

Goodman, Pope, Macdonald and Palmer. Of these six, where is the tie of either blood or marriage, in any possible sense or construction of the terms, by which any one of them is connected with another?

Go on, venacious Curriers! Annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and no property qualification, in your next.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. A COMMISSIONER.

21st Oct. 1843. CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE CENTRAL ACADEMY.

(Continued.) Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 8th February, 1842.

Sir; In conformity to a Resolution of the Governors and Trustees of the Central Academy, this day passed at a General Meeting, I have the honor of transmitting to you a Copy of a Resolution passed by them on the 11th day of April, 1839; and also of the Resolution in reference to the former Resolution passed by that body on the 21st day of April, 1840.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. Servant, W. FORGAN, Secretary.

To the Rev. James Waddell, one of the Masters of the Central Academy, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.) At an adjourned Meeting of the Trustees and Governors of the Central Academy, held at the Central Academy, on Thursday, the 11th day of April, 1839.

Present:—The Chief Justice, The Attorney General, The Hon. T. H. Haviland, The Hon. Mr. Pope, The Speaker, Mr. Dingwell.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is expedient and necessary that such change should be made in the Act of the General Assembly under which the Central Academy is supported and constituted, as to enable the Trustees and Governors to place the same under the care and control of one Master only, at such Salary as may be deemed sufficient for a person of Classical attainments, and also to enable him to employ a competent Assistant, as an Usher, and that an application be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, for this purpose; and that the Secretary be directed to furnish a Copy of the Resolution to each of the present Masters, in order that there may be sufficient notice of the proposed change.

A true Copy, Wm. FORGAN, Secretary.

(Copy.) Tuesday, 21st April, 1840. The Board met pursuant to Adjournment:

Present:—The President, the Chief Justice, the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Pope, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Dingwell.

Ordered, That the consideration of the Order for applying to the Legislature for alteration of the Law regulating the Academy be postponed to the next Session of the House of Assembly, when the present Law relating to general Education will expire.

A true Copy, Wm. FORGAN, Secretary.

(Copy.) Charlottetown, 5th August, 1841.

Sir; We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, addressed to your Excellency by the Reverend James Waddell, one of the Masters of the Central Academy, complaining that the want of "an authorized systematic course of practical instruction," and "the deficiency of suitable books," are the cause of the inefficiency of that institution, and which communication has been transmitted to us, by direction of your Excellency, for the purpose of our remarking upon the statements contained in it.

We cannot help expressing our surprise at the tone of Mr. Waddell's letter, which appears to us to have been written solely with the view of endeavouring to remove from the Masters to the Trustees the responsibility of the present unpopular and inefficient state of the Academy.

With Mr. Waddell's general scheme of Education for the Colony we conceive we have nothing to do, and shall confine our few observations to that part of his letter which relates to the Academy.

Whilst we acknowledge that Mr. Waddell may have some just grounds for complaining of the want of an authorized systematic course of instruction in the Academy, we are not aware that any system pursued or attempted by Mr. Waddell, on his own responsibility, was objected to or opposed by the Trustees, but believe that he was left free to adopt that course of education which his own practical experience might have taught him to be the most advantageous to his pupils; and with reference to that part of his letter which states, "that many of the more advanced, and some of the more public-spirited of his pupils, finished their Academic course, and left, taking with them the books which, at his (Mr. Waddell's) recommendation, they had procured; and when others came in, they had not, and could not get books, by means of which the classes could be kept up, or new ones formed; and having no authorized system to put into their hands, the Masters were obliged to take them and do with them individually as they best could," it does appear to us most singular that Mr. Waddell should have experienced the difficulty which he asserts in procuring books for the succeeding classes which had been readily procured at his recommendation by the previous classes. From his statement, the inference to be drawn must be, that the system he commenced with was an approved one, and the same facilities in obtaining books, we apprehend, existed, and still continue to exist, as when Mr. Waddell first became one of the Masters of the Academy; therefore, since Mr. Waddell has not shewn that he was in any way coerced or opposed by the Trustees in following out the course which he had thus adopted, we can see no sufficient reason why he did not persevere in that course until an authorized course was pointed out to him.

We believe that Mr. Waddell is correct in stating that he introduced a Book to supply the place of an English Reader, which some of the parents of the pupils declined to purchase; but we do not believe that, in any instance, an objection has been made to procure any Classical work which Mr. Waddell recommended. On the contrary, we believe that, in every instance, his recommendation met with prompt concurrence, on the part of the parents of the pupils; but should the parents not feel disposed to procure those Books which are necessary for the improvement of their children, the Trustees have it not in their power to compel them; and it is well known that the Trustees have not at their disposal a single shilling to enable them to furnish the Institution with Globes, Maps or Books, either for the individual use of the pupils, or to form a Library, as Mr. Waddell suggests in his letter to the Chief Justice, a Copy of which he transmitted with his complaint to your Excellency.

We have always been of opinion, that the Constitution of the Academy is defective, particularly with reference to the co-ordinate powers given to the Masters; and at the only full attendance of the Trustees, which took place about two years since, when the Legislature was in Session, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the whole body that the Act required amendment in this respect; and it was then deemed proper to notify the Masters, to the effect mentioned in Mr. Waddell's letter; but from a variety of causes, over which we have no control, the contemplated measure has not yet been effected; but we cannot admit that such a notification was sufficient in itself to paralyze, or even to weaken, the efforts of a person in Mr. Waddell's situation, who possessed proper zeal for the advancement of the Institution, or who valued a continuance in it himself.

That the number of pupils in the Academy has greatly decreased, must be acknowledged, and we can only attribute the decrease to the want of confidence felt by the

parents in the Masters, arising, we believe, from the little progress made by some of the pupils in their studies, and from the evident laxity of discipline prevailing in the Institution (chargeable solely to the Masters), in regard to the pupils at large, particularly in not enforcing attendance at the regular hours, and not compelling them to prepare their tasks and exercises at their own homes, although an order to this effect was long ago insisted on. The Visitors' Book, and the fact of the neglect on the part of the Masters, in the latter particular, is known to some of the Trustees themselves, who have individually, several times, called the attention of Mr. Waddell to it.

We are sensible that here the question may be asked, why the Trustees, with the fact of this neglect within their knowledge, did not take steps to displace the Masters. The only reply we can offer is, that as we were in expectation of an alteration in the Constitution of the Academy, we were reluctant to resort to any extreme measures until such alteration took place; we should then have the authority of Legislative sanction for that interposition which, under existing circumstances, might be deemed by the Masters to be harsh and invidious.

By the Constitution of the Academy, it is necessary that Five out of the Nine Trustees should be present to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and, consequently, the procuring of an efficient Meeting is attended with much difficulty. As four Trustees reside in the country, if any unforeseen circumstance should prevent the attendance of one of the Five resident in or near Charlottetown, no business can be done, and the absence of the Chief Justice from the Colony, at this time, obliges us to transmit this reply, signed by only the four resident Trustees, and which can, therefore, only be considered as containing our individual opinions on Mr. Waddell's letter.

For ourselves, we are willing that the Masters should pursue that course of instruction which they may deem most advantageous to the progress of the pupils in their Academic Studies, free from their imaginary trammels, and we sincerely hope the result may realize their expectation that the Institution may "revive and flourish," as is anticipated by Mr. Waddell.

We regret not having been able to make an earlier reply to your Excellency's communication; but the necessary absence of the major part of us from Charlottetown, on our public duties, must be our apology for the delay.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c., (Signed) R. HODGSON, A. LANE, T. H. HAVILAND, J. H. PETERS, VICE PRESIDENT and SECRETARY.

DISCOVERIES OF CAPTAIN JAMES ROSS AND CAPTAIN CROZIER, IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

On the 4th of this month, the expedition which sailed from this country on the 29th September, 1839, under the command of the gallant officers named above, reached England, after having spent the greater part of four years in exploring the recesses of the Antarctic Ocean, in the course of which time the officers and men composing it passed through innumerable perils, and as their reward, succeeded in fixing the true position of the South Magnetic Pole, in approaching within 157 miles of the South Pole of the earth, and in ascertaining a great variety of interesting facts connected with every branch of natural science. The following is a summary of the most important of their discoveries:—

After calling at Madeira, Port Praya, St. Paul's Rocks, Trinidad, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Kerguelin's Land, Hobart Town, and the Auckland Islands, and making accurate magnetic observations at all those places, the expedition sailed southward, and entered the Antarctic Circle on New Year's-day, 1841, which, in that part of the world, corresponds (as to the seasons) to our Midsummer Day. On the 11th of January they discovered, though still at a great distance, the southernmost land ever seen. It rose in the form of lofty peaks and mountains, covered with eternal snow, and the glaciers projecting from the vast mountain-brows for many miles into the ocean. After seeing several small volcanic islands, they reached, but in vain attempted to effect a landing on, this great Antarctic Continent. They, however, sailed along the coast, and on the 23rd January reached the 74 deg. 15 min. South, the highest southern latitude ever before attained. Here strong southerly gales, thick fogs and perpetual snow-storms impeded them, but they persevered in following the line of the continent until they reached 76 deg. 8 min. S. where they discovered a magnificent volcano, 12,000 feet in height, throwing out volumes of flame and smoke, but no lava, in the regions of eternal snow. This volcano they named Mount Erebus. Still following this line of coast, they again sailed southwards, until they reached 78 deg. 4 min. S., or within 137 miles of the South Pole. Here the ice became impenetrable, and the season being far advanced, they were compelled to return towards their winter quarters. In returning, they sailed over the imaginary "Antarctic Continent" which Lieut. Wilkes, of the American Antarctic Expedition, professed to have discovered, finding in the position assigned to it by that imaginative voyager, nothing but open seas, and a depth of 600 fathoms, without a bottom, above his highest mountain ridges! Steering westward, the expedition passed the point where Professor Gauss supposed the Magnetic Pole to be, but found, from the variation of their instruments, that he was mistaken, and on the 4th April reached Van Dieman's Land.

In the Antarctic spring of the following year, the expedition again sailed in search of discoveries, leaving the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 28th November, 1841. After proceeding some distance east to the supposed position of the focus of greatest magnetic intensity, and obtaining a series of observations which demonstrated the incorrectness of the supposition, the expedition proceeded southward, and on the 18th December, fell in with the ice 300 miles further north than they had met with the year before. After great efforts, they forced their way through it, and again entered the Antarctic Circle on New Year's-day, in 1842. On the 19th January, they encountered a violent storm, which shattered the rudder of the Erebus, and entirely destroyed that of the Terror. Notwithstanding the wind and the ice, they continued to struggle southward, and on the 22d February, again reached the great Southern Continent, which they traced 130 miles further east than the preceding year. After this, the summer being expired, they were compelled to sail northwards. They made directly for Cape Horn, and passed the winter in the Falkland Islands, receiving ample supplies from Rio de Janeiro, and again putting to sea on the 17th December, 1842.

In the voyage of the third year they examined the whole line of the Antarctic regions, from the longitude of Cape Horn to that of the Cape of Good Hope. On the 22d February, they crossed the line of no variation in the magnetic forces in latitude 61 degrees, longitude 24 W., and after exploring several Islands, and encountering great dangers, they reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th April.

The Literary Gazette, from which we have abridged the preceding account of these voyages, closes its account as follows:—

"At the end of April the Erebus and Terror left the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St. Helena and Ascension, for the purpose of repeating the magnetic observations they had formerly made, and verifying their instruments. In order to render the whole series complete, it was necessary to repair to Rio de Janeiro, which the expedition reached on the 18th June. After a few days employed in observing and refitting, they sailed for England, and, touching at one of the Western Islands, made the land of Seilly on the 27th August. The passage up Channel was rendered tedious by calms and light winds, so that Captain Ross was unable to land until Monday last, the 4th September, when he disembarked at Folkstone, and arrived in town on the afternoon of the same day. Need we add, that his reception at the Admiralty was most cordial and gratifying. Lord Haddington complimented him in the warmest manner in the presence of the other Lords, and all joined in the highest eulogy upon his services. This is only the preface to the fame he has, with his brave comrades, Capt. Crozier, Commander Bird, and the rest, so nobly earned; and it will be echoed, not only now and by his country, but by the whole civilized world and for ever. Heartily do we wish him, and all who were with him, the

perfect enjoyment of that high health in which they have been restored to us after all their fatigues and perils.

"When at Cape Horn, making magnetometric observations, the ships anchored in St. Martin's Cove, where they fell in with a small party of Fuegiens, a most miserable race of human creatures, wandering naked amongst the constantly falling snow-storms of this inclement region.

"On their path from Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands they observed a very dangerous bank, directly in the line, on which it is probable that many a daring bark has been lost, whose fate has never been disclosed to mortal ears.

"On the Island on which they landed, in lat. 71 deg. 56 min. S., and long. 171 deg. 7 min. E., where they procured specimens of minerals imbedded in the igneous rocks, there was not the least appearance of vegetation; but it was so densely covered with penguins, which stoutly resisted their landing, that it was with difficulty they could force their way through them.

"The acquisitions to natural history, geology, geography, but above all, towards the elucidation of the grand mystery of terrestrial magnetism, raise this voyage to a pre-eminent rank among the greatest achievements of British courage, intelligence, and enterprise."

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.—The presents which Captain Harris recently brought for the Queen of England from the Court of Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, are thus described:—

"Among them is a jet black mule, of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Shoa, and presented, in His Majesty's name, to the Heir Apparent of the British Throne. The trappings of this beautiful animal, (which, in the language of the country, is called tishah, or sans-pareil,) consisting of a saddle-cloth, of a peculiar form and exquisite workmanship, upon which is elaborately emblazoned the Ethiopian lion, an extraordinarily shaped Abyssinian saddle, with breast-plate and head-stall en suite, are of the most gorgeous and magnificent description. The other presents brought over by Captain Harris consist of a crown worn by the former Queen of Shoa; various shields, covered with numerous warlike devices, composed of gold and silver and precious stones; spears, gauntlets, cloaks and robes made of the skins of Ethiopian wild animals, armlets of solid silver, numerous distinctive badges of honour, such as ivory rings, silver falchions, or crooked swords, curious specimens of armour, several baskets, made of grass and beads, and somewhat rude in their construction, filled with aromatic herbs, &c. A brilliantly-illuminated letter to Her Majesty, in the Arabic language, in which the King of Shoa expresses the highest respect and esteem for the Queen of the greatest nation under the sun, accompanied the presents brought over by Captain Harris."

WIT OUTWITTED.—A wag went into a shop the other day and asked for a yard of pork. The shopman cut him off three (pig's) feet.

The Wesleyan Methodists have been compelled to abandon their mission at Malta, and others will be given up or reduced immediately. The permanent income of the society has diminished to such an extent as to render this step necessary.—Globe.

(From the Newbrunswick.) LATE FROM CHINA.

The ships Morrison and Paul Jones arrived at New York last Thursday from China; the former brought dates to the 5th of June, and the latter sailed eighteen days later, bringing dates from Canton to the 23rd of June. The Captain of the Paul Jones states that the Imperial Commissioner Keshan would proceed from Canton, so as to arrive at Hong Kong the latter part of June, to arrange the commercial treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger.

Much sickness prevailed on the shores around Hong Kong, in the shipping and the garrison. General Salton, British Commander in Chief of the forces in China, arrived in the W. S. Prosperine, on the 13th June, and went up in the Steamer to Canton, on the 18th, on a private visit.

A new Roman Catholic Church was opened for worship on the 11th June, having been built with much despatch, by the aid of funds contributed by English, Portuguese and Spanish residents.

For the eleven months ending 31st May, the export of Tens to England, from China, amounted to 46,201,251 lbs. A British Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by H. B. M. subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast, has been established at Hong Kong.

Sir Henry Pottinger had issued some very stringent proclamations against smuggling on the river, which appear to have been distasteful to some of the resident foreign merchants.

Native robberies were exceedingly troublesome at Hong Kong; so much so that the local authorities had issued an edict forbidding any Chinaman to be out at night without a lantern and a pass, and making other provisions to suppress disorder. The house of the Morrison Education Society had been broken into and plundered by a gang of thirty Chinese robbers, who destroyed or carried away all the furniture, severely wounded Mr. Brown, and forced him, his wife and child, to fly for their lives.—The thieves had full possession of the house for two hours. Mr. Brown lost about a thousand dollars' worth of property, and Dr. Hobson, who occupied part of the house, about as much, including his surgical instruments.

There had been a great fire at Tingha, in the Island Chusan, which destroyed a great number of houses, and caused much distress among the inhabitants. It was said there that Commodore Kearney had received a communication from the emperor, informing him that the United States would be allowed to trade at all the ports opened to the English.

The deaths by cholera at Manila, were gradually diminishing. The natives believed that the disease was caused by the waters having been poisoned by the whites; and two Englishmen had nearly fallen victims of the superstitious belief, having been caught, and severely beaten. One of the Indians engaged in the assault, was shot down by the police in pursuit.

Calcutta dates of the 5th, and Singapore of the 21st May, arrived at Macao on the 9th. General Napier was successfully engaged in subjecting and settling the whole country of Seinde.

CANADA. IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—We are requested to state, for the information of Mariners navigating the Gulf, and the River St. Lawrence, on information for which we are indebted to John Douglass McConnell, Esq., Agent for Lloyds, at Gaspe, (that the landmark so well known as "THE OLD WOMAN," (which stood on a very narrow base,) in front of Cape Gaspe, and which has from time immemorial served as a guide to shipmasters in making the land, has disappeared, supposed from the action of time, and the violence of the weather. This Rock was the admiration of strangers. Its top measured about 350 fathoms in circumference, while its base was only 13 fathoms in girth.

This information, for which we thank our attentive correspondent, was forwarded to us, dated the 25th August, but through some accident, it only reached its destination this morning.

Besides the cognomen above given, this singular rock was sometimes styled "Ship Head," and was described by Capt. Bayfield, R.N., by the name of "Flower Pot Rock." Our correspondent further informs us that since the disappearance of the Old Woman, a passage has opened through the sandy beach, or breakwater, which ran across the Bay of Gaspe; which affords a short route to vessels of small burthen.—Quebec Mercury, Oct. 5.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The following is a copy of the message from His Excellency, read in the House on Monday last, in reply to the Address of the 3d inst:— "C. T. METCALFE.

"The Governor General informs the House of Assembly, in reply to their address on the subject of the SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, that he does not consider himself at liberty to lay before the House copies of the communications which

have passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Governor of this Colony, relative to that subject; but that the substance of the instructions issued to him are to the effect, that Her Majesty's Government decline coming to a determination in favor of any place as the future Seat of Government without the advice of the Provincial Legislature; and that Her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to submit favorably to Her Majesty such addresses on this subject as may be presented by either, or both, of the Legislative Houses, in recommendation of either KINGSTON or MONTREAL; provided that, in any address for this purpose from the House of Assembly, the House shall pledge itself to provide the necessary supply for the expenditure which may be expected to attend the permanent location of the seat of Government at the place that they may recommend; it being understood that the selection is now necessarily limited to one of those places, the former capitals, Quebec and Toronto, being alike too remote from the centre of the Province, and the plan of alternate Sessions at one or the other of the last mentioned, or any other places, being objectionable and impracticable, on account of its manifest and extreme inconvenience. As connected with this subject, the Governor General transmits a copy of a Report from the Committee of the Executive Council, and a copy of a Protest from one of its members, on the subject thereof, which were submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers.

"Government House, Kingston, 6th Oct., 1843."

The Report is long, and recommends Montreal; entering at great length into the reasons why that city should become the Seat of Government, and the protest is a mere dissent, on the part of Mr. Harrison, from the conclusions of the Report.

We have received the copy of the draft of a new Act of Parliament, to be proposed as a Ministerial measure in the present Session by Mr. LAFONTAINE, entitled "An Act for better securing the independence of the Parliament of this Province." This Act disqualifies all Judges, and officers of Courts of Law, Registrars, Revenue Officers, the Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, Adjutant General of Militia and their Clerks, the Clerks of the Executive Council, and other Government Officers, Officers of the Board of Works, Contractors, Post Masters in Corporate Towns, Physicians attending Gaols, Officers of the Trinity House, the Law Printers and the Translator of the Laws. This is pretty sweeping; but we entirely concur in its provisions. No office-holder ought to sit in Parliament, with the exception of five or six of those who immediately constitute the Ministry of the Colony. It is necessary for these men to have seats in the Legislature for reasons which will naturally occur to every one, such as introducing new measures, being in their places to give information relative to any questions that may be asked them, &c. But to have a parcel of people sitting in the house whose breeches' pockets are liable to Government influence, is a nullification of all Responsible Government. Can any man suppose that these men come into the House with unbiased minds; accessible to the arguments which they may hear adduced on every side? Not a bit of it—every man of them has his quarter's salary in prospect, and all his Parliamentary proceedings are regulated by this pecuniary thermometer. The men themselves can have no feeling of independence, and we can conceive nothing more galling to an honorable and high minded man than to be obliged to vote contrary to the dictates of his conscience. We thank the Ministers for this Act, so long called for, and trust ere long to see it the law of the land.

By the Bill introduced by Mr. Lafontaine, for better securing the independence of Parliament, it is supposed that the following members will have to resign their seats, or submit to exclusion from the House of Assembly: Sir Allan Macnab, as Registrar for Wetworth; Mr. Cartwright, as Judge of the Midland District; Mr. Black, as the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec; Mr. Derbishire, as Queen's Printer; with several others similarly situated.

His Excellency the Governor General has sent £10 in aid of the Jewish Synagogue in Montreal.

OCTOBER 17.—Clouds are hovering in the political horizon. Ministers have been defeated in the Legislative Council by a majority of five, on the Seat of Government.—The consequence is, that the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Jamieson, has resigned. The Chair, we are informed, has been offered to Mr. Draper, but that gentleman refuses to accept it. This question of the Seat of Government seems likely to turn out a very apple of discord.

We find the following in the Kingston Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette:—

"It is said that the boundary dispute between New Brunswick and Canada waxes warm. There are persons here from New Brunswick and Maine to attend a timber sale, under the authority of the Government of Canada, which was to take place to-day, but has been postponed."

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—After a few days of pinching cold, we had a slight fall of snow last night, and this morning the mountains north of Quebec, together with the surrounding country, presented quite a wintery aspect. The wind to-day has veered from west to north-east, with rain, which has caused this first sprinkling to disappear.

NOVA SCOTIA. BUSINESS IN THE CITY.—Within the last few days, there appears a considerable increase of activity in the mercantile portion of the community;—bales of goods,—crates of crockery,—and other commodities, passing to and fro upon trucks, indicate that our merchants are not quite asleep, and that there is a demand for articles of import. The market is also well supplied with country produce; and many of the traders from the interior are in town, selecting their fall supplies. We do indeed hope (though hopes are often chimerical) that we are on the eve of better times.—Night-worn mariners, however, frequently mistake the dispersion of a cloud for the dawn of day, and present auspicious appearances may be deceptive. It is, nevertheless, our duty to hope and toil, even in this day of despondency and depression, with a confidence that coming prosperity awaits us. The improvement going on in the City, to which we have alluded more than once within the last few months, denotes a spirit of industry and enterprise, which only needs more propitious commercial appearances to call into vigorous activity. Even now, a merchant who is frugal in his mode of living, provident in his expenditures, and cautious in speculating, may improve his circumstances, and be a benefit to the other classes of the community. New channels of mercantile enterprise are every year opening, which a moderate extent of capital might render of immediate importance to the interests of the country.—Novascotian, Oct. 30.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHURCHES.—Most of the Churches in this city, which open for Divine Service on Sunday evenings, are now lit with gas, which is a great improvement to their appearance, and a great benefit to the assembled congregations. St. Paul's was lit up last Sunday evening for the first time. The other places of worship where candles have been abolished, and the superior lights of gas substituted, are the lower Methodist, the Baptist, and St. Andrew's churches.

One of the largest meetings that we have ever seen in the Masonic Hall, took place last evening; and could not have been less than seventeen hundred. A number of resolutions, sympathising with the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, who was attacked by an anonymous writer in the Nova Scotian, was unanimously passed, together with an address to His Lordship, which is to be presented by his Parishioners, on Sunday next, after 11 o'clock service. The Hon. Michael Tobin was in the chair, and L. O'C. Doyle, Esq., acted as secretary.—Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MARGARET.—Stealthily and almost noiselessly, at half past one o'clock this morning, the Steamer Margaret, from Quebec, passed up the harbour. She left Quebec at noon on Thursday, and encountered snow storms and gales all through her passage down the St. Lawrence; and lay to in the Gut of Canso on Sunday night, in consequence of thick weather. The fire of the 7th of October was still unextinguished at Quebec. Immense bodies of burning coal were mixed up with the smouldering ruins of 50 houses, and presented a fearful scene of destruction.—Halifax Post, Oct. 31.

FATAL AFFRAY IN HALIFAX.—Our City has been dis-