

Again—If the outside cooled, and to such a depth as to shut out the possibility of any communication between the heated matter within and the opposite, properly "cold," without,—is it not possible, and indeed probable, that its own natural and inherent heat (particularly if the mass was brought into existence by infinite skill for that special purpose,) might keep it in its natural liquid state?

It was stated in the course of the lecture that when the doctrine contended for was taken up by those who could bring to bear on it a knowledge of Chemistry, &c. that it would be strengthened and beautified. The following valuable observations by a gentleman highly qualified for the task, may serve to manifest this anticipation:

There are many salts in the geological strata, as sulphates, formed of a metallic or earthy base, and a certain acid, as the sulphuric, generated of two or more elements, by means no doubt of heat, as in all artificial productions of these acids, heat, even in large proportions is required. Of this nature are all limestone and gypsum rocks, ponderous spar, alabaster, marble, and probably flint. Also metals, as gold, quicksilver, tin, &c. wherever found in the reguline state may very rationally be supposed to be brought into that state by means of a high heat; as without this it is inapparent how they should be freed from oxygen, sulphur, and other similar agents that possess such a powerful affinity for them. Subterranean fire, would best serve to account for all these and other chemical phenomena, on results to be met with every where in the geological superstratum.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—In our last we gave some account of the celebration of this joyous event, by the Irish, Scotch, and English Charitable Societies; to-day we have the pleasure of continuing the subject.

The Nova-Scotia Philanthropic Society resolved on holding high holiday, in honour of the Queen's Marriage, on the 1st of May, yesterday. Thursday was very rainy, but the weather cleared up auspiciously, and a fine north west breeze, a clear sky, and a brilliant sun, were experienced on the appointed morning. Numerous flags were displayed from dwelling houses, stores, and public buildings; in some places they formed a most effective scene, and there is scarcely any thing so appropriate and gorgeous, in a populous town, as a good display of those beautiful and spirit-stirring standards, under which men rally in cases of peril and of rejoicing. Upper Water Street, near the Ordnance, was finely decorated; banners, decorated with flowers and ribbons, were hung from the windows, and stretched on lines across the street, forming triumphal gate-ways, as it were, of a most striking character. In many other parts of the town fine displays were also made, but space fails for enumeration.

The Society mustered in the Hall of the Province Building, and the Addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert were submitted, and passed, with cheers which resounded through the fine edifice. While arranging preliminaries, the band of the 23rd Regt. formed on the green of the area, and discoursed most exquisite music,—thus delightfully welcoming in the festivities of May day, and of the Queen of all the months.

The procession formed in the southern area of the building,—and proceeded in the following order, along part of Hollis Street, and up George's Street, to St. Paul's Church:

Officers and wardens of the Society, with badges and wands, profusely decorated with blue and white ribbons, and May flowers; (so great was the quantity of this elegant emblem of the Province, in bosoms, of the fair as well as the brave, in wreaths, and bouquets, and garlands, that the air at times seemed impregnated with its delicious odours.) Indians, with badges, ribbons, flowers, and "Indian ornaments,"—Indian boys, with bows and arrows, and badges,—Squaws (female Indians) with their picturesque costume, of high peaked caps, and many coloured spencers, overlaid with beads, bugles, and various ornaments; nearly every Squaw carrying or leading a "papoose;" the band of the 23rd.; an Indian Chief, a venerable looking patriarch, aged 78 years,—in a carriage, the horse decorated with blue and white ribbons; the banner of the Society (light blue silk, with appropriate devices, and wreaths of May flowers) carried by two Indians; the officers and wardens and members of the Society, two and two, with badges, wedding favours, flowers, &c. and a series of flags and banners, which had a very beautiful effect; the band of the 8th; the Carpenters' Society, with badges, banners, &c.; the Free-masons Society, with insigna and banners; a line of boys, with badges, flowers, garlands and flags. A multitude attended the procession; it halted at the north entrance of the Church, when the Philanthropic Society forming a double line, the other Societies marched through, and were followed by the Philanthropic into the Church.

The large banner of the Society was placed above the altar, and the others along the aisle. The Rev. Archdeacon Willis read prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Cogswell preached (to a crowded audience) from the words, "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, we have a goodly heritage." He dwelt on the natural, political and religious privileges, of the inhabitants of the Province,

with much force, and beauty of diction. (We understand that the discourse is to be published.) The choir sang the psalms, responses, and anthems, in their usual effective manner, the services closing with the national anthem.

The procession formed again, with slight variation from the original order,—the artillery militia corps joined in the line, walking, with their field pieces, immediately after the Indians, who, with their chief at the head, lead the procession.

The aborigines formed an interesting part of the line, some of them exhibiting the bold and dignified expression which has been acknowledged as the characteristic of the "stoic of the woods," in his palmy days. A shade of melancholy mixed with the pleasure of the occasion, in some minds. The chief and his poor followers, a remnant of his tribe, reminded of the captives which the Romans led in their triumphs, and which told the conquests of the masters of the soil. The father of that chief might recollect, when a few log huts only, marked the sites of the flourishing towns and villages of the present day,—when the wigwam was pitched where now Commerce has a thoroughfare,—and when the pale faces acknowledged the power of the native hunters of the wilds. And now what a contrast,—arts and arms of the pale faces, omnipotent every where, and the red men strangers in the land which so lately knew no other lords!

The procession moved along Hollis street, past Hon. M. Tobin's and to Government House. Here the Addresses were presented, —and after enthusiastic cheers, and a salute from the artillery,—the line proceeded along Barrington, Granville, Water, Gerish, Brunswick Streets, and back to the Parade. (The squaws fell out of march soon after leaving Government House.) At the extremity of Water Street the procession entered the Dock Yard;—it made the circuit of the yard, the artillery fired a salute, three cheers were given, and the march was re-commenced.

On the Parade, tables were spread,—the Societies formed at each side, and their Indian guests sat down to a repast. This consisted in an abundance of fish, fish pies, bread, butter, cheese, cake, and porter. (The day being Friday, and the Indians of the R. Catholic persuasion, meat was not provided.) A large multitude witnessed this part of the proceedings,—people filled the windows, covered House tops, lined the upper side of the Parade, and crowded its area. Mr. Forrester read the answer of his Excellency, which was received with loud cheers. The Indians did justice to the catering of their friends, and after dinner, an Indian dance concluded the proceedings. The concourse separated, highly pleased with the day's festivities, and without being pained by any outrage on good manners.

The day's proceedings were very creditable to the public spirit of the town,—and, taking into account the previous demonstrations of other Societies, were much more effective than might be thought possible. All ranks and parties co-operated, with much kindness,—only bent on making an expression of affectionate loyalty to a beloved Sovereign.

That the marriage of our young Queen, to the Prince who was the choice of her heart,—should thus meet such enthusiastic echoes, so far from the seat of Empire, is an interesting and delightful feature of the times. The days of chivalry, in the best sense of the term, are not yet past,—for as fine and disinterested and manly a spirit, would rally the masses of Victoria's empire, for her safety or her honour, as ever warmed the mailed knights of a more romantic period.

"In the account of the procession of the St. George's Society, in the Halifax papers, some unintentional mistakes have been made, which are of little consequence except to Members of the Society, who wish a correct description to go abroad. The flags were not "military flags" but the property of the Society, and made expressly for its use—the union jack, and the cross of St. George. The banner represents in front, St. George vanquishing the Dragon, and on the obverse is the badge of the Society, a miniature resemblance of which was worn by each Member, and in addition a rosette of white ribbon and a rose. The badge is a cross gules, in a shield of silver, border d'or, surmounted by the royal crown wreathed with oak, the whole reposing on a wreath of red and white roses, finished on each side with a branch of laurel; pendant to this St. George and Dragon, d'or, and underneath the motto, "Sub hoc Signo vinces"—The band of the 37th (not the 8th) led the procession."—*Times*.

SUPREME COURT.—There was but one petty Jury case tried this Term! That was the Queen against a private of the 37th for burglary. Mr. Hugh Campbell, hearing some noise in his dwelling house, at about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst., and supposing it to be caused by the curtain of a window that had been left partially open, in the second floor,—arose from bed, went along the passage, and shut the window. In returning, as he was about to pass into his room, he saw, standing at the door of a room, immediately along side his own, and where his children slept, a man, with a bayonet in his hand. With much presence of mind, Mr. C. grasped the man by the breast, and the bayonet by the handle. The intruder endeavoured to get down stairs, and Mr. Campbell struggled to detain him prisoner. They both, grasped, got to the bottom of the stairs, where a window was open. Mr. Campbell succeeded in wrenching the bayonet from his opponent, and threw it from him. Mr. C. was drawn out of his window on to a shed,

and there struck his antagonist, and threw him off; he fell heavily about 12 feet. Mr. C. hurried round to the yard, but the man had escaped over the fence.—An endeavour was made to identify the individual, by means of a cap, gloves, pocket handkerchief, and bayonet, left behind; but doubts existed, and the prisoner was acquitted. The night was dark.

The Court and Jury spoke highly of Mr. Campbell's bravery, and magnanimity.

It was intimated, that a visit to an acquaintance in the house, and not robbery, was probably the object of the party. For the prosecution, the Crown officers,—for the defence, Mr. Murdoch.

A Jury was impanelled in another case which was of some interest, and called forth the humorous talents of the legal gentlemen engaged. This was Doctor John George Von der Landendorff, against a Justice of the Peace at Shoal-bay, for assault and trespass. Mr. Murdoch and Mr. McGrigor, for the plaintiff,—Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Ritchie for the defendant. A question of law arose, and the illness of a Juror occasioned the postponement of any decision in the case.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—London dates have been brought to April 3,—by the arrival of H. M. Packet, Skylark.—The Canada Bills had been before Parliament. These are for the union of the two Provinces, and the arrangement of several questions respecting their government. A spirit of liberality, we believe, marks the bills, and the debates on the subject.

The war with China is occasioning some trouble to Ministers,—several petitions had been presented, against hostilities,—and notice of a motion on the subject, by one of the opposition, had been given in the House of Commons.—We trust that it will be ascertained that the quarrel is based on the principles of eternal justice, or that the supporters of it will be driven from any unholy position they may occupy, by the good sense, and honour of the nation. We may beat the Chinese, in any cause, with cannon balls,—but let us not, for shame sake, be beaten on argument founded on Christian principles. Let us not, for any trade, much less the abominable opium trade, trample on the independence of an independent people,—if we wish to retain the blessing which has so long attended the national banners.

Appearances of war exist, between Persia and Turkey,—and also between the French force in Africa and some of the native powers.

The war departments, naval and military, of England, exhibited much activity.

FIRES.—An alarm of fire was made at about 2 o'clock on Thursday last. It proceeded from the dwelling of Andrew Uniacke, Esq. corner of Argyle and Sackville streets. The smoke was pouring from the chimney, and windows, and flames were soon visible. The military and towns-people mustered promptly, the engines were well supplied, and in about an hour the danger was over. Some of the rooms, and part of the furniture, were injured.

There have been several alarms of fire recently, but the consequences have been trifling.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Doctor Grigor delivered a lecture on the Fine Arts, last Wednesday evening. Mr. A. McKinlay, President of the Institute, closed the session with a brief address respecting the course just ended, and what might be expected for the next. Next Wednesday evening the annual meeting, for election of officers, will take place. Members only are privileged to attend,—Tickets will be exhibited on entrance.

We are happy to find that Mr. Alexander Reid, A. M. the gentleman appointed by the Normal School Society of Glasgow, to the superintendance of the Acadian Institution, arrived here last week, in the Acadian from Greenock. Mr. Reid has attended the University of Edinburgh, for a number of years, and has made himself familiarly acquainted with the Training System, as practised in the Normal Seminary of Glasgow. From the favourable recommendations he has brought along with him, and from his own literary attainments, we are inclined to believe that he will approve himself as an able and efficient teacher of youth, and will give the fullest satisfaction both to the Committee of the Royal Acadian School, and to those parents who may be pleased to place their children under his care.—*Guardian*.

PASSENGERS.—In the Portree from Boston, Mrs. Griper, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cullerton, Miss Cullerton, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, and Child, Messrs. McKenzie, O'Brien, McLean, Mason, Harrington, and 5 in the steerage.—In the Stephen Binney from Havana, Mr. J. Yeomans.—In the Packet from Falmouth, Mrs. Hill, Messrs. Hawthorn, Jenkins and Bamer.—In the Pandora from Liverpool, G. Messrs. Muncy, Mignowitz, Robson, O'Neil, Silver, Kerr, Campbell, Power and Bell.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. William G. Verge, to Eunice Whitcomb, youngest daughter of Mr. Levi Houghton, of Liverpool.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, of Hooping Cough, Mary Cogswell, the infant daughter of M. B. Almon, Esq.

On Saturday evening, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Harriet G. Hatchard, aged 34, of St. John's, N.F. leaving an affectionate husband, sister and two children, to deplore her loss.

ROHAN AND LONG RED.

FARMERS disposed to cultivate those Potatoes, will be supplied with small quantities of them, on application at the Gazette office. April 25.