

ing Resolutions, it is expedient to require from each and every tavern-keeper and manufacturer and retailer of intoxicating Liquors the payment of _____ a year, which shall form part of the "Liquor Inspection Fund."

5. That all persons selling, by wholesale or retail, adulterated liquors containing ingredients injurious to health shall, upon a complaint being made before a Justice of the Peace, be punishable by imprisonment for _____, and by a fine of _____

6. That for his services, the Inspector shall be entitled over and above his salary, to the sum of _____, in the discretion of the Justice, to be deemed costs, and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be given.

7. That all penalties imposed in virtue of these Resolutions may be recovered summarily on the information of any person who will prosecute for the same before any two Justices of the Peace near the place where the offence shall have been committed, and shall be payable, one half to the prosecutor (who shall not thereby be rendered incompetent as a witness), with costs, and the other half to Her Majesty.

8. That all the penalties recoverable in virtue of these Resolutions, and belonging to Her Majesty, shall be paid over to the Receiver General of the Dominion, and shall form part of the "Liquor Inspection Fund ;"

And Objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. *Morris*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, That the said Resolutions propose to create an Office and their adoption would entail a burthen upon the people : The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday last proposed, That the Bill to remove doubts as to the liability to Stamp duties of Premium Notes taken or held by Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, be now read a second time ;

Mr. Speaker gave his decision on the point of Order raised, on Thursday last, by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, as follows :—

"The Bill is to remove doubts ; and declares that certain notes shall be deemed to be promissory notes within the meaning of the Act 31 *Vic.* Cap. 9, and shall be subject to the duties thereby imposed, and it provides that all such notes heretofore given and not stamped shall be made valid by a double stamp.

"There being no appropriation of money proposed, there need be no recommendation from the Crown ; and the Objection rests on the ground that as it involves an additional charge on the people, the Bill should have originated in Committee of the Whole, and should, moreover, have been proposed by a Minister.

"It appears to me that the Bill is merely declaratory, and that it involves no new charge except in so far as the double stamp duty may effect that purpose. On looking carefully at the 31st *Vic.* Cap. 9, I find by Section 7, that the Governor in Council may declare that any kind or class of instruments, as to which doubts exist, shall be chargeable with any and what duty under the Act ; and by Sections 10, 11 and 12, provisions are enacted to render valid notes in the hands of innocent holders and notes passed to third parties. The provision as to double stamps in the present Bill is merely an extension of the former Act in its remedial clauses to the class of notes here referred to, and which are now declared to be within that Act.

"The Bill is one which, therefore in my opinion, may be properly introduced and proceeded with by a private Member.

"The question generally whether private Members may introduce and proceed upon measures relating to taxation, which was discussed in the course of the argument, is one of very grave importance, and, though not needful to the decision of the present objections, I think it proper to say a few words upon it to the House. Instances may undoubtedly be found in the Journals of the English House of Commons, of Bills and Motions by private Members to increase taxation, some of which have passed unchallenged, whilst in other cases the indirect assent of a Minister has been deemed sufficient. Recently,