

Mr. Stanley, Proctor, said he appeared, *pro forma*, for Mr. O'Connor, or Connor, not of his own free will or consent, because the Court had assigned him (Mr. Stanley), as this unfortunate gentleman's proctor, when he pleaded in *forma pauperis*. He had no power to withdraw and would, therefore, as a matter of form, dissent from the sentence, protesting against any knowledge of same, and pleading a *puro loco*. He wished, in addition, to remark, that since he had been appointed Mr. O'Connor's proctor, he had received a letter stating that he had resigned his living, and had gone over to Rome. He was, fortunately, without such a client from that period, but had been compelled still to do all he could for a man who was no longer a member of the Church. He wished to make these observations to show why it was he attended there.

Dr. Radcliffe said that Mr. Stanley was quite right in making the motion which he did, an entry of which would be made.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1857.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE is in this City a dormant amount of musical talent, which if it could be properly awakened would at once assert for itself a considerable degree of excellence. Attempts have been made upon several occasions to concentrate it, and it has always been proved to be of a superior order when properly directed, and quite capable with due encouragement of the sublimest flights of musical science. No one will doubt this who remembers the public nights of the Harmonic Society some eleven years ago—and deeply is it to be regretted, that for want of the patronage and support which all classes of the community should have been proud to render, that that effort on the part of a few of our citizens, to provide a rational and elevating amusement, and to cultivate an appreciation of the Divine laws of harmony and melody, was suffered to fail, and as it were to perish from remembrance.

Eleven years is a long period in the life of man. During that time many of the youth of Halifax have become parents—and boys and girls have arrived at manhood and womanhood. The population has considerably increased, yet Halifax has still no resource within itself, whereby at once the senses may be delighted, and the intellect improved. Negro minstrels, Legerdemain, the Circus, the Theatre, form the tastes of our youth, and mark the standard of our moral advancement. True we have a Young Men's Christian Association—a good thing in its way, but in its public action so far, seemingly intended to call forth and make famous the old, instead of being an incentive to the development of the ability of the young. In public old men pray for it,—well preserved old men preside at its meetings,—old and middle-aged men lecture before it—and so far as may be judged from the exhibitions at Temperance Hall, form the staple of the Young Men's Christian Association. Now we dare say that these and the sober minded and serious young men who take a practical interest in the Institution, are a mutual benefit. But cordially admitting the good that it has done, or is capable of doing, it will be conceded, altho' all the youth of Halifax should join its ranks, that something more congenial and enlivening—something that can reconcile itself to the disposition of the gay as well as the grave, and yet be practically ennobling—is to be desired, to draw away the crowds of them who to gratify a want of their nature, flock to low and debasing exhibitions, and lead their minds to those pursuits that should make them superior to such attractions.

While therefore it is to be regretted, that former attempts of this nature have failed, it is to be hoped that in the time that has elapsed the community have become wiser; and that when the attempt is again made, all classes and conditions will strive, for the sake of the rising generation, to give it a support that will ensure its permanency. We are glad to see that another Harmonic Society is to be formed. The usefulness of such an Institution is undoubted. The Handel and Haydn and other kindred Societies of the United States, give a tone to their communities promotive of much that is good and hopeful, while to strangers their oratorios and public performances are a source of gratification that makes their cities attractive and enhances the pleasure of a brief sojourn. Music of a high order will we understand be the aim of the new Harmonic Society. The experience of the staff of the old Society will cooperate with the talent that has since grown up, and the public ear will be gratified with the strains of Mozart and the sublime compositions of Pergolesi or Beethoven, while the expectations of youthful improvement through the taste that will be inspired, will not be disappointed.—What remains is that it shall receive that coun-

tenance and support that are the best incentives to the attainment of first rate excellence. These should not be limited in measure nor limited to time. The Harmonic Society should be one of our public institutions, which every individual should feel bound to encourage by his presence, and as much farther by his ability as his purse will allow. If once again it proves itself deserving as a source of amusement—a means of improvement—a rational and ennobling recreation, from which all classes and conditions can profit and draw pleasure,—we do hope that it will never again be permitted to decline from that standard, but that it will still grow and become famous; and that our city which has given to the world so many sons of which any country might be proud, in various paths of usefulness, may also one day vie with other communities in the musical talent of its children.

The news by telegraph from Newfoundland, while it shows the great importance of that route of communication, and proves that intelligence between England and America may be realized in seven or eight days, is also very important in all its other features. The monetary crisis in America resulted, as was expected, in a fearful panic in England, which, if there had been no immediate remedy, would have been more disastrous to her than the Crimean war to Russia, or almost any calamity within the range of possibility that could have befallen her. The confidence in the Government is however unbounded. The true nature of the crisis was correctly estimated by the public,—the wisdom of an exercise of executive power reserved for extreme cases, was universally acknowledged, and the panic subsided more quickly than it arose. The relief which the Bank will have to afford will no doubt be immense, and it will be a curious problem what may be the consequences of the over-issue and withdrawal of the surplus paper which will thus be set afloat. If the monetary and commercial crisis in the United States is only a temporary necessity, as the buoyant and elastic nature of that great country's resources would lead us to suppose, the Government of England coming to the rescue will redound to its honor, and confidence and security will soon be re-established. We are sorry to find that a good many failures have taken place in Great Britain consequent on the monetary crisis, and that many more may be expected, ere it is altogether passed.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter, (Free Church), delivered an interesting Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening last, at Temperance Hall. The hall was crowded, and judging from this occasion, the decision of the Committee to place the tickets of admission at 3d. each, is a wise one, and will more than pay the necessary expenses of the Lectures. The Rev. gentleman set an example also, well deserving of imitation—his Lecture occupying about two thirds of the time usually taken up by similar public displays. Judging from the large attendance, the Young Men's Christian Association has lost nothing of public interest during the long adjournment of its public lectures.

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms in this city from St. John, N. B., for New York, reports the arrival off Cape Race, N.L., and her interception by the Associated Press' yacht of the steamship *Vanderbilt* on the 3rd inst., with Liverpool dates to 14th inst., being three days later than those previously received. *Vanderbilt* communicated off Cape Race at 3 p. m. Nov. 22. The news by this arrival is important.

The despondent condition of the Money market on the departure of the *Atlantic* resulted on the following day in a fearful panic—all Banks refusing discounts in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared most opportunely, the Treasury letter suspending the Bank charter act, and authorising the issue of Notes to any amount on approved security. The effect was instantaneous and the panic ceased as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and all the other great cities the news was received with furious acclamation. Cotton and all kinds of produce immediately enhanced in value.

The occupation of Delhi by the British troops is confirmed. The King (so called) captured, but his two sons were killed. There was immense loss of the British forces. General Nicholson is dead. Lucknow has been relieved by General Havelock. Gen. Neil and several British Officers had been killed. Mutineers from Delhi had been pursued by British troops. The communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow had been intercepted. Latest accounts of British loss not known, but believed to

be 1150 killed and wounded, including sixty four officers. Scindia had brought mutineers of Gwalior contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 Thekoors, cutting off their supplies, &c. Division and dissension among mutineers who were asked for aid by Shah Zadah from Delhi on the one hand, and emissary from Nena on the other. It was reported that Lucknow had been relieved 25th Sept., but had again been threatened with a besieging force of 50,000 men, under Nena Sahib. All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted. Europeans were there found fighting on the side of the rebels.

Several Commercial failures announced. The following are the most important: Sanderson, Sandman & Co., London; Gramandier & Co., Paris; Wilson, Morgan & Co., wholesale stationers, London; Fitch & Skeet, Provision merchants, London; Codrington & Co., Iron Merchants, Liverpool; Brin, Brodie & Co., London; Grant & Co., Swansea; Stoigman & Co., Nottingham.

British market for Consols 13th—Consols to 89½ to ¼. Bank stock 209. Corn market lower—2s. to 3s. Sugar in demand 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher.—Coffee slightly advanced. Rice flat. Tallow market steady.

The Bank of France has advanced rate of interest 8 per cent., 30 days; 9 per cent., 60 days. There is a great money panic in Scotland, and run upon the Banks.

A letter from the Lord Mayor of London to our Lieut. Governor, requesting the co-operation of this Province in measures for the relief of the sufferers by the East Indian mutiny, has been put into the hands of His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, who has called a public meeting on Tuesday next, to consider the subject. We trust this appeal will be warmly responded to.

We understand that H. M. S. *Indus*, with the Admiral, will sail for Bermuda after the arrival of the English mail, on or about Saturday next.—H. M. S. *Debatation*, Capt. Wake, will accompany the Flag Ship.

Henry E. Pugsley, Esq., was elected Alderman for Ward No 1, on Wednesday, 18th inst.

MACKEREL.—An immense quantity of Mackerel were stopped in nets and seines all along the western shore, on Thursday and Friday last, but the weather proving unfavourable, a very great portion of them were lost. The loss of those delicious fish is to be deeply deplored.—*Chronicle*.

The boy Slavin was sentenced on Friday last by Mr. Justice Parker, the 4th of March being named as the day of execution, but it is believed that there will be a commutation of the sentence to that of imprisonment for life. The *St. John Morning News* says:—

The Prisoner appears to be still insensible to his condition. He amuses himself in drawing figures upon a slate with a pencil. When informed that he would be imprisoned for life, it appeared to affect him a little; but after that he was as cool and unconcerned as if at home in his mother's house. He is either obturate to all the tender feelings and susceptibilities of our nature, or a simpleton not understanding the heinousness of the crime for which he has been condemned. He is a precious villain however, whatever may be the state of his mind. Breen is said to be a sincere penitent; he weeps bitter tears, day and night, all night long sometimes. It is said to be distressing to hear him. He is but 28 years of age, and dreads the effect which the news of his disgrace will have upon his mother, who is residing in the States. Slavin's heart has likewise begun to yield. The mere punishment of hanging he thinks is not enough to atone for the dreadful crime he has committed. He talks coolly and collectedly. There are not the same visible signs of a melted heart within him, as there are with Breen, whatever may be the state of his mind when left alone in the presence of none but his Creator.—*St. John Paper*.

H. S. Excellency the Lieutenant, Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be Custos Rotulorum of the District of Barrington: Josiah Colfin, Esquire in the place of Winthrop Sargent, Esq. resigned. To be additional Justices of the Peace for the District of Shelburne:—Alex. H. Cocken, Hugh Houston, John Bower, Senr., Wm. T. Kelly, Abiel Hagar, John Purney, Xerxes Chipman, James Nelson, Junr., David Esenbaur, Wm. McMillan, James Holden, and Edward Payzant, Esquires. To be the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Shelburne: The Rev. Thomas H. White, The Rev. Geo. Clarke, and The Rev. Samuel Avery; Robert Currie, Joshua Snow, George Snyder, M.D., Andw. Barclay, Alex. McNaughton, John Locke, Alex. H. Cocken, and Hugh Houston, Esqrs.

Holloway's Pills.—Coughs, colds, influenza, and asthmatic affections are always more or less associated with irregularities of the secretions. The stomach, the bowels, and the liver cannot be in a healthy condition while the lungs and the air passages leading to them are obstructed, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs, the effect of the Pills is highly salutary. As an outward application for sore throat, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, *Holloway's Ointment* is invaluable. It soon relieves the irritation