

HEALTH!

8 PILLS

AND BAD DIGESTION.

Kirk's, Chemist, 7 Front Street, 6th June, 1851.

stood the highest on our side. I let you know the particulars of years with a disordered liver, but, however, the violence of the disease was so severe, that I was unable to bear up under it; for Pills, and she informs me that she had most relief after using only three Boxes, she is now as well as ever, and I could have said no more of your remarkable Pills.

R. W. KIRK.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN 8 LAND.

Robert Young, Courier, of the City of New York, writes to me, that he is suffering from Rheumatic Fever, in 8 Land, and that he is unable to bear up under it; for Pills, and she informs me that she had most relief after using only three Boxes, she is now as well as ever, and I could have said no more of your remarkable Pills.

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WESS IN THE CHEST AND 84 YEARS OF AGE.

Victims of the Lungs Advertiser, statement.—August 2, 1851.

to the good effects of Holloway's Pills from a pain and tightness in the chest, and a cough, which had been increasing for several years, that he had been relieved, and that he was now as well as ever, and I could have said no more of your remarkable Pills.

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TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Rev. Mr. NARAWAY in seconding the first Resolution said, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The able speech of the mover of the Resolution renders it unnecessary for me to detain you by any lengthened remarks. The Resolution asserts, that the common use of intoxicating liquors is a tremendous evil. No assertion can be more readily demonstrable. Innumerable facts, prove that the ordinary use of those maddening drinks, debases the reason, enervates the generous emotions of the soul, besot the consciousness, God's vineyard in the human breast, degrades man below the level of the beasts that perish, delivering him up to the uncontrolled tyranny of the basest passions, and impels him to that self-destruction, which shuts him out of the kingdom of God. Nor do the results of those destructive draughts terminate with the user. He cannot, if he would, suffer alone. His paralytic wife brings the grey hairs of his parents with sorrow to the grave; breaks and crushes the fond heart of the wife of his youth, and bequeaths a legacy of pauperism and untaught rags to his much suffering country. And, sir, when you carry your investigations beyond the precincts of the drunkard's woe-stricken domestic circle, you behold drunkenness paralyzing the industrial nerve of the land, filling the dungeons with the condemned and furnishing the scaffold with victims. Without doubt, in all lands, the common use of intoxicating liquors is a tremendous evil—everywhere multiplying poverty and crime, misery and taxation. This evil, the Resolution says, must be abolished. You have been attempting it for years. You have effected much, but the evil is far, immeasurably far, from being abolished. What do you propose to do now? You have, I believe, reclaimed many factories and fallen ones by your sympathy and truth, your persuasion and pledges; but there are many, whom you cannot save by such means. You have preserved myriads, of the noble youth of the land from the contamination of the infectious evil, but a great number of your promises have been articles down before your eyes by the terrible plague. You have induced many that were engaged in the manufacture and sale, to abandon a traffic fraught with indescribable woe to the best interests of the human family—the river of death still overflowing all the banks of this continent, and always a sign of exhaustion—the fires of Tophet still blaze with undiminished fury. What is next to be done? Sir, you must still ply your logic, array your facts, enforce your appeals, and cast the warm mantle of your sympathy, over the trembling and sinking hopes of your perishing brother man—but you must also arouse society in its collective capacity, you must invoke the majesty of the law—you must summon to your aid the arm of legislative power. Why should not this be done? Are not all these wretched miseries, which it is the province and duty of civil government to conserve, threatened with utter ruin by that traffic, without which intoxicating liquors do not exist for an hour. Is not the protection of life and property a principal duty of the institutions of Civil Government? Are not both property and life destroyed to an extent perfectly heart-rending, by the use of intoxicating liquors? If the manufacturers and sale of those drinks were prohibited by law, the prohibition would be just and wholly in accordance with the proper ends of secular government? If society has the right to say, then shall not kill thy fellow-man with sword and pistol, with arsenic or opium, but it not the same right to command them shall not slay him with gin or brandy, with rum or whiskey? I imagine, Sir, that almost within the period of each month in this Town or in some county of this Island, the murdered body of a countryman, murdered by the high and mighty potentate of the bottle, is drawn from the higher circles, and now dragged from the humbler walks of life, but all fatally slain—with what horror would not the whole community stand aghast? Every resource of legislation, of justice, of executive power, and every real world could but to avail the wretched, and punish the perpetrators of such dreadful crimes. Suppose, moreover, that those bodies, as in the unhappy Webster case, were all cruelly cut and mangled and disemboweled, as if they were wretched, and every one of the horror of the public sentiment would be intensified to an amazing degree. Now, Sir, the fact is stronger than the fiction. In this Colony, there have been many wretched deaths—many more likely to come, and yet, because there is no sign of pistol or dagger wounds, no symptoms of arsenic, or opium, or prussic acid, or poison of kindred name—society must make no imposition for blood—take no legal accountability upon the prime agents of the fearful slaughter—and take no steps to prevent the repetition of such soul-harrowing deeds! This is the old doctrine—the ancient superstition, which is about to be exploded forever. But, Sir, the mangled in this case takes place before death—where the lifeless body is insensible to indignity and pain. Yes, Sir, before the body is dead, the brain and heart are aye, Sir, stretched upon the rack—through long years, the mind and heart are mangled and tortured with agony and despair. Every drunkard feels it. Every man that makes his fellow-man a drunkard ought to know it, and that he is in the sight of our outraged humanity and humanity's God, accountable for it all. And the community, through its civil government must do its utmost to destroy that traffic, which, like a viper, has been draining the life-blood of the unguessed sleeper. It is vain, to reiterate the old theory of moral suasion. The unhappy victim of intemperance, when totally enslaved, is powerless for resistance in the larger proportion of cases. He trembles at the fate which threatens him. He shudders on the brink of the hell which yawns at his feet—but the fascination of the serpent, which wreathes the cup of sorrow, draws him on. From the reins and traces of his nature comes forth the despairing wail of his pitiable misery. It must wake from its lethargy the slumbering body. The cup of abominations must be broken by the strong hand, and the serpent's head crushed by the slightly touch of avenging Law.

CAPTAIN OLDFAR, R. N. moved the second Resolution, as given in our last.

Mr. Chairman—said he—If there is any subject on which I should wish to speak well and clearly, it would be on the important subject of this Resolution. I have heard many good resolutions for temperance, and each class of hearers in this room have been severely addressed, exhorted and persuaded. I am sorry, that the consideration of this kindred Resolution; has not an equally large and crowded audience, as was observable in this Hall yesterday evening, at the Jews' meeting. Yet it is for a subject intimately connected with religion and our social advancement—a subject deserving the warmest interest of every one, who is desirous of seeing his fellow man freed from the continued dangers and miseries arising from intemperance. How is this—alike to the claims of the Jews, and blind to the claims of Temperance—the upper-crust of society, as my friend Mr. Arbutnot would say, the educated, the noble, the high-born, the genteel stand aloof from us. I know there is more than ordinary ostentatious elsewhere this evening; but I know also, that the principal obstacle to their attendance is, the ordinary custom of wine in social society. Yes, you are brought up too much in the atmosphere of drink, to realize the harm of drinking wine. Our father's knee and a sip at our father's glass, belong to the recollections of earliest childhood, and long before we have arrived at man's estate, the drinking of two or three glasses of wine daily has become a confirmed habit, even with our most delicate and refined young ladies. Let me say, moreover, that the habit of superfluous living, of larding long at the dinner table, of wearing parties and hot supports, so common, as not to be considered improper or improper, all combine to make the general, poor excellence, when all temperance associations. We want, I am convinced, as much a reformation in high life, as in low life; but at present, we may say, in vain for no great good. And again, I must say, that for the improvement, we rest upon the masses. Yes, we rest upon those principally, who engaged in life's sharp struggle for existence and support of themselves and families, feel experimentally, how great a blessing the reign of Temperance principles would bring them. Yes, for greater consequence is the Temperance Reform to the welfare of the masses, than any measure before our Legislature. Put aside the drunkard's cup, and close the door, and we shall see, how the temperance Reform will do us good. I could enlarge upon this subject; but I must remember, I have now to connect to the terms of this Resolution to your notice. It is painful to express an opinion, as a consequence of the traffic, but I think it is better, and I would like to see, that the plain expression of civilities, may lead those engaged in this traffic, to consider their position, and perhaps, to feel their situation, that at Christmas and parties they are often surprised by their remaining in this employment.

In seconding the Resolution, Rev. Mr. RAY observed, that he felt the importance of saying just what should be said, and not saying anything which might not be said. He had seen the three Resolutions. They formed a climax. The first represents the evils of the common use of intoxicating liquors, and our determination to abolish it. The second refers to the traffic, and the third, to the means by which this abolition is to be effected. Of the first I have said enough, and the next two follow in a regular course. And who could adequately portray the evils resulting from Ardent Spirits? Is poverty an evil? They produce and they aggravate poverty. Is sickness an evil? They produce and they aggravate sickness. Is intemperance an evil? They produce and they aggravate intemperance. What the poet says of Sin, may be applied with scarcely any modification to Rum.

"What havoc has that made, fool monster, 'Rum,'
Greatest and worst of his! The fruitful parent
Of woes of all dimensions!"

All notions which
Of violent nature! Other sorts of evils
Are kindly circumscribed and have their bounds,
The fatal violence of his burning contents,
That belches molten stone and globes of fire,
Involved in pithy clouds of smoke and steam,
Mars the adjacent fields for some leagues round,
And there it stops. The big swollen inundation,
Of mischief more diffusive, raving loud,
Buries deep in blood new soil; yet for to-morrow
Shapes out new work of great unconsumed during,
But that too has its shore, it cannot pass,
How dreadful for that, 'Rum' has laid waste,
Not here and there a village, but a world!
Blasting the foetid grain, the loaded branches,
And marking all along its way with ruin!
Accursed thing! O where shall fancy find
A proper name to call thee by, expressive
Of all thy horrors? Pregnant womb of ill!
Of temper so transcendently malign,
That none and separate of men's kind,
Compared to thee are harmless. Sickness
Of every size and symptom; racking pains
And blent plagues are thine. See now the fiend
Professing casters the contagion round!
Whit deep-mouthed slaughter bellowing at his heels,
Wades deep in blood new soil; yet for to-morrow
Shapes out new work of great unconsumed during,
And only joins till the dread blow is struck.

The speaker went on to show, that the killing of people by giving them poison, in the shape of Ardent Spirits, was as really murder, as killing them in any other way, and indeed, murder of the worst kind. That reckless people who sell their wares, by giving them that which was infinitely worse than nothing in return, was robbery of the worst kind. The abominable traffic, can only be defended by the same arguments that would defend smuggling, stealing, robbery and piracy, and the high and mighty potentate of the bottle, is a more than a match for the law. What was the *Slave* trade compared with it. Scarcely worth a thought. The voice of suffering humanity must be heard. The oppressed and the indignant community then should rise in their great strength, and throw off this incubus. Heaven speed the day!

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY 16TH.
AFTERNOON SITTING.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO REPORT ON EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

Mr. MOONEY was appointed with the amount of \$5. 2d. on the widowers lands. It was quite enough, as the Proprietors received no benefit from those lands; and as each child of a tenant could pay, although it was true his children, if he was blessed with any, would, no doubt, receive some benefit from it. But how many a poor man was there in the Island who never saw the face of his own child, or who had not seen his child for years, and still he would have to pay the tax of 6s. 8d. for the education of his neighbor's child! And, with all this staring in the face, are we going to let a class of gentlemen get off *Scot-free* who, most of all, were just liable to a tax for the education of their tenants' children. These gentlemen were driving about, through the streets of London and elsewhere, a continual drain upon the Colony. Absentees were the name of all countries; and yet we must let our absent proprietors enjoy all these privileges without interfering with their lands in any shape or form. But, Sir, those days were gone by, never to return again, he hoped. If they were not, he would not write to do that which they ought to do, it was the duty of the Representatives of the people to oppose it. His amendment was founded in justice. Take Lot 34, for instance. There was not a more respectable class of tenants in the Island, than they who were seated on that tract. They paid their rents regularly; and was he to hold, that we were to compel the Messrs. Montgomery to contribute towards the education of their tenants' children? He might be told, that to endeavor to make them do so would interfere with the passing of the Education Bill. But, if there were good reasons for starting such a fear, it was time for them to cease legislating on any matter connected with the lands, unless it should be for the purpose of an additional burden upon the tenants; and, for such a proposal, they could find advocates enough. But he would be prepared to meddle with the proprietors, they were to have all Dowling Street about their ears. How frightened some hon. members were of Earl Grey and the Proprietors. Yes, the Proprietors had access to the free freholders and tenants, who, he believed, could not be so easily frightened. He would not be so easily frightened as they were to be, and what would they have to fear? The Colony had sustained them well. There never had been a Government in any of the Colonies supported in the same way in which they had been sustained. Several of the members of Government had accepted Office under the new system; and had they not, in some instances, been returned by a show of hands? And others of them had been supported by the tenants, while the Proprietor's Agent, in one case, was the opposing candidate. Did not the people think, when they were doing so, that their condition would be bettered by those whom they were instrumental in raising? They did, Sir. He (Mr. Mooney) knew they did. But that they had been deceived and mistaken in their opinion was quite plain, when it was found that the Government were afraid of imposing a tax of one-half-penny an acre on the rented lands of the proprietors. This would be an instructive lesson to the tenants of the Island; and it would give himself a great deal of peace; for he was known by the English, Irish, and Scotch, and, and by the French too, and, when he met with any of them their question was, 'Mr. Mooney what are you doing for us?' He would now have to answer, 'Nothing, unless teaching you all for nothing; giving you free education, by imposing a tax upon your land, and on your tea, molasses, and sugar.' If we are to have free education, let us have funds at our disposal, that it may be of some service to the people; but the proposal to tax will not help pay the masters that are now employed. In 1848, he saw, by the Census, the number of children under sixteen years of age was 29,732; and taking the one-half of that number as a criterion to go by, (which would be a just proportion,) allowing 50 scholars to each school, there would be required 297 schoolmasters; and to allow each of these 250 a year, would require an annual expenditure, for the purposes of education, of £14,850. Were they prepared to raise that amount? They were not, by the *Scot-free* measure proposed by the Report. Let them impose a tax as his amendment proposed; let them draw from every available source, to place the system upon a sufficiently extensive and firm basis; let them give the proceeds of the Fishery Reserve for the support of general education; let them provide for the support of the system, as he proposed; and, instead of deluging, and, at the same time, increasing the burthen of the people, they would confer a real and lasting benefit upon them.

recognizes the liability of all persons, possessed of rateable property, to be taxed for the support of a public measure which would extend advantages of the highest character to all. If the Bill for the Encouragement of Education were to be introduced, in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Report, so far as respected the extent of the land tax, it would be a direct violation of that equitable principle; because, whilst it would impose a tax upon the widowers and unproductive lands of the Proprietors, and also upon all household and other occupancies of land, it would allow a class of men, who drew large incomes from their estates in this Island, to escape *Scot-free*. It would, indeed, be a positive injustice to the people to allow absentees proprietors, who drew from the Island annually, rent for an amount which exceeded our annual exportations, to be exempt from bearing a due share of the general burthen intended to be imposed for the support of the contemplated free educational system.

Hon. Mr. POPE. The proposed amendment, carried into effect, would amount to a confiscation of the estates of the Proprietors. He was far from being influenced by any undue feeling in favor of the Proprietors; but he would ask any reasonable person to consider, whether a tax of 6s. 2d. the hundred acres, upon their widowers lands, was not a heavy imposition. Besides Lot 34, Sir James Montgomery had a very extensive estate of widowers land, on which, under the operation of the contemplated Bill, in connection with the existing Land Assessment Act, he would be subjected to the payment of a tax of 6s. 2d. per 100 acres. The existing penal tax upon the widowers lands of the great Proprietors was very heavily upon them, and, in fact, it was, in connection with the existing Land Assessment Act, he would be obliged to draw upon the proprietors for a heavy sum. If any one question, more than another, required to be deliberated upon, by the Legislature, with minds entirely divested of all party feelings, it was the all-important one of education; and nothing ought to be carried into effect, which would be likely to militate against its usefulness, or to prevent its receiving the Royal Assent. He was, therefore, decidedly opposed to the proposed amendment; and he was convinced that its adoption would be a most injudicious measure, in the general measure, on the part of the Proprietors, as might, for a time, completely defeat the object of the Assembly, with respect to it. But, although he argued against the proposition, he was not dissatisfied as being repugnant to the general principles of Law, which did not require a person to disclose a defect in his title. He had made himself pretty generally acquainted, by reading, with the different modes of taxation which had been had recourse to in other countries, and the wisdom of them; and one result was a conviction that the most hateful of all taxes was an Income Tax. In England, or wherever else it had been tried, a Property Tax fairly levied would not be so objectionable; an Income Tax was a most objectionable measure, as it was a measure which should impose a Rent-Roll Tax upon the Proprietors, and it should remove the royal authority, it was very questionable how it would benefit the people; but one thing was certain, that it would cause the landlords to be much more stringent and severe in the exaction of their rents. And, as respected the Proprietors themselves, to lay such heavy impositions upon their property, would almost amount to a confiscation of it; and, in fact, it might as well bring in a Bill for that purpose at once. He had always withstood such extreme measures, because he held it to be impolitic and unjust; and that, on that account, he would continue to withhold his assent to any such measure. He begged to be excused, and due share of the public burthen, and particularly those applied for the education of the tenants, was, however, what he had always considered a just proposition; yet, still he was particularly anxious to see that the interests of the people, by defeating a measure that they had so much at heart. He, therefore, most vote against it.

Mr. MOONEY. The hon. the Treasurer said he (Mr. M.) was not a member of the Assembly, and that his amendment was only a suggestion. He would tell the hon. the Treasurer, that there was no side legislation about him. He was more frank and straightforward than ever the hon. the Treasurer had been during his legislative career. He (the hon. the Treasurer) had told him he ought to bring in a Bill, and he would be a sign against the interests of the people, by defeating a measure that they had so much at heart. He, therefore, most vote against it.

Mr. CLARK opposed the amendment proposed by Mr. MOONEY, who, he observed, did not appear to have calculated the expenses of such a tax as he proposed with respect to the small freholders and tenants, who, he believed, could not be so easily frightened. He would not be so easily frightened as they were to be, and what would they have to fear? The Colony had sustained them well. There never had been a Government in any of the Colonies supported in the same way in which they had been sustained. Several of the members of Government had accepted Office under the new system; and had they not, in some instances, been returned by a show of hands? And others of them had been supported by the tenants, while the Proprietor's Agent, in one case, was the opposing candidate. Did not the people think, when they were doing so, that their condition would be bettered by those whom they were instrumental in raising? They did, Sir. He (Mr. Mooney) knew they did. But that they had been deceived and mistaken in their opinion was quite plain, when it was found that the Government were afraid of imposing a tax of one-half-penny an acre on the rented lands of the proprietors. This would be an instructive lesson to the tenants of the Island; and it would give himself a great deal of peace; for he was known by the English, Irish, and Scotch, and, and by the French too, and, when he met with any of them their question was, 'Mr. Mooney what are you doing for us?' He would now have to answer, 'Nothing, unless teaching you all for nothing; giving you free education, by imposing a tax upon your land, and on your tea, molasses, and sugar.' If we are to have free education, let us have funds at our disposal, that it may be of some service to the people; but the proposal to tax will not help pay the masters that are now employed. In 1848, he saw, by the Census, the number of children under sixteen years of age was 29,732; and taking the one-half of that number as a criterion to go by, (which would be a just proportion,) allowing 50 scholars to each school, there would be required 297 schoolmasters; and to allow each of these 250 a year, would require an annual expenditure, for the purposes of education, of £14,850. Were they prepared to raise that amount? They were not, by the *Scot-free* measure proposed by the Report. Let them impose a tax as his amendment proposed; let them draw from every available source, to place the system upon a sufficiently extensive and firm basis; let them give the proceeds of the Fishery Reserve for the support of general education; let them provide for the support of the system, as he proposed; and, instead of deluging, and, at the same time, increasing the burthen of the people, they would confer a real and lasting benefit upon them.

effectual should be done to foster the interests of education, it was very clear to him, that they must retrograde. On mature deliberation, he was convinced that the scheme contemplated by the Report was, at present, the only feasible one; and he would therefore, support it. He did, indeed, very much regret, that in doing so, he would have, in some degree, to act in opposition to the views of his constituents, with reference to the question; but, so convinced was he of the propriety of his determination, that he would be willing to risk his rejection by his present constituents at another election; on the vote in favor of the scheme. But, before that time arrived, if the measure should be carried into Law, he hoped the working of the system would have been so successful as to have convinced all that it was the very best and most economical that, under existing circumstances, could have been devised; and infinitely preferable to the old system, by which a poor tenant farmer had to pay 2/ or 3/ a year out of his grain, for the schooling of one of his children.

Mr. McNEILL. If they could derive any practicable advantage from the furtherance of the interests of general education, without, at the same time, throwing any additional burthen upon the already overburthened tenants for the support of it, he would rejoice at it, and the scheme should have his hearty support. But with respect to the taxation scheme, contemplated by the Resolution, and which the hon. member for Pricetown (Mr. Clark) was persuaded would be a cure for the evils or imperfections of the present defective educational system of the Colony he (Mr. McNeill) was of opinion, that the scheme would be worse than the disease. He cheerfully gave credit for the attention and ability which he had devoted to the important question of education; but he (Mr. McNeill) was of opinion, that that hon. member, in his great zeal and anxiety to give the country a better, and more efficient educational system than the present one, had immensely allowed himself to overrate the resources of the country. If the majority of our people were freeholders, as in the neighbouring Province, the imposition of an additional land tax for the purposes of education, might justly be held reasonable; but, unfortunately, the case was widely different; for the great majority of the people were subject to a tax of 2/ sterling a year, paid, in the shape of rent, to the proprietors. Nor was this all, it appeared besides, that there was due, from a portion of them, about 4000/ for the purposes of education, according to the scheme set forth on credit by the Government, in the years '47, '48 and '49, which it was admitted, on all hands, that they were unable to pay in money. Now, if the people were in such circumstances, as not to be able to pay money, but to have a credit for years, he could not imagine how hon. members expected that they would be able to pay an additional land-tax of 4s. 2d. per hundred acres.

Hon. Mr. COLES. It was a most erroneous idea to suppose, that the imposition of a tax of 4s. 2d. per hundred acres, for the purposes of education, according to the scheme set forth in the Report, would be an increase of the burthen of the tenants; and he was indeed surprised at the pertinacity with which some hon. members adhered to it, in spite of the repeated and very clear explanations which were afforded them concerning the manner in which the scheme would operate for the benefit of the tenants in general, but especially for that of the poorer class of them. What could be clearer, than that it would be a great, positive, and direct benefit to a poor man, the father of a family of four or five children, who had been paying, at the very lowest, at the rate of 20s. a year, for the schooling of one of his children, to have the whole four or five educated for 4s. 2d. or 5s. 1d. a year? With respect to the resolution of the hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County, (Mr. Mooney,) the object of which was to impose a tax of 1/ an acre on the leased lands of proprietors, to be paid by them, and not by their tenants, he (Mr. C.) had always wished for the imposition of such a tax upon the proprietors; and in the first or second year in which he had had a seat in the Assembly, he had proposed a measure, which would impose upon the proprietors the direct payment, by themselves, out of their rents, of an equitable tax on their leased lands, or on the amount of yearly income actually derived, by them, from those lands, he was as strong an advocate as ever he had been. He was of opinion, however, that it would be positively unjust to require them to pay a tax upon their incomes, as estimated from their rent rolls; for to do so would be to tax them for incomes which might be, to a great extent, merely imaginary; and were the Legislature to impose upon them the payment of an equitable and moderate tax on the annual amounts of rents actually received by them, he was inclined to think, that they themselves, convinced of its equity and propriety, would raise no opposition to it. But were a tax to be imposed upon their rent rolls, one certain consequence of the imposition would be, that it would render the proprietors much more severe and exact in the enforcing of their legal demands upon their tenants. Without the encumbrance of a clause or clauses to tax proprietors for their leased lands, as proposed by the amendment of the hon. member for the 2d District of Queen's County, (Mr. Mooney,) it was at all improbable, that obstacles might be thrown in the way of the Free Education Bill, should it be found simply in accordance with the principles set forth in the Report. But, were that amendment to be incorporated with the Bill, the success of the measure would be rendered very doubtful; and, surely, the advocates of the amendment were not prepared to say, that they would wish the loss of a measure of so much importance to the best interests of the community at large, for the sake of 400 a year, which was all they could expect to raise by the proposed tax. The Government was well disposed to carry out every just and reasonable measure for the public good; and they had already given ample earnest to the people of that disposition. They all knew to what extremes the present majority of the Assembly went, in the stoppage of the supplies to procure the concession of Responsible Government; but, although he believed they who now composed the Government, and the majority, would again, if necessary, set with equal firmness and determination for the accomplishment of every measure of this kind, still, if they would not, they would not, he believed, allow themselves to be driven into the adoption of a measure of so extreme a course, for the attainment of an object of comparatively very minor importance, such as subjecting the proprietors to an additional land-tax, to raise the sum of 400 a year; and there was good reason to believe, that if the amendment was incorporated with the Bill, the measure would be defeated, or the Assembly would have to support it, by that extreme course. As for the attainment of such an object, he would say, that so far as he was individually concerned, either as a member of the Government, or of the majority in the House, he would neither recommend nor vote for such a course. When the Assembly made that determined stand for the attainment of Responsible Government, they made it for the practical recognition of a principle of Government, independently of all other considerations, and he would not be justly censured. But, with respect to the imposition of such a tax, as contemplated by the proposed amendment, just as the tax might be, there was no principle involved, worth immediate contention for, as the case of losing the important measure for general education. If the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) however, would consent to withdraw his amendment, and would agree to bring in a separate Bill for the imposition of such a tax, as that

REMOVED.

his Office from Desbary's Buildings, Prince Street, near the Fishery Reserve, to the Office of Joseph Hensley, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, 100 St. John's Street, opposite the Court House, on the 1st of April, 1852.