

Hon. Mr. Brown acquiesced, and then proceeded to remark on the bill, to the second reading of which he would assent, though he thought it would be largely inoperative.

Hon. Mr. Dickey would ask the hon. President whether it was consistent with the rules of this House for a member to refer to what occurred in another place.

Hon. President had observed that on a very recent occasion Earl Russell had adverted in the House of Lords to a speech made by Mr. d'Israeli, and had commented on it. As a matter of right, he thought it was quite within the privileges of a member of this house to refer to a speech made in the other house, and even to name the member who made it.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The same day's report gives the following synopsis of Dr. Forrester's Report on

AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Forrester contends that Nova Scotia, in her productiveness of all the staple commodities that go to support animal life, is equal to any country—surpassed by none. He deliberately maintains this position by a full consideration, as compared with other countries, of the climate, soil, command of fertilizing media, and facility of drainage of the province. He asserts, unhesitatingly, that there is not a climate on the face of the globe better adapted for the growth of all kinds of esculent roots than Nova Scotia. The doctor states that, formerly, it was no uncommon occurrence to have a yield of from 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes per acre, and that even now it is no uncommon thing to have from 175 to 200 bushels. Mr. J. McKay, gardener to the Hon. Wm. Black, says that 1200 bushels of mangold wurtzel to the acre is a moderate crop in this province. Wheat yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and some of it reaches as much as 97 lbs. per bush. Bald barley weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel was raised last year by Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Windsor. The Chinese sugar cane has been raised in Nova Scotia, producing 400 gal. per acre of clear amber-colored syrup. Dr. Forrester states that there is, perhaps, no country in the world—the State of the American Union not excepted—better fitted for the growth of apples and pears than Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby counties. In 1860, 186,484 bushels of apples, and 4,335 bushels of pears were raised in the province; and the doctor believes that at least one-half more were raised last year. Dr. Forrester believes that Nova Scotia loses annually £100,000 by the inattention of her farmers in not securing the volatile and soluble parts of the stable manure. He calls attention to the use of sea-weed, bog-mud, wood ashes, fish offal, lime and marsh mud, as manure. Dr. Forrester contends that Nova Scotia possesses the constituents of a thriving agricultural country, in a degree equal, if not superior, to that in which they exist in Scotland, Canada, and the State of New York, and that this has been proved by the comparative testing at the International Exhibition of the agricultural productions of these countries and of Nova Scotia. The oats from Cole Harbor were pronounced by the jurors and by all experienced agriculturists, as the best in the Exhibition. The Isabella grapes from Nova Scotia at the Exhibition, were nearly twice the size of those that had been forwarded from Berlin, on the continent of Europe. Dr. Forrester strongly recommends the resuscitation of the Central Board of Agriculture, with specific instructions to remodel and invigorate and various agricultural societies throughout the country.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 3rd.

Mr. Donkin introduced a bill to amend the acts relative to juries.

Hon. Mr. Archibald introduced a bill in reference to the erection of a jail in Colchester.

Mr. Harrington moved that the petition of Robert Oaks, presented on a previous day, be referred to a select Committee, which motion was lost, on a division, by 10 to 24.

Hon. Mr. Howe presented a memorial from several farmers, complaining of the city authorities restricting loads of hay to Keating's Market. The petition was referred to a special committee, viz., Messrs. Chambers, Chipman and McFarlane. He also laid on the table the final report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, having reference to the period he had control of the gold fields. He also submitted a note from Mr. T. Moore to the Lieut. Governor in reference to anchoring a Light Boat off Cape Race, for the purpose of intercepting the mail steamers.

Mr. Longley presented a petition from Annapolis respecting the bill before the house for changing the Sittings of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Harrington presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cape Breton, in reference to St. Peter's Canal.

Mr. J. McDonald introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate at New Glasgow.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill in amendment to the Act on Public Instruction. Read first time.

Mr. Grant presented the petition of the Trustees of New Glasgow, praying an annual grant of £200 for an educational establishment in that town.

Mr. Bourinot called the attention of the Government to the necessity of carrying out the resolution, passed last session, providing after the close of last year for the distribution of the Provincial Grant to common schools in the several counties according to population. He pointed out briefly the unfair manner in which Cape Breton was treated in the distribution of the money, notwithstanding its large population.

After some conversation in reference to the expenditure of road monies on the road between Annapolis and Liverpool, the adjourned debate on the claims of the Lunenburg land proprietors was taken up.

Mr. Henry showed the arbitrary provisions of the God Bill, and that the government had made a serious mistake in taking upon themselves to stand between the proprietors of the land and the miners. But that as they had assumed that responsibility, and had made solemn engagements with those parties they could do no other but abide by bonds into which they had entered. He referred to several instances of mistakes having been made in reference to gold claims and argued that they arose from the incapacity of the government to deal with the question. He denounced the refusal to abide by the award of the arbitrators as unjust and disreputable.

The debate was then adjourned with the understanding that the Attorney General would reply.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and immediately after

Hon. Provincial Secretary arose, and announced the death of John Esson, Esq., the representative for Eastern Halifax. He spoke of the deceased as a friend and acquaintance from boyhood. He also referred to his integrity, industry and worth as a merchant, a citizen, and a public man; and knew of no one who had so commanded the respect of all parties. He believed his departure would be sincerely lamented by all, but by none more than the poor and industrious, to whom he had ever been a friend and a counsellor. He moved that the House shew their respect to the memory of Mr. Esson, by adjourning to Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Johnston rose to second the motion, and in doing so remarked—"I suppose there is no man who will not feel that upon the grave of some one he has been called to lay many of the controversies of life in which he has been engaged. I do not make this remark in reference to the departed gentleman, because I agree with the Provincial Secretary that there were few men in our midst who was less in the habit of creating animosities or of engendering to himself anything like acrimonious feelings. I agree with the Provincial Secretary that there has been no man who has ever been here who departed from us more regretted by gentlemen on both sides, for his integrity of character, and for his urbanity and kindness of disposition. He was a useful example to gentlemen all around. The young arising in our midst will learn from the example of John Esson that a man may achieve for himself by industry and integrity wealth and influence in a community. It is a lesson that ought not to be forgotten, but to be inculcated upon those around us. To amass money may require talent of a particular order, but does not necessarily involve those greater virtues which we all admire and respect. These virtues John Esson possessed in no common degree. He was a man of kindly and generous disposition; and I believe as a citizen his loss will be lamented most severely."

The Speaker read a resolution passed by the Legislative Council of their intention to attend the funeral of Mr. Esson.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 9.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Howe said that as no official notice of the marriage of the Prince of Wales had been received, to-morrow would not be a public holiday.

Mr. Shaw presented a petition from the county of Annapolis, against the bill for the incorporation of the Church Synod.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a bill for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Truro.

Mr. Pryor presented the annual return of the Commissioners of the Poor's Asylum in Halifax. In reply to a question of Dr. Tupper, Mr. Howe stated that it was the intention of the Government to call out the Militia during the next summer.

The House resolved itself to Committee on Bills; when the Committee adjourned—the House resumed, and reported upon the bills passed.

Then the House adjourned until 3 o'clock the next day.

Religious Intelligence.

DIGBY NECK.—Rev. J. C. Merse informs us that "a glorious work of grace is in progress at Petite Passage" where he has been spending a week. Many precious souls have already been converted to God. Brethren Hall and Kenedy are there.

New Brunswick.

WOODSTOCK.—Rev. J. C. Bleakney, of Carleton, went up to Woodstock a short time ago expecting to be absent but one Sabbath; but indications of reviving mercy for the people have created an earnest desire for his continuance for a few weeks. In a note of the 27th ult., he says—"The brethren wish my stay, and what to do I know not. Two have been baptized, and four or five more are expected soon to go forward. Backsliders are returning, and sinners are crying for mercy."

We know the church in Carleton are anxious for the immediate return of their pastor, but if they would consent for him to continue for two or three weeks in Woodstock it would aid the cause in that place.—Visitor.

SALISBURY.—The Editor of the *Ch. Visitor* also writes:—We were most reluctantly compelled by ill health to disappoint the beloved pastor of Salisbury, and his esteemed people, on Sabbath last. We had made satisfactory arrangements for a supply for our own pulpit, and fully expected to be able to comply with the urgent request of our brethren at Salisbury, but an unexpected attack of hoarseness came on and prevented.

We rejoice, however, to learn by a brother from there that it was an exceedingly interesting day, and that the pastor, brother Seeley, baptized seven happy converts.

At Hillsboro, also, a large baptism took place last Lord's day, and the blessed work of God moves forward in a manner highly satisfactory. More than a hundred persons have been baptized and added to the church since the revival commenced.

SACKVILLE.—The Rev. Thos. Todd writes, March 2nd, 1863:—God is still pouring out his Spirit in this place. Yesterday I administered the ordinance of baptism to twenty believers. I have administered the ordinance every week since the first of the year. Seventy now have professed faith in Christ. I trust the work will still extend.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Christian Pleader* of Dec. 17th informs us of the opening of a new Baptist Church, and the recognition of its pastor, on the 7th and 10th Dec.

The building is designated "Jireh Chapel," and was first opened on Sunday, 7th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McCure, of Sydney. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the Separation of Queensland, was appointed as the day for the recognition of Mr. J. Kingsford, as the Pastor of the Church. Mr. McCure delivered an address on the nature of a Gospel Church, shewing that the New Testament idea of a church was not that of a structure or building set apart for the worship of God, not the officials of a congregation, but a body of believers possessed of an independent right of self-government, subject to no other authority than God; and in that capacity, choosing for themselves their own Pastor and Deacons, and exercising discipline among their members: the term in its extended form including the whole family of the redeemed saints in heaven, on earth, and yet unborn; and in its limited term, comprising the members of the family of Christ called together on earth, and forming an association of believers, first being baptized, and then associating together to celebrate the Lord's Supper, and maintain the ordinances of Christ. Mr. Childs gave an account of the origin of the cause, their first meeting together to break bread, and their invitation to Mr. Kingsford, at first declined but afterwards accepted, up to the present time. After this Mr. Kingsford gave an outline of his life, referring to his enlightenment to divine truth in a Sabbath School, and finally to the circumstances which induced him to accept of the pastorate. The ceremony of recognition then took place.—After the tea, Mrs. Clark, on behalf of the ladies placed in the hands of Mr. McCure a beautiful pulpit Bible, for presentation to Mr. Kingsford, which was suitably acknowledged.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers]

MARCH 4.—A special despatch says that Gen. Sigel has resigned.

President Lincoln has completed a list of thirty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadiers, to be sent to an extra session of the Senate to be confirmed.

The steamer *Harriet Lane* is undoubtedly at Galveston, or up one of the rivers, and is being converted into an iron-clad.

The gunboat *Essex* picked up four torpedoes near Fort Hudson.

A conscription of all persons between sixteen and sixty years of age is being vigorously enforced down South.

An expedition numbering twenty-six hundred men (Federals) from Gen. Rosecrans's army encountered a portion of Gen. Morgan's (Confederate) division at Bradyville, driving them out of the town, after a skirmish, about one hundred prisoners being captured.

Evening.—Petersburg *Express* of Saturday says that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg; heavy losses on both sides, without any decisive result. The *Memphis Bulletin* of Saturday mentions reports believed there that Confederates evacuated Vicksburg.

The gunboats *Carondelet* and others reported reached Tallahatchie river via Yazoo Pass.

Oswego, Troy, Rochester, Utica and Lockport, N. J., charter elections carried by Democrats.

Richmond *Examiner* denounces Confederate Congress for dilatoriness in providing Ways and Means.

Resolutions against foreign intervention passed both houses in Federal Congress.

MARCH 5.—Special despatches state that President Lincoln has received despatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, by Federal Iron-clads.

MARCH 6.—Congress adjourned sine die yesterday.

The bills to admit the States of Colorado and Nevada failed in the House of Representatives. All the appropriation bills amount to one billion of dollars.

The *Washington Star* says that a detachment of the First Vermont Cavalry was surprised at Alden, and seventeen of them captured.

A Mass Democratic Convention, from different portions of the State of New Jersey, was held at Trenton on yesterday, and resolutions were passed strongly denouncing Executive and Congressional usurpations, and also taking strong State's right ground, calling upon the people to show firmness in the present emergency; conscription considered by the Convention an aggression on State's rights.

Advices at Memphis, from below, mention the arrival of dredging machines at the Vicksburg Canal; the river rising fast, and interfering with the camps at Island No. 95—the levee broken and the water pouring over them fearfully.

A fire at Lake Providence has nearly destroyed the town, including a considerable quantity of Commissariat stores. A barge with propellers has been got into Lake Providence, for the purpose of exploring that locality.

All Emancipation bills have failed in Congress.

It is reported that Mr. Secretary Chase will use strenuous efforts to repress any further inflation of the American currency.

Evening.—Richmond papers announce destruction of the *Nashville* by the Federal iron-clads, in Ogeechee River. The *Nashville* got aground near Fort McAllister.

Confederates under Van Dorn advanced towards Frankling, Tenn. Wednesday Federal force drove them back. Fight renewed next day. Reinforcements been sent from Gen. Gilbert, sufficient to destroy or capture Van Dorn's command.

Thousand Confederate cavalry reported near Morpeth Shoals to attack Federal steamers.

Memphis despatch says *Indianola* unnecessarily surrendered. She and the *Queen of the West* were under guns at Warrenton in good condition.

Later intelligence says *Indianola* was seriously damaged before she surrendered, and sank in the river several miles below Vicksburg. Gold 150 and still declining.

FEB. 7.—The fighting at Franklin, Tenn., on Friday, resulted disastrously to the Federal troops, who were greatly outnumbered by the Confederates. Vandorn is reported having 18,000 men. The engagement was maintained with great determination, and heavy losses occurred on both sides. Four Federal regiments were nearly all captured. Gen. Gilbert failed to send reinforcements.

A great Union meeting was held in New York lately at which John Van Buren and John T. Brady spoke.

Incensed by a negro outrage upon a white girl in Detroit, a mob endeavored to take the measure from the authorities, and wreaked their vengeance by killing a dozen negroes, and burning down their houses.

A rumor comes from Cairo that the whole of Porter's Fleet have run by Vicksburg.

MARCH 9.—The New York Tribune says that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* was at Cayman's Island on the 6th of February endeavoring to ship some additional men, and was ordered off by the authorities. Admiral Wilkes, with four steamers, was outside blockading her. This report came via Panama and is thought to be a canard.

The Military succeeded in dispersing the rioters at Detroit; over twenty buildings were burned and several persons killed and a large number wounded.

The Southern news says that the Federal iron-clads and two mortar boats shelled Fort McAllister on the 3rd inst. producing slight damage.

Advices from Nassau report that the Confederate privateer *Retribution* has taken and burned the barque *Mary Wright*, of Portland, Me.; the brig *Erie*, of Camden, Me.; brig *Emily Fisher*, and sunk an unknown whaler with all on board.

The Chattanooga rebel reports General Rosecrans making preparations to advance.

Evening.—An Expedition from the Army of the Potomac, captured considerable produce, several Confederate officials, and important mails and correspondence. Burnside will assume a command shortly.

Louisville *Journal* reports Longstreet, Marshall and Forrest approaching Lexington.

Three thousand men, with dredging machine working Yazoo Pass Canal. Southern papers give the following:—Alarmed by a flat boat passing Vicksburg, having the appearance of a turreted iron-clad, the Confederates destroyed the *Indianola* and hurried off the *Queen of the West*. Another report contradicts the destruction, and says the Federals were raising her.

Federal gunboats working great damage on Lake Providence.

Vandorn captured over two thousand Federals in the Franklin battle.

Flour. Super. \$6 75 to 6 95, Extra \$7 to 7 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A daily paper has been started in San Francisco under the caption of "One o'clock," at which hour it is issued.

CIVILIZED WARFARE!—A letter dated February 1, from the Federal camp in Northwestern Arkansas, says:—"The past week we turned five hundred of the Creek Indians loose into the mountains, hills and gorges, with instructions to hole every bush-whacker in range. The work has been accomplished, and the only reports of the matter have been the sharp crack of the rifles upon the hilltops or in the dark, deep ravines. History will never record the many individual scenes and death struggles that have frightened the air but for a moment, and then died away in the solitude of the wilderness."