

officers, however, who, if a court-martial for felony had been held on Captain Barlow, would all have been sufferers, he being in debt to them all, declare that they did not see that there was any public default, and therefore did nothing. Nevertheless, the draft of guarantee put forward by Lieut. Deane, who was made the scape-goat of his father-in-law, was altered by adding a paragraph including any deficiencies in Government money, and in this state was signed by him, and Captain Barlow retired from the scene of his difficulties. A committee of accounts was called, presided over by Capt. Anderson, the officer in command, and, under the signature of the whole committee, the insolvent Paymaster, who had left not a rupee in his chest for a fortnight's pay of the regiment, the money for which he actually entered as received, was declared to have left a clear balance of more than £20 public money on hand. In consequence, Lieut. Deane, on assuming the paymastership, soon found that he would have to pay the amount borrowed from the vanteen-money to pay his father-in-law's defalcation; and further on investigation, he found that he was liable, under the guarantee he has blindly signed, for sums amounting altogether to £2,983, being the public and private deficiencies of Captain Barlow. The young lieutenant now fell in on the snare of his predecessor, surrounded by an importunate crowd, who were now at once public and private creditors, he could make but little difference between new and old accounts. In fulfilment of his guarantee he has paid £1,493 of his father-in-law's debts. Of this £1,493 he with great effort advanced £876 from his own resources, sufficient for the sum originally contemplated in the guarantee, and the payment of the remaining £600 had been drawn *pro tempore* from the regimental fund. Such is the story related by the *Times*. The decision of the court-martial is not yet made public.

Mr. Wm. Tyson, late a corn merchant at Liverpool, with five shops in various parts of that town, appeared at the local Bankruptcy Court last week. The person who, next to his own folly, has been the chief instrument of bringing him there, is one Pemberton, an attorney. This man lent him money as he wanted it, at almost fabulous interest. The bankrupt has stated on oath that during five years and a half of his business career he paid to Pemberton no less a sum than £4,072 for interest on loans! The bankrupt's trade profits during this period were £8,635; the usurer, however, swallowed up all this, and brought him to bankruptcy. Pemberton has filed his account, and we gather from it that the average rate of interest paid him by Tyson was 70 per cent. per annum. The following are some of the items:—

“On the 15th of April, ‘My charge for a loan of £100, from 12th of April to the 12th of May, £6.’—On the 16th, ‘My charge for allowing the £100 to remain over from April 12th to the 20th, £2 10s.’; and then, ‘My charge for allowing £200, which should have been paid yesterday, to remain over to the 29th, £6’; and ‘My charge for allowing the loan of £100 to remain over from the 22d April to 29th April, £3.’”

IRELAND.

On Sunday week the inhabitants of the baronies of Rathkeale and Newcastle went in procession with flags and music to Cahinoylu, and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to Mr. Smith O'Brien. In reply Mr. O'Brien read to them a long written address. He told them that his “determination to stand aloof from the British Parliament remains unaltered.” He cannot waste time discussing questions relating to Ireland which are determined by Scotch and English members who vote as party directs. He is still a Repealer of 1843, and complains bitterly of others:—

“Within the short space of ten years I have seen almost every man who was a prominent leader in the Repeal agitation (except those who were driven into exile) become a stipendiary or a supporter of the British Government. I have no desire to impugn the motives or conduct of any man; a change of circumstances sometimes justifies changes of opinions; and I always prefer to impute even to doubtful actions honourable rather than base motives; but when I find that these changes have been sanctioned—and in some instances encouraged—by the constituencies of Ireland, I am compelled to conclude that my opinions are out of date, and that Irish patriotism no longer means what it appeared to me at Tara in the year 1843.” Mr. O'Brien said that he never had held that Irish patriots should seek separation from England by force; and he attributed his share in the abortive movement of 1848 to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. “I accept our defeat as a decree of Providence; and if the Irish people think that we can be more happy

under the government of the Imperial Parliament than under that of a local legislature, I am compelled to acquiesce in that preference. I acquiesce in it with the less reluctance because this country is now comparatively prosperous, and because some of the evils which gave occasion for discontent have been mitigated. . . . At the same time I hold myself perfectly free to take whatever part in Irish affairs best befits an Irish patriot. I never would have returned to Ireland if fettered by any conditions other than those which are imposed by special duty upon every Irishman. I shall therefore, occasionally take the liberty to offer advice upon public affairs to all who are disposed to listen to my suggestions; but for the present I desire to enjoy repose during a few months, if it were only that I may have an opportunity of studying the altered circumstances of this country.”

AUSTRALIA.—Tasmania has proved the practicability of a colony conducting immigration on a self-supporting plan. In the spring of last year the *Wharfedale* landed 70 married men and their families, 47 single women, and 38 single men, all of whom took employment on the terms on which they accepted their passage, and have faithfully met their pecuniary engagements to reimburse their passage money. Once more there is a report of the existence of gold at Fingal, and, notwithstanding the repeated cries of ‘wolf,’ the report is more firmly believed than any of its predecessors. So great was the excitement upon the subject, that the merchants both at Hobarttown and Launceston have petitioned the Governor to furnish the cost of a competent exploring party, and Mr. Hargraves, of gold-deserving notoriety, has been invited to inspect the locality.

Mr. Sewell, the member for Canterbury, has been called upon to form the first responsible Ministry for New Zealand. Some of our readers may recollect that an attempt to form one under Mr. Fitzgerald, about a twelvemonth ago, led to a “Ministerial crisis” in consequence of the terms of the constitution retaining the services of Crown nominees in the Cabinet. The Ministry resigned, and responsible government has been in abeyance until now, when the obnoxious clause has been removed from the Act.

The following statistics will show the growing prosperity of the Canterbury province of New Zealand during the last two years:—In 1854, the population was 3,895, the quantity of land fenced was 7,221 acres, there were 598 horses, 6,363 head of cattle, and 99,245 sheep. In 1856, the population is 5,200, the acres of land fenced in are 13,000, there are 1200 horses, 9,900 head of cattle, and 225,000 sheep; whilst the returns of the Customs is estimated at £11,000.

Accounts of a similar character indicate the prosperity of Otago, which do not, however, come up to those we have just quoted, although the province was founded a year or two before that of Canterbury.—Here we find the number of horses given as 834, cattle 8,834, and sheep 83,196. The imports for 1855 were of the value of £44,540; the exports £24,180; and the revenue, £4,376.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 28th ult., the solemn and impressive Ordination Service of the Church of England was performed in the Cathedral of Christ's Church, Fredericton, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; on which occasion the Rev. Henry B. Nicholls, Curate of Woodstock, was admitted to the holy order of Priest; and Mr. George Goodridge Roberts, M. A. (eldest son of George Roberts, Esq., M. A., Principal of the Collegiate School, Fredericton), to that of Deacon.—*St. John, N. B., Observer.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Per telegraph to Exchange Reading Room.*  
The Cunard Steamship *Persia* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 4th inst.  
The money market is reported as decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England had advanced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. The stock of Bullion is reported as decreased to the extent of three hundred and six thousand pounds.  
Consols for Money are quoted at 92 1-2 to 92 3-8.  
Cotton market quiet.  
Weather very wet and disagreeable.  
Market for Breadstuffs quiet.  
Flour—Steady demand.  
No alteration is reported in Wheat since previous quotations. The demand was regular.  
Corn in moderate request. No change in price.  
Provision market quiet. Sales limited.  
Nothing new has transpired relative to Naples or Isle of Serpents difficulties.

We have been requested by the Secretary to publish the following correspondence:—

HALIFAX, Sept. 8, 1856  
To the Governors of King's College, Windsor.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to endow King's College, Windsor, with ten shares in the Preferential Stock of the Halifax Water Company, the annual income accruing from which I wish to be appropriated as a prize, to be called the “Welsford Testamental.”

The prize to be competed for in the month of June, by all students who have not kept more than three terms.

The examination is to be conducted by the President and Professors of the College, and by an equal number of examiners appointed by the committee of the incorporated Alumni.

The candidates shall be examined in all the branches learnt by the first year's students.

The prize, either in money or in books (at the option of the President) shall be presented in the College Hall to the successful candidate, upon the anniversary of the attack upon the Redan, in which Major Welsford fell, and the President, or some one of the professors or students deputed by him, shall pronounce a Latin oration in commemoration of Major Welsford's gallant and loyal death.

If at any examination, none of the candidates shall be deemed by the examiners deserving of the prize, it shall be appropriated to the purchase of books for the College Library, under the direction of the committee of the Associated Alumni. The shares in the Water Company shall be held in the name of the Governors of King's College, Windsor.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM J. ALMON.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, which was laid before the Governors of King's College, at a meeting of the Board held this day.

I am directed in reply to inform you that, on motion of the Hon. the Chief Justice, seconded by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., D. C. L., it was unanimously resolved, that “the Governors most thankfully accept the offer of Dr. Almon to endow a prize at King's College, Windsor, in memorial of the late gallant Major Welsford (an alumnus of the College), to be called the ‘Welsford Testamental,’ and that the Secretary be desired to communicate this resolution to the generous donor.”

Permit me to add, that it affords me, personally, sincere pleasure to be the channel of this communication. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

Jas. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.  
To W. J. Almon, Esq., M. D.

Memo.—Ten shares of the stock thus transferred, at par value, are worth £100, and in the market at the present time would probably command £125. The annual income is guaranteed at 6 per cent. *per annum.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain cure for Asthmatic Complaints, and spitting of blood.—E. Andrews, of Sherbrooke, Canada, suffered with asthma, combined with an accumulation of phlegm on the chest, and continual spitting of blood, the coughing completely shook him to pieces, and rendered his life a complete misery, as he neither enjoyed rest by night or by day; he abstained from everything likely to increase the disorder, and paid a large sum for medicine and advice, but all without doing him any good. Indeed, he found that each day matters became worse. After every other remedy had failed to benefit him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, (well rubbing the ointment into the chest night and morning,) and by persevering with these remedies for nine weeks, he was completely cured. Although ten months have elapsed since the cure was effected, he has never been visited with his old complaints.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

- THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the *Church Times*. Immediate application is recommended, as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence.
- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 15s.
  - Carwiltion's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut. 2 vols. cloth. Gr. 8vo. Oxford, 1849. 15s.
  - Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Full, half bound. Dublin 1721. 10s.
  - Laylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New, cloth. Lem. Philad. 1843. 3s. 6d.
  - Thucydides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaeller. 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1853—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
  - Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Oxon. 1800. 5s.
  - Horatii Flacci (Q.) Poemata. Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cf. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1721. 4s.
  - Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Amst. 1725. 15s. 6d.
  - Missale Romanum. Old Cal. 8vo. Lond. 1574. 10s.
  - Ciceronis (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lelliamand. Very neat Set, French calf, 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1768. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Sig. by Dibdin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
  - Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New, cloth. Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1846. 5s. Sept. 6.
  - Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new, cloth, 8vo. Camb. 1842. 7s. 6d.
  - Harvey's (Rev. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cf. 12mo. Barwick, 1802. 4s.
  - Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Half red morocco, 8vo. Lond. 1850. 2s.