

husband being employed under Government as inspector of the canal railroads. A correspondence was begun between Mrs. Romeo and the parents of the convict Lodge, who reside in Almondbury, near Huddersfield, keeping a beer house. On one occasion, she sent his mother a £10 note. During this time Lodge had conducted himself in such a manner as to make it likely he would receive a ticket-of-leave, and he was sent over to England to obtain one. However, before he was liberated, the Mrs. Romeo appeared in Almondbury, and took up her abode at the beer house kept by his parents. Patiently she waited, but nothing was heard of the absent Joseph. She passed as a widow, and it was said only waited for Lodge's appearance to be united to him in wedlock. She had left her husband and three children, asking with her £800. The husband had, in consequence of information he had received, written to a person in London, who came to Huddersfield with a detective policeman, last week, and accompanied by Superintendents Heaton and Beaumont, went to Bradford, where the love-stricken mulatto had been since the previous Friday, on a visit to a brother of Lodge's. She returned to Huddersfield, stayed all night at the county lock-up, and requested Mr. Neaton to get her luggage from Almondbury, as she would go back to her friends and children, but not to her husband, who used her cruelly. The trunks were obtained, and in one of them the sum of £500 in gold was found placed, part in an old stocking, part in a bag, and stashed up in some cloth. The money was transmitted to a friend, named by her, at Bermuda, and she left Huddersfield for Liverpool, from whence she sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Saturday morning, intending to go from there to Bermuda. Lodge has not appeared on the scene, and when he does will find his "dream of bliss vanished into thin air."—*English paper.*

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACTS CONNECTED WITH COLD.—The greatest cold that can be produced in the chemical laboratory is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbolic gas becomes a solid substance like snow, and, if touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder, blistering the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 degrees below zero, that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons, however, would melt in water as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with, would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would in reality be "as hard as a rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lather like a piece of ivory.

SLEEPING IN THE CARS.—On some of the French lines of railway, berths have been fitted up, and a traveller can undress and go to bed as comfortably as he can in the stateroom of a steamer. The price charged for this extra accommodation is only double the price of an ordinary ticket. In the U. States the railway companies have expended a great deal of money to make their passenger cars beautiful to look at, without and within, and to make them comfortable for day travellers. But when night comes and the passenger is weary, he cares but little for the mahogany, rosewood, velvet plush, gilt mouldings, and other nice things which adorn the car in which he is to pass the night. The most indifferent hammock in which the sailor was ever rocked to sleep would be of far more real value at such a time. Who that has ever travelled all night by cars would not have paid something handsome for a bed, a mattress, or even a board, to stretch his weary limbs upon? In some sections of the country we are happy to know that railroad companies have turned their attention to make passengers in the night trains comfortable. A Cleveland paper states that some of the cars manufactured by the Buffalo car company for the Illinois Central Railway, have had new features introduced into them. One of them contains six state rooms, each room having two seats with backs, long enough for a person to lie upon. The backs of the seats are hung with hinges at the upper edge, so that it may be turned up at pleasure, thus forming two single berths, one over the other, where persons may sleep with all the comfort imaginable. In one end of the car is a small wash-room, with marble wash-bowl, looking-glass, etc. On the opposite side of the car from the state room is a row of seats with revolving back, similar to barber's chairs, so arranged that the

occupant may sit straight or recline in an easy attitude at pleasure. Other cars have each two or three similar state rooms, the remainder of the car being furnished with seats of the usual kind. With cars of this kind, railway travelling will soon become as easy and comfortable as riding upon the luxurious steamers.—*Am. Railway Times.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—It may not be generally known, says a cotemporary, that the leader of the London Times is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England; then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the public exchange. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article. As it thus, in effect, does the thinking for the mass of the middle classes of Great Britain, its influence with them must be very great. It is difficult, in fact, to understand its extent and power, which no class, we presume, and not even the government itself fails to acknowledge.

SPAIN.—The French papers make us acquainted with the report of the commission of inquiry into the charges against Queen Christina, *alias* Madame Munoz, *alias* Duchess of Rianzaros, of having violated the common law of Spain in retaining the guardianship of her children after marrying again, and a special article of the Constitution that the father or mother shall not marry again during the minority of the Sovereign; also in marrying without the leave of the Sovereign. It appears, we are told, "taking the fairer side of the question," that her Majesty married Don Fernando Munoz within three months after the death of her first husband, King Ferdinand. In the *Gotha Almanach* she is described as having married that person on the 24th December, 1833 (Ferdinand VII. having died on the 29th September of the same year); and that "she received the nuptial benediction on the 13th October, 1844;" and the motive alleged in the royal decree of the 11th October, 1844, was, that it was necessary "to render legitimate the children that God had given to Donna Maria Christina." The baptismal certificate of the eldest daughter was produced at her marriage a few months back, dated Dec. 12, 1834, but no authentic copies can be obtained of any of the documents alluded to. Remarkable upon these facts, the commission declines to make reflections upon them or deduce any consequences:—

"It limits itself merely to stating those which clearly follow from this simple narrative of facts; and it is enabled to affirm, either that Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon contracted marriage in contempt of the law of the land, and of the political Constitution, and, concealing that marriage, continued to exercise the functions of Regent and guardian, which were incompatible with her married state; or that if such marriage did not take place at all she was equally incompetent to exercise those functions; yet that up to the month of August, 1854, she continued in the receipt of allowances amounting to 128,972,864 reals and eighteen maravedis, which, without this concealment or without those functions, would have been less." The report, moreover, declares—"She acted in an irregular and arbitrary manner with regard to the will of the late king; that she consequently injured the interests of the Queen and Crown; that she abstracted the documents connected with the said will when she left the country in 1840; and that she left everything connected with the palace in such confusion that a commission had to be named soon after her departure. Moreover, the disappearance of the inventory of the Crown diamonds, the integral part so to speak, of the will of Ferdinand VII.; the absence of those same diamonds, and of other articles comprised in the accounts of the privy purse, are grave questions which the Congress in its wisdom will know how to appreciate." The report then proceeds to other matters of more recent date, but of much interest, such as the expedition of General Flores, the Aranjuez, and other railway, canal, and mining speculations, in which the family and friends of Queen Christina took a part. The sum above mentioned applies to her income as Regent, guardian and widow, and is exclusive of the proceeds of her commercial and industrial speculations.

Admiral Sarcow, of the Russian navy, has just expired at St. Petersburg, from the effect of his wounds. It was he who directed, at the siege of Sebastopol, with Colonel Nizew, the construction of the bridge of wood, 800 metres long, which crossed the harbour, and enabled the Russian army to evacuate the place after the taking of the Malakoff Tower, on the 8th of September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Church Times" cannot hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor: It is gratifying to learn, through the columns of the *Church Times*, the praiseworthy efforts which many of the country parishes have been making for some months past, towards the creation of new Churches and Parsonage houses, in places where these most desirable edifices were wanting, and by supplying many valuable improvements in others, which long have been used for the worship of God. St. Margaret's Bay is again setting a noble example in the work of improvement by successfully carrying towards completion, at the present moment, another new church, and an additional parsonage house. The good people of Newport, it seems, have been bestirring themselves with becoming energy for the restoration and necessary repairs of their parish church, which had been for some time past falling into decay. The ladies of Chester have spent their evenings in a very becoming manner, and their fingers have been employed to good purpose, in manufacturing so many beautiful articles for their Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to be devoted entirely to parochial use. The congregation of St. John's Lunenburg, I am sure, will be amply repaid for their late expenditure, in listening to the delightful and solemn strains pealed forth in anthems of praise to Almighty God on their new organ; and doubtless many, whose voices were before silent in this delightful part of worship, will now gladly join with hearts attuned to melody in swelling the note of praise.

Many of the readers of your valuable paper will also be pleased to learn that a handsome new Church at Ship Harbor, in the county of Halifax, has some time since been finished, and is at present used for the legitimate object for which it was erected, the worship of God: and the subscriber would avail himself of the present opportunity of recording his most grateful acknowledgements to those truly Christian friends in Halifax and elsewhere, who have aided him with their contributions. The names of some of these have already been recorded by way of acknowledgment in this paper. Several others have since contributed to the same object, and thereby have encouraged the congregation to persevere with the work, and carry it towards completion, without leaving a farthing of debt on the building. As the work is now done, and the Subscription List complete, you would greatly oblige by giving it insertion in its entire form, should it not encroach too much on your valuable space:

The Lord Bishop	£5	0	0
Capt. Bayfield, R. N.	1	5	0
Com. Orsler, R. N.	1	0	0
Rev. E. Maturin	1	0	0
Rev. F. R. Uniacke	2	0	0
Rev. J. T. Twining	0	10	0
Rev. T. D. Ruddle	0	10	0
Rev. J. Stannage	1	0	0
Edward Binney, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Albro, Esq.	3	0	0
John Eason, Esq.	2	0	0
J. A. Bell, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Jordan, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Bauld & Gibson	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Danbar	0	6	3
A Friend	0	13	1½
A Friend	0	2	6
A Clerical Friend	0	5	0
A Country Clergyman	0	10	0
A Rev. Friend	0	10	0

In addition to the above, I should not omit to refer to the beneficence of a lady in Halifax, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, who has kindly provided carpeting and other becoming materials to furnish the Communion, Pulpit, and Reading Desk, not only for this church, but also on a former occasion, for the chapel of St. James', Jeddore.

I remain, yours truly,

ROBERT JAMISON.

Ship Harbor, Sept. 2, 1856.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

NEW PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The congregation of St. George's, Sydney, C. B., have lately given some additional evidence of proper zeal in behalf of the church, and of their appreciation of her services, by providing an excellent Parsonage-house for the residence of their rector. For some time past they have been gradually preparing to build a Rectory; but an excellent opportunity having offered of purchasing one already built and prepared in every way for occupation, they gladly embraced the opportunity, and secured, for the sum