

Mr. Tobin had also heard of lecturers giving an address, on the benefits of Temperance, and going on a bender afterward. (Laughter.) After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Tobin, Longley, Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. Slocumb took part, the 32nd clause of the chapter was amended by inserting at the end of the clause, the words "to some person named in the summons," between the words "liquor" and "contrary."

(The effect of this amendment is to require the name of the person to whom the liquor is sold to be inserted in the summons.) The thirty-third clause was read and passed without an amendment.

The thirty-fourth clause was taken up, and the Hon. Attorney General proposed an amendment requiring that any person imprisoned for a breach of the provisions of the chapter should pay the whole amount of the penalty imposed upon him and costs, before he could obtain his release, even after the period of imprisonment mentioned in the clause.

Considerable discussion took place on this amendment, in which Messrs. Blanchard, Archibald, Hon. Solicitor General, Mr. Longley, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Messrs. J. McDonnell, Blanchard, Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. J. McDonnell took part.—Hon. Sol. General opposing it. The Committee adjourned without coming to any decision on the proposed amendment.

Colchester Election.—Mr. Kaulback asked leave to present a petition from John D. Nash and Samuel Retue, against the return of Adams G. Archibald and Francis Parker, Esquires. Leave was granted and the petition read.

(Petitioners state that at the last general election for the Southern District of Colchester, Adams G. Archibald and Francis Parker, and the sitting members, by themselves, their agents, partisans and others, were guilty of bribery and corruption, and bribed and corrupted the electors of the said Southern District of Colchester, and did by money, gifts and promises, procure persons to vote for them, and others to forbear their votes, and so procured their election by means of bribery and other illegal practices, whereby said election was rendered void. Petitioners therefore pray the House to consider the said election as void.)

Mr. Archibald.—There is only one course that can be pursued with regard to this petition, and perhaps I ought not to say one word. I am not sorry, after what has been said outside, that this petition has come here. If the petitioners have been speculating on the numerical majority in this House, and think that they have in consequence a chance of success, I think they are speculating on what is not likely to be realized. I have no fear at all of the most strict and rigid investigation. There is not the shadow of a foundation for the charge contained in the petition. More I need not say; and less I could scarcely have said.

On motion of Mr. Kaulback, Wednesday the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., was set down as the time for taking the petition into consideration. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11th.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table several despatches relative to the sale of unwholesome spirituous liquors to the men of the fleet stationed on the British North American station. Sir A. Milne recommends the passage of a law inflicting severe penalties upon those who sell noxious and adulterated liquor to men of her majesty's navy. (Prohibition is the only remedy.)

Also a document from Mr. John Lithgow referring to a certain unsettled claim connected with the engine-house at Richmond.

Initiation of money votes.—Mr. Killam presented a money petition,—and in doing so expressed his disapproval of the rule, which prevented the presentation of such petitions to the house.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said that the hon. gentleman evidently wished to do away with the system of the initiation of money votes, and return to the old practice which had been found to work so prejudicially to the public interests. This system had long prevailed in the imperial parliament, and had been gradually adopted in Canada and other colonies. The object was to throw the whole responsibility of the public expenditure upon the Government, and thus avoid the danger of extravagance with the public funds that arose from the system that had been in vogue for years. Before the initiation of money votes was entrusted to the Government, there was no guarantee that the expenditure would not exceed the revenue.

Mr. Killam wished to see both sides of the house placed in an equal position in all matters.

Mr. Archibald considered it absolutely necessary, in any country enjoying responsible government, that the executive should have the power of initiating all money votes.

Mr. Killam wished to maintain the public credit, but he did not consider that it would be endangered by the principle he advocated.

Mr. Bourinot said he had opposed the practice, and was no more convinced of its utility or fairness than he had been at the outset. He felt as did many other gentlemen, that it withdrew a great deal of the privilege that fairly appertained to a member of the Assembly.

Hon. Sol. Gen. said that the whole discussion was premature. Whilst the rule was in practice, the question could not be brought before the house legitimately, except under a resolution.

Dalhousie College.—Mr. Churchill presented a petition from inhabitants of Windsor relative to the bill that passed last session for the establishment of Dalhousie College.

The petitioners set forth that they consider with regret and alarm the act in question; that it can be used for sectarian purposes; that it is

inconsistent with the equal claims of other denominations for legislative aid. In conclusion, they pray that the act be amended so as to do no injustice to any other religious body, and that the debt now owing the Province be differently appropriated.

The petition was allowed to lie on the table for the present.

Postal matters.—Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Report of the Postmaster-General, along with other papers of the Postal department.

He read a statement from which it appears that the number of Post Offices remain the same as in 1862, namely, 73; Way offices have increased by 10, the number being 420, no post or way office in existence in 1862 was closed in 1863; six rides have been added and seven have been extended, the whole number being 212; the cost of carriage of mails has been \$39,802.40; the number of miles travelled, 971,688, exhibiting an increase of travel of 11,544; 19,304 registered letters have been received, of which 9 were missing; number of newspapers carried, 3,644,322, showing an increase of 93,656; letters transmitted, 1,467,726, whilst those in 1862 only amounted to 1,386,773; revenue from stamps, \$48,384.86, exceeding the number sold in '62 by \$5,338.3, the gross revenue from all sources is \$56,508.23; after deducting dead letters and other services, the net revenue is \$48,174.71, being an increase of \$3074 for the year. The total disbursements amount to \$70,379.80, being an increase of \$2083.36. In consequence, however, of the increase of revenue, this deficiency is about \$1000 less than in 1862. The number of dead letters was 14,600. Seven additional money-order offices had been established, in compliance with the order of the post-office committee. The money-order system had been extended to Canada and Great Britain, and was found to work satisfactorily. The commissions on money-orders amounted to \$364.74. The report is up to the end of September, 1863.

Governor's Secretary.—Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid before the house a despatch from the Administrator of the Government, to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a Minute of the Executive Council relative to the salary of the Private Secretary of the Lieut. Governor,—also the Colonial Secretary's reply thereto.

These papers were read and ordered to lie on the table. His Excellency states that it has been decided by the members of Government to withdraw the salary of the Private Secretary of the Lieut. Governor from the Estimates, though he does not see how the Lieut. Governor can perform his duties without such Secretary. The Executive Council in their Minute state that the salary of the Lieut. Governor is fixed by the Civil List at £3000 sterling, that the public rooms at Government House are furnished from the revenues of the Colony, and that a vote of £200 additional is generally passed every year to defray the expenses of fuel and light. They also state that the further appropriation by annual vote of £200 sterling for the salary of the Private Secretary of the Lieut. Governor, is always the subject of acrimonious discussion in the Assembly, and they do not propose to submit it in the Estimates after the term of office of the present Lieut. Governor has expired. The Colonial Secretary in his despatch of 9th Jan., 1864, regrets that the Executive Council have taken a course which will either deprive the Lieut. Governor of a Private Secretary, or else effect a diminution in his salary. He thinks, however, that they may have been led to do this by a misapprehension, supposing that a Secretary was merely required by the Lieut. Governor for private purposes, whereas he is necessary to him from his public position.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table, several accounts together with those of the Poor's Asylum for the past year, and the report of the Indian committee.

Hon. Solicitor General, as chairman of the committee reported draft addresses to Her Majesty, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the birth of the young prince.

Hon. Solicitor General presented a petition from an aged teacher at Antigonish, asking for a grant of land.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the policy of such grants. The petition was referred to the committee on education.

License Law.—The house resolved itself into committee on bills, and chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, (the license law) was again taken up.

The thirty-fourth clause was read, when Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment thereto similar to that proposed yesterday by the hon. Attorney General.

Hon. Solicitor General said that he had submitted yesterday an amendment providing that the execution issued upon any judgment for a breach of this law should have the same effect as an execution in any other case, that was to enable the sheriff to take the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Hon. Prov. Secretary moved that the words "until he take the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors" be struck out.

On division, Mr. Blanchard's amendment was carried. The clause, as so amended, then passed.

The Act of 1863, was next taken up. An amendment was made to the fourth clause at the suggestion of Mr. Slocumb, providing that agents for the sale of alcoholic liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes may be appointed in counties where licenses are, as well as where they are not granted. An amendment was also made striking out the words which provide that such agents shall reside not less than ten miles apart.

With these amendments the act passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12th, (Morning).

Revenue Law.—The house met at 11 o'clock, and went into committee on Bills, and took up the Revised Statutes. Several amendments were made in the revenue law.

Some remarks were made as to the salary of the collector of Yarmouth. It was proposed to reduce it from \$1600 to \$800, as in Pictou.

The Provincial Secretary said that that officer's salary had been formerly \$800, and had been raised by the action of the late government.

Mr. Killam stated that the increase had been made in consequence of the representations of the collector; that his expenses had considerably increased.

Hon. Prov. Secretary pointed out that the officers at Yarmouth and Pictou had assistants, whilst others, like the one at Amherst, had none at all, but were obliged to perform all the duties. For instance, in Pictou, Mr. Hattig might be said to perform all the duties, and the collector could be out whenever he pleased.—The Government were of opinion that the salary given to the collectors of Yarmouth and Pictou was quite sufficient to obtain the services of thoroughly competent men.

Hon. Financial Secretary pressed the amendment which was lost on a division; the clause therefore remains as before.

Several other amendments were made in the law. One is, that no man who is also a clerk in a mercantile establishment can be engaged in the collection of duties.

Afternoon.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table a return of all the post-office ridings in the Province. He mentioned that in Canada the Postal service was remunerative, whilst in this Province it was a heavy burthen. It was his desire that the post-office committee should take this return into their serious consideration, and see whether any of the rides were not unnecessary.

Mr. Bourinot said he did not believe any new riding had been established unless it was absolutely necessary. He believed that it should be the object to increase rather than decrease the postal facilities of the people. He hoped that the island of Cape Breton would soon have a daily mail, as is the case with Pictou and Antigonish.

The return, on the suggestion of Mr. McLellan, was ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented:

By Mr. Longley, from inhabitants of Annapolis, asking for an amendment in the act concerning Dalhousie College; also by Mr. Slocumb, on the same subject; also by Mr. Robicheau, from Westport.

Mr. McLellan presented a petition from Wellington Grimes, against the return of the hon. member for North Queens.

Mr. Archibald suggested that a return be presented, showing the numbers of persons who had received grants of lands of late years.

Mr. Locke called the attention of the Government to the fact that Nova Scotia vessels had been boarded on the Labrador coast, and forced to pay duties, by an officer of a Newfoundland cutter. He understood that a petition was in course of signature on the subject, and would come up in due form.

Messrs. Pryor, Miller, and Jost, mentioned that their attention had been called to the subject.

The house then went into committee, and took up the bill for the Revision of the Statutes.

The revenue law was again taken up, and several amendments passed.

Mr. James McDonald presented a petition from J. J. Marshall against the return of Mr. Stewart Campbell.

The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next, the 19th, at 3 o'clock.

The house then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13th.

Mr. Bill presented a petition from Aylesford against Dalhousie College.

The committee struck to try the petition against the return of Mr. Allison is: Hon. Fin. Sec., Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Messrs. King, Robicheau, McKay, Whitman, and D. Fraser.

Some time was spent in correcting the reports given of speeches by several gentlemen.

In proceeding with the Revision of the Statutes, the question of remission of the duties on officers' wines, &c., occupied a considerable portion of the time. After which the Post-office laws were taken up and passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 15th.

After the presentation of several petitions, some of which we shall notice next week, the Hon. Prov. Secretary introduced the Education Bill.

As we have had no opportunity of examining this measure, we must defer any remarks upon it till our next.

Religious Intelligence.

ONSLow.—Rev. B. Scott writes:—Dear Editor,—Since my return in September, from the Cape Breton mission. I have been considerably encouraged in my domestic field of labor. The congregations have been comparatively large and attentive to the word preached. The quarterly meeting, which commenced on the 19th December, was sustained with increasing interest. Elders Reid, Balcom and Porter were with us a few days and afforded efficient aid. And the Great Teacher was present, we trust, through all the meetings; for without him we could do

nothing. Nine willing disciples have been baptized; six during the quarterly meeting and three prior to it. Several more have obtained hope, through grace, who are expected soon to follow their Lord in the obedience of faith.

For the Christian Messenger.

DONATION VISITS.

I desire to acknowledge the goodness of the Lord in the kindness and benevolence of his people. I wish to express my gratitude to the friends who paid us such an agreeable visit on Wednesday the 23rd of Dec., leaving their goodwill expressed in the amount of \$100. And to those who have since increased it to \$140.

May they experience in its fullness, Prov. xi. 24 and Phil. iv. 19.

Ministering brethren of different denominations being present, the evening passed off pleasantly and profitably, especially to the minister and his family.

W. H. PORTER.

Pine Grove, Wilmot.

TO REV. B. SCOTT.

A number of the members and congregation of the Baptist Church of Onslow, with other friends, met at our house on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., amply supplied with the good things of this life. And after they were all regaled with an excellent tea and music, Silas Clark Esq. was called to the chair, when bro. Wilson on behalf of the friends presented me with a purse and a great variety of useful articles amounting in the aggregate to \$64, including money and articles previously and subsequently received. The chairman then called on Bro. Balcom of Great Village who favoured us with a superior speech, well suited to the circumstances. Also bro. Cummins of Truro. The company appeared much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The donation was not intended, as stated by the presenter, as any part of the salary, but as a tangible expression of good will to the pastor, and interest in the cause of Zion. It is very encouraging to a pastor while engaged in the discharge of his onerous duties to have friends rally around him "after a godly sort."

Onslow, Feb. 9th, 1864.

TO REV. W. BURTON.

The Hantsport Church and congregation joined by several brethren and friends from Falmouth Church, together with a free gathering of other religious persuasions in and around the vicinity, invited Rev. Mr. Burton and family to a public tea in the Hall, on Thursday evening, 20th inst. The purpose of which was to encourage him in his good work and to convey to him therefore a sense of the respect in which his public ministry and personal intercourse are regarded, not only by his own Church, but the community at large. The evening was unusually fine and pleasing good, and by 7 o'clock a large gathering seated themselves around the tables, bountifully supplied by the Ladies. After the tea was over, the meeting was called to order by the choice of Jas. Elder Esq., to the Chair, Ezra Churchill Esq., M. P. P. arose addressed the meeting in an able speech, setting forth the object of the ministry, and illustrating its encouraging bearing, on the future prospects and labors of his worthy friend and beloved Pastor by instances in his own public life. At the close he turned to his Revd. friend, saying, I present to you in the name of this meeting a more substantial proof of the sentiments to which I gave utterance, in a Donation, amounting in all, cash and useful articles to \$129.50. The Pastor replied in a modest and grateful acknowledgement of the sentiments conveyed by this meeting as well as for the real benefit conferred on himself and family. In the course of his remarks he referred to the great benefit to the community at large arising from the faithful ministrations of the Gospel in the land. He was followed by an effective speech from the chair, then came the benediction from the Pastor, and all retired pleased and refreshed.

In behalf of the Committee. GURDON EATON.

Hantsport, Jan. 29, 1864.

P. K.

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1867.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs. I have had occasion to use your PAIN KILLER very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it. In cases of colic, diarrhoea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, M. H. BIXBY.

Sold by Avery Brown & Co., and Brown, Brother & Co.

New Periodicals, January, 1864.

COTTAGE JOURNAL—monthly, 12 cents; Cornhill Magazine, Churchman's Family Magazine, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Every Boy's Magazine, 12 cents. Good Words 12 cents, Leisure Hour, do, London Society Magazine, Our own Fireside—monthly, 12 cents, St. James' Magazine, Sunday at Home, 12 cents, Temple Bar Magazine, What Not Book of Fashions, &c.

With all the London Journals—supplied monthly or by annual subscription at the Book and News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

Bibles, Prayers, Church Services; Childrens Books in variety, as per catalogue supplied at the Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.