

lightful rail to enlighten our dark western counties, and give us the benefit of their superior accomplishments.

Next comes in the question of Dalhousie College; another chaotic treasure-swallowing affair. The bill passed by the last House could not be legally rescinded! at the same time the Bill for the ten mile rail-road might be, and the Bill for the extension of the Intercolonial road might also be!—but touch not the Dalhousie Bill, it would be unlawful it would be sacrilege! "very sorry it was passed so suddenly last year." The people in this part of the country however have eyes, if power is wrested from them now. They have vested it in the hands of men they have sent to the House, to do their business, and it is expected they as promised would do it faithfully. How is it done! An irreligious Institution, as far as they can go, is established, said to be free to all. Our friends, the Roman Catholics, need not fear their sons being contaminated by Protestant influence! No sacrifice of prayer and praise, morning and evening, arising as sweet incense before the throne of God, from thankful hearts, that He would put into the hearts of the youths under instruction the pure waters of learning, through the sanctified influence of his Holy Spirit.

Dr. Hamilton made a clever, truthful, rational as well as modest speech upon the subject. The Hon. Provincial Secretary, while exalted upon the dizzy pinnacle of delegated power, contemptuously looked down upon the petitions sent in by the hosts of petitioners from four different denominations, and said "he had not heard the semblance of an argument for the action proposed to be taken," &c. His Presbyterian pretended friends eulogize him to his face, while he advocates their cause, but, at the same time, will despise, in their hearts, his vacillating principles and anti-Presbyterian feelings. Mr. Shannon, after abusing the Baptist body, made some erroneous statements with regard to the funds which he said were at the disposal of the Governors of Dalhousie College.

Our venerable friend, the Hon. Attorney General, in a very rational speech, after setting Mr. Shannon right, made a very reasonable speech upon the subject, but ended in upsetting the dish in politics.

Mr. Longley, in a neat, truthful, and able speech, exactly to the point,—and, as he said, if the House and the galleries were not in sympathy with him, we feel quite assured that at least 3/4 of the people of the Province are. Other good speeches, as may be seen by the published debates, in favour of the petitioners, were made during the progress of the debate,—and all honor to the fourteen who stood shoulder to shoulder.

We repeat, as before said, Alas! alas! for our country. Put not your trust in Princes. Put not your trust in men.

SIMON FITCH,  
A Coalitionist.

Horton, April 8th, 1864.

## Religious Intelligence.

PORTLAND, N. B.—The Rev. E. C. Cady baptized eight converts on Lord's Day, 24th ult. Large congregations, assemble to hear the word of life, and a fine prospect of usefulness presents itself.

CHINA.—The capital of China is at length fully open to Protestant enterprise. Ten missionaries have already taken up their abode there—members of the Church Missionary and Propagation Societies, the London Missionary Society, the English Presbyterian Mission, and the American Episcopal and Presbyterian Board. Three of them are accompanied by their wives. They are not allowed to gather crowds in the streets, but "they can do anything else they like, so long as they act prudently."

The American and English missions at Canton have united in purchasing a plot of ground, east of the city, for a cemetery, upon the stone boundaries of which they have inscribed, "Burial-ground for Christians." Thus by slow steps important advances are made.

MADAGASCAR.—The Christians of Madagascar assembled on Christians-day and proceeded in a body to pay their respects at the Palace. They mustered more than 7,000 strong. For nearly an hour her Majesty listened to the hymns sung by the choirs of the chapels, and she has expressed her satisfaction with the whole proceedings. "The country," writes Mr. Ellis, "remains quiet, the Government is apparently becoming settled, and relaxation on the part of the Sovereign and others in visible devotedness to the idols is manifest. No impediment is offered or allowed to the perfectly free action of the Christians, alike in the enjoyment of their own privileges, and their efforts to extend the Gospel to others." In every department of mission work both activity and progress are apparent.

HAYTI.—The Baptist mission in Hayti continues to prosper. There is a spirit of inquiry manifest among the people, which is described as "truly marvellous." Natives are employed as Scripture-readers with great success. With regard to one of their number, the Rev. W. H. Hebley remarks, "Lolo is quite a model Scripture-reader, and eminently suited to his work. Every week, as regularly as the Friday comes round, his horse is saddled, and his weekly journey into the mountains is performed. His duty is to go from plantation to plantation, to converse with the people, to read and expound the Scriptures where practicable, occasionally to collect a few families together for reading, exposition, or prayer, and in every suitable way to attempt to bring souls to God. And when I tell you that already he has been useful to the conversion of some four-and-twenty souls, you may judge how assiduously, zealously, faithfully he has performed his mission of love."

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 26.

The Revised Statutes occupied the House in the morning.

In the afternoon they were again taken up. The House in Committee took up the Act relative to the Jurisdiction of Magistrates in Civil Cases, which having passed, the Practice Act was again taken up and disposed of.

WEDNESDAY, April 27th.

The House in Committee passed the bill to alter the bounds of a polling district in the county of Kings, an amendment was introduced into the juries act, to the effect that in future a majority of the grand jurors present at any General Session of the Peace, may make pre-arrangements and transact all county business, instead of twelve at present required, but not to apply to criminal business. An amendment was also adopted, providing that the expense of special juries be borne by the parties litigant.

Hon. Prov. Sec., from the committee on Education, reported. The Report does not recommend the application of various aged school teachers to free grants of lands.

Mr. Longley, from the committee appointed to adjust the road scale for Victoria, reported. Mr. Whitman, from the committee on Land Damages, reported.

Mr. Pryor from the committee on Private Bills, reported a Bill relating to the Oxford marsh in the county of Hants.

The house then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 28th.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill for the better security of the liberty of the subject. Several clauses are added to remove doubts as to the authority of judges in Chambers, &c.

Mr. S. McDonnell reported from the Committee on Crown Lands, which was received and adopted.

Mr. Blanchard reported from a Special Committee in favor of giving M. J. Wilkins, Esq., \$200 for labor performed in Revising the Statutes, some years ago, provided he hands over a valuable Index he had prepared. The report was adopted.

Mr. Miller reported from the Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. C. J. Campbell, relative to a mining license at Glace Bay, C. B.—the majority of the Committee consider that the petitioner did not receive Justice on the premises, and that he was entitled to priority, and recommend that the Government refuse to renew the license when it has expired, until arrangements are made to indemnify the petitioner, or make some equitable adjustment. The minority do not agree in the conclusion come to by the majority.

Some discussion took place as regards the advisability of a preliminary examination for law students. The Provincial Secretary urged it would be sufficient to have a full examination when the student had closed his studies. The Atty. General pointed out the great advantages of a preliminary examination into the ordinary branches of knowledge. Hon. Mr. Shannon, and Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. James McDonald, took the same side.

An amendment moved by the Attorney General to strike out the clause enabling "any of Her Majesty's Subjects to plead in reason" was lost on division.

FRIDAY, April 29.

Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company, which was read a second time and passed in Committee. Mr. Pryor reported finally from the committee on Militia affairs.

On the motion of the hon. Atty. General the amendments of the Council to the acts for winding up of joint stock companies were not agreed to.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred a bill relating to the river fisheries, reported the bill with some amendments.

Mr. Miller moved that the report of the committee upon the petition of C. J. Campbell be received and adopted. The report was read by the clerk. The petitioner complains of the improper granting of the lease of a coal mining area to which he considered he had a prior claim.

A minority of two disagreed for reasons stated, and refused to sign the report.

After a lengthened debate, upon the question being taken, the motion to adopt the report of the majority was lost by 17 to 16.

Notice to rescind was given.

SATURDAY, April 30th.

Hon. Prov. Sec. moved the adoption of the Education Report, and contended that the principle of making free grants of land opened a door to deception.

Hon. Sol. Gen. thought it hardly fair to refuse these grants without giving due notice to the parties. He moved a resolution that that portion of the report which refers to free grants of land to aged schoolmasters be not received &c.

Some considerable debate followed, after which the amendment was carried by 22 to 11.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table a despatch announcing the appointment of Sir R. B. Graves McDonnell to the Governorship of Nova Scotia; also a despatch relative to the appointment of Mr. M. Cardwell to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Longley complained that some remarks of his, on a previous occasion, relative to the Licence question, had not been fully reported, whilst those of Mr. Tobin had been given in full.

Mr. Tobin thought it hardly fair, at that late period of the season, for gentlemen to complain of the reporters.

Mr. Longley said that his chief reason for saying anything at all then, was the fact that the all-important subject of temperance was continually passed over. He expressed his conviction that, if the subject of prohibition were submitted to the people to-morrow, a large majority of the people would be found in favor of it.

Hon. Prov. Sec. thought the debates had been reported with great fidelity, and brought up with a promptness which had never been equalled in the history of reporting the Legislative discussions since he had the honor of a seat in the Legislature. He did not consider that the hon. member for Annapolis had much reason to complain.

In the afternoon the house in committee, was engaged for some time with the bill for the protection of the River Fisheries. Dr. Slocumb urged upon the government the propriety of obtaining information from abroad, as to the best plans of making dams, that will allow the fish to pass up rivers and streams with ease. By means of such dams a great deal of litigation and trouble would, he felt, be saved in the various counties. If clerks of the peace had a copy of such plans, individuals could get access to them, and build their dams accordingly.

The Bill passed, and the House adjourned.

## European and Foreign News.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

#### GARIBALDI IN LONDON.

The following account of the reception given to "the first Roman," as Panch calls him, is condensed from a London paper:

On Monday the 11th ult., it may be said, all who could of the population of the largest and mightiest capital of civilisation turned out to do honour to the hero of freedom, the martyr of Aspromonte; nor was there a single untoward event to mar the universal enthusiasm and joyousness. Of course no accurate estimate could be formed of the numbers, but some accounts say three-fifths, others, two-thirds, of London's three millions, paid their spontaneous homage to the patriot hero. One fact alone may give a fair conception of what the numbers were; it is nearly four miles from Nine Elms station to Stafford House, the road is broad, Trafalgar-square is a large space, yet the whole distance was so crowded, that though the people preserved admirable order, it took from three o'clock till dark to get from the station to the house of the Duke of Sutherland. We expected much, but we confess even our expectations have been surpassed. Every one compares the crowd with that which welcomed the arrival of the Princess, and says that the numbers were greater. Yet this was an almost extemporised reception; no attractive displays drew a single individual; no hereditary accidents of position and rank appealed to the loyalty or aristocratic instincts of Englishmen; no great personages, or great public bodies, undertook to arrange the procession. One single motive collected this vast assemblage—admiration of unselfish, patriotic, generous, and successful heroism. It is this which has made Garibaldi the guest both of the English people and of one of their highest aristocracy.

Nothing elicited heartier cheers than the beautiful carriage-and-four sent by the Duke when it came to the station to meet Garibaldi.

With an emphasis and manner that spoke more than his words, when in reply to the working men's address, he briefly said,—"I like to see the working men particularly. I am very grateful, and will forget not in all my life this welcome of that class I have the honour to belong to. They like to call me the brother of the working man of every part of the world!"—Every working man present felt himself a greater man, when thus, not patronised, but recognised, by, take him altogether, perhaps the greatest man of his day. It has been, therefore, emphatically their reception. He came not to see the great, and to be by them introduced to the people, but to see the people, and to receive incidentally the homage of the noble. He has earned his livelihood himself by daily toil, never felt degraded by it; and he steps into the palace of one of England's nobles, without either the consciousness of inferiority or of needing to assert equality. Garibaldi is a genuine brother of all men. He can pardon the weakness of men of title, who feel the greater for a title, can love them still as men, and can appreciate their prejudices from their point of view.

Throughout the whole of Tuesday morning the

courtyard at the back of Stafford House was thronged with visitors waiting anxiously, either in the hope of catching a glimpse of the General at some of the windows, or at least of seeing him in the event of his leaving the mansion to pay visits. The great patience of the crowd did not go unrewarded, for at midday, when the yard was densely packed, it became generally known that Garibaldi would leave the house at half-past twelve on a visit to the villa of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland at Chiswick. Precisely at that time one of the Duke's carriages drove into the yard, and in a few moments the General stepped into the carriage, followed by the Duke of Sutherland and another gentleman. The cheering when Garibaldi appeared was immense, and was continued till the party had driven from the yard. Before going to Chiswick he paid a visit to Lord Palmerston, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour. At Chiswick the weather was delightful, and the beautiful pleasure-grounds were seen to the greatest advantage. Among those who joined the party at Chiswick were the Earl and Countess Russell, Viscountess Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Seely, M. P., and many other distinguished persons. The solicitation of the Duchess Dowager General Garibaldi planted a cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) on the lawn, in front of the house, to commemorate his visit. On his return from Chiswick General Garibaldi, accompanied by his sons, visited Mr. Stanfield, M. P., at his house in Thutloe square. By some channel the fact of his visit to this part of the town became known, and there was a large concourse of persons outside the house, who warmly greeted him.

On Saturday the General was to receive addresses from many places at the Crystal Palace; and the freedom of the City of London was expected to be presented to him on Wednesday the 20th.

It is proposed to raise by subscription £50,000 Stg., in order to purchase an estate as a gift to the renounced liberator.

### FRANCE.

The report of the committee on the French Budget in the Corps Legislatif expresses confidence that the budget will be balanced without increasing the existing amount of deficit. This pleasant conclusion is contingent on peace being preserved, and the committee seem to believe that there is sufficient strength in the Government and wisdom in the Emperor to preserve it.

### GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The siege of Düppel goes on but very slowly. The tracing of another parallel by the besiegers, and a few unimportant sorties are the only events reported. The Danish accounts admit that the Prussians are carrying their trenches nearer to the fortification, notwithstanding the fire of the defenders; but they also say that the Prussian cannonade is not very effective, and they assert that the Danish loss is trifling. The Prussian semi-official account denies that the bombardment of Sonderborg was, under all circumstances, at all contrary to the usages of war.

The Federal Diet has held an extraordinary sitting, on the invitation of England to send a representative to the Conference about to be held on the Danish question. The vote on the subject will be taken on the 14th instant. The committee to whom the invitation was referred reported on Monday in favour of sending a representative.

The Danish representatives at the Conference to be opened on the 20th instant have arrived in London.

### POLAND.

Accounts both from Paris and Breslau state that the Polish insurrection is still active, the insurgents being not only able to make a stand, but also able occasionally to defeat the Russians. There is a horrible story in Paris to the effect that out of 160 Poles transported to Siberia, about 120 died from the hardships they endured on the journey. The Turkish Government is steadfast to its old principles of hospitality, and refuses to give up the fugitive Poles at the demand of Russia.

### MEXICO.

The Archduke Maximilian formally received the Mexican deputation, and finally accepted the Mexican Crown on Sunday at Miramar. He announced that he intends to depart almost immediately for Mexico, calling, however, at Rome on his way.

The following telegram was received at Queenstown on the 17th ult.

LONDON, Sunday Afternoon, 17, 1864.

(Via Queenstown).—The "Observer" says that the conference will either put an end to the Dano-German war altogether or its influence will extend far beyond its present limit. The "Observer" also says, it is generally believed that Lord Clarendon has succeeded in establishing a complete understanding between Great Britain and France, to which Russia will probably adhere.

The War in New Zealand proceeds. The natives are concentrated in an extensive and elaborately fortified work at Piko-Piko. The Maori position or rather chain of positions, is described as well chosen and strong, and occupied by from 4000 to 5000 rebels. General Cameron has placed troops all around the works. His intention is to starve the enemy into submission.