

was visit to Mr. Burton's, 47, Church-street, Minorie. The wife went upstairs to dress, and the husband followed her; presently screams were heard, and the wife ran out screaming, Corrigan coming after, and attacking with a knife the hostess and Mrs. Corrigan's sister, who attempted to seize him. The poor woman had been literally stabbed to the heart by her husband, and died shortly after. Corrigan had been drinking constantly for a week previous. He bought the knife at a cutler's the previous evening. The first examination of the prisoner, at the Thames Police-office, on Thursday, was a very distressing scene. Corrigan is described as about thirty. Mrs. Fearon, sister of the murdered woman, and one of the Christmas party, was so hysterical at the examination that she was at first unable to speak: at her appearance Corrigan buried his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. She fainted and had to be removed; and when again brought into the court, she could only whisper to the magistrate, who repeated her statements aloud;—

“Mr. Ingham asked the witness to turn round and look at the prisoner, for the purpose of identifying him; but her terror was so great that she was afraid to do it. At length she was raised from her chair, and was proceeding out of the court, when she wildly rushed towards the dock in which the prisoner stood, and stretched out the arm that was not wounded to shake hands with him. The prisoner eagerly leaned forward, caught her hand in his, and exclaimed ‘God bless you!’ He then gave way to a paroxysm of grief. As Mrs. Fearon was led into the clerk's room, she exclaimed, ‘Oh, my arm, my arm!’ and fainted away.” Mr. Burton, the host, who lost all self-possession when he entered the court, said, in answer to a question prompted by the prisoner, that Corrigan had evidently been drinking on Wednesday; that drink affected his nervous system; and that on Christmas Eve, it was said, he had an attack of *delirium tremens*. Since his incarceration Corrigan has written a letter expressing the deepest distress at the crime he has committed, and the greatest affection for his murdered wife, a lock of whose hair he begs to be allowed to have. The unhappy couple had four children.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* special correspondent, and Mr. Angell, of the Post-office, dined with General Codrington on Thursday.—Owing to some strictures made by Mr. Russell in the *Times* on drunkenness in the army, and his advising the withdrawal of the soldiers' field allowance granted by her Majesty, his house was attacked by the red-coats the other night, and serious consequences might have ensued but for the prompt arrival of the picket.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Bishop Selwyn's return was notified to the people of Auckland in a way characteristic of himself. A merchant vessel having been observed standing in the harbour without waiting for the pilot, that functionary is said to have exclaimed that the Bishop must be on board, as no other person was equal to the task. This opinion being universally entertained, the Bishop's friends proceeded to the ship with the certain expectation of finding him on board.

INTERESTING FROM AMOOR RIVER.

We are informed by Mr. James Piko, chief officer of the bark Palmetto, recently arrived from Ayan and the Russian settlements on the Amoor river, that the forts erected at the latter place by the Russians, under the direction of the Governor of Siberia, are actually impregnable, and were so regarded by the English-observing officers. No naval power possessed by the allies in the Pacific is strong enough to take the three forts.

The Palmetto entered the Amoor river, and proceeded some distance up. The navigation is intricate, and at the mouth, where the river empties into the Saghalien Gulf, not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf, for many miles, is discolored by the great volume of water discharged into it. The country bordering on the river is low and alluvial, and the banks and channels constantly changing, owing to the great number of quicksands and debris sent down the stream. The Russians have good charts of the river, and the allies were making surveys when the Palmetto left. The supply ships of the allied fleet have been wrecked, so that provisions and naval stores were scarce, and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant saw two small pigs sold by the supercargo of the bark to the English flagship for \$15 each. Soap sold readily at \$2 the bar, (common brown.) Liquors commanded the most exorbitant price, and all that could be obtained was eagerly bought up. Mr. Piko

thinks that a small trading schooner, loaded with stores and the necessary articles, would find a constant market in following the allied fleet from port to port. The Governor of Siberia presented each of the officers of the Palmetto with valuable gifts—that of the chief officer being a superb gold and silver goblet, which we have seen, and which an eminent jeweller values at \$600. A splendid sword was also sent by the Governor by the Palmetto to the commander of the American squadron. The gift, however, we believe, could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign officers.

Money was abundant among the Russians, and exchanged readily for the common necessaries of life. While at anchor in a small port in Siberia, there were at one time above a hundred Russians on board the Palmetto, who slept on deck, wrapped in their furs and their skins of deer. During the night snow fell on the deck to the depth of ten inches, but nothing incommoded by the cold, these hardy Northerners aroused themselves in the morning, shook the snow from their clothes, crossed themselves after the devout Russian manner, and repaired to their work, after eating a crust of black bread and tasting nothing stronger than liquor.

The mode of travelling in the great region of the Montchooria, drained by the Amoor river, is by the reindeer and sled. Expresses were constantly passing between the Russian settlements and the far interior, bearing orders and news from port to port. All was activity and cheerfulness, and the Czar was rapidly and surely strengthening his position on the coast. Our informant states that the inhabitants, from the Governor down, displayed a particular desire to conciliate and please all Americans, and it was thought they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Petersburg.

The Governor and his wife (a Parisian lady) came on board the bark, and paid many compliments to the vessel, and made presents to all, according to rank.

The navigation of the Amoor is probably at this time completely closed, for various reasons. But with the close of the war, a field for trade is here presented to Americans, which will, in all probability, prove of great value. All the tribes along the course of this immense stream, which winds its way for thousands of leagues amid fertile countries, are well disposed towards Americans, and doubtless have instructions to keep on as good terms with us as possible.

The bark John Baring, of Baltimore, before reported as having been seized by the British fleet at Castro, Oct. 14th, was taken on incontestible proof that her commander and supercargo had been landing stores for the Russians. The case was to be decided before a naval board, but had not been adjudicated when the Palmetto left.—*New York Herald*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LECTURE ON “CHURCH MUSIC.”

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton's lecture on *Church Music* at the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by an audience of at least eight hundred and fifty persons. Nearly all the Episcopal Clergymen in the City, we observed, occupied the platform. His Honor Judge Parker acted as Chairman of the evening, by request, and delivered a short address. Several Hymns were sung, and the Anthem was pretty well rendered. Very many young persons, and both old and young musical amateurs of either sex were present. For ourselves, we would not, on any account, have missed listening to such an able and excellent sketch of the origin and progress of Sacred Music; and much as was the pleasure we had anticipated, we were not disappointed. To say that the lecture was full of information, and showed much historical research, would be only stating what every body who knows how peculiarly at home his Lordship is on the subject of Music—will admit should have been expected. But then it was eloquent, racy, and humorous, and written in his beautiful and charming style—beautiful because of its simplicity.

At the close of this admirable lecture, the Lord Bishop threw out several capital subjects relative to the cultivation of true Church Music; and we wish that one for the formation of a Society for this purpose may immediately be acted upon. Want of space prevents our saying more of the lecture; but we promise our readers a more extended notice in our next issue. We are sure that others besides the members of the Church of England Young Men's Society, who invited the Lord Bishop, appreciate his kindness in coming to this City to deliver a lecture.—*St. John's*

Editorial Miscellany.

The weather during the past week has been delightful for the season, and has afforded the best opportunity for several years, for the enjoyment of sleighing. There is no present likelihood of a break up of the snow, and we doubt not, that during the past fortnight it has been turned to the best account all over the country; and that it will be felt as a blessing through succeeding seasons, in cheapening fuel and lumber, of which a very large supply must be in course of preparation for the summer trade.

The Yarmouth papers state, that the shock of an earthquake was felt at that place about half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 17th inst.

The Canadian parliament is to be called together on the 15th day of February.

The first No. of a new paper, entitled the “Western News,” came to hand on Monday. There can be no doubt that the Western part of the country from Wilmot to Digby, is well able to sustain a paper, and we expect to hear that this effort will meet with complete success.

D. O. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. “Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned.”

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. “Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct.”

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN HALIFAX.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of this Institution was held on the 15th inst. Hon. M. B. Almon in the chair. The following clergymen were present—Rev. Archdeacon Willis, D. D., Rev. John Scott, Rev. John Martin, Rev. J. C. Cochran, Rev. W. Bullock, Rev. E. Maturin, Rev. Mr. Brownell, Rev. Mr. England, Rev. Professor King, Rev. Mr. McKnight, Rev. Mr. Dunn, Rev. D. Freeman, and Rev. P. G. McGregor, the Secretary.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. John Scott, the Chairman, after appropriate remarks, called upon the Secretary to submit the Report for the past year, which was read. The Secretary read also an extract from the Report of the City Missionary, Mr. Steele, showing that the most marked attention was given by those now in the house to his religious instructions. A paper was also read containing the date of reception of every one received into the House, the length of their stay, date and mode of departure, whether with or without leave, and how far there was any evidence of improvement in character.

It appeared that there were six under Mrs. Wilson's charge at the commencement of 1855, and ten received during the year—and as there are five now in the Institution, eleven had left during the year. The results of the year's experiment are various. Some left before there was time afforded to obtain evidence of improvement. Two or three were removed to the Poor's Asylum in consequence of impaired intellect. In other cases there were decided evidences, not only of disgust at a life of vice, but of the formation of industrious habits, as proved by diligence and propriety of conduct in the house, and the continuance of a similar course when another situation was provided. In several cases the Committee were severely disappointed, intemperance, after a situation was obtained, being the fatal cause of every fall.

The Committee having laid the facts before their friends, asked their advice. The Meeting resolved unanimously to sustain the Committee, and to form a Society for that purpose; and a prepared constitution having been submitted, was adopted. The report was adopted and an abstract ordered to be circulated.—Office-bearers also were appointed. President—Wm. Lawson, Esq.; Vice-President—Hon. M. B. Almon; Treasurer—A. M. Uniacke, Esq.; Secretary—Rev. P. G. McGregor. Directors—Hon. J. W. Johnston, T. A. S. DeWolfe, Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Mr. C. Robson, and Rev. J. C. Cochran.

The Clergymen present expressed their readiness personally and by commending it to their people, to aid in sustaining the Institution. An appeal will soon be made to the public for funds, and the preceding facts are published to afford them some information respecting the Institution. A more particular statement will be given in the abstract of the Report to be published in the course of another week.

P. G. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

Halifax, Jan. 14, 1856.