

interment of the mother and her infant of a few days took place on the following Monday. A sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Hennigar from Isa. xxxviii. 1.—Com.

MRS. CHARLOTTE MORTON.

Died at Trout Cove, Digby Neck, March 7th, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Daniel Morton, aged 32 years. Sister Morton formerly resided at Chute's Cove, where she professed religion and united with the Church there, (then under the pastoral care of the writer,) at the early age of 12 years; she was a happy convert, and subsequently led a christian life, much endeared to all by her christian deportment. During her illness she was divinely supported; Brother Morse the resident Pastor, and Brother Lepage, (Wesleyan), kindly visited her during her illness, and ministered to her spiritual wants, while husband and friends eagerly sought to alleviate her bodily sufferings. When it became apparent to all that she must soon close her pilgrimage on earth, she wished her husband to write for her to attend her funeral. Her confidence was in Jesus Christ, and him alone; she frequently spoke of Father Snow, Deacon of the Church at Chute's Cove, when she united with it. His favorite theme was, Christ being all in all to the believer, which she loved to dwell upon. God's grace triumphed in her victory over the last enemy. Her funeral sermon was preached in the Wesleyan Chapel by the writer from Psalm cxvi. 15, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints;" Brothers Morse and Lepage taking part in the services.—Com. by Rev. A. Cogswell.

Religious Intelligence.

GUYSBORO AND MANCHESTER.—Extract of a letter dated April 9th:—The work of the Lord is still going forward in our midst. Glorious things are spoken of Zion, and they are flocking still to her temple gate.

The meetings at Manchester are still deeply interesting. Last Friday evening, I don't know as ever I attended such a powerful meeting—no excitement, but solemn as death, 8 to 10 stood up and asked the prayers of God's people, and almost every evening some new voices is heard either telling of sin pardoned, or asking prayer.

Forty one have been baptized in all; six yesterday and four last Sabbath.

RIVER PHILIP.—Rev. Wm. George writes under date April 9 h, 1866, that at Salt Spring, one of his preaching stations, a series of meetings was commenced on Tuesday, the 27th ult.

He says "We went anxiously looking to God for success, and from the very first the people came to hear and went home to pray. I was obliged to be away from Saturday till Tuesday, in another portion of my field, and Brother McKean preached on the evening of the Lord's day during my absence. On Friday last I baptized six happy believers, and there are others who expect soon to follow their Saviour in baptism.

"Last June when I came here we did not know where to look for the church, the cause was so low, but a few faithful ones rallied, and God blessed us. Ten were baptized during the summer and autumn, and now six more, making in all sixteen. Others have been restored. May we not be encouraged?"

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.—Rev. Edward Hickson, communicates the following few lines of gratifying intelligence:—"We are now enjoying a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord in this field of labour. I have baptized six believers and expect to baptize at least six more next Lord's day. The North Esk church is especially favored at this time."

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 9th.

The House was engaged with a number of bills of minor importance. Mr. C. J. Campbell's bill for restoring some church property to the Free Church, now held by the united Presbyterian Church, occupied a large portion of the time.

TUESDAY, April 10th.

CONFEDERATION.—The Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced this question by submitting the following resolution:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place:

"Resolved therefore, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation. Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces."

As we are enabled to supply our readers with a "Supplement" containing a full official report of the debate on this important question, we need not occupy our space with any summary thereof, but commend it in its enlarged form to their attention.

Mr. Archibald in an able speech seconded the motion.

Thursday was agreed upon for the debate to resume, and it was accordingly made the order of that day.

Hon. Mr. Shannon introduced a bill for establishing a public slaughter-house in the city of Halifax.

The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 11th.

The House in Committee on bills passed several bills.

Mr. Arelbald reported a bill to change county assessment providing for an income tax. Messrs. Locke and Coffin objected to such a tax.

Hon. Atty. Gen. thought it the fairest tax that could be levied. Hon. Prov. Sec. reported from the committee on education, that 31 petitions have been presented to the House during the present session for assessment, and 5 against. The committee recommend that \$800 be granted towards the publication of a work in preparation by Dr. Forrester on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching."

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Annand Bill, and Moore, against Confederation.

Hon. Prov. Sec. moved the third reading of the School Bill. Mr. S. Campbell moved that the County Assessment be twenty cents instead of thirty. On division there were for Mr. Campbell's motion—Heffernan, Hatfield, Hebb, Balcom, McLellan, Jost, Bill, C. Campbell, MacDonnell, Blanchard, S. Campbell, Locke, Robertson, Ross, Ray, Coffin, Robichaux, Moore, Colin Campbell, Annand, Smyth.—21. Against—Shannon, Pryor, Donkin, Lawrence, D. Fraser, Cowie, Allison, Killam, McKay, Parker, Fin. Sec., Kauback, Hamilton, Tobin, Bourinot, J. Fraser, McKinnon, Prov. Sec., Hill, Brown, Archibald, MacFarlane, Atty. Gen.—23.

Mr. S. Campbell gave notice to rescind.

Mr. Bill moved that no County Assessment be imposed for Education, unless recommended by the Grand Jury and Sessions. This motion was lost, 13 voting for, and 28 against it.

Some conversation arose respecting the steamship England now in quarantine, and the necessity for greater precautions to prevent the disease on board being brought on shore. Hon. Prov. Secretary stated that a lot of land had been obtained at Thrump-Cap, and a police force had been sent down to prevent any communication between that place and McNab's Island. He believed there was no ground for apprehension that the disease would spread.

THURSDAY, April 12th.

The House was in session for about an hour with closed doors, discussing the motion to rescind a vote on the school bill taken on the previous day.

On the galleries being opened Mr. Annand was asking for a postponement of the order of the day—Confederation—on account of it being the day for closing the English mail.

Mr. Miller complained that one-third of his speech had been omitted in the report in the Morning Chronicle, and he asked that the publisher be compelled to re-publish the speech or that he be not paid for publishing the debates.

Mr. Annand said he knew nothing of the omission, but he would make enquiry and refer it to the Committee on reporting.

Hon. Prov. Secretary considered the reason given not sufficient for delaying the subject before the house. (Cheers from the galleries.)

Mr. Annand arose to speak but some person in the galleries hissed, and Mr. Stewart Campbell remarked that there were "strangers in the gallery," whereupon they were ordered to withdraw.

On the doors being reopened other miscellaneous business was before the house.

Hon. Atty. Gen. introduced a bill for the better security of the Crown and the Government of Nova Scotia against treason.

The following bills were read a third time:—Bill to amend chap. 120 Rev. Stat. of marriages, births and deaths; bill to authorize the appointment of an additional health officer for the port of Halifax; bill to postpone the ensuing sittings of the Supreme Court at Halifax; bill to authorize the sale of Mount Zion Chapel, Milton, Queen's County; bill relating to assessment in the county of Halifax; bill to authorize the sale of the old Baptist meeting-house in Caledonia; bill to amend chap. 40 Rev. Stat. second series of Sheriffs; and the bill to incorporate the East River Coal Mining Co.

Mr. Charles Campbell moved the second reading of the bill, to amend Chap 68, of the Acts of 1862, concerning the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

Mr. Blanchard moved in amendment, that the second reading be deferred three months. After some remarks from Messrs. Archibald, Charles Campbell and Hon. Fin. Sec., the vote was taken, when the amendment was lost—20 being for, and 22 against it.

Mr. Blanchard gave notice to rescind. A long discussion ensued as to the extent of the power to delay a bill by vote to rescind.

Mr. Blanchard withdrew his notice. The motion for a second reading was not pressed.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the report of the Fruit Grower's Association. Also, a petition from Richmond, in favor of Assessment for Schools.

Mr. Campbell asked the Government to lay upon the table all correspondence possessed by them, relative to the amendment of the Quebec Scheme. Then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 13th.

Mr. Annand spoke on the Confederation question, and in doing so referred to His Excellency as a brave soldier but said he would undertake to find plenty of men in the backwoods of Musquodibit better able to form opinions on the

Confederation question whereupon there were some hisses said to be from the gallery, and forthwith Mr. Stewart Campbell said he saw "strangers in the gallery" and they had to walk out—for about an hour and a half. After which Mr. Annand resumed and spoke for the rest of the day.

SATURDAY, April 14th.

The House sat with closed doors till about 5 o'clock, considering as we understood a motion to have letter laid on the table, which Mr. Annand had received, from one of the persons who heard him use the offensive remark made in the street and a portion of which he had read.

After the presenting of several petitions the Hon. Prov. Secretary informed the House that after the statement of Mr. Annand yesterday, that the Hon. George Brown had, when in Halifax lately, offered him (Mr. Annand) a bribe if he would aid Confederation, he (the Prov. Secretary) had telegraphed to that gentleman to ascertain the truth of the statement, and had received a reply which he read, indignantly denying the accusation and pronouncing it "a villainous falsehood."

Mr. Annand denied that he had said that he was offered money as a consideration.

Hon. Financial Secretary stated that he had taken down the words Mr. Annand said at the time, and they were: "I could have received place and preferment in Canada and money if I had wished." This was confirmed by others.—After several members had spoken briefly the Hon. Provincial Secretary resumed and continued till the house adjourned.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

An Eastport (Me.) despatch says that nine armed Fenians captured an English revenue flag on Lidian Island last night. They belonged to a crew of a Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat, and proceeded with muffled oars to the spot actually under the guns of the English war ship Pylades, and within the reach, at any moment, of the picket boats. The flag was surrendered without a shot being fired. It is believed that there were no soldiers on the island.

The U. S. gunboat Winoski arrived here this a. m., and anchored off the town.

Reports from Calais say that ten of the Volunteers at St. Stephen threw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and imprisoned.

A suspicious looking brig was captured last night off the coast by the U. S. revenue cutter Akul ot, and towed into the harbour here today.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship New York with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Monday last. There is but little news. The following are the more important items:—

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments; the first next November, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, under General Cialdini—that the principal Generals of the Italian army have been summoned to meet there on the 5th—that an Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic—and that military preparations are going on at Venice.

FRANCE.

The deputation from the Corps Legislatif to present the Address in reply to the speech from the throne, was received by the Emperor on Thursday. His Majesty, on receiving the address, said:—

"The great majority of the Corps Legislatif have confirmed once more, by voting this address, the policy which has given you fifteen years of tranquility and prosperity. I thank you. Without allowing yourselves to be carried away by vain theories presented in a seductive garb as alone capable of aiding the emancipation of thought and the progress of humanity, you said to yourselves, 'We also desire to attain those ends, while regulating our march by the appeasement of passions, and the wants of society.' Is not our motive the common welfare, and what attraction would your mission have for you, or my power for me, if separated from the love of justice? Would you go through such long and arduous labours if you were not inspired by true patriotism?"

For fifteen years France has developed and increased, and her high destiny will be accomplished. After us our sons will continue our work. My guarantee for this is the assistance of the great bodies of the State, the devotion of the army, the patriotism of all good citizens, and, lastly, that Divine protection which has never failed our country."

His Majesty's speech was received with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

INDIA.

The latest Bombay mail gives information of another "little break affair," in which her Majesty's services have been engaged, and which will probably occasion a still further effusion of blood. Certain Wahabee chiefs in the Persian Gulf had "set British authority at defiance" some time since, and the Highflyer sloop of war was sent

to chastise them. She inflicted great loss on the Wahabees, but, in an attack on a strong fort by thirty men and officers, the attacking party was driven back; hence, as it is said, the necessity of a larger force being sent to the spot. In consequence, it is believed, of this affair, the whole of the Arabs on the coast of Muscat are in revolt.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The attitude of these two powers seems threatening. A London paper gives the following exposition of the difficulty:

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the two nations of the same race and language will proceed to extremities. They are, however, taking the preliminary steps. Prussia openly holds councils of war; Austria consults her generals, and obtains reports. One is saying to the other, if I cannot have my way I mean to fight; the other replies, if you fight I am preparing to meet you. That is unquestionably the present aspect of things in Germany, and the German papers are full of it.

Some of the German papers report that England warned Prussia of the hazards of fighting.

It cannot be denied that, now Austria is taking the milder and fairer view. But it is from political necessity only. The Duchies are too far away from her for annexation; the next best thing is to keep Prussia from annexing them. But Prussia holds one of them and is proceeding there with shameless violence, while Austria says—let them be neither mine or thine, but let the Diet say whose they shall be. Austria therefore governs mildly in Holstein, refuses to give up editors who have offended Prussia, and points to the constitutional rights of the Duchy. Prussia in Slesvig has issued a decree, under which persons are to be punished with imprisonment of from five to ten years, who shall attempt to promote the liberty and independence of their country, or even to correspond with other German powers on the subject, or who shall in word or writing declare that any person but the King of Prussia is the legitimate sovereign of the country. Austria herself has declared that the Duke of Augustenburg is so, and it is notorious that that is the view of the people of the Duchies themselves. It is not easy to see how Austria can venture on war with Prussia. The danger that Italy, which maintains a burdensome army only because Austria will not quit Venetia, would use the opportunity for a spring at Verona, and the impossibility of inducing the Hungarians to surrender their constitutional rights, would seem to be for Austria a hopeless embarrassment. With all her pride, therefore, we imagine she would give way rather than go to war. She has to choose between being humbled by Venetia and Hungary, and by Prussia, and bitter as will be the mortification, will prefer the latter.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Zeilerrische Correspondenz of to-day publishes an article representing the present state of the Austro-Prussian relations as serious. It considers that the crisis is far from diminishing, but is, on the contrary, becoming more dangerous. The article points out that as soon as Austria had aimed her financial position would compel her to hasten the attack, a circumstance which the Prussian Government is taking into serious consideration.

ROME.

MARSEILLES, March 27.—Advices received here from Rome to the 24th inst. announce that the senior officer of the Pope's household establishment had been exiled upon suspicion of having betrayed secrets of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Roman Catholic cathedral, 300 feet long and 150 broad, is about to be erected at Pekin.

There were in China, in 1865, 187 missionaries, including ladies. Of these 92 are American, 77 are English, and 18 are German.

We believe it is no longer a secret that the title of the poem on which, as we mentioned some weeks since, the Poet-Laureate is at work is "The Death of Lucretius"—Guardian.

Her Majesty has instituted a new order of decoration, under the title of "The Albert Medal."

It is to be awarded to persons distinguishing themselves in saving or endeavouring to save life in shipwreck or other perils of the sea.

Mr. Odo Russell has succeeded in inducing the Roman Government to grant a site for a Protestant cemetery at Civita Vecchia. Efforts to obtain this concession have been made from time to time ever since 1821, but hitherto have always failed.

PROGRESS.—Nine months ago Pithole City, Pennsylvania, consisted of two houses, now it supports a newspaper having a circulation of three thousand copies, receives fifty thousand letters monthly, and sustains twelve hotels.—Missouri Democrat.

RIVALS OF THE SIAMSE TWINS.—Two negro children are now on exhibition at Raleigh, North Carolina, that excite much curiosity. They are 14 years of age, and were born of slave parents in Anson county. The connection between these girls is closer than in the Siamese twins, there being more of the physical and mental organs common to each. The connection begins below the neck and terminates at the extremity of the spine. To touch one at any point of her below the connection sends a sensation to the brain of each; while a touch of either above the connection is felt by that one only. They can talk to different persons at the same time, on entirely different subjects; and one can engage in a game of whist while the other reads or sings.—Raleigh Standard.