedition or some such enterprise; but not to preach the Gospel. Mr. Rand speaks highly of his present position and future prospects. I have made repeated inquiries and could not discover one single convert to his cause in this Island or else where. If the work done be commensurate with the amount of money expended, if there be converts,