

that the same may go into immediate operation by proclamation of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Hon. Receiver General, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the House the first Report of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, dated January 24, 1859.

The Commissioners state that they have concluded to admit indigent persons and paupers, chargeable on counties and townships, to the benefits of the institution, at the following rates: males, £32 10s.; females, £26 per annum.

The rate for private paying patients has been fixed at £50 per annum, and persons requiring extra attendance and accommodation will be charged accordingly, the amount in such cases to be subject to private agreement.

From a return annexed to the Superintendent's Report, it appears that there are 205 insane persons in the Province, exclusive of 100 in the city of Halifax.

From the Treasurer's account it appears that, since the 7th September last, £610 0s. 10d. have been expended on the Water Works of the Institution, £446 7s. 4d. for furniture, and £190 6s. 6d. for stores, provisions, &c.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

Hon. Receiver General, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the House the Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works for the year 1858.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1858, was 42; the average number during the year 37 1/2. The expenditure during last year was £1,552 11s. 11d.

The sum of £370 2s. 8d. has been expended on the Province Building during the past year. £500 were expended on Government House in 1858, and a like amount, it is supposed, will be required for 1859.

The total expenditure for the Hospital for the Insane to December 21st, 1858, was £36 362 9s. 4d.

The expenditure on Sable Island during the past year amounted to £1,100 8s. 7d., against a credit of £609 2s. 2d. There are about three hundred horses on the island, a portion of which are to be sold in Halifax in the Spring.

During 1858 the schooner Daring has cost £1,020 9s. 5 1/2d., against a credit of £191.

The expenditure for Light Houses during the past year was £8,407 17s. 9d., against which there is a credit of £369 18s. 8d., proceeds of sales of refuse oil, casks, &c.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

Hon. Receiver General, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the House accounts of the sales of Provincial Debentures. £600,000 of these have been sold in London since the commencement of the Railway works, at rates varying from par to 1 1/2 per cent.

The sales in Nova Scotia in 1858 appear to have been at par, and from 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent. In June, 1858, £23,500 of Provincial Debentures were disposed of at par to different parties in Nova Scotia, and in different amounts.

The whole amount sold in Nova Scotia since the commencement of the Railway works is £92,000, which yielded a premium of £1,040 5s.

Hon. Mr. Whitman presented a petition from H. F. Vroom and 106 others, praying aid for the erection of a draw-bridge over Bear River.

Hon. Messrs. Holmes and Creighton have leave of absence until Wednesday, on urgent private business.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—During the last session an Act was passed, entitled, "An Act for the consolidation of the Laws."

I have been anxiously looking out during the past summer for these laws, but in vain, the work not having even yet made its appearance. I would ask the members of Government why so important a work has been delayed.

Hon. Receiver General.—In reply to the hon. gentleman (Hon. Mr. Almon) I would say that the Government appointed a commission composed of three gentlemen to prepare the work and they did not fail from time to time, to press upon them the necessity of having it completed.

I know that the volume has been in the hands of the printers for some time, and that the commissioners completed their portion of the work some months ago. I cannot say how soon the work will be completed, but I think it will be very soon.

Religious Intelligence.

United States.

REVIVAL ON THE NORTH CAROLINA.—This work is progressing, and daily new ones are coming over on the Lord's side. At a late prayer-meeting, a seaman, a stalwart, strong man, young in years, said, "I left my home when I was ten years old; I ran away; and when I

got to the coast, I went to sea, and I have been my own master ever since. I had a praying mother, a godly woman. There was never a better mother than mine.

"I came down to the prayer-meeting the other night, on purpose to make fun; and when the men were asked to raise their hands, if they wished to be prayed for by their friends, on ship and ashore, I raised mine, as thoughtless as ever I was. That very act seemed to make me solemn. The preacher then said, 'Perhaps some of you, who have raised your hands for prayer, have praying mothers, or have had.' That short sentence went right to my heart; it made me afraid. I don't remember I was ever afraid but once before in my life, and that was in a hurricane at sea. I thought of all my mother's prayers. I ran away from that mother in 1846. I could get no peace. I seemed to hear those prayers all over again. I am not ashamed to tell you, shipmates, that I have turned over a new leaf; I am going to live for Christ; I believe on him; I trust in his pardoning mercy. I am going to follow my dear, praying mother in leading a new life."

Another seaman followed. He stood, with one arm akimbo, and looked all round on his fellow seamen. He was a large and powerful man, and had a face as bold as a lion.

"Shipmates"—and he paused a moment—"I suppose you know what I have been; ring-leader, in everything that was wrong; in every kind of deviltry. I confess what I was. I stand up here to tell you what I am. By the grace of God I am what I am"—and here his voice choked with emotion, while the stillness of death prevailed all around, in order that they might hear what more he had to say. He broke the prolonged silence by saying, "I too had a praying mother. And when the minister said 'Perhaps some of you have had praying mothers,' a shot went clean through me. I was in agony. As soon as the meeting was over I ran down into the hold, hid away in the coal bunkers, to get away, all alone, in the dark; and I knelt down, and cried, O God, my mother's God, have mercy on me! mercy on me! Can you have mercy on such a wretch as me! And there I kept praying, till all at once I felt as if a fifty-six pound weight was taken right off my heart, and when I came out of the coal bunker that night, I felt as if all my sins were washed away in the blood of Christ. Oh! shipmates"—and the tears were falling all around—"I tell you Jesus Christ is able to forgive sins. O how I want some of you should try it. Come to Jesus right off. Knock off your old ways; knock right off and come to Jesus and try him once, and see if the load of sin won't soon be gone. You know what I was. Nothing but the power and mercy of God could make me what I hope I am. I thank God I had a praying mother." And he sat down, weeping like a child.—N. Y. Observer.

So many conflicting versions have been given of the arrangements made for Mr. Spurgeon's visit to this country, that we have taken some pains to ascertain what are the facts. The result shows that Mr. Spurgeon intends to spend some weeks, perhaps months, in this country, and that one of his leading objects will be to procure aid for the building of his chapel. He may be here by the middle of April, but no definite arrangements have been made respecting the proposed visit, and they are not likely to be made before Mr. Spurgeon arrives in New York. We have no reason to doubt that the arrangements then to be made, will be acceptable, in all respects, to the Christian public.—N. Y. Examiner.

The Dropped Services in the Church of England.

There is a famous and still unsettled controversy on degrees of inspiration. Did the dry catalogues of Chronicles and the prophecies of Isaiah, the genealogies of Matthew and Luke, and the first and last chapters of John, require the same gift from above? However this question be settled, the High Court of Parliament, and her Majesty the Queen, have decided that certain parts of our "incomparable liturgy" have not all the same claim to veneration, and three services and four Saints vanished from the English breviary last week, by a stroke of her Majesty's pen: SAINT JAMES I.; the blessed Saint and Martyr (to deceit and lying), CHARLES II.; and SAINT WILLIAM III.; have all dropped from the pages of a book held by most churchmen to be scarcely second to the Scriptures. The services in honour of the Saints have been treated worse even than the Apocrypha. BEL and the dragon, SUSANNAH and the Elders, TOBIT, and the rest of it, retain their Church of England honours; but the royal saints, with their services, the martyr included, have all been cashiered. One living saint—a better one we confess, one far more useful at least than the dead one—alone remains. Queen VICTORIA thinks the day of her own accession to the throne an event worthy of annual commemoration by the Church of which she is the head. We will not dispute the point. We are not aware of the practice of other national churches, and know nothing of the mode in which the accession day of the Rival Head of the Church, he who resides in the seven hills city, is honoured; but we are thankful ourselves for our Queen, and, though we observe not days we do not forget her in our services. Our representatives did not think it decorous to suggest to her Majesty that there were four special services which stood on much the same footing; and it is certainly no business of ours to do so.

Had not a very high authority assured us that the English Prayer-book contains much that is never read by one in a hundred, we might blush to confess that up till this week we had never read, nor do we recollect having ever heard, any of these three special services. We did, however,

after finding them in The Gazette on Tuesday gazetted as defunct.

We are gratified to see the improved tone of feeling amongst Churchmen. The third GEORGE would probably have almost as soon cut off his right hand, as sign with it the warrant which VICTORIA has just issued. Two generations have done something, not only for religious liberty, but for religious liberality, amongst the most illiberal of the great English sects.—Freeman.

On Sunday evening the 16th ult., the eighth of the special services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral was performed in the presence of a densely packed congregation. The rush for admission was terrific, and some thousands of persons who had hoped to take part in the services were disappointed. This great eagerness to obtain admission into the Cathedral was attributable to the fact that the preacher of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Hugh McNeile, of Liverpool.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The Ultramontane journal has wondrous creative powers. It loves to invent and then to impose its fancies or realities on its credulous readers:—"Ought we to regard as well-founded the reports generally spread concerning the religious dispositions of the Queen, and of a great number of the ladies about her Majesty? It is said that the Supreme Chief of the Anglican Church is not without some doubts of the legitimacy of this Establishment.—The Union.

In the copies of the New Testament, issued under the authority of the War Office, for the use of the Roman Catholic troops, "The Garden of the Soul" is bound up with every copy.

The Rambler and The Tablet and the parties they represent, are abusing each other in a way which only Romanists can, doubtless to afford their readers an impressive proof of the unity of the Church. We hear that Cardinal Wiseman is suffering from a painful disease, diabetes, which has been gradually growing upon him for the last year and a half or two years. The disease under which he labours is one of a serious and fatal nature, and it is quite uncertain how soon it may terminate fatally.

Preparations are being made in Rome for the safety of his Holiness, should his children rise in hostility to his paternal and gentle government. A letter from Bologna, in the Union of Turin, announces the startling fact, that in the event of any disturbance in Italy, Pope Pius will fly to Vienna. Orders have been received in Bologna to prepare for him the Villa of S. Michele, in Bosco, whence he might at a few hours' notice easily reach the Austrian garrisons in the Legations. Poor old man! His confidence in the utility of the Prince of the Apostles, Mary Immaculate, and all the saints, is very feeble.

Colonial & Foreign News.

United States.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A Bill is under consideration in Congress to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph from the Missouri to San Francisco.

The contracting parties are to receive, as the work progresses, sums of money which, in the end, will amount to thirty four millions of dollars. The road is to be built in twelve years, and the rails, &c., are to be of American manufacture. Twenty miles on either side we are to be granted. The money loaned by the government is to be repaid by carrying the mails and other government matters. About five hundred dollars per mile per annum will be paid for the mails alone. The gauge is to be six feet, and the right of way will be two hundred feet wide.

Benjamin Wiggin, Esq., of Maine, has been appointed Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—Surgical Operation.—Dr. S. Fitch, assisted by Drs Richardson, Tewksbury, and Fessenden, last week extracted from the head of Mr. Sherwood, a bullet. The accident happened six months ago, and surgeons in Canada and the United States had endeavored in vain to extract the bullet. Dr. Fitch laid bare the outer integuments of the skull, and found the bullet, which had entirely penetrated the skull, lying upon the brain. Mr. Sherwood belongs in Canada, and had been suffering intensely from pain and fear for 6 months, and was quite wild with joy at the success of the operation.—Portland State of Maine. [Dr. F. is a native of Horton, N. S.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE.—A private letter from Salt Lake City, dated Jan. 7, says that Judge Sinclair had adjourned the Grand Jury, sine die, upon the petition of nine of its members, in which they declared their inability to proceed in the examination of witnesses, in consequence of the excitement and violence manifested towards them. The Jury was composed of nine Gentiles and twelve Mormons, and the factious spirit ran so high that revolvers were freely drawn. A general fight, with great difficulty, was prevented. The letter adds, that any idea of an impartial jury, or justice being obtained in that city, is out of the question, and that martial law will probably be established.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The New York Typographical Society celebrated the 153rd anniversary of Franklin's birthday, by dancing and eating, at Niblo's Saloon. The guests numbered five hundred. The Mayor presided. "Little Ella"—a child of four years—recited poetry, and was the star of the assembly. Horace Greeley uttered a great truth. In replying to a toast complimentary of the press as a power, he said: "The press can be a power only by being wise, just, magnanimous, and fearless in defence of the right."

A man arrested in Rochester, N. Y., for stealing jewelry, asked to be permitted to kiss his wife before going to jail, which indulgence, so seldom asked for by husbands, was of course granted. As their lips parted the officer thought he saw something glisten in the woman's mouth, and, on examination, he found a valuable watch jewel, which the husband, in the operation of kissing, had transferred from his mouth to hers.

The wealth of General Cass is the result of the rise of real estate in Detroit. A portion of his original farm is now in the very heart of the city. Twenty years ago he offered to sell it for \$7500; now it is valued at \$3,500,000. Notwithstanding his great wealth, he permits, this winter, two parcels of real estate to be sold to pay the taxes. Perhaps the old gentleman is getting negligent.

We learn from the Calais Advertiser that Mrs. Jemima Noble, aged 96, died in Calais, January 14th. A year or two before she died, an entire new set of teeth had grown in her mouth, and she could see and hear as well as when young.

The trustees of Columbia College, New York, have determined to publish a history of all the graduates of that institution from 1759 down to the present time.

ITALY.

The Opinions of Turin of the 22nd ult., in canvassing the question of peace or war, states that France has consented to certain concessions to England in return for the neutrality of that power in the Italian question, and is of opinion that England will never enter into a war for the purpose of supporting Austria. The neutrality of England will simplify the question considerably, since Prussia also will certainly prefer being a looker-on to risking her fortunes in a war. The Italian question, the writer concludes, has ceased to be a revolutionary one; it is now a political and international one, and cannot, as before, lead to a general war; its solution will be a guarantee of durable peace, which Austria is using every effort to prevent.

SARDINIA.

At the review held by Prince Napoleon at Turin, as already stated by telegraph, of all the survivors of the Grande Armee decorated with the medal of St. Helena, his imperial highness addressed them in French in the following words:—

"I thank you for the eagerness which you have shown in assembling here to meet me. I am deeply affected by it. Noble and glorious remains of our armies! you are an additional bond between France and Piedmont, which, as well as our dynasties, are and will be allied in future. I shall inform the Emperor of your ardour, and I thank you in his name. Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Roi Victor Emmanuel!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW—MEETING AT LEEDS, ENGLAND.—A numerous and enthusiastic meeting, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by 1,320 inhabitants, was held in Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Thursday evening, to hear an address from Samuel Pope, Esq., honorary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in explanation of the proposed Permissive Bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for passing such resolutions thereon as the meeting might determine. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 persons present. The mayor having refused to preside, Mr. G. Tatham was called to the chair, who, after a few remarks, called on Mr. Pope to address the assembly. Mr. Pope's address was enthusiastically received, and at the close the following resolution was all but unanimously passed:—"That this meeting, having heard Mr. Pope's exposition of the Permissive Bill for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and regarding the traffic as the chief source of the pauperism, crime, and lunacy that disgrace our country, and impose heavy burdens of taxation upon the sober and industrious citizens, approves of its principles, and pledges itself to vote for its introduction into this borough."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND HIS NOBLES.—The Emperor of Russia's troubles are now fairly commencing. His nobles have all along been opposed to the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs; and the Government committee of St. Petersburg have taken the lead in resisting this great reform. They have drawn up a respectful memorial to the Czar, in which they entreat him to covoke a States General of the empire, to consider and advise with him in this matter. It is also thought the committees of other provinces will follow the example now set them.

THE POPE AND THE BOY MORTARA.—A letter from Rome, of the 7th, says:—"On New Year's day the Pope sent a basket of confts to the boy Mortara by one of his Holiness's chamberlains. The child being, of course, duly prompted, asked for an interview with the Pope to thank him for the present. The audience was granted, and the chroniclers of the Vatican state that the tenderness of the Pope for the child, and the 'expansive confidence' of the latter, deeply moved all beholders."

A PRIEST FINED FOR A SHAMFUL ASSAULT.—Father O'Sullivan, Roman Catholic priest of Kilorgan, was charged at Tralee, on the 6th, with assaulting a poor and miserably-clad young girl, named Mary Sheahan. It appears that she was carrying an illegitimate child, and, by way of reproof for her sin, he cut her with a whip. Four days afterwards he met her again without the child, and struck her. He also took off her shawl, and tore it again and again. The assaults were not denied, nor was the fact that he had been convicted of similar offences before. It was ordered to pay 5s., including damages.