

After some further debate, a clause confirming the verdicts given at the last term at Halifax, for railway damages, was struck out, and the bill passed.

The bill sent down from the Legislative Council, the object of which is to exclude Judges of Probate and Prothonotaries from seats in either branch of the Legislature, caused a long debate.

Hon. Atty. General stated that he intended to move a clause to defer the operation of the bill under consideration, till after the termination of the present parliament.

Hon. Mr. Young moved that the bill be deferred for three months.

After remarks from several members, the bill remained in committee for further discussion.

The house resumed and read the bills reported from committee.

THURSDAY, April 22.

The road scale for Yarmouth was presented. The amendments of the Council to the License law, and to the act to amend the act to extend the Elective Franchise, were agreed to by the house.

Hon. Financial Secretary, from the committee on Printing, reported in reference to the labors of Thomas B. Akins, Esq., the Commissioner appointed at the last session of the house to collect and preserve the ancient public records of the Province. The committee expressed themselves much satisfied with the ability and industry displayed by the Commissioner, and recommended a grant of £134 for the payment of the assistants employed by him, and £160 for his own services.

Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Atty. General, and Mr. McFarlane addressed the house in favor of continuing the service for the ensuing year.

Hon. Finl. Secretary moved a resolution to that effect, which passed unanimously.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table the answer of the Chairman of the Railway Board to the question of Mr. Wier, as to the time of opening the Railroad to Windsor and Truro. The Chairman stated that at present there were no men employed on the Windsor branch, the contractors having stopped work pending the investigations of the Railway committee—but that it was his opinion that the line to Windsor could be opened by the 1st of June, and to Truro by the last of October next.

Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on Agriculture, reported.

Mr. Locke moved that such portion of the report as recommended a grant of £30 for each County be struck out, which upon being put was negative. On division there appeared—

For the motion, 11. Against it, 33.

The report was then received and adopted and such portions of it as recommended grants were referred to committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Churchill the report of the committee on the Hants County road scale, was adopted after some discussion.

The debate on the bill to exclude Judges of Probate and Prothonotaries, from seats in either branch of the Legislature, was resumed.

The following gentlemen addressed the house—Hon. Mr. Howe, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Henry, Mr. Morrison.

The house divided on Hon. Mr. Young's amendment to defer the bill for 3 months.

For the amendment 20, against it 25.

Hon. Mr. Young then moved that the bill shall not apply to any member of either branch of the Legislature, now holding the offices referred to in the bill.

For the amendment 20, against it 25.

Mr. Locke moved that the bill include Registrars of Deeds and Registrars of Probate.

For the motion 20, against it 25.

The bill passed with the Attorney General's amendment to defer the operation of the bill until after the expiration of the present Parliament.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Hon. Attorney General moved a resolution to request the Legislative Council to unite with this house, in an address to Her Majesty, requesting the co-operation of the Imperial Government, in the constructing of an Intercolonial Railroad.

After remarks from different members, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Tobin asked leave to present the memorial of the City Council against the passage of a bill before the house, providing that the City Prison and County Jail should be united in one building.

The petition was received and its discussion deferred, until the bill referred to came up.

The house in committee of Supply passed a number of the ordinary votes.

Mr. Ruggles moved that £250 be granted for a suitable steamer to convey the mails between St. John, Digby and Annapolis twice a week, during 8 months of the year. The hon. member explained that there was a gentleman now in city, who would undertake to perform the service on behalf of Mr. Walker, of St. John, who was now waiting to ascertain the action of the house.

After a long debate, the house divided.—For the motion, 9—against it, 32; so the motion was lost.

Then the Committee adjourned; the house resumed.

Hon. Attorney General, from the Committee on Education, reported. The report was received and adopted.

The Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill to continue and amend the laws relating to Education.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—Friday last was occupied with the speeches of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Haliburton, which it was supposed would close the case; but Mr. Howe requested leave to ad-

dress the Committee, which, after argument on Saturday morning, was allowed.

The Hon. gentleman addressed the Committee two hours in the morning, and the house adjourned in the afternoon, to allow him to finish his address, which was continued for three hours. Mr. Ritchie closed in a speech of about ten minutes. This closes the labors of the Railway Committee, having continued their arduous labors for 22 days. It is not likely any lengthened debate will arise on their Report.

## Religious Intelligence.

WINDSOR.—The Rev. Mr. Welton writes, on the 26th Instant:—

"The religious interest still continues in Windsor. Five were baptized a week ago yesterday. We hope more will follow next Lord's day."

WOLFVILLE.—The Rev. S. W. deBlois baptized seven persons on Lord's day the 18th Inst., and six on the 25th. The congregations have been large and solemn.

RAWDON.—It affords us pleasure to hear that the Rev. Jas. Stevens is expected shortly to settle at Rawdon. May they mutually become a blessing to each other and to the locality.

TRURO.—We have been much gratified to learn that a most interesting state of revival at Truro has resulted in adding considerable numbers to the Baptist Church, since the Rev. Mr. Dimock removed there. Some 30 or 40 persons have been baptized. We shall hope to hear further particulars shortly.

SHERBROOKE, ST. MARYS.—We learn that the Rev. Mr. Eagles has recently received large additions to the church at Sherbrooke.

CANADA.—Our Canadian Contemporary and namesake gives some pleasing accounts of revivals in that province.

At *Falsonburg*, where a new Church has been established, eight persons were baptized.

At *Kingsville*, the Rev. H. Fitch has baptized 18 converts at one station and 6 at another.

At *Brantford*, fourteen were buried with Christ in the Grand River. The work is progressing.

## Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

London, April 9, 1858.

#### THE FALL OF LUCKNOW.

Lucknow is fallen, is fallen—that great city, resplendent with the luxurious magnificence of an Eastern despot, who used it but to debase himself and Court, in bestial vice and cruel orgies, while the wretched subjects of his dominion were plundered, ravaged, and decimated, without remorse. There, a barber was made Prime Minister; there, in a drunken revel, the king's uncle was stripped naked, to dance before a frenzied rabble—there, Royalty kept its fighting quails, man-eating stallion, menagerie of tigers and elephants—dance girls, harem; all, in short, that could minister to sensuality and was in accordance with the tastes of a king plunged to the lips in all that can debase a man.

There, too, the noble-hearted band hoped on and fought on, dreary month after dreary month, till the sainted Havelock's lightning strokes scorched and dispersed the dusky savages enveloping the "pale faces"—there, culminating into one vast seething mass of iron-handed rebellion, and wooing all similar spirits throughout Bengal, the Sepoys made their last stand: from Delhi and Agra—from Cawnpore and Bithoor, headed by fiendish Nena Sahib, and bespattered with women and children's blood—from Jansi, Mow, and the Ganges—from everywhere, whence they had been hurled by retributive force, rushing to Oude, to make a last stand, and perish at last sword in hand, under the shadows of those gorgeous palaces.

As yet, but very imperfect details have reached us; but they tell enough for us to imagine the rest, till told. We knew beforehand that on the 21st of Feb., Sir James Outram defeated the rebels, who attacked him in great force at Alumbagh and Jellalabad, and captured two of their guns. Our casualties were but eleven wounded. On the 25th, again, the enemy were defeated and three guns taken. On the 6th March, Outram crossed the Goomtee, below Lucknow, with 6000 men and 30 guns—was attacked again, and, a third time, was successful.

Brigadier Franks also obtained two victories—over separate forces of 10,000 men with 11 guns, and 8000 men with 8 guns. 1800 men of the enemy were killed and wounded, 20 guns taken. After this, all opposition being removed, the Brigadier proceeded to join Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow.

Brigadier Hope Grant was also victorious. At Futtehpore Chowrassie, the old haunt of Nena Sahib, four guns were taken and nearly 2000 enemies slain, while our casualties amounted to only 17.

These casualties seem ridiculously small, in comparison with the opposite numbers; but there are only the printed accounts to refer to, which all concur.

Seldom has such a force been collected by us, in British India, as that which, well armed, fully equipped, and burning with desire to be avenged on the foe, filled Oude. Nearly 20,000 Europeans, 10,000 Ghoorkas under Jung Bahadur Singh, of Nepal, and other Native levies, made a total of about 40,000 men,—and such men!—beside an overwhelming mass of artillery.

Of what they did, we know this—On the 11th, the Queen's (or Begum's) palace was taken; two days afterward, "the great architectural masses, contiguous to the Residency, were captured, while from another direction the rebels were driven from their formidable positions at the Dilkhoosa and Bankhouse. Then followed an interval of severe fighting; but on the 14th the enemy began to pour in torrents from the city, in direction of Rohilcund, with Campbell and Hope in hot pursuit by cavalry and great guns. At Rohilcund Sir Hugh Rose would meet them, and so their fate be decided."

Glorious Sir Colin Campbell is worthy both of that Scottish land, so rich in heroes, which he springs from, and of that arena on whose plains Clive, Wellington, Napier, and Havelock carved their names on Fame's pillar. His masterly strategy waited its proper time—collected all the serpents into one cradle, and then, like Hercules, strangled them together. When he shall come home, such a reception will be his, as that of the Scots Greys, "who, after Waterloo, drew up in Oxford Street, amid noble shouts and still more noble tears."

#### THE KING'S TRIAL.

The old monster-king of Delhi's trial is not yet concluded. His aged imbecility would move to pity—did not wonder succeed, that such a hoary, palsied wretch, could sanction and suggest such deeds as even a full-blooded Satyr would fail in equalling.

The ex-king's Secretary, in his examination, stated that for two years his master had been disaffected to the British Government, and that latterly the feeling had been greatly strengthened. Before the outbreak, at Meerut, the projected mutiny was freely canvassed in the palace; and, after its commencement, "on arrival of mutineers at the palace, they came under the windows of the prisoner's private apartments, and reported that all the Europeans at Meerut had been murdered; and if the prisoner would protect them, the sepoy, and become their king, they would soon make an end of all the Europeans at Delhi."

"The prisoner is said to have asked if they would be faithful, and whether they were prepared to encounter the consequences; and on their reply in the affirmative, sweetmeats were distributed to the men, and presents of money, in addition, to the native officers. The prisoner's armed retainers then went and slew Mr. Fraser and Captain Douglas, the troopers and sepoy killing all Europeans, wherever they could be found, in the city." On their return to the Palace the prisoner was proclaimed King, a royal salute was fired, and the next day, (the 12th of May,) the Silver Throne, which had been laid by since 1843, was brought out, placed in the Hall of Special Audience, the prisoner taking his seat upon it as King of Delhi!

"With regard to the massacre of European prisoners, the witness said that when the mutineers became clamorous for the slaughter, Mirza Mogul and another villain went to obtain the consent of the prisoner. He was in his private apartments, and they were admitted to an audience, the mutineers remaining outside. After the lapse of about twenty minutes they returned, declaring with a loud voice that the prisoner had given his consent, and the slaughter accordingly commenced. (The prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings, looked up at the Court, and, putting his forefinger into his mouth, made an Asiatic sign, which is interpreted as plucking his tongue out if he gave any such consent.)"

#### INDIAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

The new Government has altered Lord Palmerston's Bill for the reorganization of India; but Lord Ellenborough, from whose hands the alterations proceed, has not much improved the faulty parts, and spoiled much beside. The Government are said to be nervous as to its passing, and its rejection ought to make them resign; but they are so seldom in office, as not to forsake it while any possibility of remaining is left. Lord Ellenborough, as Governor-General of India, made himself ridiculous at Somnauth, excited the hatred of the Mahomedans, and exasperated his inferiors by choleric, petulant, obstinacy: yet he is the man selected for a work requiring the coolest head and clearest brains! We shall see how he succeeds.

The Indian Directors fight tooth and nail against it; and have much on their side to say, and say it well. Their influence in the House is also great, and so the Bill has a battle to fight.

A section, most un-English in their sympathies, have denied that the Sepoy atrocities were true, asserting that mutilations in very few or no cases occurred, and that exaggeration has given false horrors to the mutiny. This has elicited many confirmations of those dreadful events; and which say, further, that the most fearful deeds are untold, because the sufferers shrink from their avowal, or their relatives cannot reveal them.

#### INDIA'S EVANGELIZATION.

An address has been put forth, by the Society for propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, on the subject of the extension of missions in India, and asking for an increase of its present income to the extent of £30,000 per annum. Two of the missions, viz., Delhi and Cawnpore, have been wholly swept away; and in a third (Saugor), operations are necessarily suspended in consequence of the disturbed state of the surrounding districts; and not only have the two mission stations referred to been destroyed, but the clergymen and catechists attached to them have perished in the indiscriminate massacre of Europeans. In disproof of the statement at first made, connecting the missionaries with the causes which have led to the mutiny, it is mentioned in this address, that while the province of Oude, the very focus and hot-bed of rebellion, has not within it a single missionary, the provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevely, where there are above 800 native Christian congregations, and upwards of 50,000 converts, have remained throughout perfectly quiet and undisturbed! It should also be borne in mind that in the Bengal native army preaching is absolutely forbidden, and that there was probably not, at the time of the outbreak, a single Christian to be found in the ranks.

For the attainment of the Society's purposes, the number of their European missionaries in India is to be doubled; and Native converts are to be specially prepared for work of the ministry, to a larger extent. New missions, in the principal cities, are to be established; and bishoprics created for the Punjab, North-Western provinces, and Tinnevely. Industrial boarding schools, for the improvement of the Native Christian community, are to be instituted, and the Government urged to make some important changes in ecclesiastical matters.

For the above to be carried out, an additional body of missionary clergymen, and an augmentation of pecuniary means by a sum of not less than £30,000 a year, are imperatively required. With this view, the appeal has been made; and, up to the end of March, answered to the extent of £13,100. The rest will be obtained, in time.

#### CHINA.

The *Times*' Special Correspondent gives very interesting sketches of Canton and its inhabitants, during our occupation. The inspection of Yeh's dungeons, and the secrets there revealed, are almost incredible. The Chinese like their new masters.

Yeh, still a prisoner, has been taken to Singapore, on the way to Calcutta.

A number of "braves" are said to be surrounding Canton, to retake it! No doubt, our forces are terrified at the prospect!

#### CLOUDS IN FRANCE.

Ideas have changed since the days of Sebastopol and the Alma. Then, Russia was barbaric, ambitious, everything that was bad, and an orthodox object of detestation. Now, whether she really disliked having such dirt thrown at her—whether, like a naughty child, a sound thrashing has done her good—or whether, on her own private account, she has begun to "purge, and live cleanly like a gentleman"—certain it is, her course is vastly altered; and the old garments and unsatisfactory odour she has thrown away appear to be assumed by lily-white France.

The Alliance stands; but the French no longer glory in it. Their press hates us with full and entire hatred—partly because ours is free, while theirs is not; partly because we are successful, while they would have us humiliated to ask their help; and partly because they are prohibited from quarrelling with, questioning, or even naming, their own political officers, and so snarl at us and ours. They are welcome to do so.

We were (according to them) sure to be beaten out of India: now they avenge themselves by decrying our victories, compassionating our enemies, and accusing us of wholesale slaughter, vindictive and cruel butchery, and other crimes. Nena Sahib is the hero of a sentimental romance by a popular author; and "the arrival of a British column at a native