

THE POWER OF PROJECTILES.—The late and present warlike aspect of Europe has made the improvement of fire-arms a topic of much interest, and discussions and experiments are rife on the subject. At a recent trial at the Musketry School at Hytho, some rather astounding results were exhibited. The principal trials were between the Whitworth and Enfield rifle, and one invented by a Colonel Jacob, an old East India artillery officer. Speaking of this an English paper says:—

"The Whitworth rifle at the trial last week at the Musketry School, at Hytho, made nearly as good a target at 1,100 yards as the Enfield did at 600.—This rifle of Mr. Whitworth's—30 inches long, with half an inch bore, and having one turn in 20 inches, or two in its whole length—sends a bullet through an iron plate, 6-10ths of an inch, cuts the core out of a piece of solid timber, half a foot thick, and rotates at the rate of 16,000 revolutions per minute. But Col. Jacob goes even beyond Mr. Whitworth. His 43-gauge gun, with a missile three diameters in length, with a lead base and a zinc or iron point, is perfectly effective up to ranges of 3,000 yards, and even more: His 24-gauge balls, of the same make, went four inches into hard brick, at 2000 yards distance, and twelve inches at 1,000 yards.—At the same time the accuracy of flight was truly wonderful. Although the natural tendency of the bullet is reversed by the heavy end being next the powder,—a circumstance which would make these bullets useless if fired from the Enfield rifle,—they go with invariable accuracy from Col. Jacob's rifles for a mile and a quarter. The Whitworth musket put a bullet through 33 half inch planks of elm, and was brought up by a solid oak bulk beyond; while the Enfield ball stuck in the 13th plank—distances not mentioned. Col. Jacob's iron headed projectile smashed itself to pieces on a stone wall, after going clean through 18 7/8-inch planks—in all 20 inches—and went its whole length into a block of hardwood, 2 1/2 inches, smashing it in pieces. This was at 25 yards!"

"A four-grooved rifled iron gun, of a bore of 4 inches in diameter, weighing not less than 24 cwt., could be made," Colonel Jacob asserts, "to throw a distance of ten miles and more, with force and accuracy!"

INDIA.—Continued disaffection among the Sepoys is causing some alarm among the European population. The 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, which mutinied at Bhubampore, is to be disbanded, by which order every native officer loses his commission. Every old Sepoy loses his pension, and, as the Company only receives recruits up to a certain age, is bread. The younger men will cross over to Bombay and enlist there. The punishment is considered inadequate, and another regiment of Madrassees, at Vizierugran, being reported in mutiny, it is urged that a punishment must be inflicted that will ring through the whole native army. "Had the 19th Regiment been mowed down by artillery, we should have heard nothing of disaffection for another decade:" or, on the other hand, employment in warfare would at once stifle all mutinous cries, which only arise from the inactivity of the soldiers." Either way a sanguinary alternative for our Indian rulers. The following are the other chief items of intelligence:—

Mr. C. E. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner Goudah, in Oude, has been murdered. He had displayed much energy in hunting the dacoit Frusyl Ali into Nepal, but failed to arrest him. He was riding quietly through his district, attended by only four horsemen, when he was attacked by Frusyl Ali and his followers. Mr. Boileau and his horsemen, were cut to pieces, and his head subsequently carried into Secrora. The act has no political significance whatever. Frusyl Ali is simply a bandit, whom the police have been unable to catch.

An important despatch has been received from home on the subject of the Madras tenure. The survey of the entire Presidency has been sanctioned. The Ryotwari system is to be modified, or rather abolished, and the Rhetwar introduced. "Khetwar" means field settlement, and is so called because the assessment is placed upon each field. The owner, whoever he may be, is liable for the tax, and nothing else, his right of property while he pays it being perfect. The advantage of the change is, that as land rises in value capitalists may buy field after field, and turn the ryot into labourer on weekly wages. In other words, the Irish system may be gradually superseded by the English; we get rid of the pauper proprietor, and land once more acquires a value.

Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the north-west provinces, has asked the people to contribute towards their own education. Five thousand villages have accordingly agreed to increase their taxation at

1 per cent. for educational purposes. The ryots are eager for instruction, and I believe the offer is really voluntary, though, of course, stimulated by the officials.

Her Majesty's 43rd Foot, while en route from Bangalore to the Presidency, was visited by the cholera. The wing, 550 strong, started from Bangalore on the 9th inst., and was attacked by cholera at the foot of the Ghaut on the 20th, and it has lost altogether thirty-two men, two women, and nine children. The disease has abated considerably since the wing arrived at Madras. The 30th Native Infantry, en route from the French Rocks to the Presidency, have the plague in their camp, as is also the case with a detachment of artillery proceeding from Morecarra to Bangalore.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Kip, of California, has arrived in this city, his first visit to the East since his consecration. On the occasion of his departure, the *Daily Globe*, of San Francisco, gave an article sketching his past career in that State, and speaking of him in the highest terms, as one who had endeared himself to "the people without distinction of sect."—*N. Y. Church Journal*.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth steamship as we learn by a letter from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London to our Board of Trade, will probably make her appearance in our harbour "soo! after midsummer next." The wharves for her accommodation are nearly completed.—*Portland Paper*.

According to an address just published by forty-two Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, the canals of that State are no longer a source of revenue, and are now unable to sustain the immense burden of debt, which improvident legislation has cast upon them. The total State debt on the 1st of January, 1857, was over \$31,000,000, and with the amount chargeable on the canal revenues, \$36,000,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

One of the most remarkable facts in the life of a sailor has occurred in the life of Capt. Jethro Coffin, now a resident of Nantucket. During seventeen voyages in the whale fishery, occupying thirty-nine years, Capt. Coffin never witnessed a burial at sea, no death ever taking place on board of any ship to which he belonged.—*St. John Courier*.

THE BUTTER WE EAT.—A quantity of butter which was seized at the shop of a dealer in Liverpool, England, a few days ago by the officers of the Health Committee of the Town Council, was found, on being analysed, to be thus constituted: Butter, 47.4; salt (chlor. sod.), 23.4; nitro (nitrate potasse), 0.8; vegetable matter, derived from Irish moss or other seaweed, with water, 28.3; total, 99.9. The butter (save the mark!) is an importation from America, so that the manufacturer will escape that punishment to which, were he a British subject, he would be liable.—*English pa.*

We have plenty worse samples of butter than this in the shops of St. John, but happily we have no inspector, or board of health officers to point out its impurities, and so eat it up in blissful ignorance of the way it is compounded.—*St. John Courier*.

The total value of guano imported last year into Great Britain was £2,139,443; the "real value" of tobacco, &c., imported was £2,240,270. The duty on the latter exceeded £5,000,000.—*ib.*

General Eyre will administer the government of Canada, during Sir Edward Head's proposed visit to England.—*ib.*

(From last Saturday's City and Coast Edition.)
"One of the Majority," who is again permitted to appear in print, states that our remarks of last week upon the refusal of the Synod to entertain the Resolutions of the St. Paul's Parish Majority, "are beneath the notice of any sane person"—yet he notices them, and in such a style, that the inference with regard to his melancholy condition is irresistible. His principal object in doing so, he states, is to inform us "that he holds Bishop Binney responsible for all that appears in our paper affecting the interests of the Church"—an instance of *mono-nania* which establishes the *non compos mentis*, and confirms his practical view of his own case. His further remarks on the Resolutions only shew what strange ideas creep into a brain diseased, as if what was an all-sufficient cause for rejecting one set of resolutions would not equally apply to the other, independent of many minor reasons. Another strong symptom of the disordered mind of "One of the Majority" is, that wherever such as he come into contact with Oxford Fellows, and are reminded of their wanderings, they writhe and rave as if touched by the spear of Ishuriel. And so he goes on to the end of his chapter of inconsistencies and hallucinations, concluding with the following extraordinary idea—"I would ask them (the Conductors of the Church Times) to be kind enough to explain, *themselves*, the means by which Bishop Binney came to be appointed"—thus firing off from his former chemical notion of analyzing them, and wildly imagining that we know as much of such matters as the Queen or her Colonial Secretary. Ought not the friends of "One of the Majority" to look after him. The *Gazette* of last week announces the appointment of Dr. De Wolfe as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum—would it not be charitable to refer the case to the Doctor if he be quite incurable?

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

On Wednesday the 18th inst., the second meeting of the new Board of Education for the Eastern Shore District took place at Sheet Harbor, when the following gentlemen of the Board, and others, assembled to witness the Examination of the School, conducted by Mr. Wm. Parker, from the Truro Normal School, viz.: The Revd. Messrs. Jameson, Breeding, and Gelling, and Messrs. Anderson, P. Murphy, Wm. Hall, junr., Squire Fraser, &c. All present were pleased to find that the children had made considerable progress during the time they have been receiving Mr. Parker's instruction, which extends only a little over the half year. Notwithstanding this, their public examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and singing, afforded ample room for hoping well of the future.

The children were addressed by the Revd. Jameson and Breeding, and the Examination was then concluded with prayer and praise, and the rest of the day was allowed to be passed by the children in play, being intended as a reward for their past exertions, and a stimulant to future conquests.

The Board then went into Committee on business, which occupied the remainder of the day, and consisted in settling the accounts of the last year, proportioning the Government money to the different teachers, making arrangements to divide the Shore into School Districts, and in other matters likely to promote Education amongst the people.

The tedium of the day was considerably relieved by kind invitations from Mrs. Wm. Hall, junr., to an ample and sumptuous dinner, and in the evening to a refreshing tea; and, for her kind hospitality, the President of the Board was unanimously requested to return her the best thanks of the whole Board.

The day was now too far advanced for returning home the same evening; but the gentlemen of the Board were kindly supplied with beds by their Sheet Harbor friends, and were thus enabled on the morrow to pursue their way to their distant homes, with renewed strength and vigor, having, it is to be hoped, done something towards promoting Education in their extensive district.

On the night of Wednesday the 13th inst., a fine and well stored barn, the property of Captain Leonard Jewers, at Beaver Harbor, on the Eastern Shore, was totally destroyed by fire. It contained, amongst other items, three tons of hay, which continued burning all night, lighting up the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The loss is estimated at about £100. There is every reason to conclude that it was the work of an incendiary, and we only hope, if so, he may be brought to justice.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 20th May, 1857.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Richmond—Robert McKenzie, St. George's Channel; Robert Hill, do.; Wm. Brymer, L'Ardoise; Patrick Mavourgette, do.; Chas. McNab, Red Islands; Maurice J. Kavanagh, St. Peter's, and Kenneth Morrison, L'Amund, Esquires.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Digby—John McNeil, Esquire, who is restored to his rank in the Magistracy prior to 20th Nov. 1818. May 27.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments.—To be Seizing Officers in the County of Richmond—James Hearn, Esq., Joseph Martell, Esq.

To be the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Pictou—John Ferguson, Esq., in the place of Edwd. McDonald, Esq.

To be Collectors of Colonial Duties, in the County of Victoria—A. F. Haliburton, Esq., Baddeck; Alex. McDonald, Cape North; Jesse Roupas, Ingonish.

To be Tide Waiters and Seizing Officers—Evans Campbell, Esq., Baddeck; Neil McPherson, Esq., Cape North.

To be Harbor Master at Baddeck—Evans Campbell, Esq. To be Harbor Master at St. Ann's—Henry Sutherland, Esq.

We understand that a serious accident occurred at Hubby's, on the Margaret's Bay road, on Tuesday last. A loaded revolver had been incautiously left exposed, and was taken up by a little boy who pointed it at another child, not supposing it to be charged, when it went off and lodged the contents in her right breast, but providentially she was not killed on the spot. She is, however, in a precarious state under surgical treatment in this city.—*Journal*.