

in the vessels resting in the Bay of Smyrna. This cypress, too, is the sacrificial tree; its roots have been watered by the blood of many a victim; and when I was there, in the middle of November, it had evidently been used the night before, as its trunk was all sprinkled with blood. My friend and I had a Jewish servant with us, but to him the spot had no tale to tell: he plucked me a sprig of cypress and gave it to me with an apathetic air of pity and contempt.—*Smyrna and its British Hospital: by a Lady.*

Extracts from English Papers by the Canada.

An inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the Spurgeon catastrophe was opened yesterday at Newington Workhouse. After viewing the bodies and the scene of the catastrophe, witnesses were called, none of whom, however, could say definitely how the panic originated. The brother and cousin of Samuel Heard, one of the killed, were the first called; they had all gone to the hall together, but the deceased got separated from his party. One of the witnesses said the people got over each other's heads and backs in their anxiety to escape. One of the victims, Harriet Matthew, a girl of sixteen, was identified by Mr. George Matthew, a clerk of the Poor Law Board, as his sister. Another, Harriet Johnson, had accompanied her sister to hear the preacher, got separated from her in the confusion, and perished. All the bodies having thus been identified by some relative or companion, the inquest was adjourned till Friday, when Mr. Spurgeon is summoned to attend. At the preacher's chapel in Park street, on Monday night, Mr. Moore, a "deacon," made a statement to the congregation respecting the accident, instead of preaching. Mr. Spurgeon, he said, was so ill from the nervous excitement that he had been obliged to be removed into the country. At one time it was feared he would go mad. A few minutes before the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Moore stated that intelligence had just reached him of the death of another sufferer, whose name, however, did not transpire. The money collected at the doors amounted, it was said, to £8, which would be given to the families of the survivors, and a sermon preached by Mr. Spurgeon on their behalf. From additional observations and inquiries made yesterday on the spot, it is now beyond all question that death in every case ensued upon the circular stone staircase, leading from the first gallery to the ground floor, in the northwestern tower of the building. It is also an indisputable fact that every one of the persons killed sat or stood during the service until the alarm was given in that first gallery; and—what is perhaps more remarkable than all else, the very individuals who came by this violent end were precisely those nearest the place of exit, and who were the first to rush for safety at the earliest manifestation of the panic.

It is a singular fact that after the balustrade gave way to the pressure of the crowd no one appears to have fallen through the breach on to the floor below; but after that casualty happened, there was an example of female heroism and the force of maternal love deserving a passing record. Susannah Heard, a young married woman, her husband, and their little boy, with many others, were jammed up on the stair, and unable to make any progress one way or the other. She stood nearest the balustrade, and to save her little boy from suffocation, she held him a considerable time over the handrail by the neck above the well of the stairs. At that time a man was wedged so forcibly against an iron pillar which supported the stairs, that she and her husband could distinctly hear the bones of his arm snap several times. When the balustrade gave way her husband put his arm round her, and kept her from falling through the gap, she standing on one leg, with the other hanging over the edge of the stairs, and still holding her little boy over the gulf. By and by the pressure slackened, and she was relieved from this perilous position. The husband at this moment took hold of a woman standing near him in the crowd to prevent her from falling, and he found she was dead. It appears that the calamity which occurred was not lessened by some instructions given by Mr. Spurgeon himself, apparently from the best motives. In order that the people who attended on Sunday evening might not be induced to roam about the gardens, and that they might confine themselves to the legitimate purposes for which the gardens were on that evening specially opened, he ordered that all the entrances on the side of the building opposite the principal door should be closed, a circumstance which prevented the people from obtaining egress from that side of the hall, and induced a general rush to the principal door, which was soon blocked up by those who were making such desperate efforts to escape.

The *Univers* publishes some details respecting the establishments possessed by the Franciscan Monks in the Holy Land. They possess 9 convents, 16 hospitals, 6 churches, 7 sanctuaries, and 13 chapels. The number of monks is about 140. Since the establishment of the mission, eighty-eight years ago, 117 monks have died from the plague, 4 were murdered by the Turks, and 6 by the "schismatic Greeks." The Franciscans have effected within that period the conversion, abjuration, or reconciliation of 1,555 Greeks, 1,040 Armenians, 180 Copts, 140 Protestants, 19 Jews, and 547 heathens.

The Emperor of Japan held, on the 22nd June, at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his Court, at which it was decided that two ports of the empire, those of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations, to repair, renew their provisions, establish depôts of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State.

CANADA.

On Monday last the Grand Trunk Railway was opened between Montreal and Toronto. The trains ran through in about 14 hours each way. Passengers can go by this route from Montreal to Chicago in about 36 hours. Active efforts continue to be made here to celebrate this auspicious event in a becoming manner. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 have been subscribed to defray the expenses of the festival. Several thousand invitations have been issued to mayors and leading citizens of the western and some of the seaboard cities. The Governor-General has announced his intention to be present, and the Commander of the Forces, the Governors of twelve neighboring American States, and the Lieut. Governors of the neighboring Provinces have been invited.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of the 25th inst. says:—"We are informed that a block of copper ore, of about 700 weight, and carrying about 70 per cent. of metal, has recently been brought to town from the Harvey Hill Mines, in Leeds, Megantic.

A CUNARD LINE TO CANADA.—The *Quebec Colonist* mentions a rumor that Capt. Lang, of the Cunard steamer Canada, has been in that city to make arrangements for the purchase of property to build a wharf for the line of steamers to be sent there by the Cunard Company next year.

The Montreal ocean steamers will, during the winter season, run between Portland and Liverpool, beginning on the 25th November from Liverpool.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1856.

We have copied into our first page an account of the concluding services of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which is a testimony against all that can be said in envious and uncharitable depreciation of the proceedings of that body. Our own Diocesan Assembly concluded its Session with a like display of good will and harmony, cultivating and cementing in all its measures that fraternal spirit which ought to characterise the members of one body, and the fellowship of one holy communion. It is to be hoped that wisdom will be gained from these experiences of the past, and that they may lead to unity of action in the future; differences of religious opinion may be unavoidable, but they should not lead to downright opposition. The thoughts of individuals are as varied as their features, and in like manner as the different expressions of countenance form just so many types of the same humanity, so may the thoughts of each heart, be found, in their degree and order, the operations of one spirit, and working together for good, when constrained in behalf of the Church. It is by eliciting variety of sentiment and opinion, and weighing them carefully, that just and wise conclusions are arrived at; but unless these are tempered by Christian forbearance, no good results can be expected to proceed from their free expression, which is valueless when made in a conflicting spirit. In this spirit much that is good may be altogether lost, while the evil is only the more liable to assert its supremacy, and all the more difficult to be eradicated. It is perhaps an unfortunate peculiarity of our Church, that she allows a latitude of opinion greater than most other communions, and that this which at the first blush would seem to be in her favour by extending her religious freedom, leads very often to controversial bitterness within her pale. It constitutes her greatest earthly trial. Such ought not to be, and her true children will

always join in its condemnation. Hitherto we have been happily exempt from such a misfortune, and are content to be Churchmen without being extreme in the advocacy of any particular views. We shall endeavour to abide in this course, which we believe to be the true mean—the best calculated to promote the welfare of the Church, and the extension of all her operations.

The people of Nova Scotia Proper know in general, but little of Cape Breton, and the claims to public notice of that fine appendage to their own territory. The Editor of the *Cape Breton News*, new and then affords a little enlightenment upon its progress, and we abridge from his columns, to suit our own space, a description of a trip to the village of Baddeck, and the capabilities of its situation, which shows that where there is room for improvement, the Cape Breton people are not disposed to stand still:—

"We passed a portion of a day, a short time ago, at Baddeck, the shire-town of the neighboring County of Victoria. We were conveyed thither in the Steamer *Hanabee*, on occasion of one of her customary trips to the Bras d'Or Lake. This mode of visiting that really magnificent inland sea, is both agreeable and expeditious, and affords to passengers a view of the pretty scenery of the lesser entrance thereto, from the Little Bras d'Or Out up to Long Island—the Island of Bonaventure lying to your right as you ascend the stream. We were accompanied on the passage as far as Cranberry Head, by a fleet of 'Coasters,' which had availed themselves of a moderate breeze from the northward, to proceed to sea, and which formed quite a charming picture. Arrived off Cranberry Head, the fleet bore away to the Southward and Eastward, whilst the Steamer hove to the Northward—consequently they were soon lost to our view. On a fine day, such as we enjoyed, the traveller on the Bras d'Or Lake may behold an amount and description of scenery quite sufficient to please and satisfy the taste of the most ardent admirer of the works of nature. The natural scenery is indeed superb; but the mind of the spectator, who man of business naturally turns for a time from the admiration of what has been done by the Creator, to the consideration of the extent and number of collieries, shipyards, manufactories, &c., that ought to and might dot the borders of that noble sheet of water. In some places in the Bras d'Or, can be seen the Coal cropping out in the low cliffs, and here and there the remains of a shaft sunk for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants who dwell along its banks, with fuel. Nothing but the absence of Capital, and a want of knowledge of their capabilities and resources, keep the Bras d'Or Lake in its primeval beauty, unmarked, comparatively speaking, by any evidence of development beyond the limited cultivation of the soil. But we are digressing; as we merely intended at the commencement of this article, briefly to notice some of the improvements which have taken place at Baddeck, since our last previous visit to that town, in August 1852, and which are now visible there.

"Baddeck, previous to the time to which we refer, contained but a few houses, built at the original formation of the then village, and exhibited little to encourage hopes of its ever becoming a Town. At present there are several Public buildings there, embracing the Jail, the Court house, and Telegraph office; with three Churches—one in particular a very fine looking structure, being almost completed externally. There are several new stores in the place; a hotel, and a steam mill where laths, shingles, and lumber are manufactured. These, we believe, comprehend the new buildings of a public nature, and the principle stores in Baddeck. Here and there throughout the Town, neat private buildings are to be met with, many just fresh from the painters and carpenters hands, or in course of being finished. There is a considerable export from Baddeck, comprised chiefly in the shipment to Newfoundland of cattle, lumber, butter, and country produce—not that Newfoundland absorbs it all, but chiefly.

"We cannot help thinking that with so extensive a country as lies in the rear of Baddeck, abounding as it does in rich alluvial soil, and interval land, the Town must become the centre of a large trade; and if the general business of the lake should increase, as the resources of the latter, and its capabilities promise, then may Baddeck at some future day become a populous and thriving city."

We are requested to state that the Rev. W. B. King of Parrsboro', has signified his desire to have his name appended to the Address to the Lord Bishop. There are a few other of the Clergy to be heard from. It must be gratifying to the Bishop that no less than 63 of them up to this time, have thus voluntarily expressed their opinion of his past administration of ecclesiastical affairs and entire confidence in the future.

We copy the following paragraphs relative to the departure of His Excellency Rear Admiral FANSHAW, from this station, with much satisfaction, as an expression of the general sentiment:

"We understand that the worthy Admiral, who has held the Naval command on this station for the last three years, will depart in a few days for the South, and will not return to Halifax. Of course he will not be permitted to leave us without some warm expressions of respect and attachment from the citizens of Halifax, very one of whom, we are persuaded, would be ready to sign such a document with both his hands. We believe that none of his predecessors have more completely enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of all classes in the community. Courteous in his demeanor and punctually attentive to the important interests with which he is officially connected, we believe that his public acts have given general satisfaction; and in private life, his dignified hospitality, and his generous charities have been worthy of his high position, and will long be remembered.

"We regret to hear that the latter period of his stay amongst us, has been marked by some measure of indisposition, and wherever the remainder of his honorable career may be passed, we cordially hope that health and happiness may attend him."