

the Bills my hon. friend (Hon. Mr. McCally) has introduced this session, are one-sided. His Usury Bill is of the same character. I should be glad if he would expand his views a little. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Pineo—I think that no husband who remains absent from his wife long enough for her to have acquired property by her own exertions, ought to have any of her property.

The last section of the Bill was then read, and passed without discussion.

The house resumed, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on a future day.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival at Upper and Lower Stewiacke. 43 baptized.

MR. EDITOR,

Having been requested by my second son, Theodore, who is labouring successfully in the ministry with the Churches at Upper and Lower Stewiacke, to go and baptize some candidates for him, I received leave of absence from the dear people of my charge, and left home on the 26th ult., in company with a friend and brother of "June Rose Division," to attend the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Middle Musquodoboit. After the close of that interesting session, (the particulars of which are already before the public) I hastened to Upper Stewiacke in time to attend meeting on Friday evening, where I met with my son and Brother Elder S. Reid, who had been holding meetings through the week with good success.

I remained there a week—baptized ten persons on Lord's day—broke bread to the happy church, assisted in the services of the day by Bro. Reid, who left for home on Monday. Attended meetings every night through the week. The Lord was evidently with us.

We reluctantly left the last of the week to attend the regular appointments in Lower Stewiacke.

The first Lord's day in February baptized eleven. Continued meetings through the week in the afternoons and evenings. On the second Lord's day I baptized twelve. We held meetings every night through the week. On the third Lord's day I baptized ten, and was assisted in the services of the day by Elder Scott.

On Tuesday the 23rd I came home to meet dear friends after an absence of four weeks—during which time I preached 18 sermons—baptized 43 persons—administered the Lord's supper 4 times—attended 4 Conference meetings—and took part in 19 other meetings, besides visiting a large number of families in the two churches and at Truro.

I preached in the following places:—Upper Stewiacke, Upper Musquodoboit, Lower Stewiacke, St. Andrews, and the Stevens' settlement. In all the above places, and in Brookfield, the work of revival is in progress, which are stated places of my son's labors, who is performing sufficient work for two strong men. I say this, not in praise, but the reverse—aware, however, that when the harvest is great, and the laborers few, the demand for extra exertion is urgent, and sometimes imperative.

The persons baptized are mostly in the bloom of life, but there are several heads of families, and some over 60 years of age. There are others in both churches ready to avail themselves of the first opportunity of obeying the Saviour, by being baptized. The earnest appeals to protract my visit were almost irresistible.

The congregations were increasing in numbers and interest, so that the house in Lower Stewiacke was too strait for the congregations.

These churches have been laboring under trial and discouragements, but "the day-spring from on high hath visited them" in an astonishing manner, and their prospects are daily brightening. We believe that God has much people in that beautiful country, and the more Baptist principles are known, the more highly they are appreciated as the principles of the New Testament. There is an inquiry awakening, deep and broad, and although there are many adversaries, so that several companions of the young persons who were baptized, were prohibited from obeying the gospel, as their consciences dictate; yet opposition is giving way to the power of Divine truth.

Such was the demand for ministerial labour, that my son and I were separated in different localities a portion of the time.

The means employed in this great work were plain, practical preaching of the Word—earnest, believing, prayer, warm appeals to the consciences of the people publicly, and from house to house; in all of which the ministers and churches laboured in happy concert, with entire dependance on God.

The converts were strong in faith, giving glory to God; and when saved, labored to save others, with as little extra excitement as I ever knew in such an extensive work.

May the Lord extend the revival power and influence in that land, and elsewhere, until the earth shall be filled with his glory.

Yours in the gospel of Christ,

T. H. PORTER.

Sackville, N. S., Feb. 25, 1858.

[We have received another account of the above. As, however, the facts are the same it will be unnecessary to publish it.]—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM REV. H. ANGELL, YARMOUTH.

"The good work is still progressing amongst us. I baptized 4 more last Lord's-day, 2 have been received, and others will follow soon.

There is an interesting work going on among the youth in the Sabbath School. We have reason to believe that several of them have been converted to God.

"I am also happy to inform you that there are 'tokens for good' in the Second and South Yarmouth Churches. The Rev. E. N. Harris is labouring with the Second Church. They have given him a call to the pastorate. I hope he will accept it.

Yours truly,  
HENRY ANGELL.

Yarmouth, Feb'y. 12th, 1858.

EPISCOPAL.—The Royal Marriage has been made the occasion of a fresh agitation for a revision of the Book of Common Prayer. The 30th of January was appointed by the Queen as the day for presenting a large number of nobility to the Princess previous to her departure. This was the day for the commemoration of Charles the Martyr and her Majesty could not attend Church as usual on that anniversary. The advocates of a revision seized this circumstance to press their views. The opposite party are determined to resist all innovation or change.

Among the preachers for Westminster Abbey are the Bishops of Oxford, Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Post states that as many as six plots against the life of the Emperor, Napoleon have been frustrated—four of them in consequence of information furnished by the British Government. The Post refers to the uninterrupted publications from day to day, in the columns of the *Moniteur*, of the insolent addresses of certain regiments in the French army in the following singular terms:—"We cannot be surprised at the indignation expressed by a sensitive people at the sight of their sovereign's danger, nor at the unguarded ebullitions of an excitable army, whose life is linked by so many ties with that of their beloved Emperor. From such causes proceed those numberless addresses hastily compounded in a barrack-room. Packed off to the *Moniteur*, they are as hastily inserted by an editor glad of matter to fill his columns. We have reason to believe that no one has regretted the publication of these documents more than the Emperor himself, and stringent orders have been issued against the appearance of any further addresses in the official organ!"

Unfortunately for the correctness of the above statement, the *Moniteur* of February 5th contains an address, from which the following is an extract:—

"The army, Sire, which is ready to shed the last drop of its blood for your Majesty and your dynasty, awaits your orders, or those of your Government, to march against and annihilate your assassins, or the factious persons who sustain them."

"VALLERY, Chef de bataillon, commanding the companies of Marine Artillery, at Cherbourg."

The Italian residents of Paris have presented an address to the Emperor, in which they say, with respect to the assassins, Pierri and Orsini:—"That liberal Italy, which has not forgotten what she owed, at a great epoch, to the chief of your dynasty, disavows them as her children. Our codes bear the impress of the genius of the Emperor Napoleon I., and we know that Napoleon III., in his disinterested policy, has always protected the wishes of nationalities. Your existence, Sire, is not only important for the present repose of Europe and for the maintenance of order, but is so also for the future of civilisation—for the progress and general development of institutions; and it is for Italy in particular to return thanks to Heaven for your preservation, as she expects much from the future in the midst of present trials."

Two projects are said to be under discussion before the French Council of State, with a view to the repression of political offences. The first proposes to invest the Government with the power of summarily expelling, without process of law, persons who have returned from exile under an amnesty; and the second to extend the penalty of transportation to other offences besides affiliation with secret societies.

It is commonly reported in Paris that the *Journal des Debats* will soon be suppressed, and that it has in the meanwhile been privately warned in such a peremptory way, that it has not for the last fortnight ventured to offer any original remarks whatever.

A bill was presented to the Legislature on Monday relative to measures of general safety. M. Fould also presented an Imperial Message on the question of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent, of right; she failing, two French Princes, in the order of primogeniture. The members of the Council of Regency will be the two French Princes, in their own right, Cardinal Morlot, Marshal Pellissier, Count Persigny, M. Fould, and the Presidents of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the message from the Emperor to the Senate, presented by M. Fould, relating to the Council of Regency. The Senate registered the message and confirmed its propositions, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

A London paper states that within the last few days all the steam-boats coming to our shores from French ports have brought large numbers of French refugees, who, having been implicated more or less in revolutionary attempts in 1848 or 1851, are afraid to remain in their own coun-

try, with the prospect of the immediate passing of the "Law of Suspects," under which myriads of Frenchmen will be at the mercy of any policeman.

In order to hide, if possible, the increasingly frequent confiscation by the French authorities of English journals sent through the post-office, the police of Paris have ordered the attendants at the reading-rooms not to say what journals have been seized, and not to mention that they have been instructed to be mute on the subject.

The Emperor has distributed 10,000 francs among the printers of the suppressed journal the *Spectateur*. They were in great distress.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* writes under date of the 9th—"The cabinet of the Tuileries believes that it has just grounds complaining that Mr. Roebuck was allowed to use such violent language in the House of Commons without being called to order. In reply to some observations upon the subject by Count Persigny, Lord Palmerston has promised that in the event of the repetition of such attacks he will propose that the orator be called to order."

BRUSSELS.

In political circles at Brussels there is much talk about a projected expedition against Morocco. The conquest of this empire by France is said to have been resolved upon, in consequence of the seizure of the Island of Perim, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, by the English.

CHINA.

At Hong Kong the prices of teas had undergone a considerable decline, which had induced large settlements. Silk had declined 10 taels.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.—Our forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December—British forces 4600, French 900. On the 59th the walls were scaled, and the heights within the town in our possession. By 9 A. M. the advance within the city was freely contested. The damage to the town was very small. Capt. Bate, of H. M. ship *Acteon* was killed.

From the *Times*:—The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault—in three divisions, two English and one French—was made at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Gough's Fort was taken at 2 o'clock, and blown up.

The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

ITALY.

A rising was contemplated in Rome on the 15th, but it is said that the design was frustrated by the police, who discovered it in good time.

SPAIN.

The Spanish authorities are imitating the policy of their neighbours in France. The Governor of Madrid has intimated to the editors of newspapers that he cannot allow them to discuss religious questions, or the monarchical principle. One journalist wished for a more intelligible definition of the governor's views, to which he received an indefinite reply. The great functionary said "he could not lay down a rule, but that journalists would be permitted to criticise freely the acts of the Government and of public functionaries."

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Le Nord* says that the Emperor Alexander has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which they reside.

A lady in Calcutta writes to a friend:—

"Calcutta, December 24. There is a committee of ladies appointed to receive and look after distressed ladies and women from the Mofussil. We have had ten large houses prepared for them, and they have been constantly full. We have had to supply them with clothing and every requisite for comfort. Many come to Calcutta with only the rags they have on, and some in men's clothes lent them on their way down. Some of these ladies are in the most deplorable state of health, with constitutions ruined for life from sufferings. We have had large supplies of beautiful new clothing sent out from England for distribution among them. The ladies and women from Lucknow are daily expected, and we have prepared everything for their comfortable reception. The stories circulating about the garrison during their long and terrible trial are most extraordinary. The sense of danger was so intense that after a time they became callous to death. For 120 days they were constantly under fire, and only four days passed without the loss of some of their number. More than half the garrison were killed. The ladies now write down from Allahabad that the reaction and quiet of their present condition is almost as painful as the siege itself. The torpor of death seems to have crept over them, and all are giving way under it. Young brides of a few weeks are grown into aged, grey-haired widows, not to be recognised by those who saw them a few months ago. It seems that some of the men even, who went through the siege without suffering materially in health, have since sunk from the reaction."

The City of London Congratulatory Committee on the Royal Marriage.—The Queen held a drawing-room on Saturday at St. James's

Palace in honour of the late royal marriage. It was well attended. In the afternoon the address of congratulation from the City of London to Prince Frederick William and his bride was carried up to Buckingham Palace by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City officers, and presented with the ceremonial usual on such occasions. Her Royal Highness read the following reply to the address in a clear and melodious tone of voice:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Your very kind address calls for my warmest acknowledgment. I especially thank you for alluding to the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to my royal parents. To show myself at all times worthy of their past tender solicitude, and to emulate their example, will through life be the object of my ambition. It cannot but afford me the greatest satisfaction to find in the sentiments expressed by you an additional and important proof that an alliance formed with a view to my happiness, and in accordance with the choice of my heart, meets with the joyous approbation of my beloved native country, to which I shall ever remain faithfully and devotedly attached. Whilst I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and cordial reception, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed, will lessen the pangs of separation." A number of handsome presents to the bride were also presented by the Mayor of Birmingham and a deputation from that town.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This celebrated African traveller and discoverer is at present on a visit to James Aspinwall Turner, Esq., M.P., and visited the Royal Exchange yesterday in company with that gentleman. We understand that Dr. Livingstone intends to take his departure for the east coast of Africa about the middle of February, in a steamer bound for Ceylon, which will touch at the mouth of the Zambese river, and there leave the expedition, which will ascend the Zambese in a small steamer taken out in parts on board the vessel bound for Ceylon.—*Manchester Guardian*.

AN ORIENTAL FUNERAL IN PARIS.—The funeral of the Queen of Oude, who recently died in Paris, was a rare spectacle for the people-loving population of that great metropolis, and the crowd of curious spectators was so great, that it was almost impossible for the procession to move along, and it became necessary to close the boulevards to all other purposes, until the ceremony was completed. An observer of the novel exhibition states, that the coffin—almost square, and covered with a superb cashmere—was placed on a hearse, draped with white silk and drawn by six milk-white led horses. On each side walked persons of the late Queen's suite, clad in violet silk robes, with pointed caps or bonnets on their heads. Two domestics followed in strange, motley garments, after whom walked the son of the deceased in a blue mantle of ample dimensions, who on his head "the semblance of a kingly crown did wear," a strange ornament, considering the scene now being enacted in his native dominions. Behind came a complete troop of Indians, enveloped in gorgeous silks and cashmere of every hue, and presenting a singular spectacle in the street, surrounded by the darkly clad mob of a European capital.

Previous to interment, the ceremony of embalming the body was performed by the Queen's attendants, in the courtyard of the hotel where they lodged. No incisions were made, but aromatic substances and perfumes were copiously introduced through the mouth, ears and nostrils, and the corpse was profusely anointed with odoriferous oils and essences. It was then wrapped in bands of fine muslin and covered with a cloth of gold, while fires were kept constantly burning all around it until it was removed.

It is stated that, upon reading Brigadier-General Inglis's despatch of the investment of Lucknow, the Queen sent to Sir Frederick Thesiger, to whose daughter Inglis is married, to express her delight at its spirit and talent, and she begged that any private letters not too confidential in their nature which might be received might be sent for her perusal.—*Illustrated Times*.

At Windsor Castle, on Thursday, the Queen conferred the dignity of a Knight of the Garter upon Prince Frederick William of Prussia. All the knights who were present, together with the distinguished individuals, were entertained to a sumptuous banquet in the evening.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having completed his Spring Stock of

**Dry Goods,**

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**

**Farming Utensils,**

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

**Books, Stationery, Room Paper,**

**&c. &c. &c.**

Invites the attention of purchasers. Selected with care and offered at low rates. He doubts not that his present Stock will meet the wants and answer the expectations of customers.

Among the great variety of

**BOOKS**

on hand are Theodosia Ernest, Spurgeon's Sermons, 1st and 2nd Series, Wayland's Principles and Practices of Baptists, Olshausen's Commentaries, Sear's Pictorial Bible, and other Pictorial Works, Dick's Works, Rollin's Ancient History, &c. &c.

JOHN CHASE.

Wolville, May 16th, 1857.  
May 20.