

loan to finish the City prison and for building a City Hospital—and for finishing the survey of the city.

A message from the Legislative Council announced that the Council had agreed to a resolution, granting £25,000 for the roads and bridges.

Hon. Mr. Young objected to the committee reporting the two bills, relating to the City of Halifax, inasmuch as the original bill, referred to the committee, was in blank and the two now reported were of a different character and had not been presented within the time prescribed for private bills.

Mr. Tobin explained. The hon. Atty. Genl. suggested that the bills be now presented to the house, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Wier remarked against the propriety of increasing the debt and taxes of the city by the proposed bills. He thought both the City Prison and the Hospital should be abandoned until the finances of the city were in a more prosperous state.

Mr. Young spoke to the same effect. After some remarks from Mr. Esson, the bills were referred to Messrs. Wier, Young, Esson, McLellan and Archibald.

Mr. Tobin, as Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

The house resolved itself into committee of supply, and passed a number of the ordinary grants.

The Legislative Council by message informed the house that they had agreed to a Bill to incorporate the Port William Pier Company; a Bill to add a Polling place in Queen's County; an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Barrister's Society; a bill to incorporate the North British Society; an act to legalize the Jury Lists in Yarmouth, and an act to legalize the Jury Lists in Inverness, without amendment.

The house in Committee of Supply, passed a number of grants which were brought up and passed, with the exception of the three following items: £12 10s. for fuel for Vice Admiralty Court; £250 stg. for the Governor's Private Secretary; and £400 for Seizing Officers.

Upon the grant of £250 stg. for the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. Tobin, Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Young and others, supported the grant; Mr. Geldert, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Chambers opposed it. The question was then taken, when there appeared for the motion 26, against it, 18.

For—Wade, Caldwell, Munro, J. Campbell, Bent, Henry, Provincial Secretary, Martell, McKinnon, C. J. Campbell, Churchhill, Killam, McKeagney, Webster, Young, McFarlane, Tobin, Attorney General, Dimock, Bill, Archibald Smith, White, Fuller, Howe, Financial Secretary—26.

Against—Locke, Shaw, McDonald, Ruggles, Ryder, McLearn, Davidson, Bailey, McKenzie, Parker, Bournouf, McLellan, Geldert, Morrison, Chambers, Chipman, Esson, Robertson—18.

Then the house adjourned until Wednesday at 1 o'clock, in order to allow the Railway committee and other members of the house to visit the Windsor Railway on the next day.

Great excitement was caused by the speeches of the hon. Provincial Secretary and the hon. Mr. Howe, in the Assembly on Saturday, on the Dismissals and Appointments. A rush was made to the galleries on Monday with the expectation of the debate being renewed, but as the members were to take a ride to Windsor by the Railway on Tuesday, it was deemed expedient to defer the debate to this day.

Religious Intelligence.

Extract of letter from Yarmouth:—

“Our religious prospects are encouraging. Brother Angell is indefatigable in his labours. Bro. Harris has baptized the two last Sabbaths at Hebron, his labours are not in vain.

A pleasing state of religious feeling is existing amongst the members of our Sabbath-school. The hearts of the teachers are greatly encouraged.

The work of revival now going on in the United States is wonderful. Truly, He is wonderful in working.

Yours very truly, SAM'L. BROWN. March 15th, '58.

The Religious Movement in New York.

We extract the following interesting account of the commencement of the religious movement in New York from an article on the Old Dutch Reformed Church in the N. Y. Life Illustrated:

“On the 23rd of Sept., 1857, the first of the wide-spread series of daily prayer-meetings was held in the consistory rooms attached to this church, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Lanphier, a devoted and capable layman, who had been engaged to canvass the lower wards with an invitation from the consistory to occupy the building attached to the church for Sabbath-schools, prayer-meetings, boys' meetings, etc. Mr. Lanphier succeeded in his undertaking, and a day prayer-meeting was begun. The time fixed was from twelve to one o'clock. At first the meetings were held on Wednesday only. At the first, six persons attended. At the second, there was an attendance of twenty. On the third Wednesday there were forty. The enterprise of establishing an open prayer-meeting for business men was considered a bold movement, but it proved very successful. In the latter part of October the programme was changed, and the rooms were thrown open daily, at the same hours. They are

still open daily, and the consistory building is always densely crowded.

A number of ladies are regular attendants. A large majority, however, are business men, who run in for five, ten, or twenty minutes, as their time will permit. All ages are present, from the young clerk to the gray-haired merchant. Prayers, exhortations, narratives of personal experience in religion, singing of hymns, and Scripture readings follow in rapid succession. An air of profound seriousness pervades the assemblage, and not unfrequently some interesting experiences are given.

The entrances to the consistory building of the North Dutch Church are on Fulton and Ann streets. At the Fulton Street gate hangs a placard, inscribed as follows:

Daily Prayer-Meetings from 12 to 1 o'clock. STOP 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the whole hour, as your time admits.

On the doors of two rooms on the first floor are suspended cards, inscribed with the words: “Prayer-meeting in this room and the one above.” On the door of the large room on the second floor is this notice: “Prayer-meeting in this room; to prevent confusion, please fill all the seats, in order to make room for those coming in.” On the wall of this room is a notice to the following effect: “Prayers and exhortations not to exceed five minutes, in order to give all an opportunity. Not more than two consecutive prayers or exhortations. No controversial points discussed.” Other notices on the walls afford information of the regular divine service in the church, prayer-meetings on Friday evenings, and the Sunday-school.”

The REV. JOHN BROAD, who has lately resigned the pastorate of the church at Hitchin, intends to embark for Melbourne, Australia. The voyage is undertaken with an immediate view to the restoration of health, and he hopes, by God's blessing, to return to England in the autumn of the present year.—Freeman.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUNDAY OPENING.—The United Lord's Day and Metropolitan Sabbath Observance Committees met at Exeter Hall on Tuesday last week, in reference to the threatened Crystal Palace Sunday desecration. Effective measures will, it is said, be taken to prevent the violation of the law involved by the resolution of the directors.—lb.

CHINA.—A letter, dated Amoy, December 9, 1857, has just been received from the Rev. Mr. Smith, who left Scotland in July. In his letter he states that while at Hong Kong he had the opportunity of meeting with a large number of missionaries who had been driven from their stations on the mainland, owing to the present state of feeling towards foreigners. He also states that Dr. Wong Fun is laboriously occupied from day to day in the dispensary attached to the London Missionary Society's Mission “in supplying his poor and diseased countrymen with healing remedies. While Dr. Wong, dressed as an Englishman, gives out the medicines, &c., there is usually present one or more of the converts, who seek to point out to the numerous applicants the diseases of their souls, and to lead them to Him who is the great Physician.” There are several native preachers in connection with the London Missionary Society, some of them of decided ability. I was present at one of the meetings, when an address was delivered by a cousin of the famous Taeping-wang. This man has been a refugee in Hong Kong for two or three years. He had got his first views of Christianity from his illustrious relative, and on coming to Hong Kong was more fully instructed by the missionaries, and he is regarded by them as an intelligent Christian. His presence among the insurgents might be the means of good; but although he has tried to join them at Nankin, he has hitherto been unsuccessful. The disturbance at Canton has presented a great barrier to missionary effort in the whole of this region for the last twelve months, but there is every reason to hope that greater facilities will afterwards be afforded for the propagation of the gospel than have yet been known in China. Meanwhile the cause of God is making progress.

European & Foreign News.

INDIA.

Feb. 24th.

A telegram was received at the Foreign Office yesterday evening from Alexandria, but as it is nearly identical with those which appeared on Monday, it is not necessary to publish it entire:—

“The King of Delhi is now positively to undergo a trial. Nineteen serious charges are brought against him.”

The following extract from a private letter, dated Calcutta, 9th January, will be read with interest:—

“I have been here nearly two years, and have never until to-day been out to see a sight; but who could resist such a sight as the landing at Calcutta of the heroes and heroines of Lucknow? I could not see, at half-past seven a.m., I bestrode Rungo, and went forth to welcome the remnant of that gallant band, that, hoping against hope, held out at Lucknow against more fearful odds than perhaps ever threatened the annihilation of a small handful of our countrymen and countrywomen. A finer morning never graced a pageant. For miles a forest of masts belonging to the most magnificent ships in the world were decorated with the flags of all nations in countless profusion. The governor's state barges and carriages were proceeding by land and water to the place of disembarkation. The city of Calcutta were already abroad in their best clothes, con-

veyances, and feelings; equestrians, embracing amongst them the first men of the Presidency, were eagerly pressing to the point of attraction. The steamer, with its precious freight, lay at Princeps's Ghaut, and a platform extending from the deck to the portico had been constructed, and covered with fine scarlet cloth. Secretaries and under-secretaries, generals, colonels, and officers of the lower grade lined the platform. The landing commenced under a royal salute from the fort, and then came forth those whom all eyes were strained to see—the all-enduring sufferers of an almost unprecedented siege. Then, too, began to flow fast the tears of a genuine sympathy; not more for those who were present than for those who had perished. Almost every passenger wore some token of bereavement and a countenance on which sorrow, sickness, and long-deferred hope had set deep marks. It was extremely affecting to behold the children, some of them orphans—they seemed as though they had just awakened from a dream. They were tenderly conducted to the carriages in waiting, and were driven away amidst the plaudits of the spectators. And there were sick and wounded soldiers, some of whom had to be borne on litters; and there were women with ashy faces covered with veils, whose dress and demeanour plainly showed that they were widows who had left their earthly supporters behind them, to meet them no more till earth and sea shall give up their dead. And there were meetings between old friends—such meetings. And the face of every rescued man and woman wore a peculiar smile, not to be adequately described by my poor pen; a smile in which gratitude and joy were mingled with a recollection of those fearful months, during which tens of thousands were raving for their lives, and raining down shell and round shot upon them. What a day this will be in Calcutta! What tales of horror will be told; what tears of sympathy shed; what prayers of thanksgiving offered up; what letters to friends at home written! A welcome to every house—congratulations from every heart.”

PRUSSIA.

The intelligence from Berlin still relates almost exclusively to the movements of the Princess Frederick William and her husband. Presents of all kinds, and of enormous value, continue to pour in from all parts of Prussia. The very young bride will soon be left without an English attendant, as we are told that Viscount Sidney and Lady Churchill will directly return to London, their mission having been to report to the Queen on the Princess's reception and the general arrangements of her future home. Baron Stockmar, on the contrary, will occupy a permanent post in the household of the young couple, as the Princess's secretary and treasurer. He has been selected, as possessing the full confidence of the Queen and Prince Albert, to act as the intermediary for the receipt of the annual income which the Parliament voted to the Princess on her marriage.

HAVELOCK SCHOLARSHIPS.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK is to be rightly honoured with a monument, by the side of that of NELSON, in Trafalgar square. It is proposed to found, at the College in Regent's-park, two or more “HAVELOCK Scholarships,” to be awarded on examination to Christian young men, who intend going to India in the Civil Service, or as missionaries or teachers. This form of memorial—open scholarships, available for all classes of Christian students—has been suggested by the facilities now afforded for entering the Indian Civil Service, and by the need in India of Christian men. It will be peculiarly welcome, it is believed, to Sir HENRY'S own family. The fund will be invested in the names of eight trustees, whose qualifications will be that they are known “evangelical Christian men,” and with them the election of scholars will rest, the essentials in whom are to be piety and general ability. Every scholar will be regarded as pledged to service in India, and the scholarships will be tenable for two or three years, so as to enable the students to graduate. It appears to us that the project is one which will commend itself to all who have the interest of India at heart. The latter of the two reasons for it mentioned above, is one, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

Thus will Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, though dead, still speak in India the truths which he lived to advance, and which by his death he has so much honoured.

“THE TIMES” GREAT SEA SERPENT.—The Times, having still an eye to the great sea serpent, has been lately giving up a portion of its space to the yarns of some sea captain, who lately thought that he had at last discovered this monster. It, however, turns out to be nothing but a gigantic mass of sea-weed, covered with snaky-looking barnacles, and which bobbed up and down like a living animal; the captain of another ship, in the same locality, having sent one of his boats to examine the object, and the crew having brought a great mass of it on board.

The Queen held a great levee on Thursday, at which no less than fifty addresses were presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, congratulating them on the marriage of the Princess Royal. On Friday the Queen held a court at Buckingham Place, for the reception on the throne of an address of congratulation on the royal nuptials from the convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury.

The subscriptions for the monument intended to be erected in the People's Park, Sunderland, to the memory of the late Sir Henry Havelock, already amounts to 800l.

Received at the News Agency, George Street: Rimmel's Perfumed Almanack for 1858, 6d. sterling. The Army List—monthly. The Comet—a shilling volume. The Postal Map of London—6d. stg. London Journal—complete files. Cassell's Family Paper—complete files. Collins's Shilling Map of India. Punch's Almanack for 1858—6d. sterling. Illustrated History of the Indian Revolt. The Reason Why.—A volume of information. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Shipping List.

Arrived.

TUESDAY, March 16th.—Schr. Sultan, Day, Richmond, Vir., 6 days—J. & M. Tobin; Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 2 days; Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg; Oronoco, Snow, Norfolk, 11 days—J. & M. Tobin; brig Florida, Aarstrup, Matanzas, 24 days—N. L. & J. T. West; Spartan, Liverpool, G.B., 44 days—bound to Providence, U. S.; put in for water; barques Asia, O'Brien, Liverpool, G.B., 24 days—S. Barss; Thames, Anthony, do, 35 days.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.—Brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Demerara, 24 days—J. G. A. Crockett & Co; schr. Hastings, Boudroit, Pictou via Arichat; S. L. Tilley, Willingate, Richmond, Vir.—G. H. Starr & Co; French Mail schr. Oronoque, Gautier, St. Pierre, 15 days.

THURSDAY, 18th.—Brig Express, Frith, Kingston, Ja., 18 days—W. Pryor & Sons.

FRIDAY, 19th.—Barque Levanter, Perry, Liverpool, G. B., 25 days—McLean & Campbell; brig Frank, Jones, Cienfuegos, 17 days—T. C. Kinneer & Co.

SATURDAY, 20th.—Brig. Onward, Lassen, Pernambuco, 45 ds—G. H. Starr & Co; barques Lima, Mann, Liverpool, G.B., 45 days; Queen of the Fleet, McMullen, do, 28 days—Oxley & Co; brig America, Meagher, Boston, 3 days—B. Wier & Co.

SUNDAY, 21st.—Brigs Gladiator, Salter, New York, 9 days—Young & Hart; Stanley, Davidson, Portland, U. S., 3 days—T. C. Kinneer & Co; Spanish Main, Decker, Porto Rico, 18 days—do; Velocipede, McDonald, Cienfuegos, 20 days—R. J. & W. Hart; Mary, Mahoney, do, 28 days—Williams & Starr; Velocity, Crowell, Turks Island, 16 ds; Am. schr. Albert Steele, Sears, Norfolk, U. S., 14 days—J. & M. Tobin; schr. Achiever, Banks, Barrington, 2 ds; Nancy, Crowell, do—H. Lyle; Ospray, Crowell, Turks Island, 12 days—do; G. O. Bigelow, Whittier, Bermuda, 18 days—J. T. Wainwright & Co; Beverley, Blanche, Newfoundland, 15 days—R. McLearn & Co.

MONDAY, 22nd.—Schr. Inkerman, Cienfuegos, 22 ds—Esson, Book & Co.

Cleared.

TUESDAY, March 16th.—Brig Reindeer, Curtis, F. W. Indies; brig. Enchantress, Watt, Liverpool, N.S.; schr. Patriarch, Boucher, do.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.—Brig. Boston, O'Brien, Boston; brig Victoria, Ellinger, Liverpool, G.B.; French schr. Oronoque, Gautier, St. Pierre; Vivid, Curry, Ship Harbour.

FRIDAY, 19th.—Brig Hound, Anderson, Kingston, Ja.; brig. Annette, Rudolf, B. W. Indies; schr. Susan E. Mahon, Boston.

SATURDAY, 20th.—Schr. Jasper, Banks, Richmond, Va.; President, Herman, Boston.

MONDAY, 22nd.—Kaloolah, Hayes, Kingston, Jam; John Smith, Smith, F. W. Indies; Salmah, Crow, St. John, N. B.

Disasters.

Schr. Tartar, at Havana, Feby. 23rd, from Halifax, went ashore at the Bahamas. Cargo insured at New York.

Capt. Samuel Gowen, of the schr. Dart, sailed from Halifax, at 2 p. m., on Wednesday, 10th inst., bound for St. Peters, with a cargo of Lumber, at a quarter past seven same day, the vessel was tripped with a sea, and thrown on her beam ends, and remained in that position eleven hours, with the crew on the outside. The sea then moderating, the lighthouses were cut, the spars gave way and the vessel righted with loss of deck load, and everything that could be washed out of the inside. The crew were rescued on Sunday afternoon, by Capt. Gerrior of the barque Major Norton of Pictou, and landed at Peggy's Cove Monday afternoon; badly frozen, and with loss of everything except what they stood in.

SITUATE, March 9.—The Br. schr. Pictou, Davis, from Halifax for Boston, with a cargo of herring, went ashore this morning at the Three Cliffs, and bilged. Crew saved, badly frozen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the Subscribers, at the residence of JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, Esqr., Wolfville, on or before Wednesday, the seventh day of April next, at noon, for the construction of a

PLACE OF WORSHIP

FOR THE BAPTIST CONGREGATION IN WOLFVILLE,

70 FEET LONG AND 43 WIDE.

A Plan and Specification may be seen and all particulars made known at the Stores of Messrs. George V. Rand and T. R. Patillo, Wolfville.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, S. W. DEBLOIS, EDWARD BISHOP, T. R. PATILLO, GEORGE V. RAND, Wolfville, March 20th, 1858.

Building Committee.

CHEAP BOOK STORE.

T. R. PATILLO,

WHILE returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him in the

Book Department

Since commencing business, informs the public that he is constantly on receipt of

School Books and Literary Works,

Which he will sell as CHEAP AS AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE PROVINCE.

Teachers supplied at a liberal discount, and orders from neighboring villages attended to promptly. Wolfville, March 1, 1858.