

He also recommends that 15 or 20 young men, intending to practise agriculture, should be admitted as students at the Normal School for the special purpose of acquiring a knowledge of scientific farming, and that an experienced Horticulturalist should be employed constantly on the Normal School Garden and Farm.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY March 2nd, 1858.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to reduce the hundred weight to one hundred pounds avoirdupois.

Mr. Esson, chairman of the committee on Public Accounts, reported the petition of Mr. Robert Davies, with reference to work performed on the Lunatic Asylum referred back to the House.

A long discussion ensued. Mr. Tobin moved for the appointment of a select committee upon Mr. Davis's petition, which passed unanimously.

The resolution moved on a former day by the Hon. Mr. Howe for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into all matters relating to the Lunatic Asylum, passed unanimously.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from the Township of Wilmet, praying that that Township may have the privilege of sending a member to the House of Assembly.

Several other petitions were presented. Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the original correspondence in reference to Mr. Laurie's appointment to inspect the railway works of this Province, which was read by the clerk.

Also, certain returns relating to the dismissal and appointment of certain public officers, asked for by the hon. member for Inverness.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

Mr. Morrison asked leave to introduce a bill for restricting the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors; read a first time.

Hon. Atty. General announced to the house the death of the Hon. John Morton, member of the Legislative Council, and suggested that this house do communicate to the Council the sympathies felt by them in the event, with a request to be informed of the time fixed for the funeral, so that the members of the house may attend the same.

Unanimously agreed to. Dr. Brown, from the relief committee, in reference to the petition presented on a previous day, on the state of destitution of the fishermen at Louisburg, reported that they did not consider sufficient claims made out to warrant relief from the public treasury.

Mr. McKeagney spoke of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and strongly urged the favorable consideration of the petition.

Mr. Henry asked leave to introduce a bill to amend chapter 79, revised statutes, "On partnerships."

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table certain returns of all officers appointed by the Provincial Government since Feb. 1857, except Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Henry also asked leave to introduce an act to provide for the payment of witnesses who attend criminal trials the same fees as in civil cases.

Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command, laid on the table certain returns connected with the appointment to office of Mr. McKeagney, Mr. James R. Mosse, and Mr. William Condon, asked for by the hon. member for Inverness, which were read by the Clerk.

Also, copies of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 8th July, 1852, and other papers, relating to the removal of James McNab, late Collector of Excise at Pugwash. Also, copies of correspondence relating to alleged misconduct on the part of his successor, while Collector of Duties at Pugwash, which had been asked for by the hon. member for Cumberland. Read by the Clerk.

House in Committee on Bills. The bill for making the Legislative Council Elective was taken up.

Hon. the Speaker gave notice that in case the amendment proposed by Mr. Lock for abolishing the Council altogether did not pass, he would move that the bill before the house should be deferred until the next session.

The hon. Speaker then addressed the house at some length.

The following gentlemen then addressed the house:—Hon. Mr. Archibald, Hon. Charles Campbell, Mr. Killam, Mr. McFarlane, and Mr. McDonald.

THURSDAY, March 4.

Mr. Ryder asked the government to bring down a return of all magistrates appointed to office by the present government who had neglected or refused to act under their commissions.

Several local and private bills were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Howe asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the appointment of the Chief Justice of this Province.

This bill provides that in case of a vacancy occurring in the Office of Chief Justice, the appointment shall be made by election from among the Judges already on the Bench.

Mr. Parker enquired whether it was true that the government had commuted the punishment of Kennedy convicted of murder at Windsor, to two years imprisonment, and if so whether the prisoner had been removed from Windsor gaol to the provincial Penitentiary.

Hon. Attorney General replied that an order had been given to a gaoler at Windsor to send this prisoner to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Esson asked for papers in reference to contract No. 5 Truro line, Nova Scotia railroad.

The house in Committee on Bills. Legislative Council Bill was taken up. The

following gentlemen addressed the house:—Dr. Brown, Mr. Henry, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Moses.

FRIDAY, March 5.

Mr. Munro presented a petition on the subject of a geological survey of the Minerals of the Province.

Hon. C. J. Campbell presented the petition of David Morrison, praying aid for the education of his deaf and dumb son.

Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command, laid on the table the copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, conveying the Queen's approval of 72 acts, passed at the last session of the house.

Dr. Brown asked leave to present the petition of Mr. Simon Fitch, of Horton, and others, praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; laid on the table.

The debate on the Elective Legislative Council Bill was continued.

The following gentlemen addressed the house: Messrs. Ruggles, Wier, Tobin, Chambers, McKeagney, Howe, C. J. Campbell, Hon. Provincial Secretary.

A number of gentlemen addressed the house on a point which arose during the debate, as to the insurance of railway iron.

SATURDAY, March 6.

The hon. Solicitor General moved, by resolution, that a congratulatory address be presented to Her Majesty, relative to the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Hon. Mr. Young seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

A committee of conference was held with the Legislative Council, for the purpose of communicating the resolution to that branch.

Several bills were reported and petitions were presented by special leave.

The house in Committee resumed the debate on the Legislative Council Bill. Mr. Wade, Mr. Locke, and Mr. McLellan addressed the house.

House adjourned soon after six o'clock.

Religious Intelligence.

Mr. Editor.—As it is always pleasing to the friends of Zion to hear that the Redeemer's cause is being revived, I hasten to inform such that the Lord is reviving his cause in this place.

During the last week I baptized 13, all young persons, promising much usefulness in the church. I hope to have the privilege of leading others in the footsteps of their Lord.

I was aided by brother Joseph H. Saunders and Rev. E. N. Harris, of Hebron, in the good work. May the Lord bless them both.

Yours in the gospel,
JAMES A. STUBBERT.
Deerfield, March 4, 1858.

Revivals in the United States.

NEW YORK.—Eight were baptized last Sunday in Lighthouse Street, by Rev. W. S. Hall; six at the Mariners' Church, and two at the Amity st. church, by Rev. Dr. Williams. Daily applications are made to the various pastors, by persons inquiring the way of life, or desiring to follow in His ordinance of baptism.

The *Examiner* says:—The recent increase of religious interest in this city has at length awakened the attention of the secular papers and some of them have given lengthened accounts of the progress of the work.

Speaking of the daily prayer meetings held in various parts of the city the *Evening Post* says:—

"The proceedings are conducted by laymen, most of them apparently divinity students. The audience comprise the fashionable portion of our New York society, among which there has arisen a warmth of religious feeling unknown for years. Its effects are perceptible in the diminution of gaiety during the winter. The exercises generally consist of prayers, sometimes falling from lips that never prayed before, and impromptu addresses. Another feature is noticeable, New York ladies, as a body, are of the highest musical culture, and to listen to their music in the prayer meetings is often a rare treat."

WALWORTH.—Rev. A. A. Russell writes us, that they are enjoying a revival in this place. He has baptized 20 persons, eight of them heads of families, and others were expected to follow on the succeeding Sabbath.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Sixteen have already been baptized, and a hundred or more altogether, have indulged hope.

SHAPLEIGH, MAINE.—Forth-five have found peace in believing, and the work is still going on.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. G. G. Finney continues his ministrations to the churches of Boston and vicinity. Prayer meetings are held every morning in the old South, and also in Park-street in the afternoon. A daily union prayer-meeting is also held in Charlestown. Large audiences are present at these meetings, and much good seems to be done.—*N. Y. Chron.*

At AURORA, OHIO, a revival has commenced, and is spreading in Bainbridge, Auburn and Mantua, the results of which are:—1st. Thirty or forty hopeful conversions. 2nd. Ten to fifteen wanderers reclaimed. 3rd. A treaty of love and union between divided brethren and churches.

At the Welsh Hills Church fifty have been immersed.

INDIANA.—Eighty-one have already been baptized at Ladoga, fourteen at Sand Creek, and twenty-eight at Augusta. Rev. A. E. Babcock has been assisting the churches in the Warsaw

Association, and reports about forty baptisms, nearly all adults, and over two thirds heads of families.

ILLINOIS.—At Chicago, Brother Kenney has baptized nineteen. Sixty-four have been added by baptism to the Annawan church. Twelve at the Adams street church.

The *Times* reports revivals at various places. At Payson, 14 baptized; at Monticello Prairie, Elder Patton has baptized 51; 29 at Blue Grass; 41 at Louisville; 27 at Springfield; 10 at Belvidere; 30 at Warren; 50 at Delavan (Wis.); 25 at Ottumwa, Iowa.

PETERSBURGH.—Brother A. B. Harris informs us, says the *Illinois Baptist*, that he has been laboring for twenty-five days in a protracted meeting at Petersburg, the result of which was about forty conversions. Twenty-six have united with the Baptist church; sixteen of these were baptized last Sabbath.

CONNECTICUT.—Rev. O. T. Walker, of the Second Baptist church, New London, says: "The revival in progress in this city continues with unabated interest. Yesterday (Sabbath) I baptized four more, making about fifteen that I have led in the footsteps of Christ since the work commenced. Elder Swan has baptized about ninety; the pastor of the 1st church, about 25."

PHILADELPHIA.—From the city of brotherly love we are able to send you a "good report" concerning Zion. God is visiting his people. A pleasant and healthy state exists in nearly, or quite, all the Baptist churches of the city, and some of these in our immediate vicinity are enjoying visitations of great power. Pennepek is the oldest church of our order in this region. It was established 170 years ago. The church is vigorous in its age. Meetings have been held every evening for about two months. Their house of worship, which is large for the country, has been thronged. About seventy have been baptized. The interest still continues. At Blockley some forty have united with the church. At Lower Merion a gracious revival has also been enjoyed, which has been shared by a large number, precisely how many I cannot say. At Manayunk there has been an ingathering of at least twenty, and about the same number at Germantown. All these churches are in the county, and consequently within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia. They are all, however, in rural districts which are to Philadelphia what Chelsea, Brookline and West Cambridge would be to Boston. The anniversary sermon of the Tenth church was preached by its first and only pastor, Dr. Kennard, on the first Sabbath in January. This church has been the most richly blessed in revivals of any Baptist church in Philadelphia. In the twenty years of its existence, it has received about 2,000 by baptism, and has sent out twenty ministers. From it seven new churches have sprung, either directly or indirectly, while its present membership exceeds a thousand.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston moved a protectorate of Mexico and Central America, and Mr. Hale as an off set for the movement and to show its absurdity proposed to include the British North American provinces. Enough was said to show how rife the spirit of acquisition and conquest is in certain quarters. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

The spirit of blood and murder seems to be specially active just now in Washington. In the House there was a sharp contest between Mr. Hoard of N. Y. and Burns of O. and Mr. Hatch of N. Y. and Zollicoff of Tenn., the first on the subject of official corruption and the other on Know Nothingism. Messrs. Collman of Tenn. and Clay of Ky. have had a hotel fight, which it is thought will end in a duel.

Mr. Spinner, of New-York, has submitted a resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to, that the Committee on the Post Office and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Post-Office Department; and if they deem it expedient, then that they report on the propriety of repealing all the laws which restrain individuals or corporations from carrying mails or mail matter. It is supposed the change would dry up the monster feeder of the great flood of Executive corruption which has for the last quarter century overspread the land, and penetrated to its remotest hamlets.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEBRUARY 8.

Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had lately appeared in the *Moniteur*. He considered the French Government, by authorising the publication of insults, had taken the responsibility upon themselves.

Lord Granville said a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed, to after some objections made to Lord Canning, Gov. General, being included in the vote.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—Parliament has now sat for nearly a week—quite long enough to test the temper of the members, and to show that both Houses have met in an ill humour. Lord Palmerston is not likely to have his own

way in this session so much as he had it in the last, and I should not be surprised, before the time comes when her Majesty dismisses the members to their several constituencies, to find that the majority at the Minister's back had been a good deal rubbed down by the wear and tear to which by that time it will have been subjected.

The Conservatives are jealously active. Mr. Disraeli watches every movement of the Government like a cat, and springs upon them with the most unexpected objections from the most out-of-the-way corners. For the most part his objections take the form of an attack upon points of order, and involve an appeal to the Speaker for his opinion.

It might have been thought that the refuge question would have afforded the Opposition and their leader a glorious opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and putting themselves straight with the people of England. But it is not so. Lord Derby, indeed, spoke out in the House of Lords on the first day of the session like an Englishman and a statesman; but then Lord Derby is not so much in the habit of consulting the tastes or prejudices of those who call themselves his followers, and his ringing appeal to the spirit of his countrymen has found the least possible response among his own party. Mr. Roebuck's remarks were listened to with almost breathless interest, and, with one exception, with evident satisfaction to the House. There was a degree of bad taste, perhaps, in his allusions to the tame eagle, and in the spiteful emphasis with which he reminded the Commons that the low-born Count de Morny was the brother of the Emperor; but it was not till in his subsequent reply to Lord Palmerston he hurled contempt at Napoleon le Petit, that the moral sense of the House was shocked, and the swelling murmurs almost drowned the honourable gentleman's voice.

Lord Palmerston's reply was, I think, generally felt to be disfigured in a still higher degree with the fault of Mr. Roebuck; that is to say, it descended into mere personal scolding. But these are reflections that come upon one afterwards—at the time there is nothing more interesting, nothing more piquant, than a personal altercation. It is amusing to watch how soon a quarrel absorbs the attention of those who were before most careless, how hushed the House gets, and how the delighted cheer breaks forth at every hard but happy retort, no matter from what side it comes. A good stroke is always heartily applauded from all sides, by our pugnacious but fair-play-loving countrymen.

But it was on the discussion of the Conspiracy Bill itself on Monday night, that Mr. Roebuck most distinguished himself; his speech shone all the more that it was the only speech of the evening. It was near midnight when Mr. Roebuck rose, and his rising changed the aspect of the House. The listlessness and apathy gave way at once, and a ringing cheer that hailed his rising told how welcome was his appearance to an assembly oppressed with the leaden weight of dullness. His speech was worthy of the promise thus created, especially towards the conclusion, when he got disentangled of the legal questions, and addressed himself to the broader aspects. Here every sentence told. He spoke in short, sharp, and pithy sentences, every one of which came down like the blow of a sledge hammer, and the cheer that followed was as certain as the reverberation from the blow. It was the greatest triumph of eloquence that the House has heard for many a day; and if a division could have been taken on the instant, the fate of the measure would have been sealed.

Perhaps the finest part—certainly the most dramatic part—of his whole speech, was his passage at arms with that extremely contemptible creature Mr. George Bowyer, who sits in the House of Commons as the representative of Cardinal Wiseman and foreign despots in general, and yet cannot put two sentences together in anything like decent English. Mr. Roebuck challenged the memory of the elder Napoleon with having left a legacy to the would-be assassin of the Duke of Wellington and the present Napoleon with having paid it. "No, no," cries Mr. Bowyer. Mr. Roebuck paused, looked round with a sneer on his countenance, which can only be described as Satanic, fixed his eyes on Mr. Bowyer, and said, "I have heard the hon. gentleman defend the King of Naples. That is quite enough for me." The effect on the House was electrical.

The question was resumed last night. The debate was begun by a set speech, daintily composed and pompously uttered, by Mr. Samuel Warren. The debate waxed feebler and feebler, till soon after nine o'clock Lord John Russell rose, and, in a speech exceedingly calm and temperate, but which was perhaps all the more effective, avowed his opposition to the bill. The Opposition was divided, as usual; but Mr. Disraeli accepted the measure. The division showed a strong majority for the Ministers—299 for the introduction of the bill, and 99 against it; majority for the Government, 200.—*Freeman.*

A fire occurred the other day at the residence of Lord Napier, the British Ambassador at Washington, which damaged the wardrobe of Lady Napier to the extent of \$2000 or \$3000.

GEORGE FRASER,
(Of the late Firm of Fraser, Lyle & Co.)
SHIP BROKER, ACCOUNTANT
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
Vass's Building, Bedford Row, (recently occupied by the Bank of Nova-Scotia.)

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Vessels,—procuring and collecting Freight and Charters,—adjusting Accounts,—Effecting Insurance, and Negotiating Sales of Stock and General Merchandise on Commission.

Feb. 17. 6m.