

The Journal.

Thursday, April 5, 1860.

DR. HARDING ON THE REGISTRATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

A series of letters has lately appeared in the columns of the *Globe*, from the pen of the late Medical Registrar *pro tem.*, in reply to certain charges made against his conduct while in office, in the matter of refusing registration under the Medical Act, to a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and against the Medical Council, for not attending such action on its reference to them. The first letter is taken up nearly altogether with a quotation of the charges, part of which had been made on the floor of the House, part in our own editorial columns.

The second gives his (the Registrar's) reasons for declining to register one J. C. Peterson, a Homoeopathic practitioner, viz: "Not being satisfied by the evidence tendered that you are entitled to registration, I consider it my duty to refer your claim to the decision of the Medical Council, as by law provided in such case, &c." "If on appeal to the Medical Council my decision is reversed, and I am ordered to register you, I will obey that order." Dr. H. goes on to explain that difficulty has arisen from a want of explicitness in the Act, but that though the House attempted to explain their intention with regard to Homoeopathic practitioners, still there is a difference of opinion as to what was meant by the explanation.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to a protest against certain charges of illiberality, trickery, dishonest conduct, persecution, &c., which either have been made, or else Dr. H. assumes them to have been made, against "the profession," and charges that no persecution of the individual mentioned could have been intended, inasmuch as the Council, and the Registrar, and the Profession, knew full well that such martyrdom in these days is the passport to public favor, wealth and honor.

Now, with regard to the Registrar's action in this matter, we think, and if we remember aright, said before that according to the letter of the law the course taken by him was the proper one, viz: referring a claim, of the validity of which he doubted, to the Council for adjudication. But the question arises, if the case was so referred to the Council, what action did they take on it, or was no formal appeal made to the Council, and did the Registrar take advantage of this to leave the matter undecided?

We presume this latter may have been the case, inasmuch as Dr. H. says, "the answer" above recorded, "was interpreted to mean a refusal."

If then Dr. Peterson did take no appeal from this qualified decision of the Registrar, it may be possible as we have heard it stated, that really no claim for registration under a Homoeopathic Diploma, has been formally made to the Council.

This, however, amounts merely to a staving-off of the question, and Dr. H. goes on in his third letter to argue the question on its real merits, so that there may be no doubts in the minds of the public as to what he, at least, believes to be the proper course to be adopted by the Council in the matter; and as he occupies the position of a member of that Council, we may readily suppose that he speaks as one having authority.

This, then, is the ground on which we wish to meet Dr. Harding.—With Dr. Peterson, *per se*, we have but little to do. We know nothing of him personally, or of his qualifications. We have heard of him, since this difficulty occurred, as a Homoeopathic practitioner, and in all probability had this difficulty not occurred, we never should have taken the slightest interest in him, as in our somewhat limited study of the theories of medicine by which he professes to be guided in his practice we are not at all prepossessed in their favor, and should be loath, were we stretched on the bed of sickness, to entrust the care of our person and its restoration to health to the means which his fellow disciples profess to employ. But we wish to see strict justice done,—we wish for license to enjoy our own opinions, and be governed by them

so long as they do not interfere with our fellows,—and we wish to see the same liberty allowed to others.

Dr. H.'s third letter, the only one we republish, as it contains nearly all that the Dr. urges on the real question at issue, says that "The 11th section was inadvertently so worded as to allow two interpretations,—one so broad as to include every sect,—another which gives certain words a limited signification;—but the section itself does not to other than medical men clearly show which the Act intends." He then goes on to show that the meaning of this important and double meaning section must be judged by the intention of the whole Act.—This he says, is the elevation of the profession by provisions that its members shall possess a certain minimum of knowledge, "the scale to be brought up progressively to as high a standard as the Council under concurrence of the Executive should deem advisable." He says also that "the principle upon which the law is based, is that of making the Council the final judiciary," that is to say its decision to be without appeal.

We believe as Dr. H. does, that the intention of the Act is to elevate the standard of the profession, and we believe also that this intention is one that should be carried out. But in doing this it is necessary to keep clearly in view the fact, that medicine is an inexact science; that in that department of it usually denominated Therapeutics or the art of curing diseases, it is extremely difficult to demonstrate conclusively the absolute correctness of any positive set of fundamental laws, that on this subject, to use the words of an eminent physician, "Writers, teachers, sects and individuals, and even the same individual, in the course of an ordinary life time may without dishonesty entertain great diversities of opinion." But while there exist then these great differences on this one department, in the opinion of men equally well educated, there are other departments of the science in which it is more easy to lay down fundamental rules, and in which the knowledge to be obtained by study is more exact, and more generally agreed on by men wise in these matters. For instance, the anatomy of the human body, the functions of its different parts, their relations to one another, the benefits to be obtained by the operation of mechanical surgery; morbid changes in the body and the signs diagnostic of these changes,—these, and others we might mention, are subjects more generally agreed on, and all of them absolutely essential to a certain extent to the education of one who is fitted to take the care of his fellow men when affected by disease.

It is then, we conceive, the intention of the Act to elevate the profession by the provision, that in those portions of the science which are generally agreed upon, or are not so open to diversity of opinion, all those who are licensed to practise medicine in the Province should be educated, not by determining that all those who do not subscribe to a certain theory of the cure of disease, shall be prevented from striving to benefit their fellow men, by what they believe to be the most rational and proper means. As a certificate of the possession of this knowledge, the Act contemplates taking the diplomas of Colleges where it is taught, and we understand the principle of the Act to mean that the Council shall be the final judge, but that its decision shall be founded upon the fact whether the possession of such fundamental knowledge is made the test upon which a diploma is granted by any particular College, and they shall admit or refuse its graduates, as they may believe such College to bestow its commission only on being certified of a proper amount of attainments or otherwise; leaving out of view altogether, the theory which such College professes to teach.

We think with Dr. Harding that the wording of that section, the 11th, admits of an interpretation so broad as to include every sect, and we do not think with Dr. H. that it either does or should admit of a limitation of the signification of its words. We think that the Legislature, and we are sure that public opinion, wished to throw the door open wide to all those who were learned in the science of medicine, irrespective of the theories they adopted, or the means they might use, for the cure of the sick. They meant to enact, and we think they did enact, that without a proper certificate of certain fundamental knowledge, no man should or could be considered worthy of the warrant of the State, that he was a medical man; but possessors of such certificate he should be protected in the practice of his profession by the State, whether he be a Homoeopathist, or a possessor of the time-honored "regular" diploma.

Nor can we see that it is subversive of the "principle" of the Act, that a diploma of a Homoeopathic College should entitle to registration, if such Homoeopathic College makes the gift of its diploma dependent on the possession of the fundamental knowledge of which we have spoken, and not on the mere reception of its theories of the cure of disease. The diploma of a Homoeopathic College or any other College which merely "does business in the sale of diplomas," without respect to the attainments of their recipients, or which sets too low a standard of qualifications, of course the Council should refuse to admit; but it would be, and is unjust in principle, encroaching upon private liberty of opinion and subversive of the inherent rights of every man, to call a College "a sham," "a mock College," simply because its theories differ from those received by the members of the Council, and to take advantage of the wording of the Act, to exclude its graduates, when they really had obtained by study the knowledge which fitted them to judge of the correctness or otherwise of the theories they might adopt.

INFANTICIDE.—Within a week, no less than five dead bodies of infants have been found stowed away in ash barrels, under stoops, behind fences, &c., in the city of Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."—New York, March 30. The Arabia, with dates to the 17th, arrived. The vote in Italy was overwhelming in favor of annexation to Sardinia. No action has yet been taken on the result. The address to the Crown approving of the French Commercial Treaty, passed the House of Lords by a majority of 30. Lord John Russell stated that the views of England on the annexation of Savoy to France would shortly be laid before Parliament.

Switzerland protested against the annexation of Savoy. An insurrection in Naples is considered imminent. Liverpool 17th.—Flour steady; wheat 1d. dearer; corn dull. Provisions downward. Saltpetre advanced 3s. to 4s. Sugar advanced 3d. Tea quiet. Consols 94½.

FREDERICTON, March 26. House in Committee of whole adopted Report of Fishery Committee and resolved on an Address to the Governor to carry out its recommendations. St. John Hospital Bill agreed to, with amendment. First Session placing appointment of two Directors in Common Council and two in Sessions.

Fisher's Bill relating to certain lands of War Department agreed to. Progress reported on a Bill for the better security of liberty of subject.

Railway Contractors Arbitration Bill postponed three months without discussion. Tibbitts moved address to pay Quarter-Master-General for past services.

On Motion of Tibbitts the House went into Committee of the whole on Rev. Mr. McGuirk's petition for the Madawaska Academy, lengthy discussion. Tibbitts moved same in addition to grant in the Budget, last 8 to 22.

Yess—Tibbitts, Hannington, Desbrisay, End, Read, Williston, M-Phelim, Scoville. House in Committee on petition of Roman Catholic School in Gloucester; motion for grant 10 to 12.

Bill to abolish Judge's fees committed.—Supported by End, M-Phelim, Chandler, Smith; opposed by M-Pherson and Tilley. Wednesday next reported for prorogation. Business hurrying through fast.

FREDERICTON, March 29. Bill to continue the Act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors agreed to.

Agricultural Bill having been amended by the Legislative Council in material provisions, was rejected. Brown introduced a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock.

Bill to incorporate St. John Work Company, agreed to. Bill to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company agreed to.

Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Courts of the County of Charlotte, postponed 3 months. Gilmer moved his resolution for Government to make a survey of the route of Railroad from St. John to the junction at Calais as early as June next.

Cutlip moved previous question, and by a vote of 8 to 12 the resolution was excluded. Bill to empower the Sessions of King's County to sell certain School Lands in Springfield, agreed to.

Committee to which was referred the Grand Falls Bridge matters, reported. Bill to amend the Law relating to Deeds and other instruments, agreed to. Bill relating to Marriage and Divorce agreed to with amendments.

Tibbitts moved a resolution for address asking the Governor to cause to be paid to the Quarter Master General, Colonel Allen, out of the amount granted in supply for miscellaneous expenses, £100—agreed to 21 to 5.

Bill to incorporate Pirate Brook Company agreed to. Adjourned at 5.30.

FREDERICTON, March 30. Wilnot presented a petition from 46 colored inhabitants of Carleton County, praying an investigation into the alleged abduction and sale into slavery of Hoyt, the colored boy, by Raymond.

M'Clellan moved an address to the Queen respecting the obtaining of a decrease in the rates of pilotage into ports in the United States. End moved an amendment that a select Committee be appointed to consider the question; both negatived.

End presented a petition from Earl Regent and 111 others of St. John, praying Legislative interposition to prevent the importation of highly detrimental liquors into the Province.

A Bill relating to the Fisheries of Restigouche was agreed to. Also a Bill to incorporate the Richibucto and Shediac Telegraph Company.

House went into Committee of the whole on petitions in favor of the Petricodiac Bridge. Steadman moved an address that the Governor might direct steps to be taken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to. A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's do 29, and in the victualling do 34—total 103—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray-headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakes" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Glacstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the *Pisangum* talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictment.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.

ken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to. A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's do 29, and in the victualling do 34—total 103—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray-headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakes" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Glacstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the *Pisangum* talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictment.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.

ken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to. A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's do 29, and in the victualling do 34—total 103—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray-headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakes" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Glacstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the *Pisangum* talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictment.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.

ken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to. A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's do 29, and in the victualling do 34—total 103—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray-headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakes" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Glacstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the *Pisangum* talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictment.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.

ken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to. A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's do 29, and in the victualling do 34—total 103—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray-headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakes" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Glacstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the *Pisangum* talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictment.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.</