

HEALTH!

8 PILLS

AND BAD DIGESTION.

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

stood the highest on our side.

to let you know the particulars of years with a disordered liver, however, the vitality of the system not in so severely, that able to bear up under it; for Pills, and she informs me that she had most relief after using only three Boxes, she is I could have not you may wish to try them, and the name of your name is Pills.

R. W. KIRK.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN 8 LAND.

Robert Young, Courier, of the by Major F. Welch, 18 years of age, residing in New Town, matic fever for upwards of two years of the son of her time; during his most eminent medical skill, as a consultant, he failed. A friend of the late Mr. Welch, who is now in the place of time, they effected.

NESS 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, which was attended by a shortness of breath, that in 84 years of age, and not with the usual accompaniments, that she had never before, and can take no more, which I could not do before.

HENRY COLE,

North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

THE URICACID AND A LIVER COMPLAINT.

Hydroxide, 24, 25, Sidney, Feb. 23, 1851.

at Lake George, was afflicted with a complaint of the LIVER, which was attended by a shortness of breath, that in 84 years of age, and not with the usual accompaniments, that she had never before, and can take no more, which I could not do before.

Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN BRITAIN.

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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 men 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 no 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—your most solemn power as 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 would contribute to unveil the mystery, 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 disembowled, as if they were wretched beasts, they would be 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 Heavenly Father, and our 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 ungodly 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 piteous misery. It must wake from its lethargy the slumbering people. The cup of abominations must be broken by the strong hand, and the serpent's head crushed by the slightly hand 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 men 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 gatherings. 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 distillatory, and we shall see, how the improvement of both mind and body, 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, which is so much in vogue, and I would wish to say, that the plain expression of civility, 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.

TEMPERANCE.

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 evil 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, 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 insanity an evil? They produce and they aggravate insanity. What the poet says of Sin, may be applied with scarcely any modification to Rum.

“What havoc hath that made, fool monster, ‘‘Rum,’’
Greatest and worst of ill! The fruitful parent
Of woes of all dimensions! All noxious things
Of vilest nature! Other sorts of evils
Are kindly circumscribed and have their bounds,
The fatal violence of his burning entrails,
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 trests of country, threatening more,
But that too has its shore, it cannot pass,
How dreadful for that, these, ‘‘Rum,’’ has laid waste,
Not here and there a village, but a world!
Blasting the fruitful 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 belching at his heels,
Wades deep in blood new spilt; yet for to-morrow
Shapes out new work of great unconsumed daring,
And idly pines till the dread blow is stricken.

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 give their children, their wives, their children, which was infinitely worse than nothing in return, the 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 seas, it ought to be treated as such for a moment. 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 admitted with the amount of \$s. 2d. on the widows' lands. It was quite enough, as the Proprietors received no benefit from those lands; and if 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 \$100-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 tenantry 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 tenantry; 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 Downing Street about their ears. How frightened some hon. members were of Earl Grey and the Proprietors. Yes, the Proprietors had access to the ear of the noble Secretary so do; but let the Government act as they ought to do, and what would they have to fear? The Government 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, when they were supported by the tenantry, while the Proprietors' 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 tenantry 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 Messrs. Montgomery's measure proposed by the Report. Let them propose 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.

Mr. DAVIES would support the proposed amendment of the hon. member for the second District of Queen's County (Mr. Mooney), because it was based on the equitable principle which

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 widows 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 \$100-free. It would, indeed, be a positive injustice to the people to allow absent 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 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 widows' lands, was not a heavy imposition. Besides Lot 34, Sir James Montgomery had a very extensive estate of widows' 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 widows' lands of the great Proprietors was, very heavily upon them, as instances. Take the Werrall Estates for instance, from which, notwithstanding the number of tenants upon them, the managers, he had been informed by themselves, could not, at present, raise so much as would enable them to pay the land assessment; and they had, consequently, been obliged to draw upon the proprietors for the balance. 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 done, until the Legislature was satisfied, that the general principle 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 results 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 considered as a most inequitable measure. If they should impose a Rent-Roll Tax upon the Proprietors, and it should require the royal assent, it was very questionable how long 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 understood and due share of the public burthen, and particularly those applied for the education of the tenantry, 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 deferring 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 House, and that his amendment was only a verbal one. 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, independent of the School Act. But he wanted his measure carried, and, therefore, he would make it contingent upon the School Bill. The hon. the Treasurer had, however, intimated his opinion, that he would not be able to prepare such a measure, and he begged to be understood in reply, to tell the hon. the Treasurer, that he was quite as competent to fill any situation to which he had ever aspired as he (Mr. M.) was. What had the Resolution of the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) would be to sign against the interests of the people, by deferring 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 freeholders and tenants, who, he believed, could not, by any tax that the Legislature could pass, be relieved from the payment thereof. From a calculation which he had made, he found that according to the scheme proposed in the Report, the proprietors would have to pay nearly £2000 yearly, whilst the small freeholders and tenants would only have to contribute a little over £3000; the £2000 on the part of the proprietors was as much as they could in justice, be called upon to contribute. The adoption of his (Mr. Mooney's) resolution, if by it the tax could be fixed upon the proprietors, would damn the measure altogether. It would cause the proprietors to exert all their influence against it, with the Home Government; and the Bill would eventually be lost. He (Mr. Clark) himself had presented a petition against the additional tax of one-half-penny an acre, as proposed by the Report; but, when he had fully considered the proposal of the petitioner, which was that such an appropriation should be made from the general revenue, for the support of general education, he would not have the amount of the Government allowances now made to teachers, on condition that their employers should, in every instance, raise an equal amount, by assessment of themselves, so as to raise the salaries of the teachers to sixty and sixty pounds per annum, he found that such assessment would double the amount of the tax proposed by the Report; and he, therefore, clearly saw that such a proposition, as a general one, would be quite impracticable; for if the people could not pay the moderate tax of 6s. 2d. per 100 acres, as it was asserted by some, they certainly would not be able to pay one of double the amount. According to the scheme laid before the Committee by the hon. leader of the Government, there would be taken annually from the people, in the shape of taxes, for the purposes of education, to the amount of £100,000, and £200,000 per annum, he found that such assessment would double the amount of the tax proposed by the Report; and he, therefore, clearly saw that such a proposition, as a general one, would be quite impracticable; for if the people could not pay the moderate tax of 6s. 2d. per 100 acres, as it was asserted by some, they certainly would not be able to pay one of double the amount.

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Education throughout the Colony was very far from being in a prosperous state at present, as might be seen by a reference to the School Visitors' Reports. In 1848, there were 50 many teachers employed in the country as are now engaged; and yet the population had increased one-third. Unless something 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 2s or 3s a year out of his grain, for the schooling of one of his children.

Mr. McNEILL. If they could derive any practicable scheme for the betterment of the interests of general education, without, at the same time, throwing any additional burthen upon the already overburthened tenantry 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 his assent to 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. 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