

SATURDAY, March 21st.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Henry moved the following resolution:—Resolved—That the duty of six and a quarter per cent. ad valorem, now payable on goods under cap. 12 of the Revised Statutes, be increased to 10 per cent., with the exception of cotton yarn, on which the duty shall be 2 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

He argued that the increased expenditure for interest upon monies laid out on the railway would amount to £20,000; that the increase from 6 1/2 to 10 per cent. would only give about £24,000 currency; and that if the ad valorem duties were only raised by 1 1/2 per cent., at the end of the year the Province would be in debt, and the railway bonds depreciated in the English money market.

Mr. McLellan thought 7 1/2 per cent. would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Mr. John Tobin thought it strange that members of the late government should be divided upon this question, as they had supported the increase when in power.

Mr. Locke thought the duties should be raised to 10 per cent.

Mr. Morrison advocated the imposition of 25 per cent increased duty on imported liquors.

Mr. Morrison moved that the license duty for the sale of ardent spirits should be raised from £6 to £20.

Mr. Henry.—This is the Prohibitory Bill in another form; the right to refuse licences combined with a £20 tax, would drive venders to sell illicitly.

Mr. Moses thought if the licences were fixed too high, none would be taken out. He was in favor of prohibition, but was afraid it could not be carried out successfully.

After much discussion, Mr. Morrison withdrew his motion.

Several other resolutions were put and lost. The original resolution was then moved and passed.

House adjourned until Monday.

TO LET, THE TAN YARD, Owned by the Subscribers, Situate one mile from Amherst Court House. Apply to CUTTEN & CO. Dec. 24, 1856.

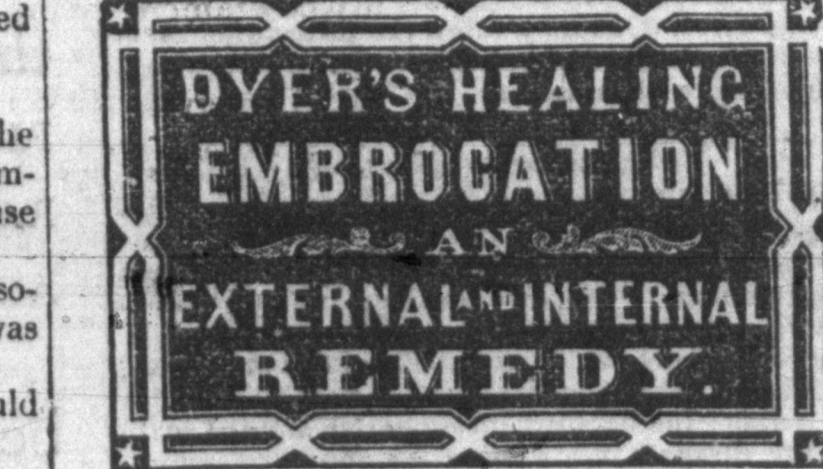
Cutten & Co. HAVE Received at their several Stores at Amherst, Pugwash, Wallace, and Tatamagouche, their WINTER'S STOCK OF ENGLISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, WOODWARE, Groceries, CHAIRS, BUFFALO ROBES, STOVES, &c., &c. Which they offer for Sale, on the most reasonable terms—Which are—pay your cash, and receive your Goods CHEAP. Cash paid for Furs. CUTTEN & CO. Dec. 24, 1856.

Tenders! Tenders!! SEALED TENDERS will be received by either of the Subscribers, until Thursday, the 26th day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the Building of a Baptist Meeting House, In the Village of Berwick. Size 40x65, 20 feet posts. Plan and Specification to be seen at the Store of John M. Parker, Berwick. The House to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1858. For further particulars, terms of payment, &c., apply to either of the undersigned. The names of two good Securities to accompany every Tender. JOSEPH ELLS, WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, JOHN M. PARKER, Building Committee. Berwick, Cornwallis, Jan. 26th. 1857. Feb. 4th.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR; FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

HE has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will cure the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor. In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it. Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters. In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected. Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have. I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get and enough of it. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. The PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the STATE OF MAINE and BRITISH PROVINCES, is at the Drug and Medical Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 & 17, Market Square, PORTLAND, MAINE, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the United States, and British Provinces. Price \$1.00. MORTON & COGSWELL, General Agents; JOHN RICHARDSON; AVERY, BROWN & Co.; DEWOLF & Co.; JOHN NAYLOR; WM. LANGLEY; THOS. DUNN; Halifax Agents, G. W. McLELLAN, London derry, and Druggists generally throughout the province. For Sale at Dr. CARRITT'S Drug Store, Amherst, May 21. 1857.

Christmas Presents. RICH DISPLAY OF Elegant Paper Machie Goods. ROSEWOOD AND EBONY WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, &c. Received per Steamer "Arabia." E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO., Have just opened a Superior Assortment of very richly inlaid PAPER MACHIE, in Ladies Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Cabinets, Porte Folios, Crochet Cases, Ink Stands, &c., &c. Also—Ladies Work Boxes, in Rosewood and Ebony Mahogany Desks. Reticules, Porte-Monies, Requisites, &c., &c., with a large variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for presentation during the approaching season. LONDON HOUSE. Dec. 24. 1856.



THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy originated with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty, and in a short space of time, effect a cure of Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. By various experiments he at length discovered a preparation which answered his most sanguine expectations, and its peculiar virtues becoming known to his friends, he was induced by them to prepare it for general use. Since its first introduction to the public some important additions and improvements have been made in its composition, increasing its value and making it applicable to a greater number of diseases, especially to those of the stomach and bowels, and it is now used internally with, if possible, greater success than Externally.

DYER'S Healing Embrocation is a perfect pain destroyer and an Invaluable Remedy for Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Swellings, Cramp, &c. It is indeed truly gratifying to us to receive such indisputable proofs of the value of this astonishing remedy, as are daily presented us. We know its true value experimentally, and do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any other Medicine for similar purposes, and we are willing at any time to refund the money, if it does not give entire satisfaction, or possess all the virtues we ascribe to it. Be sure and get the genuine. A. H. FIELD, (Successor to C. Dyer, Jr.) SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER, Providence, R. I. D. Taylor, Junr., Broad Street, Boston, general agent for British Provinces. Sold wholesale in Nova Scotia, by G. E. Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery Brown & Co., Halifax, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.

Books for Children. PEEP of Day, 1s. 6d. Line upon line, 1s. 6d. Precept upon precept, 1s. 6d. Songs for the little ones at home, 62 engravings, 2s. Child's book of the soul, 1s. 3d. Letters to little children, 1s. Little Henry and his bear, 1s. Children of the Bible, 1s. Bible stories, 1s. Great truths, 1s. Christian Messenger Office, Halifax.

which the hon. President of this Council belongs. You do not find Presbyterians, Baptists, or any other religious body combined in such a manner. Therefore I maintain that if the committee referred to has been formed to organize and place Protestant denominations on an equal platform, it is the only means by which Protestants can maintain their position. When the Catholics see that Protestants are united, they will respect them the more.

Hon. Mr. Bell.—Notwithstanding the peculiar position in which I am placed, I shall state my opinions plainly. I feel towards the Catholic gentlemen the warmest cordiality, as some of them, I believe, do towards me. At the same time, as a protestant, I have my opinions, which my little office shall not prevent me from stating. I contended with the liberal party for liberal principles. Now there is really no distinction of parties.

Hon. Mr. Fairbanks.—I think I need not give myself much trouble in replying to the hon. gentleman who has just spoken. If an education bill were under discussion, then there might be some appropriateness in his remarks; as that is not the case, they were entirely irrelevant, and I am astonished that he should so far have violated the rules of debate as to enter on a subject not at present under discussion. I do not myself like to interrupt any hon. gentleman, but I think it was the duty of the chair to call that gentleman to order.

Hon. Mr. McCully made brief remarks in reply.

After some discussion as to the manner in which Hon. Mr. McCully's amendments should be taken, on the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, each resolution was taken up separately, when there appeared,—

Table with 4 columns: For the first, 6. Against, 14. For the second, 9. For the third, 6. For the fourth, 9.

On the Hon. Mr. Fairbank's resolution being put, there appeared 14 for and 6 against.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THURSDAY, March 19.

The City Assessment Bill and others passed a second reading.

Mr. McLellan moved a call of the house. Mr. Whitman said that the position in which the house is placed is calculated to retard the public business, and as several members have absented themselves without leave, and committees have been unable to proceed with their work, he moved a resolution to the effect that at the close of the present and all subsequent Sessions, each member furnish the Clerk with a statement of the number of days of his actual attendance in the house; and that they be paid for the days actually in attendance only. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Wade.

Messrs. Locke, Wier, and others thought it ought not to apply to the present Session. Messrs. Tobin and Henry thought it would be better to let this resolution remain over until the return of the absent members. Several other members spoke.

Mr. Tobin moved in amendment that the 30th rule of the House, respecting members being absent without leave, will be strictly enforced after the 26th inst.—The amendment was carried 20 to 13.

The resolution was put and lost. Mr. Wade moved that the 30th rule of the House, which subjects a member absenting himself without leave, to the censure of the House and a forfeiture of pay, be enforced.

The Speaker could not entertain such a resolution, until the resolution already passed was rescinded.

Mr. Wade then gave notice that he would move a resolution to rescind.

Mr. Morrison moved the following resolution:—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to search the journals of the Legislative Council, to ascertain the particulars of certain votes of that honorable body negating a resolution asserting the liberty of the press, and also a resolution maintaining equal rights of Protestants to discuss their religion in the newspapers with that engaged by Catholics, and to obtain copies of such resolutions respectively.

Mr. Henry in reply thought the house had no right to interfere with the upper branch—it was unparliamentary. There was, in fact, no resolution of such character on the Journals.

Mr. McKegney spoke rationally and to the point.

Mr. Wier thought the resolution in order. The Speaker wished the matter to remain over until to-morrow. The mover of the resolution consented to do so.

Mr. McLellan laid on the table a resolution respecting the Coal Mine question.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Several Bills passed a third reading. Hon. Mr. McKinnon, by command of his Excellency, laid upon the table the Reports of the Supervisors of Main Roads for the past year.

Mr. Henry brought to the notice of the house that for some weeks past there has been no summary of the debates published. He always understood that in addition to the ordinary debates there ought to be a Summary given—otherwise he would never have sanctioned it. To have debates delayed three weeks after delivery is not what the country expects.

Mr. Whitman thought the report on the table of the house contemplated that a summary of each day's proceedings ought to be given. The members expressed a good deal of dissatisfaction at the present system of reporting.

On motion, the Committee on Reporting were ordered to enquire into the facts and report upon the same.

enabled to hold church lands. I recollect very well the course I adopted on that occasion, and I also remember well how bitterly it was opposed by gentlemen who now seem to have changed their policy. I believe then, as I do now, that it was the right of that individual to be placed in the position he sought.

I am not going to sacrifice my position as an independent member of this legislature for office or any other consideration. My votes will be found recorded hereafter as heretofore. I consider it my duty, however, to give the government a fair, generous and manly support on questions not involving retrograde action in constitutional matters of public policy.

I shall now call the attention of this house to a class of resolutions which I intend to move by way of amendment.

My hon. friends do not, I fear, fully understand the power and privileges of a free press. Does the hon. mover of this resolution think that public opinion will be changed by the vote of this house? Public opinion may yet sweep this Legislative Council out of existence.

Hon. Mr. McCully's amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Whereas the Honorable John E. Fairbanks, a Member of the Legislative Council, did, on the 10th day of March, in the present year, lay upon the table of this House, the draft of a resolution, which he has this day moved, among other things resolving "that this House has seen with great regret, a document entitled 'an appeal to the people of Nova Scotia,' published in the Morning Chronicle newspaper, purporting to have been prepared by a Committee drawn from both branches of the Legislature, the object of which is to stir up religious strife and to set different denominations of Christians at variance, in order to serve the political views of a few disappointed individuals," which newspaper is the property of a private individual, in no way responsible to this branch of the Legislature, nor to the government:

1. Therefore Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the dignity of this House, an attempt without precedent, and would tend to lower it in the estimation of the country, to pass resolutions for the mere purpose of expressing regret that editors should publish statements without first making sure of securing the approbation of the Legislative Council.

2. Resolved, That this House possesses no constitutional right to exercise censorship over any portion of the public press.

3. Resolved, That the Liberty of the Press is the birthright of Nova Scotians, equally of every creed and class; that Protestants have the same right to discuss and diffuse their sentiments, religious and political, which they have always enjoyed, and are still willing to concede to Roman Catholics.

4. Resolved, That it is unwise to introduce into this House resolutions calculated to excite religious prejudices, to kindle unseemly strifes, to arouse sectarian influences, and to produce divisions based on no foundation of public policy.

Hon. Mr. McHefly seconded the amendment. Hon. Receiver General.—When I first saw the article in question, I did not consider it worthy of notice; but since, as has been observed by my hon. friend from Cumberland (Hon. Mr. Pines) it has received the sanction of leading members and supporters of the late government, and has been adopted by them in the other house as a platform, around which Protestants of all denominations were called on to rally, then it is deserving of notice, and it does merit the grave attention of even this body.

When parties are authorized to state, in the public press, that that manifesto has been agreed to by a committee composed of members from both branches of the legislature, as a platform around which all Protestants were called on to rally, then it becomes important that the statement, so far as the members of this house are concerned, should be contradicted. The hon. and learned gentleman declares that he was not a member of that committee. Other members of this house desire the opportunity to do the same, and I am one of the number. Most of the hon. and learned member's speech is on the principle of preserving the liberty of the press—of religious liberty. Does the hon. gentleman pretend to say that there are gentlemen in this house who venture to controvert that opinion, or that he is the only champion and friend of this liberty? Will he insinuate, that gentlemen on this side of the house are less attached to these than he is himself? Nobody believes—the people of Nova Scotia will not believe—such a statement.

Hon. Mr. Pines.—What is the object of this appeal, to send to every nook and corner of the province, if it is not to have an effect on the pending elections? The learned gentleman says it is wrong to attack this article. The object of it is to set Protestants in a flame. It is a ridiculous attempt to stir up religious strife, and I shall contend against it as long as I have the power to speak, in order to set matters right before the country.

Hon. Dr. Grigor.—I never had an objection to any man on account of his creed. Many of my best friends are among the Catholics. We stand on the same platform. Therefore, I feel altogether free from any charge of bigotry.—They are of all persons in the world the last I would proscribe. I have read so much of proscription, that I have no love for that term in any form as applicable to any sect.

I know no more about that committee than my hon. friend who has spoken at length; but I will say that if that committee has been formed for the purpose of meeting such an organization as I have just mentioned, then in my opinion they are not in the wrong. To accomplish any political end you must have organization and discipline. Where will you see such organization and discipline as in the church to

discourse. Whether it be unto God, or unto men, these are the whole. I have great respect for Mr. H. W. Parker, but I believe two majorities added to Nov. the 11th. I have great respect for Mr. H. W. Parker, but I believe two majorities added to Nov. the 11th. I have great respect for Mr. H. W. Parker, but I believe two majorities added to Nov. the 11th.

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