coats, and bright-hued sashes round the waist, in which are to be stuck silver-sheathed yataghans and ornamented Damascus pistols; don't let them move more than their eyes, or express any emotion at the sight of anything except an English lady; then gather a noisy, picturesque, and active crowd of fez-capped Greeks in baggy blue breeches, smart jackets, sashes, and rich vests—of soberly dressed Armenians—of intellectual-looking Jews, with keen flashing eyes—Chasseurs de Vincennes, Zouaves, British riflemen, *vivandeires*, sappers and miners, Nubian slaves, camel-drivers, commissaries, officers, and sailors, and direct them in a stream through the streets, round the little islets in which the smoking Turks are harboured, and you will do much to populate the place. It will be observed there are no women mentioned, but children are not by any means wanting, on the contrary, there is a glut of them, in the Greek quarter particularly, and now and then a bundle of clothes, in yellow leather boots, and covered at the top with a piece of white linen, may be seen moving about, which you will do well to believe contains a woman neither young or pretty Dogs, so large, savage, tailless, hairy, and curiously shaped, that Wombwell could make a fortune out of them if aided by any clever zoological nomenal stor, prowling along the shore and walking through the shallow water, in which stands a herd of bullocks and buffaloes waiting till the araba, or cart, is ready for them—six French steamers and three French transports, with the tricolor flying, and the paddlebox full of troops on their way to land—a solitary English steamer, with the red ensign at anchor in the bay—and some Greek polaccas, with their beautiful white sails and trimrig, flying down the straits, which are here about three and a half miles broad, so that the villages on the rich swelling hills of the Asia Minor side are plainly visible—all these must be added, and then the picture is tolerably complete. In truth it is a wretched place—picturesque to a decree, but like all picturesque things or places, horribly uncomfortable.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

Apprehensions of Invasion at St. Petersburg.—Mr. Frederick Bucknall, a son of Mr. W. Bucknall, of the late eminent Bristol firm of Bucknall and Spark, has just returned from St. Petersburg, where he had been for five years occupying a responsible position in connection with one of the largest mercantile firms there, and from the accounts which Mr. Bucknall brings with him it is evident that, in high circles, the possibility of an attack by the combined forces on the capital of Russia is seriously entertained. Amongst the masses of the city a superstitious confidence in the successful issue of the war generally prevails. This is founded on the widely-spread belief that the war is a religious one, undertaken for religious objects; and it leades to a confidence that God being with the Emperor he must prevail. The imperial Muscovite himself does not appear to be so well at ease. It is understood that the commandment of the important fortress of Cronstadt has informed him that, although of great strength, it is not impregnable, The Emperor is obviously very anxious on the matter, for he goes himself to Cronstadt twice or thrice a week, and all conceivable efforts are being employed to strengthen it as far as possible. Meanwhile the imperial city is being crowded by troops, which are continually pouring in large masses. The barracks being all crowded these are quartered on the inhabitants, to their very evident and great annoyance. Mr. Bucknall saw a body of 1500 Cossacks marching towards the capital, which is of itself a significant mark of the feeling of the government, for troops of that class are rarely if ever employed in the city. Many of the nobility and leading families are quitting their town residences and retiring into the interior, carrying with them their plate, jewels, and portable property of value, and the English, French, and other foreign residents were quitting in such numbers that Mr. Bucknall had to wait for six weeks before he could get a place by the conveyance, which runs twice a week from St. Petersburg to Turkun. As a further evidence of the apprehension felt touching an invasion of the capital, Mr. Bucknall noticed that some houses on the side of the Neva were being pulled down and defences erected opposite the main part of St. Petersburg.

Constantinople, May 15.—The English troops are ready to leave, but the French have not yet wholly arrived. New notes for 80,000 000 piastres have been issued. Russian troops are concentrating in considerable force in Asia. Russian munitions of war have been removed from Fokschani to Berlet, further north in Moldavia. About 100 Wallachians of the better class are in prison, on charges of sympathising with the Turks.

Constantinople, May 15.—We have received here bad news from the seat of war on the Danube. The Russians are advancing from the Dobrudscha. They have cut off communication between Silistria and Varna, as well as the sea coast, and they have done the same between Varna and Shumla. The allied armies are in motion, in order to co-operate with Omar Pacha and from his reserve. A French force must by this time have arrived at Adrianople. A French division is on its march from Gallipoli to Constantinople. The English division of the corps of light infantry at Scutari has received marching orders for Tuesday next. It is thought the route is for Varna. News has been received to the 9th inst. from the Black Sea. The twe fleets were then cruising off Sebastapool, the Crimea, Batoum, and other parts of the Black Sea. A Naval engagement had taken place. General Baraguay d'Hilliars is recalled.

Blockade of Russian Ports.—The following is a copy of an official notice establishing a blockade of Russian ports:—"H. M. S. Amphion Harbour of Memel, May 12.—Sir, I have the honor to inform the Consuls of her Majesty at Riga, Libau Windau, that those ports are at length in a state of rigorous blockade, and that all the ships which leave after the 15th May, either wholly or partially laden will be stopped, and sent to England or France, to be there declared good prizes. This communication is to be made public in those ports. I have the honor, &c, (signed) A. C. Key, Captain M. M. J. Hertslet, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Memel.

Beggars in Constantinople.—The plague of beggars is here no slight one. They come from all parts, and from an exhibition of the dirtiest and most picturesque variety of the mendicant class. In England it is almost a principle with many persons never to give to beggars. Indoctrinated with the teachings of Mill and M'Culloch, the Briton has no scruple in driving off these unproductive labourers, and bidding them apply to the workhouse, where the "test" of their real necessities will be rigidly administered. But here almsgiving is an instruction. Those who cannot work must starve if unassisted, and even the able-bodied often can't get employment, or live by it when obtained. Besides, the beggars are real beggars, such as are read of in romances. They have a staff and a wallet, a long beard, and a stooping frame; they hold out a wooden bowl, and receive donations with a kind of venerable grace. Others, generally women, scream out their demands in a mixture of Greek and Italian, and, seated by the way side, follow the passer-by with their voices till he is out of sight. Others train up their children to run after strangers with a piteous whine, which generally obtains something from the visitor who has just landed. But their number is a great nuisance, and it is rapidly increasing. They seem to have flocked in from all parts to make a harvest from the crowds of European strangers.

The American Government on Privateering.—The Paris *Moniteur* says, "The Government of the United States of North America replied, on the 28th ult., to the communication made by the French Minister of the declaration of the two great maritime Powers of Europe relative to the neutral flags during the present war. In his reply Mr. Marcy expresses, in the name of the President of the Union, the wish that the maxims adopted in concert by France and England should become for the future the rule of conduct of all civilised nations. The Secretary of State besides declares that his government has a firm wish to observe strictly and to cause to be observed the duties of neutrality. He mentions that the laws of the country severely prohibit any American citizen, as well as every one established on the territory of the Union, from fitting out privateers, enrolling men to take part in foreign war. Mr. Marcy adds that there is no fear of any attempt being made to infringe those laws, but that in case the expectation of the Government of the Union on this subject should be deceived, the President would think it his duty to use the power with which he is invested to cause them to be respected."

In the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 14th of February, we called attention to the necessity, in the active preparations then on foot for prosecuting the war, of protecting our Shipping trading to our Colonies, especially the Trade from our Australian possessions, in which the valuable character of the cargoes should be a cause of increased concern.

Advices from Valparaiso of the 11th of April, mention, with reference to the force of the Russians in the Pacific, that they have one 60-gun frigate at that port, and are daily expecting three more of the same class, as well as an 80-gun line-of-battle ship, each with 200 troops on board. "The Russian officers," it is added, "say that there are 14 vessels of war at "Kamschatka, and boast of their superior force in "these seas, and also of the mischief they will do to "the homeward-bound gold ships from Australia."

Increased Taxation in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree by which he imposes on the central provinces of the empire an extraordinary tax, amounting to one-fourth of the revenue, for the support of the holy war. The first half to be paid within fifteen days, or the property to be sequestered and sold by the crown.

The Greeks at Constantinople are getting bold. A few nights ago they broke into a Turk's house in Buyukdere, for plunder partly, but more especially for violence. They assaulted all the inmates of the house, and cut off the nose of one man, and the hand off another.

The number of buildings destroyed by a fire at Constantinople is about 120 houses and 700 shops. It is greatly to be regretted that several public buildings of consequence have been burnt—among others two baths, one mosque, and three stone khans. The loss of goods and merchandise in those khans is about £150,000.

Yacht Cruisers to the Baltic.—The beautiful yacht Czarina, built by Mr. Camper, of Gosport, and belonging to Mr. T. Farmer Bailey, will leave for the Baltic in a few days, and in all probability will be present at the "shelling" of Helsingfors. Several other English yachts will soon follow.

The 42d Royal Highlanders embarked on Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth on board the General Screw Company's steam ship Hydaspes, Capt. Baker, a fine screw-ship of 1800 tons burthen, for conveyance to the East.

Lord Ralagan, it is said, holds out hopes of employment to many of the enthusiastic spirits who are eager to signalise their valour. Corps of volunteers are likely to be formed and attached to each division of the British army. We have the Constantinople mail of the 11th, and the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 9th. The vessel which on the 5th quitted Sebastopol for the Circassian coast were the Vauban, Magellan, Descartes, Charlemagne, Sanspariel, and Agamemnon. According to the *Journal de Constantinople*, a great number of transports had arrived with horses, artillery, and ammunition for the British troops.

The *Patrie* says, the siege operations before Silistria have been suspended. A sudden rise in the waters of the Danube compelled the Russians to abandon the batteries in the island commanding the position.

Omar Pacha.—The *Vienna Lloyd* of May 20 says:—"Omar Pacha has taken up a position before Shumla, with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district where he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle with the Russians. It is asserted that Omer Pacha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest."

Attack on Sebastopol.—The *Times* correspondent says we may expect soon to hear important intelligence from the Black Sea, as, after an inspection of Sebastapol and the coast near it, I am informed that Admiral Hamelin has written to his government demanding that a body of troops for landing shall be sent with as little delay as possible to the East. The troops that Admiral Hamelin demands are to be forwarded without delay.

The last accounts from China mention "a great execution" at Canton: three men were partially flayed, then cut in pieces, and their hearts taken to the mandarins; while sixty-five others were simply decapitated.

The Plague of Grasshoppers.—Letters from Broussa state that great fears were entertained of the myriads of grasshoppers which have made their appearance. Ordinarily they are rendered less numerous by a severe winter, and it was hoped that the frosts and snows of the last few months would have operated to keep down the yearly pest. However, the plains about the city are now covered with clouds of these insects, hardly hatched, and the next few weeks may see the harvest half devoured and the population reduced to despair.

The sum to be moved for in the present year for the convict establishments in the colonies is £342,702, being an increase on the proceeding year of £98,648.

An Amazon.—The wife of one of the officers of the 11th Hussars, and sister to the great African lion hunter, accompanies her husband to the East. Her habilimentsare prepared for active servi. She is to have a black belt, in which two of Deane and Adam's revolvers are placed. She has been practicing daily at the shooting gallary in Dublin, and promises to avenge her husband's death, should he fall by leading on his troops against our common enemy.

There are now about 160 merchant ships fitted with Cunningham's patent reefing apparatus. By this apparatus three or four men can do as much work in four minutes as twenty men can do in three or four hours without it.

It is reported that a chapter of the Order of the Garter will shortly be held to take steps for expelling the Emperor of Russia from the order. By the oath no knight must take up arms against another, or assist any one to do so.

The following is a numerical list of the several armies of Europe:—

RECAPITULATION.

Russian army,	1,006,000
Turkish,	600,000
English,	162,000
French,	730,000
Austrian,	600,000
Prussian,	614,781
Danish,	32,000
Sweedish and Norwegian,	34,000

Vienna, May 25.—It is credibly related that Austria and Prussia yesterday sent a summons to Russia to evacuate the Turkish territory.

A Russian War-Song.—After the passage of the Danube a war-song was distributed to the regimental bands, and ordered to be learned by the choristers, so that it might be sung to and by the men as a stimulus to exertion. A Berlin morning journal gives the following prose version of this war canticle:—"Life is alone valuable to him who fears not death! Orthodox Russian warriors slay without counting their foes! Whether ye be French, Englishmen, or stupid Turks, Infidels, we challenge you to battle! You thirst for the blood of Orthodox believers! God will chastise you through us! Protectors of Heathens, eternal shame and disgrace lay on you! For the Czar of Russia we are prepared to die! Valour is born with us; we neither fear battle nor death! The brave are pleasing to God; they find their boon in Heaven!"

WEST INDIES.

Departure of the 56th Regiment.—The 56th Regt. will shortly leave Bermuda for England, to be replaced by the 26th Regt. (Cameronians.) The service Companies of the 26th are in Canada; and vessels are to be taken up there to convey the troops to these Islands. The Companies of the same Regiment forming the Depot in England are also to come out to this Colony, and we hear of a report that they would leave about the 22d instant. The exchange of Regiments will, it is anticipated, be effected in about two months from this time.

Jamaica.—Four ships of war of the French Navy, one bearing the flag of Admiral Duquesne, had paid a visit to Jamaica, where they were most warmly received by the Naval and Military authorities, as well as by the Merchants of Kingston. Salutes, Guards of Honor, and dinner parties, followed each other in compliment to the French Admiral and his officers. Bishop Spencer left Jamaica cn the 11th for England, to be present it is said, at a convocation of Bishops in London. The health of the island was improving: there were, however, a few cases of Cholera in Spanish Town.

Barbadoes.—A great number of fires had occurred on many of the Estates, by which several acres of growing canes were destroyed. This nefarious work was done by incendaries. About 25,000 hogsheads of sugar of the new crop had been shipped to England.

Demerara.—Our Demerara files to the 10th instant, do not supply any news of interest, beyond the statement that this year's crop of sugar promised to exceed that of any former year.

Trinidad—Accounts from this Island are to the 9th. The sugar crop now in progress of manufacture will be the largest ever raised in Trinidad; but prices were discouragingly low. A sale of a large lot is quoted in our exchange papers, at $2 40c. per 100 lbs. Freights to England were at 5s. 6d.

Antigua.—Antigua papers to the 10th instant, complain of a very severe drought, from which the island had been suffering for several weeks. The want of Shipping continued to be seriously felt at St. Lucia.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 28.

Terrible Disaster.—A terrible disaster occurred at Hoboken this afternoon. The drop bridge of the Ferry landing broke down, while an immense number of people on it were waiting for the 5 o'clock boat. Hundreds of men, women and children were precipitated into the water, many seriously injured and some, it is believed drowned, though no bodies as yet have been recovered.

Philadelphia, May 28.—A terrible scene was witnessed on board the steamboat Star, this evening. The boat from Red Bank with nearly 100 passengers, took fire around the smokestack and when about one mile from the landing. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish the flame, and the boat was headed for the nearest wharf, when the passengers were safely landed and the fire extinguished. During the excitement many of the passengers could hardly be restrained from leaping overboard.

Trouble on Lake Champlain.—Steamers sunk. It appears in an article in The Ogdensbury Despatch, that the inhabitants of villages on Lake Champeain are now engaged in a quarrel about railroad and steamboat matters, which is not likely soon to end. It has already resulted in violence and outrage upon persons and property. It appears that the Plattsburg people are building a railroad from that place to Montreal, a portion of which is completed. The company owning the railroad Rouse's Point to Montreal, purchased the Montreal end of the Plattsburg route, and left the latter place in a bad fix. The Plattsburg people owned a steamboat called the Saltus, which they designed to run in connection with their road this season. The boat wintered at Sherburn Bay, and when the proprietors were about to move her, they found that a portion of her machinery had been stolen. They attempted to tow her down to Plattsburgh, but the people of Burlington, cut the lines and took her back. The following night two old steamers, the Burlington and Whitehall, were drawn beside the Saltus and sunk in such a position that the latter cannot be moved. The Plattsburgh people were much exasperated. The captain and owners of the steamer Saranac were supposed to be concerned in the outrage, and when the boat came to their village, 400 persons rushed on board armed, lashed her wheels, and threatened to sink her, arrested her captain and pelted him with rotten eggs.—So the matter stood at last accounts.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. Stephen Swabey, actuated by a kindly disposition towards Sir Alexander Bannerman, applied, in the name of himself and others, for a copy of the confidential despatch of the Duke of Newcastle referred to in *Hazzard's Gazette* of Wednesday last, with the intention, no doubt, of publishing it entire, and thus afford a convincing proof that the extract made in Sir Alexander's letter, published in the *Royal Gazette*, was not a "garbled" one. Nothing could be fairer than this proposition, and it would have been, we think, both to the honor and interest of Sir Alexander, to have taken advantage of it. Not that the bare publication of the Duke's despatch would have profited Sir Alexander anything without his own previous confidential despatch had been published at the same time. We have no doubt but the Duke's answer was the only one that he could make under the existing state of circumstances as detailed by Sir Alexander Bannerman in his *unconstitutional confidential* despatch. But what was this statement? What was the state of affairs in this Colony that demanded such urgent haste, such indecent precipitation? What was there that involved the necessity of calling the people of the Island together at this, to them, most inconvenient time for the purpose of entering into the turmoils of a contested election? We will tell you why it was Electors. It was that the Election should take place while the minds of men were heated by an infamous tissue of falsehoods, which would incline them to vote against the members of the majority of the last session. It was that no time should be afforded to shew the falsity of these statements, and make manifest the honesty of purpose, and soundness of the principles by which that majority were actuated. It was because that haste and that precipitation were considered, as being of the utmost importance to the unprincipled faction of which Sir Alexander Bannerman was all but the acknowleged head, and last, but not least, it was because a constitutional Governor was hourly expected. But we are losing sight of Sir Alexander's answer to Mr. Swabey's gentleman-like and considerate note. Will you believe it, Sir Alexander declined giving a copy in his own words.

"In regard to your request for a copy of the confidential despatch you allude to, it is right you should know that I am not at liberty to furnish you with it, unless I do so on my own responsibility, and on this occasion I very respectfully decline incurring any."

And yet in a previous part of the same note, he says

"Your note has called my attention to that *curious* article, the leader to *Hazzard Gazette* of Wednesday and I cannot conceive how its author could call the extract "garbled," as the original despatch has not been seen, but remained in my possession at Government House, and ready to be shown by me to any friend or other individual who wished to see it, from curiosity or any other motive, but certainly *not to be published*."

Sir Alexander Bannerman cannot conceive how we should have called the extract "garbled," and in the opinion of Mr. Swabey and the other friends of Sir Alexander, it is "a wholly unwarantable assertion." What we are now about to write, will have no effect in changing the opinion of Sir Alexander Bannerman, for he will in all probability, never read it, but it may justify us in the eyes of Mr. Stephen Swabey, whose good opinion we should value. We think we were well warranted in the supposition, that Sir Alexander would publish a garbled extract from a Despatch, which concerned himself so nearly, when he was guilty of a similar offence—for in a man of his high standing, it was a grevious offence—in publishing a garbled extract, or rather a perverted version of the Despatch, relative to the resignation of the Hon. Geo. Coles, as the Administrator of the Colony in the absence of the Lt. Governor. When under a system of Responsible Government, the very essence of which, is, that nothing shall be transacted, nothing given to the public, unless through the constituted authorities, and sanctioned by the Executive Council, we see a Lieut. Governor taking a Despatch of the Colonial Minister, and in his own closet, without even having consulted his responsible advisers, mutilating it, garbling it, and causing such mutilated and garbled notice to be sent, *in his own hand writing*, to the office of the Queen's Printer, we have a right to believe him capable of doing any thing of a similar nature, however atrocious. And what could have induced him to act in this weak, silly and unconstitutional manner? A desire to save the personal feelings of George Coles, whose resignation was accepted, and who, the Despatch intimates ought never to have been appointed, and who would never have been appointed, had it not been for another of these confidential Despatches, of this irresponsible Lt. Governor. *Weak* and *silly* we have termed his conduct, and truly, so we think, for he is afterwards compelled to publish the Despatch, entire and uncurtailed, *at the request* he says, of the Hon. Mr. Holl, *at the demand*, we rather imagine, of that gentleman, though we have never had a word of conversation with him on the subject. And now, we would ask Mr. Stephen Swabey, whether we had not some grounds for the assertion, that the extract in the Lt. Governor's letter was garbled, and that more especially now, since he will let his friends have a copy of it for their satisfaction, and that of the public? And we ask you, Electors of Prince Edward Island, what confidence can you place in men who uphold such conduct in a Lieut. Governor? Is this your notion of a Responsible Gevernment, when the head of it is irresponsible either to the colony or to his own constitutional advisers?

Are you to be taken from time to time from your avocations for the purpose of choosing representatives out of the majority of whom an Executive Council is to be elected which is to be responsible to you for every act of the administration of the government, if after all the Lieut. Governor may or may not take the advice of these responsible Councillors at his pleasure? If he alone is to be in communication with the Colonial Minister, and to impart to his Council only as much as he pleases of the correspondence that may pass between them? Is this, we ask, self government? Or rather is it not a mere farce a perfect delusion, the shadow without the substance? Look to it, therefore, and come forward manfully to the hustings, and vote for those who will insist upon your having Responsible Government in its purity, who will take care that you are provided with Self Government in its reality, who, to the name of British Subjects, will add the rights, privileges and freedom, that ought to attend upon, and are due to this respected title. Vote for the free and unfettered, and down with cringing slaves, and base Office-hunters.

The Supreme Court for Prince County held its June Session on the 6th inst., at St. Eleanor's. There was, we are happy to say, no criminal calendar, and his Honor Mr. Justice Peters congratulated the Grand Jury on this circumstance in his charge. His honor, with great good taste and eloquence, expatiated on the circumstance of the war, in which the august Sovereign of these realms has been compelled—in defence of an ancient ally—to engage. We shared in the gratification appreciated, we are convinced, by all, and expressed by many, at hearing sentiments of loyalty to the Sovereign, and detestation of the barbarous conduct of the reckless Despot, whose ambition has changed the peaceful, smiling prospects of Europe into the "horrid front of war," so well and so feelingly expressed. Mr. Justice Peter's conduct in this respect, presents a grateful contrast to that of Mr. Justice Mondelet, in Canada, highly honorable to the character of the former.

There was but one record case, and two appeals tried. The Court rose the same day.

Dear Mr. Haszard;

Sir,—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the exercise of his Episcopal functions, visited Crapaud, Westmoreland Harbour, on Monday 5th, in company with the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, of Charlottetown. The Inhabitants, though in the very height of their planting, flocked to St. John's Church, and by their hearty participation in the sacred services of the day, evinced the interest they took in a most solemn rite of our Church, and the pleasure they experienced in sitting under the ministry of our good and accomplished Bishop.

The number presented for Confirmation was not large, but well prepared, by frequent prayerful training, to undertake *seriously* and *understandingly* the fulfillment of their baptismal engagements, in the sight of God and the Congregation, many a silent tear from the confirmed, and earnest prayer to God for strength and grace, went up to Heaven, then we felt it good to be there, and the memory of that hour is precious still. Nine were confirmed, though 14 were to have presented themselves, two of whom, were also candidates for Baptism; we trust the best reason, (that of its deep solemnity and importance), may have prevented their "putting on the whole armour of faith, and laying hold on the hope of eternal life." The Bishop's charge to the candidates was very solemn and instructive, and admirably adapted, from its being entirely *extemporaneous*, to leave a lasting impression on the minds of all present.

His Lordship preached from Amos, 4. 12, "Prepare to meet thy God," which discourse, though so general in its application, as to be most improving to the whole congregation, also contained throughout, special reference to the confirmed.

After service, the following Address was presented by our esteemed Lay Reader, Mr. Wm. Reid, and read by him in behalf of the Wardens and Vestry.

To the Right Reverend Hibbert Binney, D. D, *by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.*

We, the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Congregation of St. John's Church, Crapaud, together with the Magistrates and other inhabitants of this and the adjacent Settlements, beg leave to offer to your Lordship, a cordial welcome to this part of your Diocese.

Taught by the Word of God, we desire to "know them which labour among us, and are over us in the Lord, and admonish us, and to esteem them very highly in love, for their works, sake." With these sentiments, we approach your Lordship, praying God that your Episcopate may long prove a fruitful source of blessing to all "the flock over which," in his kind providence, you are made overseer, "to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood."

Endeared as your Lordship already is, to every worthy member of our communion in the Sister Province, and signally blessed as your earnest efforts have been, in behalf of the institutions of the Church in that section of your Diocese.

We hope and pray that your ministrations and counsel will also here be promotive of great and good effects in "building us up in our most holy faith and keeping us in the love of God looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life."

We earnestly pray the Divine head of the Church, that you may be long continued and abundantly blessed in your "work and labour of love," and that finally after having done the work of an evangelist, and made "full proof of your ministry," you may be enabled to say with the Apostle, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

Accept Right Rev. Sir this humble tribute of our sincere respect for your high and holy office and as a testimony of our appreciation of the benefits derivable from your coming amongst us.

Signed. Donald Palmer J. P. } Church
Charles Collett, } Wardens.

To which his Lordship replied most graciously and for nearly an hour delighted us with instructive counsel, and discriminating suggestions fresh from his heart and eminently calculated for our good, spiritual and temporal

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There was a very brilliant exhibition of Gas Light on Thursday night last, in front of the Colonial Building. As we purpose to give in our next, some account of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, its actings and doings, we shall say no more at present.

We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Georgetown, has been respectfully presented with a Gown by the people of the Montague Settlement, as a token of their esteem for his past services.