Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1852. NO. 1153.

TEMPERANCE.

[WE call attention to the Report below, as prepared by Sergeant Leitch of the 42d Regiment, now stationed here, and exhibiting a right soldierly view of the benefits of Temperance, and placing in a strong light the benefits attending its more extended success in the Army.]

VICTORIA DIVISION	No. 4.
John M'Neill,	W. P.
Alex. Leitch,	W. A.
John Orlebar,	R. S.
Robert Hyndman,	A. S.
H. J. Cundall,	F. S.
Thomas Owen,	T.
Charles Bell,	C.
Philip M'Laren,	A. C.
David Chappel,	I. S.
John Turner,	O. S.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, 5th April, 1852.

WORTHY PATRIARCH AND BRETHREN:

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The arrangements, in conjunction with the other Divisions, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, were the most prominent proceedings during the past Quarter, and the zeal and harmony which prevailed were strikingly characteristic of our principles.

The general discussions resulted in a decision on which the subsequent action of the body has been based. That public sentiment is formed by *law*, more than law by *public sentiment*. That a good law calls forth a good public sentiment; and that, therefore, to wait for an expression of public opinion to sustain a law, which prohibits vice, before it is enacted, would be folly; consequently, under the influence of this conviction, delegates were elected to represent this Division at the Convention, and to assist in preparing Petitions to the Legislature, praying for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating Liquors to be used as beverages. The debates embraced forcible arguments and affecting illustrations in confirmation of the following propositions, and the objections entertained and urged against Total Abstinence from Ardent Liquors, except as medicines, were fully and fairly investigated:—

1. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

2. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of Ardent Spirits, or as Wine, Ale, Porter, Cider, &c.

3. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic and intoxicating liquors of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

4. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely at once, or gradually after a short time.

The several speakers also maintained that, as the Legislators have the power of prescribing partial regulations for the traffic, they had likewise undoubted authority to pass a prohibiting enactment. Statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which had their origin in the use and abuse of Ardent Spirits, were submitted in corroboration of the expediency of the entire suppression of the cursed trade, as a matter of political economy. A detail of the topics discussed would require more time and talent than I could devote to it; but I endeavored to preserve a concise outline of the distinctive features of the proceedings on this important question, to be engrossed in our Records. The agitation involves the prevalence of Vice or Virtue—the safety of human life—hence the triumphs of the cause we espouse are pregnant with good to the health, happiness, and prosperity to the People of Prince Edward Island; consequently we feel that it is our duty to entreat moralists, reformers, and philanthropists to co-operate with us in our efforts for the annihilation of this great evil. * * * I regret that it becomes my duty to refer to the failure of your laudable and generous endeavours, to identify as many as you expected of the Military with this noble Order. If drunkenness and brawling be a vice in the Citizen, more, *much more*, is it one in the Soldier. The Soldier should be the Guardian and not the [illegible]

[illegible] fervent aspirations, and our hands shall be strengthened, and our hearts cheered, in our labor of love and mercy. As our Banner has been unfurled, let it not be lowered till success has crowned the battle. The Sword has been drawn, let it not be returned to the scabbard until it can be sheathed amidst shouts of victory.

Submitted in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
A. LEITCH, Recording Scribe.

Legislative Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY rose and said—Mr President, I hold in my hand a bill, designed to extend the benefits of Free Education to the inhabitants of this Colony; it is a measure which has created considerable discussion out of doors, and in introducing it, I feel much responsibility, both as a member of this House, and also as a member of the present Government. In that capacity, considering the wholesome state of the finances of the country, I might have been induced to advise the Government to sit down in all the security which the command of a sufficient revenue is calculated to give; but, Sir, considering the value to the people of a system of general education, we have decided to run all risks, as to its being misunderstood or not appreciated; and to introduce the present measure. In the general sense, Sir, the importance—under a constitutional form of government—of Education is immense, for the day is gone by, when force of arms could govern a dense population: the failure of this system is evident by the revolutions in Europe, so frequent in occurrence, that England alone is left in the old world, not subject to such a state of rule); and it cannot be overlooked, that where such is the case, and public opinion has the sway, it is necessary that public opinion should rest on an enlightened basis, which can only be obtained by diffusing education, and all improvement—moral, religious, national and social—must arise out of the same source. It is well known to all the members of this House, Sir, that Acts relating to education have been in operation for years; but it has been found, that these enactments have not had the desired effect of providing education for the mass, to the extent that could be wished; and therefore, in the expectation, that an improvement on former Acts may be obtained, the present bill has been framed and now brought to this House. It is not desirable to force education on any people; but it is essential to the well-being of every country, that liberal institutions should exist therein. It is true, much has been done in this Colony toward education, but not enough, and hence the reason for offering a new form; and whatever may be the fate of this Bill, in or out of this House, I shall always be happy in having been among the few who have originated it. It deserves well at the hands of this House, and also of the country; and I trust, such will be its reception. Your Honors are aware, that much of the fund used for the present system of education, is derived from a tax on land; yet, even for the present system, this tax does not sufficiently provide. There is not a document relating to education which does not come under my inspection; and hence I can with more certainty state, that the present means of paying schoolmasters is entirely insufficient. As a member of the Board of Education, when young men come before me with a view of passing that Board, I view them with great pity, when I reflect, that the best of their lives will be spent in an avocation, degrading and dependent, that their remuneration is not any thing like an equivalent for the labour it demands. It is true, they obtain a grant from the Government, and go into the country to get the rest of their emolument, so called; and what does the latter amount to, when they do get it?—which is not always the case—a portion of grain, or potatoes, perhaps, lodging and a meal of fish; and the anxiety felt and time wasted in the collection of these, very far exceed, any good that is derived therefrom; and this is not all—they are never their own masters, but are always subject to the whims and caprice of their employers, which entirely impairs their efficiency; but to which they must submit or seek employment elsewhere, because any old woman can raise a storm against a teacher—should he perform his duties with independence—let him be ever so well qualified to perform these duties. I have made some extracts about the amount of payment to the Schoolmasters, and find that Queen's County, which can afford and does contribute more than either of the others, pays or professes to pay its teachers from £36 to £50 each, including the Legislative grant. By this Bill the Schoolmaster will obtain £45 from the State; but even this sum will remunerate him far better than [illegible]