

FRIDAY, March 18.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the mode of conducting the elections in the different districts. Also reported several bills.

Hon. Mr. Young presented a petition from Inverness against the new Representation Bill.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Moses, from the Temperance committee, reported recommending the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to be subject to the approval of the people at the next election. The vote to be taken separately, and by ballot. Also introduced a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to revive the act to incorporate the Pictou Cemetery.

Mr. Tobin introduced a bill relating to the signal station at Halifax.

Mr. Bill presented a petition from Aylesford, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. McLellan presented a petition from the Convention of Delegates held in the city of Halifax, praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

The house in committee of ways and means—Mr. Chipman in the chair.

THE RUM QUESTION.

The reduction of the duty of Rum was again considered.

Hon. Mr. Howe called the attention of the house to the importance of the question, as regards the revenue of the country.

Mr. Tobin referred to a report of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures on this point, which recommended that the matter should be left to the consideration of the government during the recess.

Hon. Mr. Howe, although he had signed the report, felt that the matter was left open for discussion in the committee of the whole house.

Hon. Fin. Secretary said that his resolutions, which he was about to submit to the committee, were drawn in conformity with that report, and it would not have been proper to have done otherwise. The majority of the house must, however, decide the question.

Mr. Killam was of the opinion that the government would have enough to do in the recess without taking up the question of the Distilleries. He thought that a law should be passed to prohibit the distilling of rum in the Province. He thought there was enough manufactured rum on hand now to supply the market for some time.

Hon. Fin. Secretary would like to know the authority for this statement.

Mr. Killam had heard it from respectable merchants.

Hon. Fin. Secretary—If that is the case, it makes very little difference whether we reduce or increase the duty on rum. He would be happy at all times to receive information from members of the house when well authenticated, as this was a matter of general interest affecting the whole Province.

Hon. Mr. Young would be sorry if this was treated as a party matter. The question was whether it would be wise to impose 2s. 3d. a gallon on rum, and run the risk of restricting the importation of that article. He thought it would be better to leave the Distilleries in the hands of the Government, and put the duty on rum at 1s. 3d.

Hon. Fin. Secretary—If it could be shown how one third more rum would be consumed in the country to make up the deficiency in the revenue which would be caused by the proposed reduction on the duty, he could understand the arguments used in favor of the lower duty. He would leave the matter in the hands of the house.

Hon. Mr. Howe—Although perhaps the consumption would not be increased, the duty would be collected on thousands of gallons which are smuggled under the higher duties. He thought if the duty was a shilling sterling per gallon, a greater amount of revenue would be collected. It concerns everybody to keep up the revenue.

Mr. Wilkins—The question is, which of the two duties will most benefit the revenue. He did not think that the change in the Tariff would affect the consumption, or that it would at all influence the quantity of smuggling.

Hon. Financial Secretary—The rum being imported in small casks affords a great convenience and temptation to smuggling. The hon. member for Windsor, he thought, was mistaken in supposing that no brandy or gin was smuggled, as he believed that a great deal was smuggled from the United States. He could not see why the duty should be increased a half-penny a pound on tea and decreased upon spirits.

Mr. Tobin—The Committee on Trade were in the same position as regards this matter as the house now was, and therefore it was they recommended the matter to be left to the government. The distilleries he believed, were the sole cause of the difficulty. The government ought to be in a position to ascertain how many gallons were distilled every year.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said he presumed the government would support the tariff proposed, and that any gentleman wishing a change would propose it.

Hon. Mr. Howe would not press his resolution for the reduced duty.

Mr. McLellan wished to move that the Distilleries should pay the same duties as last year.

Hon. Fin. Secy.—A resolution would be moved to impose the same duty for this year as was in force in 1857—which he thought would meet the wishes of the House.

The tariff was then moved as proposed by the Fin. Secy, and reported upon by the Committee on Trade.

Mr. Locke opposed the increase of duty from two and a half per cent to five per cent on certain articles—which is proposed by the tariff. He thought it bore too hard on the shipbuilding

interest, and he would move that the duty remain as it was.

Hon. Fin. Secy, replied, that however reluctant he might be to impose the duty, the state of the revenue required it. The idea of protecting one particular branch of industry was long since exploded, and he hoped that the hon. gentleman would not press his motion.

Mr. Locke thought it was unfair not to raise the ten per cent which affected equally the agricultural, shipbuilding, and fishing interests—and to raise the 2½ per cent which affected the shipbuilding interest only.

Hon. Fin. Secy, replied. Mr. Wier seconded the motion of Mr. Locke. He was opposed to raising duties at all. The hon. gentleman argued that by the system proposed by the Financial Secretary, in reference to the Distilleries, a loss of £10,000 would result to the revenue.

£2,000 a year could be saved in salaries of railway officials.

Hon. Fin. Secretary said that sixty-five per cent more was collected last year than in 1854 on ardent spirits. The hon. gentleman was mistaken, as to the loss in relation to the Distilleries. He had failed to produce any authorities to prove his statements.

Hon. Fin. Secy, denied the charges of extravagance against the Government, and said the Railway policy which rendered additional expenditure necessary was not initiated by the present government. It was unfair to charge the government with unnecessary expenditures, when they had reduced the expenses of every branch of the public service as far as practicable. It was absolute necessity that induced him to increase the tariff.

Hon. Mr. Howe was sorry for the digression from the subject. When the Railway policy came in question he would be prepared to defend it; at present they had better keep to the matter of revenue before them. In New Brunswick 1s. 6d. per gallon was imposed on rum, and they raised £31,000 in a year with a population of 200,000.

Mr. Killam said—Every body must admit that it is necessary to raise the revenue as much as possible; he was afraid that before the end of the year there would be a deficiency. The only way to raise the revenue on rum is to shut up the distilleries.

The Financial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Howe, said, one reason why in New Brunswick more duty was collected on rum, was because they had not so much facility for smuggling.

Mr. Wier did not agree with him. New Brunswick was nearer the United States than Nova Scotia. He believed the only remedy was to reduce the duty on rum.

Hon. Mr. Howe admitted that the Northern part of New Brunswick had not the same facility for smuggling as Nova Scotia, but the Southern part had greater. Comparing the difference between the population of the two Provinces, he thought that at least £46,000 a year should be raised in Nova Scotia on ardent spirits.

The question was then taken as to whether the 2½ per cents should be raised to 5 per cent.

The resolution for the reduction of the duty, moved by Mr. Locke, was lost on division.

A long discussion ensued as to the duties to be imposed on distilleries. It is proposed by the tariff to be the same system as was in force in 1857.

Mr. McLellan moved that the amount of duty paid by the distilleries be the same this year as the last. After a good deal of debate the following resolution was moved—

Resolved, That no licences issue in the present year for the distilling of rum, until the Distillers or Distilleries applying therefore shall secure to the government a sum not less than the duty received in the last year—which passed without division.

Hon. Mr. Howe asked leave to introduce a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Read a first time.

European & Foreign News.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Lord Grey asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the accounts in the newspapers of certain proposals for a change in the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, recommended to the Ionian Parliament by the Lord High Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, were authentic; and, if so, whether those proposals met with the approval of the Government; and, also, whether there was any objection to lay the correspondence that had passed on the subject before the house.

Lord Carnarvon stated that the accounts in the newspapers were perfectly authentic and correct.

Lord Derby declined to discuss the question in its present state. In answer to Lord Ellenborough he explained that the consent of the Crown was necessary to any Act of the Ionian Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCES ARTHUR AND LEOPOLD.—Young as Prince Arthur is, his military education may be said to have already commenced. The illustrious godson of the Great Duke has been placed under the charge of a military tutor in the person of Major Elphinstone, of the Royal Engineers. Prince Leopold will also, it is understood, as he grows older, pass under the charge of Major Elphinstone.—*Court Journal.*

The Mayor of Sunderland has received a communication from the Lords of the Treasury, in answer to a request that the government would contribute towards the Havelock Monument, in the shape of gun metal for a colossal statue of eight feet. A sum of 420l. will be inserted in the estimates of the War Department for this purpose.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE VATICAN.

—*The Morning Post* correspondent, writing from Rome, February 8, says.—“The express desire of her Majesty having been distinctly made known that everything connected with the formality [of the presentation of the young Prince to the Pope] should be conducted in as private a manner as possible, the Prince went yesterday morning to the Palace accompanied by Colonel Bruce, Mr. Odo Russell, and the members of his suite, to pay his respects to the Pope, into whose presence he was conducted by the Commendatore Datti, merely preceded by two Swiss guards. His Holiness rose on the entry of the Prince, and, coming forward to the door of the apartment to meet him, conducted him in the most affable manner possible to a seat, and entered into conversation with him in French with that benignity of address which makes so strong an impression upon all who are presented to Pio Nono. Colonel Bruce was the only other person present at the interview, which was brief, and limited to complimentary expressions and subjects of local interest, but perfectly satisfactory to all parties. On the Prince's rising to take his leave the Pope conducted him again to the door with the same warmth of manner which he had testified on receiving him. It is also the intention of his Royal Highness to visit the numerous members of various Sovereign families of Europe now domiciled in the Eternal City before applying himself steadily to those studies the prosecution of which have formed the principal object of his visit to Rome.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ROME.—*The Morning Post* correspondent gives a long account of how the Prince of Wales is spending his time in Rome. Among many other wonderful sights, his Royal Highness mounted and enjoyed the prospect from the half of St. Peter's. On descending, he was shown a marble tablet commemorative of the event, and was informed that it was made in pursuance of a custom to preserve a memorial of the visit to the Vatican Basilica of any member belonging to a Royal family, among whose names that of a British Prince now appears for the first time.

LETTER FROM LADY HAVELOCK.—Lady Havelock writes to a lady friend in St. Louis, United States.—“The first intensity of that fearful bereavement which God saw fit to send me, has been in a measure modified and sanctified by his tender mercy, by the devotion of my loving and dutiful sons and daughters, and by the sympathy of my Queen and country. But greatly as I have been blessed and comforted under my afflictions, I never can sufficiently express how great a balm it has been to my wounded heart—how very great an honour—the mark of attention paid to the memory of my beloved husband by that great nation across the Atlantic! If I knew what body of sympathisers to address I would gladly and proudly offer them the grateful thanks of a sad and lonely heart—and I could tell them with honest truth that not one word too much had been said in praise of him who has now received the crown which will never perish.”

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—The United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Sale of Spirituous Liquors held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday night, in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. The principles of the Alliance, and the justice of a permissive liquor bill, were urged in speeches by the chairman, Dr. Burns, Professor Newman, Mr. W. D. Seymour, and Mr. Samuel Pope. The resolutions were all agreed to.

PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN THE OPEN AIR.—The Adelaide Corporation (Australia) have passed a by-law prohibiting smoking in the open air during the summer months of the year, on account of the danger of fire which results from the practice.

ADVANCE OF CIVILISATION.—The Bombay mail brings intelligence of the first railway accident in Ceylon, thirty-seven lives having been lost in a land slip at Roygatum, a place about nine miles on the Negombo road.

Mr. James Caird, M.P., the well-known *Times* Commissioner, has written a new work on “Prairie Farming in America, with Notes by the way on Canada and the United States in the autumn of 1858.”

At the Meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, it agreed to lay a rate of a penny in the pound, in aid of the free public library and museum.

REDWOOD!

A Quantity of STICK REDWOOD just received, and for sale by BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Ordnance Square. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN NAYLOR.

Jan 19.

Flavouring Extracts

B LACK Currants, Rose, Wintergreen, Quince, Pimento, Strawberry, Apricot, Ginger, Ribston Pippin, Nectar, Almond, Pine Apple, Nutmeg, Green Gage, Lemon, Raspberry, Cinnamon, Jargonella Pear, Orange, Vanilla, Spruce.

Spices.

Allspice, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger.

Candied Orange Peel, Citron, Lemon

CURRENTS.

For sale by BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Ordnance Square. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN NAYLOR.

Dec. 22.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN PRESS!

And will be issued in a few days:

A REVIEW of the Letter of E. Maturin, Esq., by Rev. JOHN HUNTER. A Lecture before the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia. March 23. 2 ins.

Sugar and Molasses.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—The Cargo of Brig. “Mary,” from Mayaguez, P.R., just landed—74 Hogsheads, 120 barrels, Strictly Prime Porto Rico SUGARS. 31 Puns, 3 Tierces, Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES.

GEORGE H. STARR & CO. Halifax, N. S., March 22. 3 w.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO., Family Grocers,

No. 37 BARRINGTON STREET, (Opposite the Grand Parade,) HALIFAX, N. S.

COFFEES AND SPICES ground by steam on the premises, and warranted genuine. March 23.

Sweet Oranges.

Just received—in good order:

1500 Sweet Jamaica Oranges, 150 boxes Prime Figs, 2 lbs. each,

—AT— SUTCLIFFE & CO'S.,

37 BARRINGTON STREET, Opposite the Parade. March 23.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORES,

Price 10d.

Scripture and Tradition;

A REPLY TO MR. MATUREN'S LETTER

“The Claims of the Catholic Church,”

By J. M. CRAMP, D.D.

March 16.

DENTAL NOTICE!

DR. MACALLASTER, Dentist, will visit Bridgetown, Middleton, Canning, and Wolfville, prepared to perform any operation in Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry. He will stop but a few days in each place, commencing at Bridgetown March 17th. March 16.

W. WHYTAL & CO.

Leather and Finding Store.

No. 2 CHEAPSIDE.....MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S. Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Linings, Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.

LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order. Jan. 5. 1 y.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN HOAR.

No. 142 Lower Water Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.

(A few doors South of Wier & Co's Boston Packet Whf.)

An assortment of BOOTS and SHOES constantly for sale at Moderate Prices, for Cash.

* * * Orders from the country carefully and punctually attended to. Feb 16.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Ordnance Row.....HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate cash prices. The strictest personal attention to all orders.

Jan. 5. 1 y.

Cheap Remnants of

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.

LONDON HOUSE, Feb. 28th, 1859.

A LARGE LOT of the above of various lengths, many suitable for Coats and Pants, will be sold AT LESS THAN COST!

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How to do Business: a New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to Success in Life; embracing the Principles of Business, Causes of Success and Failure, How to Get Customers, Business Maxims, &c.

How to Talk: a New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical and Graceful Style; Hints on Pronunciation, the Art of Conversation, Debating, Reading and Books, with more than Five Hundred Errors in Speaking Corrected.

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