

When the following resolutions were moved and carried viz.

Moved by Mr. Elias Grimes. Seconded by Mr. Gilbert Willet. 1st Resolved that we Cordially approve of the measures which have been adopted by the Executive Committee of the N. S. Industrial Exhibition for 1853.

Moved by Mr. E. M. Lowden, seconded by Mr. Chas. Chesley. 2nd Resolved that we will use our best exertions to promote the views of the Commissioners in the work in which they are engaged, and that a Committee be now appointed to correspond with the Committee at Bridgetown, upon a Subscription List in aid of the funds, and otherwise advance the interests of the Exhibition.

3d Resolved that the following persons comprise said Committee, viz.

Messrs. Benaiah Morse, Wm. A. Fowler, E. M. Lowden, Elias Grimes, D. C. Landers, Esq., Messrs. Chas. Chesley, John Egan, Gilbert Willet, Chas. Bertheux John Banks, William Gibbon, Grenville B. Reid, Edwin Gates, John Grimes, Avaril Vroome, Alfred Dodge, Charles Armstrong, Samuel Wheelock, Nathl. Parker, 24, Saml L. Chipman and Arthur Dodge. William A. Fowler to be Secretary of said Committee.

4th Resolved that said Committee meet at Mr. W. Fowler's Hall, Wilmot, Monday, 28th inst., and that seven of the members be a quorum for the transaction of business.

E. M. LOWDEN, Secretary.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—

The question which you inserted in a former number may be solved *arithmetically* as follows.

Multiply the weight of water displaced by the specific gravity (*s.g.*) of Quartz; this will give the weight of an equal sized lump of pure quartz. Subtract the weight thus obtained from the weight of the lump itself, this will give the difference between the weights of the parts of gold in the lump, and of an equal number of parts of quartz, whence we shall have the following proportion, forming a rule of three sum.

Diff. of *s.g.*s. of gold and quartz: *s.g.* gold :: diff. of weights of mine above: weight of gold required. Thus in the example, taking the mean *s.g.* of gold 18, and the mean of quartz, 2.7.

Multiplying the weight of water, 1968.75 by 2.7 we have 5315.625 grs. Subtracting this from 10498.75, the real weight, we have 5183.125 grs., and the Diff. of *s.g.* of gold and quartz will be 15.3

Hence 15.3 : 18 :: 5183.125 . x (weight of gold required.)

Whence we shall find that $x = 6097.8$ nearly, grs. Dividing this by 480 and $x = 12.7$ oz. troy.

And 12.7 oz. at £3 Sig. gives £38 2s. as the value of the gold in the lump.

If we had wished to obtain the *minimum* value of the gold in the lump. Then we should have taken the *maximum* *s.g.* of quartz, or 2.8, and the *minimum* of gold, or 17, and then by a similar process to the above the required value would be found to be £37 6s.

The *maximum* value, found by taking the *minimum* *s.g.* of quartz and the *maximum* of gold will be £38 18s.

Should any of your readers wish to know how the weight of water displaced by any bulky material may be readily obtained, let them weigh the material first in air and then in water, the difference between these two weighings will be the weight of the water displaced. In weighing in water, the pan of the scale should not be immersed, otherwise the balance would be thrown out of adjustment, but the substance should be suspended from the pan and then it only plunged in the water.

Yours, &c.

X.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

In our last we briefly stated that this subject had been again referred to the Local Legislature agreeably to an Address to the Queen, asking for a re-distribution of the proceeds of the Reserve, with a view to their application to secular objects. We now subjoin the despatch of the present Colonial Secretary, to the Earl of Elgin, as laid before the Canadian Parliament on the 15th ult., which speaks for itself. Although it avowedly breaks up the existing settlement of that long vexed question, which for years agitated the Canadas from one end to the other,—a settlement "devised with a view to reconcile conflicting interests and feelings," it yet speaks of the "preservation of all existing interests" as to be regarded by the Legislature in their new dealing with the subject. How far that recommendation will be attended to, or another to use "caution and forbearance to the feelings" of those now deeply interested in the matter, may be gathered from the temper and views of those who carried the Address in the Canadian Parliament, and who have never shewn much disposition to consider the rights involved in the question. They will now have it all their own way, and we shall see what their tender mercies will

leave for the sacred object for which these Reserves were originally made.

DOWLING STREET, 15th Jan'y, 1853.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch of the 22nd September last, addressed to my predecessor, and forwarding an address to the Queen from the Commons in Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

2.—This despatch was laid before Her Majesty by my predecessor, and your Lordship is probably aware from what has recently passed in the Imperial Parliament on this subject, that Her Majesty's late advisers had taken the matters contained in it into their consideration, and were preparing to communicate with you respecting it, when the recent change in the Administration interfered with their intentions.

3.—In consequence of that event it became my duty to bring the subject under the attention of my colleagues, at the earliest opportunity, and I have now to inform you, that Her Majesty's government have determined on advising Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of that Address.

4.—In arriving at this decision they have felt it their duty, to keep out of view the question, whether any alteration is at present desirable, in the mode of appropriating the fund derived from these Reserves, established by the 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 78, they do not deny that they share in the regret expressed by Lord Grey, in his despatch of Jan'y 27th, 1851, that any desire should be entertained to disturb a settlement devised with a view to reconcile conflicting interests and feelings, and which it was hoped might have accomplished that object. But they are fully satisfied that no such sentiments of regret would justify the Government or Parliament of this country, in withholding from the Canadian people, through their representatives, the right of dealing as they may think proper, with matters of strictly domestic interest.

5.—That such was to a great extent the view originally entertained by the British Parliament of this question, appears evident from the provisions of the original constitutional act, of 31 Geo. III. by which a wide discretion was left to the then Canadian Legislature to alter or repeal its provisions. That liberty it was thought proper in framing the act of 1840 to withdraw; but, in restoring it, Her Majesty's Government are but reverting to those general principles of policy which were recognized in 1791, in this instance and which have been habitually adopted and adhered to in others.—Principles on which alone they conceive that the Government of Canada can or ought to be conducted, and by the maintenance of which they believe that those sentiments of loyalty to the crown and attachment to existing connection with this Great Empire, which now animate the Colony, can be most effectually confirmed.

6.—They will, therefore, be prepared to follow the course already dictated by Lord Grey in the despatch above referred to; namely, to recommend to Parliament to pass an act giving to the Provincial Parliament authority to make, subject to the preservation of all existing interests, such alterations as they may think fit in the present arrangement respecting the Clergy Reserves. Her Majesty's Government are induced to make this reservation solely from those considerations of justice, which they rejoice to find so fully recognized in the addresses which have been from time to time presented to the Crown.

The language of these addresses is such as to give every ground for confidence that the powers to be thus given to the Provincial Parliament will be exercised with caution and forbearance towards the feelings and interests of all classes in those two great districts, which are now happily united under the single Legislature and Government of Canada. But I must repeat that it is not from a reliance on this confident anticipation, however strongly they may entertain it, that Her Majesty's Government have come to their present determination; but because they are satisfied that the Parliament of Canada, and not the Parliament of the United Kingdom, is the body to which the functions of legislation on this subject must for the public advantage be committed.

You will take an early opportunity for communicating the contents of this despatch to the Legislature.

NEWCASTLE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Hincks it was resolved to print a large number of these documents to distribute through the country. He hoped, however they might differ, that the House would agree in desiring that these constitutional sentiments should be distributed throughout the country.

After several numbers of copies had been mentioned, Mr. Hincks said the utility of printing these documents was of course only to give members an opportunity of paying attention to such persons as they desired to send them to, as of course for public purposes the press must be relied upon.

A Pamphlet has lately been published in this city, entitled "Remarks on the Pastoral of the R. C. Archbishop Walsh, by a Protestant"—and we have given to it, as well as to the Pastoral, a cursory perusal. The latter document seems to have been intended for the edification of Protestants, quite as much as for the adherents of the R. C. Communion.

It is chiefly remarkable for the boldness with which it

ignores the Bible, as the only rule of faith, and the only safe guide for the traveller to an eternal world.

"The Church" is unhesitatingly exalted above the blessed Book, and it is openly declared, that if the latter were swept away, the former would be all sufficient for the direction and salvation of souls.

This doctrine, tho' not new to the meridian of Rome, is certainly bold in this land of Gospel light, and we rejoice that it has been so promptly assailed by the able hand which penned the "Remarks," and which has done its work in a masterly style, and in an excellent spirit.—We have neither the "bane nor the antidote" before us, at the present moment, and therefore can do no more than recommend to our readers to provide themselves with the "Remarks"—the perusal of which can hardly fail to strengthen them still more firmly in their attachment to our Protestant faith.

LEGISLATIVE.

A dead calm has succeeded the bustle and agitation which for six weeks prevailed in the Halls of Legislation. The Government having decided to move no further in Railway matters until after the arrival of the English Steamer, the attention of the House has been turned to the ordinary business of the Country, and considerable progress has been made.

A petition in favour of the Industrial Exhibition has been referred to the Committee of Supply, where we hope it will be dealt with in an enlarged spirit of liberality. The Financial Secretary introduced a Bill to give one-third of the value of every seizure under the Revenue Laws to the overseers of the Poor. Several petitions have been presented for and against assessment for Education; also several in favour of a Normal School. May these last be granted! We will never have good teachers, until a better support is secured for them, and this will not be until the assessment principle is adopted. A bill for increasing the width of roads through marsh lands has passed. Mr. Archibald introduced a Bill for allowing equitable defences in actions of Ejectment, which passed.

Conversation ensued with regard to the abolition of the Court of Chancery, but nothing definite was proposed. Mr. Zwicker called attention to the necessity of a Revenue officer at Chester, to enable vessels to be cleared out for the United States.

Mr. Hugh Munro reported from Committee against the N. F. Junction Telegraph Bill. Mr. Henry brought in a Bill to provide for the expenditure of the Great Post Road money by the Government. Mr. Howe laid on the table Resolutions in favour of Assessment for Education, and of a Normal School £25,000 was voted for Roads and Bridges, and £5,500 for great roads.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. McDougall presented a memorial from Mr. Nutting in reference to the Prothonotaries' Bill. Mr. McCully introduced and explained a Bankrupt Bill—referred to a Committee. Mr. Fairbanks presented a numerous signed petition respecting River Fisheries. Considerable discussion took place on the Prothonotaries' Bill, especially the clause affecting Mr. Nutting's claims as the holder of a Patent office. The feeling on all sides expressed was, that the salary of that old and meritorious servant of the public should be securely provided for. The object of the Bill is to make the present Deputies Principals in their respective Counties.

The Legislatures of all the North American Colonies are now in Session, and, with the exception of Newfoundland, they can interchange communications with each other, almost instantaneously, on the subject before them.

Perhaps they have never before assembled to deliberate for the public good, with a heavier weight of solemn responsibility resting upon them, than at the present time. May the spirit of Him by whose Providence all things in Heaven and Earth are ordered, be present with them, to guide and bless all their consultations, so His Glory, and the prosperity of these Provinces.

We are pleased to notice in the primary speech of the new Governor of Newfoundland, to the two Houses, a distinct reference to Divine influence, which is too rare in the present day. He says:

"I have undertaken those duties with a due sense of their responsibility, an earnest hope, with your cordial co-operation, for their fulfilment, and a reliance on the Divine Mercy to direct our counsels to the furtherance of the public good and the prosperity of all classes of the energetic and hardy people with whom I am now associated."

And again—

"The true interests of the Colony consist in the reasonable union and concurrence of the different branches of the Legislature in promoting the general welfare."