

In referring to the question of economy on the railroad he said he had no doubt that as the works were now pretty well completed there might be a considerable reduction in the expenditure. He was proud to say that during the past year 70,000 persons had travelled over the road without the loss of a single life or any serious accident. Hon. Mr. Howe, said the tariff did not belong to the late government but the credit of it should be given to the late Herbert Huntingdon. He had been told that this Railway policy would not succeed but he thought it had succeeded and but little embarrassment had arisen. But supposing it was discovered at the end of the year the revenue would not meet the demand it would be easy to make up the deficiency by an increase of 1 or 1½ per cent in ad valorem duties.

Hon. Attorney General referred to railway expenditures and said that the House would be surprised to find that money borrowed for the railroad had been taken to pay the interest.

Mr. Tobin thought that the duty on port wine was too high. Also that the Decimal Currency question had been damaged by the bill of the Hon. Mr. Young.

Dr. Tupper explained why money had been taken to pay interest.

Hon. Mr. Johnston considered it discreditable for the Hon. leader of the government to bring forth the same tariff as that of the late government in such an inflated and bombastic style. He thought it trifling with the house to put off the election committees for the purpose of producing such a measure as that now before them. A dozen lines would have been quite sufficient to introduce this matter to the legislature. He quite agreed with the Hon. Mr. Howe when he said the Railway should be discussed on its own merits.

The House then went into committee of Ways and Means.

TUESDAY, March, 20th.

Some discussion arose on the case of Mr. Mosely. The speaker did not consider the recognizances sufficient, consequently no committee was appointed to try his election.

The House resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means—Financial Secretary moved that the duties on several articles be the same as last year which were carried. On his motion respecting spirituous Liquors being made.

Mr. Tobin moved resolutions to the effect that the duty on Brandy be 4s. per gallon, Gin 3s. 6d., Whiskey 2s. 6d., Cordials 2s. 6d. and Rum 1s. 9d. and a slight reduction of the duties on wines.

Discussion as to which would produce the largest amount of revenue continued till the adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

After the presenting of Petitions, the Committee to try the Annapolis elections was struck consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs McKinnon, Shannon, Hatfield, Colin Campbell, Killam, Townsend and Robeau. The *Sun* remarks, "We believe this is the first election Committee drawn this season, the members of which have all been from one side of the house."

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command laid on the table Railway correspondence, and other papers.

Hon. Mr. Young read the address, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, to Her Majesty, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit this Province.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Several members remarked that the smuggling at present practised was enormous and that the American fishermen were very extensively engaged in the contraband traffic.

Mr. Townsend did not believe the statement of honourable members, that so much rum was used now as formerly.

Mr. Killam wished to know whether licenses were to be granted to distillers. He thought that if vigilance were used in collecting the revenue, and no manufacture of the article allowed, there would probably be more revenue derived.

Hon. Mr. Wier thought the government should have the power of treating with the distillers, after the duty was fixed by the House.

Dr. Tupper quite agreed with Mr. Wier on that question.

Hon. Mr. Young thought the question of distillation was not properly understood. The distillers say they can only manufacture 200,000 gallons a year, whereas, he had been informed by respectable merchants that double that quantity might be made.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought that the increased consumption arising from diminishing the duty would be at the expense of the morality of the people. He did not agree with the opinion that as much was consumed as formerly. It might be the case in the eastern counties, but he was satisfied that it was not so in the western. The diminution of revenue from this source, he believed, was the effect of moral influence on the drinking customs. The House he thought would not act wisely towards the revenue or fairly towards the people by reducing the duty as was proposed.

Mr. Longley thought the moral features of the question should have more weight with honorable gentlemen. He considered the question should not be merely how much revenue should be raised. Higher considerations should have some influence. The demoralization of the people consequent on the use of liquor did not seem of any account to some parties.

The proposed 1s. 9d. per gallon on rum was carried.

The duty on tobacco was fixed at 4 cents.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Petitions on various subjects were received. The Election Committee in the case of Dr. Webster, was drawn, viz:—Messrs. McFarlane,

Hatfield, Martell, Mosely, Robiceau, Burgess, Grant.

The question of duty on Wines brought forth a lengthy discussion.

A motion was made by Mr. Coffin, that a duty of 5 per cent should be put on Ready-made sails, which was carried.

The House resumed.

The tariff as passed was reported.

Mr. Townsend moved to refer it back to the Committee to reconsider the duty on spirits.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Hon. Mr. Young introduced a resolution to enable the Government to initiate money votes.

The Election Committee on Mr. Chipman's case was drawn:—Messrs. Martell, C. Campbell, Cowie, Harrington, Townsend, McKenzie and Heffernan.

Reports on Railway matters and agriculture were laid on the table of the House.

Mr. J. McDonald asked the Government if it was their intention to make known their Railway policy.

Mr. A. C. McDonald said he had been waiting the discussion of the tariff to ask the same question hoping that there might be some arrangements made by which they might hope to have an extension of the Railway to Pictou. The present position and terminus of the Railway was most unsatisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Young said he would shortly be prepared to lay on the table a declaration of the policy they intended pursue.

Shortly after this Hon. Mr. Young presented a document the substance of which was that "although the financial position of the country was somewhat improved, yet, the government did not feel warranted in recommending an extension of the railroad this year."

Mr. J. McDonald said he was greatly astonished at the inconsistency of the announcement just made, and was proceeding to quote from the journals of last year to show that although the state of the country was admitted to be improved, yet the policy announced was the same as that pursued by the late government, which the hon. Mr. Young then denounced and voted against, when he (Mr. McD.) was interrupted and informed that as all papers connected with the railway were not before the House it would be better to defer his speech.

Hon. Mr. Howe then laid on the table a letter from the Chairman of the Railway, containing a scale of salaries proposing reductions by which a diminution of expenditure to the amount of £4186 per annum, might be effected.

Dr. Tupper considered that he should not be doing his duty to the House or the country to allow such a statement as that they had just heard go forth without a remonstrance. He thought that such an outrage as that the government had committed on the law and constitution by placing the railroad in the hands of one man, who had no colleague with whom to consult, should not be permitted by the people of this province.

The reduction of expenses just laid before the house, he believed, to be only an electioneering card like that of Proscription last year, intended to deceive the people. It might enable the chairman to eject respectable men from offices they held which would afterwards be filled by inefficient men, and the lives of the travelling public thereby endangered.

Hon. Mr. Howe supposed railways were liable to accidents like every thing else, but was glad that they had as yet killed no one. We were at first told that the curves on the road would render it altogether unsafe, and that people would be afraid to travel upon it, but the statement of the late Provincial Secretary that 70,000 persons had passed over the road without accident, was the best answer to these fears. If the Chairman wished for any advice at any time, Mr. Anderson, one of the late commissioners, and himself (Mr. H.) were on hand and could be consulted without having other members at the Board. If the honorable gentleman is dissatisfied with the course pursued by the government, let him move against the reductions and he believed he would find a large majority against him.

Mr. Grant said he was pledged to support and advocate the railroad being carried on to Pictou. He should oppose any government that would advance with the railroad in any other direction before carrying it on to Pictou.

Mr. Tobin thought there should be no unnecessary delay in completing the road to Pictou. He did not think it right for Halifax to pay her proportion of interest till it was finished.

The Hon. Attorney General and Dr. Tupper afterwards addressed the House previous to adjournment.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Mr. Shannon moved to admit cheap wines free of the duty of the 15 per cent. Mr. Bourinot also moved to reduce the duty on tea, but both motions were negatived.

The Report of the Committee on Decimal Currency was read.

Mr. Tobin moved for certain changes to be made in the Currency, so as to assimilate it to that of Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States. This was lost, and the Report adopted. The House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 26.

The Speaker informed the house that recognizances had not been lodged with the petition against the return of the Provincial Secretary consequently the order of the day was discharged.

The Revenue and Currency Bills occupied the remainder of the day.

The discussion of the question of duties on Rum, &c., is but very imperfectly represented in the above report. A warm friend of the present government in referring to it remarked, that the Temperance Question was never at so low an ebb in the Assembly as it is at present. We fully concur in that opinion.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Session of 1860 was opened on Tuesday, the 1st Inst. His Majesty the Emperor delivered the opening speech from which we copy the following paragraphs:—

"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes,

"On the opening of last session, relying upon the patriotism of France, I endeavoured to fortify your minds in advance against the exaggerated apprehensions of a probable war. Today I have at heart to reassure you against the anxiety caused by peace itself. That peace I desire sincerely, and shall neglect nothing to maintain it.

"I have only to congratulate myself on my friendly relations with all the Powers of Europe. The only points of the globe where our arms are still engaged are in the extreme East; but the courage of our sailors and of our soldiers, aided by the hearty assistance of Spain, will doubtless soon lead to a treaty of peace with Cochin-China. As regards China, a serious expedition, combined with the forces of Great Britain, will inflict on her the chastisement of her perfidy.

"In Europe difficulties approach, as I trust, their termination, and Italy is on the eve of constituting herself free.

"I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of the Catholic world; it has given way suddenly to such inconsiderate impressions, it has given itself up to such passionate alarms. The past, which ought to be a guarantee for the future, has been so much overlooked, the services rendered so much forgotten, that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—an absolute confidence in public common sense—to establish, in the midst of the agitations endeavoured to be excited, that calm which alone maintains us in a proper path.

"Facts, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in making peace, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their Sovereign, and not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

"My Government will immediately present to you a series of measures, the object of which is to facilitate production, to increase, by affording the means of living cheaply, the prosperity of those who labour, and to multiply our commercial relations.

"Something still more difficult still impeded us. It was the little inclination for a commercial treaty with England. I have therefore taken resolutely upon myself the responsibility of this great measure. A very simple reflection proves its advantages for both countries. Neither the one nor the other assuredly would have failed within a few years to take, each in its own interest, the initiative of the measures proposed; but then, the lowering of tariffs not being simultaneous, they would have taken place on one side and on the other without immediate compensation.

"France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence; those boundless resources which Heaven has given her, and she will not awaken gloomy susceptibilities, since out of the state of civilisation in which we are that truth springs day by day with greater force which consoles and reassures humanity—that the more a State is rich and prosperous the more she contributes to the riches and prosperity of others."

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* describes the ceremonial at the opening of the French Chambers. The Emperor deviated from his ordinary practice of reading the speech standing. He remained seated during its delivery, owing to fatigue or slight indisposition; but his voice was as distinct as ever and reached every corner of the hall. Two or three times he was interrupted by applause, and some isolated cries of "Bravo!" and the closing sentence was warmly received. The applause was marked when allusion was made to the demand for the French side of the Alps. The paragraphs relating to commercial reform were listened to with attention, but also in silence. The allusion to Piedmont did not seem to produce any warm feeling. Out of doors, the speech, though pacific in tone, is considered too sparing of information on Italian affairs, and, with one exception or two, vague and slightly embarrassed. Something precise and definite was expected on the points which have so long kept the public in suspense.

The *Opinion* asserts that Count Cavour has given his reply on the subject of Central Italy, bringing forward the motives which prevent the Sardinian Government accepting the counsels given, and requesting France to agree to the annexation should the inhabitants confirm it by their wishes.

Baron Gros has been selected to fulfil, on the part of France, a mission in China, analogous to that of Lord Elgin for England. It is expected that the two plenipotentiaries would leave for Hong Kong on March 11, on board the same packet. Baron Gros will be invested with full power to conclude a treaty of peace with the Emperor of Annam, and to settle the rights of the French in Cochin China for the future.

His negotiations to this end will be supported by a Spanish plenipotentiary, who left Marseilles for Turane on Feb. 29.

ITALY.

"The grand and decisive step of Count Cavour," says the correspondent of *The Daily News*, "in making a direct and prompt appeal to the Tuscan people, has greatly disconcerted the French Government. Nothing but force can now prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and the moral difficulties in the way of the assumption by France of an attitude openly hostile to Italy are so great, that in all probability the recommendations of the imperial speech will be set at nought within a fortnight from the day on which it was pronounced." The definitive result of the vote of Central Italy on the question of annexation to Piedmont will be known on the 20th inst.

THE EXPELLED STUDENTS.

Another disturbance has taken place in Rome. The students demanded the re-admission of their expelled comrades to the University, and General Guyon has found it necessary to send a detachment of troops to keep order at the college. A manifestation, though of very slight moment, has taken place at Gubbio in favour of annexation. The Pope is believed to be anxious to make political concessions to the Romagna, but the revolted provinces must submit to him before his clemency is extended to them. The Holy See, much against the wishes of the inhabitants, has forbidden any commercial intercourse between Ancona and the Romagna, and it is said that thousands of citizens are signing addresses to the great Powers in favour of annexation to Piedmont.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A letter from Verona, of February 23, says; "Austria is preparing for war, and the colossal proportions of her preparations lead to the belief that she expects a formidable contest. For more than a week past steamers have arrived at Venice with enormous cargoes of munition, which has been immediately sent on to Padua, which, it appears, will be the basis of the strategic operations. All along the line of rail from Dolo to Padua are to be seen rifled cannon of recent fabrication. There are enough of them, it is said, to mount about twenty batteries. Provisions are being stored up in the forts; they are even gone to Milan and purchased corn and forage for the Austrian army. We believe that the agents of some important houses in our city have been to Milan for no other reason than to see the deserts; you must know that after them ourselves. Arrests and perquisitions continue."

At least a partial official denial has been received of the treaty between Austria and Russia. The denial comes from the *Journal de St Petersburg*, and it further declares its authority for negating the late rumour. The journal in which the original report appeared persists in its statement, and very modestly takes credit to itself for having been the means of putting an end to that portion of the treaty which aimed a blow at the liberties of Italy.

Tea! Tea!! Tea!!

Just received in Good Order.

150 Hf Chests Very Choice Tea.  
50 Bags Jamaica Coffee.  
25 " Java do  
for sale low at the  
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,  
37 Barrington St.  
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S.

Feb. 29th.

MARMALADE, MARMALADE!

Received per last Steamer.

30 Doz New Marmalade  
(direct from "Kellers" Dundee)  
Also 1,000 fine Sweet Oranges.  
10 Boxes Lemons.  
100 Drums Prime Turkey Figs.  
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.  
40 Barrington Street.

Feb. 29th.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE World is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. It equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Avel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world, and one of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of all.

Liverpool House.

15 LOWER WATER STREET.

Great Clearing out Sale of Dry Goods, now going on. FOR CASH ONLY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Coburgs, Lustras, Alpaccas, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Hollands, Printed Cottons' Flannels, Serges, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Collars, &c., Stamped Muslin Trimmings, &c., Scarfs, Neck Ties, Felt Hats, &c. &c. Coats, Vests, Reefers, Guernsey Frocks.

Carpets, Ruggets, Rugs, &c. With a variety of other articles.

All offering at a very large reduction to clear out Stock. WETMORE VAUX & McCULLOCH. March 14.