

assassination is glorified. In London are sold atrocious libels in which the murder of the sovereigns of Europe is elevated to a system, to a right, to a duty, in which thrones, altars, armies, laws, the magistracy, society, and God himself, are dragged through mud and mire!

The simple answer to all this is—it is entirely false. We need not be lectured on the abuse and use of asylum, and regard the whole as an impudent tissue of falsehood. But there may be another motive, viz—an attempt to bespeak action, on the part of our new Government, to a similar Bill to that of Lord Palmerston.

Of him, and the Tory Chieftain who now holds power, we know, all we can know at present—nothing: perhaps as much as they know themselves. The Commons' officials have been re-elected, Parliament having been adjourned for that purpose: next week will witness the first battle.

INDIAN DETAILS

Point, in the main, to a coming final struggle. Lucknow is being fortified, with all the energy of despair, by 100,000 rebels; but they fight with halts on their necks, and have, it is said, made confessions. Of course they were rejected in toto. Sir Colin Campbell is still concentrating his forces for a final attack: and, Lucknow once occupied and its rebel hordes scattered with the fierce lightning of England's avenging columns, the revolt will be disjointed, broken-necked, and be hunted down in a series of desultory but all-powerful and effective operations.

We have just had arrive a party of the Lucknow defenders. The Queen immediately telegraphed for information as to who they were, and the particulars of their exploits. Those poor sufferers, therefore, may now rest, and receive the sympathy and honour which everywhere await them. I append a few particulars of the arrivals:

Captain Saunders, who was with the 64th in action of 28th November, and succeeded to the command early, in consequence of the death of General Wilson and Major Stirling; was the first officer up to the guns, and shot five of the enemy with his revolver, and ran the sixth through with his sword. He got in rear of the enemy's guns, and though fired at by volley after volley, escaped untouched; eight officers of the same regiment were killed. He relates the following anecdote of a drummer-boy of the 64th. While the struggle for the guns was going on, this youth darted to the front, and thrust some brick-bats into the mouth of a gun, hoping by this means to render it useless. He was cut to pieces by the rebels. It will be remembered that this officer's brother, Lieutenant Saunders, of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, when in the presence of Nana Sahib, at Cawnpore, killed five men with his revolver, aimed at the Nana, when the pistol missed fire, and he was afterwards crucified by his orders, having his hands and feet cut off, and other atrocities perpetrated on him.

Captain Anderson, 25th Royal Native Infantry.—This officer was Assistant Commissioner at Lucknow when the outbreak took place. His house was within the Residency enclosure, and was formed by Sir Henry Lawrence into an outpost, defended by a stockade, ditch, and mound. Here this officer, with ten men of her Majesty's 32nd and ten volunteers, in all twenty men, successfully defended that small fortification from the daily and nightly attacks of the enemy, whose position was only forty yards to the left, and about ninety to the front, with nine guns, ranging from an 8-inch howitzer down to 24, 18, and 6-pounders, during the whole siege, namely, from the 30th of June to the 22nd of Nov. On one occasion, during a day attack, the enemy penetrated the stockade of this gallant little force, but were every one shot down before they could get out; foremost amongst them was their standard bearer. Captain Anderson lost his wife and one child entirely from want of the necessaries of life; one little boy, however, survives, about three years old, and this interesting little hero got so used to the blazing away of the guns, that, during the voyage home, when the ship's guns were fired, and all the other children were frightened, this little fellow clapped his hands and hurrah'd. The only wonder is that any one of this band of heroes survived the attacks, riddled as their castle was by the continued fire of the enemy, and many of them were killed and buried beneath the floor of the house they so long and so faithfully defended.

Lieutenants Charlton, Harmer, and Chery, of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment. These young officers were in Lucknow during the whole time it was besieged by the rebel force, and they state that all the accounts they have seen of the horrors and miseries endured during the period of five months, by the ladies, children, and the whole garrison, fell far short of their actual sufferings.

The two former officers, viz. Lieutenants Charlton and Harmer, were severely wounded within a fortnight of the commencement of the siege, the first by a bullet in his head, which remained there until within the last four days, when, singular to say, he pulled it out himself, on Saturday last, on board the Pera, and the other by a round shot, which broke his leg. Lieutenant Chery, though not wounded, suffered so much from cholera and paralysis, that he was obliged to be invalided home. Out of 23 officers of the 32nd twelve were killed, and one died of cholera; of the remaining ten, seven were wounded, so that only three remain untouched, and two of them, when the garrison was relieved, were suffering under severe illness.

Lieutenant Knight, 90th Light Infantry.—This officer was with his regiment in the Crimea, and proceeded with them to India; formed one of the late General Havelock's relieving force at Lucknow, which city he entered on 25th September, and was severely wounded whilst assisting in taking two guns posted in a narrow street. On the following day, whilst being carried to the Residency, he was cut off, with 25 other wounded men, by the enemy; everyone but himself being cut to pieces. His escape was marvellous. Here he received another severe wound. He managed, just as a sword was raised by a Sepoy to kill him, to roll out of the dhoolie, and crawl across a square; then he crept from one ditch to another, and was again wounded whilst doing so, but eventually rejoined a party of his own men. After remaining two months in Lucknow, it was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and he, with many others, was sent down to Calcutta. Though terribly cut up, this gallant young officer is gradually but slowly recovering from the effects of his three wounds, viz., two in his right leg, and the other through his left thigh.

Captain Cornwall, 93rd Highlanders.—This gallant officer was through the whole Crimean campaign with his noble regiment; and has since served in India with them since September last. Commanded his company at the battle fought under the late Colonel Powell, near Futteyghur, immediately after which he joined the Commander-in-Chief at Alumbagh, the day previously to his advance on Lucknow, and which city they relieved. Returning with Sir Colin to Cawnpore, he was severely wounded on the 1st of December, having been hit by a bullet, from a shrapnel shell, between the shoulder and collarbone; the ball was extracted, near the spine.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The learned, modest, quaint, persevering, and, above all, truly Christian Doctor-Missionary, has at last left our shores. He stands alone in his peculiar field, the man of the day. All classes have done honour to him: Manchester's "cotton lords" have heard with respectful and deep interest his details of the field which the hitherto unexplored tracts of Africa offer to a commerce which shall take civilization and religion with it—London City has delighted to do him honour, equally with those Royal and distinguished notabilities who have received its "freedom" in costly tokens; his book is acknowledged to possess all the charm of romance, and interest of science and discovery: (Madie, alone, for his library, has a thousand copies of it in circulation); Government has not only appointed him Her Majesty's Consul, but supplied him with a full equipment in vessels and scientific fellow-travellers: so that he now goes forth with all the prestige and influence of a British officer, added to those of his own character. Above all, Christianity has been honoured in her worthy disciple, and the Missionary has achieved for his work a renown hitherto dissociated from it in the minds of merely scientific and commercial men. Gordon Cumming, the "lion slayer," achieved renown in his way, and proudly dilated to wondering auditors on the spoils of his personal prowess and trusty rifle. But how far does the Doctor surpass his fellow: how much more glorious are the results of his labours; The one chiefly reckons his achievements in skins, horns, and bones—the other, in a door set open to benighted heathens for civilization, evangelism, and, in great measure, suppression of the slave trade with all its hideous horrors: for, when the native chiefs find that honest traffic in the products of their country is more profitable than kidnapping and selling those that can best educate those riches, the slave trade will receive a more effectual blow than from any number of treaties, amount of gold, or cruising squadrons of prevention.

The "Pearl" screw steamer, having on board Dr. Livingstone, her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Quillimane, Tete, and other places on the south-east coast of Africa, sailed from Liverpool on the 10th instant. There were also on board Mrs. Livingstone and her little son; Captain Bedingfield, R.N., Government Surveyor and nautical commander of the Expedition; Dr. Kirk of Edinburgh, an eminent botanist and medical officer; Mr. Thomson, the geologist a protegee of Sir R. Murchison; Mr. Rae, engineer of the launch; and Mr. T. Baines, the artist, formerly connected with the Australian expedition, sent in search of the

lamented Dr. Leichardt, and who now goes out for the purpose of sketching the country passed through, the inhabitants, the animals, and plants, met with in the research in Africa. The "Pearl" will proceed up the Zambese as far as her draught of water will permit; and, after disembarking her passengers, stores, and launch, steam direct for the island of Ceylon, where she will be employed by the East India Company for the purpose of carrying the mails from the mainland to the steamer contract boats at Point de-Galle. She has been fitted up with a lifting screw and every other recent invention for the purpose of procuring speed. The launch which the "Pearl" takes out is for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of the shallows of the river Zambesi.

Fair breezes, and a prosperous voyage, to the good Doctor! Truly, with Moffatt and Livingstone, we need not fear the verdict of history as to England's connection with Africa. Who shall say, now—as Rome did of old—that the pursuit of the arts, sciences, and humanities of life, is inconsistent with and dissociated from the spirit of true religion?

Your Special Correspondent, NIGHT LAMP.

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,

I observe in the Messenger of March 17, a communication from a member of the Second Horton Church, relative to a few remarks of "A Friend of Zion," inserted in a previous number.

I exceedingly regret that a "Church Member's" feelings have been in the smaller degree hurt. I do "feel grateful for any light" he has given me. I should, perhaps, have made my statements with reference to the church a little more guardedly.

Still any design of "holding up the church to the public, as having been a mere skeleton until quite recently," was farthest from my thoughts; nor could I have had it in my heart to cast any reflection on the labours of the former Pastor. I hold him in high esteem, and have no personal interest in the present arrangements of the church.

In the few remarks that I made, I had in mind throughout, the Valley of Gasperaux, and I thought my communication would be so understood: I suppose I erred in not mentioning the word Valley at first. I was aware of the previous additions to the church in other sections, and am now glad the "Church Member" has alluded to them.

With regard to the Conferences in Gasperaux Valley, I received my impressions entirely from the statements of different members, made from time to time during their recent meetings. I believe, however, with your correspondent, that during the darkest times the Conference Meetings were sustained, however small the attendance, and it may be that the recent reviving influences have hereby resulted in God's hands, from the prayers and labours of those few faithful brethren and sisters.

Hoping the above explanations will be satisfactory, I still subscribe myself,

A FRIEND OF ZION.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival. Donation Visit.

DEAR BROTHER,

It is cheering to hear of the advancement of the Gospel of Christ throughout the United States as well as in these Provinces. God is working wonders among the people.

Our own church, after a season of darkness and trials, has also been revived. Our faithful and much esteemed pastor is always ready to take hold with the church to discipline unruly members. This is sadly neglected by many churches, and is ruinous to the cause. 21 have been added to the church by immersion. Our meetings are still well attended, and there seems to be a deep sense of eternal things resting upon the minds of the people.

I might also mention that on one day last week quite a number of the brethren, sisters, and friends of our Pastor, brother Foshay, assembled at his house, and after having spent the afternoon in social conversation and singing, sat down to tea, prepared by the ladies. Brother L. W. Eaton was afterwards called to the chair, who, in an appropriate speech, presented a number of articles to our pastor in behalf of the company. Miss E. Pines, in a neat address, also presented him with a purse, in behalf of the friends. Several of the brethren present also made suitable remarks, and after many expressions of attachment to the cause of God, and wishes that God would long spare the lives of our beloved pastor and his partner to labour in the vineyard of the Lord, Brother Foshay replied in a very affectionate and cheering manner. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing the songs of Zion. Prayer being offered by one of the brethren, the company separated, delighted with their visit, and left their pastor improved financially by upwards of £30. Our sisters deserve much credit for this praiseworthy effort. May God reward them.

Yours in the gospel, W. H. ROGERS.

Pugwash, March, 1858.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1858.

Mr. Ryder said, seeing the Reporter in his place, he observed in the report of the division on the vote of £250 to the Governor's Private Secretary that he (Mr. R.) was set down as voting against the grant; that he was not in the house at the time and had made the explanation for the purpose of having the error corrected.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black rod appeared at the bar, and, by command of His Excellency, required the attendance of the Commons in the Council Chamber. The members attended His Excellency in a body, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to 20 bills.

The house returned to the Assembly Room. Mr. Bill asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Jury law. Leave was granted, and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. McLearn laid upon the table a notice of motion for a survey of a line of Railway between Milton and Liverpool, during the incoming summer, and that the house would provide for the expense at the next session.

Hon. Mr. Howe asked that the hon. Provincial Secretary should lay upon the table certain correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. William H. Rogers, which had not been submitted previously.

The hon. Provincial Secretary submitted the correspondence referred to.

The adjourned debate upon the Resolutions moved by the hon. Mr. Young, was then resumed, and the following gentlemen addressed the house—Mr. McLellan, Mr. McKeagney, Mr. Archibald, hon. Financial Secretary, and hon. Provincial Secretary.

The house then adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, several Bills were read a second time, and committed.

The hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table of the house a Despatch from Mr. Labouchere, relating to the compulsory pre-payment of Postage, with remarks of the Post Master General.

Also the claims of Mr. Fraser, Railroad Contractor, with the report of the Chairman of the Railroad Board thereon.

Mr. Wade reported a bill to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Fin. Secretary moved a resolution to subdivide the Road grant.

On motion the debate on hon. Mr. Young's Resolutions was resumed.

The following gentlemen addressed the house: hon. Provincial Secretary, hon. Mr. Howe, Mr. Henry, Mr. Annand, Mr. Wier, hon. Financial Secretary, hon. C. J. Campbell, Mr. Killam, Mr. Chambers. During the speech of the latter gentleman, in consequence of expression of feeling in the galleries, they were ordered to be cleared.

The house sat with closed doors until the adjournment.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Mr. Wier asked leave to present the petition of John J. Coffin and others, on the subject of a mail to Magdalen Islands.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the appendix to the report of Mr. Laurie on the state of the railway.

The house in committee on bills—took up a bill to authorize a loan for rebuilding the bridge at Bridgewater, County of Lunenburg.

The bill originally authorised a loan of £600 to be taken from the road vote of 1859-'60-'61 and '62. It was subsequently modified so as to authorize a loan for £500, to be taken out of the road vote for 1859-'60 and '61; the remaining £100 to be taken out of the vote for this year.

The bill allowing the debt of £500 to be paid in 3 years passed.

A bill to authorize a loan for building a public wharf in the harbour of Pictou, was taken up. After a long debate, the house divided on the first clause: for the bill, 19—against, 22. The bill was accordingly lost.

The bill to amend the act relating to the Supreme Court and its Officers, was passed.

The effect of this bill is, that after the ensuing Easter Term, there shall be two Terms of the Supreme Court at Halifax: one to commence on the 3rd Tuesday of July, and to last for two weeks; the other to commence on the first Tuesday of December, and continue for 4 weeks; and the Court is authorized to extend the Term three days, if necessary. There shall be two Sittings at Halifax: one to commence on the last Tuesday of October, and to last for four weeks; the other to commence on the fourth Tuesday of April, and to continue three weeks,—the Judges having power to extend either Term for the period of 3 days, and for such further time as may be necessary for the trial of any cause actually commenced and not finished at the end of the said Sittings. The Grand Jury to attend at the Sittings, and not the Terms.

By consent, the bill relating to a public wharf at Pictou remained in Committee for the purpose of being reconsidered.

A number of other bills were passed.

The Committee adjourned.

The house resumed, and passed the bills reported from Committee.

Hon. Mr. Young asked leave to introduce an act to amend chapter 48 Revised Statutes, of Townships and Township Officers—read a first time.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to intro-