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TEMPERANCE.

THE VOICE OF 133,519 PETITIONERS FOR THE "MAINE LAW" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In compliance with an official call from the Massachusetts Temperance "*Central Executive Board*," for that purpose, a Great Mass Temperance Convention was held in Tremont Temple in Boston on Wednesday, Jan. 21st, 1852, to present to the Legislature the "Mammouth Petition" of 133,512 citizens of Massachusetts, for the abolition of "drinking houses and tippling shops" within their borders. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M. by Rev. Mr. Otheman, the Chairman of said "Board."

A very appropriate and impressive prayer having been offered by that venerable pioneer of Temperance, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Mr. Huntington, the President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention at some length eloquently vindicating the principles, and provisions of the "Maine Law," and commending the speedy enactment of a similar statute in Massachusetts, as a measure absolutely necessary for the lawless run traffic, and for the protection of the community against the countless and costly assaults. He had been for many years District Attorney of a portion of the State, and well knew, he said, the many defects of the *old*, and the great and urgent need of the proposed *new* law. (*Great Cheering.*)

The "*Mammouth Petition*,"—conveyed by twelve of the city police, who, as teetotalers and members of the Temple of Honor, volunteered their services on the occasion,—was then brought into the Temple, and placed upon the rostrum with the greeting of three spontaneous and hearty cheers of the whole assembly. It was rolled on an axis, so suspended on a wooden frame, as to rotate freely, and was about three feet in diameter, bearing the names of 133,512 petitioners, of which 57,057 were those of legal voters of the whole Commonwealth, although about one third of the towns in the State had not then sent in their returns.

After a short, but stirring address from Professor Stowe, of Brunswick, Me., in which he congratulated the Convention on the broad diameter of the "*Mammouth Roll*" before him, and assured the people that the "Maine Law" continued to work beautifully and perfectly in Maine, and would not, and could not be repealed, the procession was formed under the direction of Col. R. Cowden, as Chief Marshal, and at about 11 o'clock began to move on its "wending way" to the State House.

The procession was headed by the large "*Jenny Lind*" sleigh, drawn by four spirited steeds, and bearing the Petition, and the presentation committee, with a banner waving aloft, announcing in large capitals—

"THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—130,000 PETITIONERS FOR THE MAINE LAW"

Then followed Bond's Cornet Band, whose sweet music was harsh discord to the runseller's ears,—the "Central Executive Board,"—Grand Division Sons of Temperance,—subordinate Divisions, of which Shakespeare Division of Boston bore off the palm in regalia banners, and numbers,—other temperance organizations,—members of the Mass Convention, and other citizens, making in all a long and solid column, four a breast, of about 5000 petitioners, that made the spirit mongers, as it moved along in front of their stores, feel, and look much more sober, and blue, than their "*liquid fires*" were in the habit of making their customers *screw*.

The procession, in passing through Bowdoin, Mt. Vernon, Charles, and Beacon streets, having completely surrounded the State House, arrived in front of the same about half-past 12, when the Petition, accompanied by the Committee, and greeted by the cheers of the thousands, who thronged the balconies, porches, and spacious yard of the State House, was borne through the dense multitude, into the Representatives Hall, and placed in the open area in front of the Speaker's Desk. "*Monster*" as it was, this huge "Roll" was evidently, neither an unexpected, nor an unwelcome guest to the House. It courteously suspended its business, and unanimously granted leave for the immediate presentation of the Petition, which was very handsomely done by Mr. Horace E. Smith, a member of the House from Chelsea, in the following address, viz:

Mr. Speaker:—Leave has been asked and granted to introduce a petition,—may I not say the petition,—of a large portion of the inhabitants of the State, and it seems proper to make at least a brief statement of the character of the petitioners, and the nature of their prayer. It will be seen at a glance, that the petition is one of no ordinary magnitude. I believe that in point of numbers, it has never been equalled in this country, and I confidently affirm, that, in point of character and respectability, it has never been surpassed in any country. It enrolls the names of more than 130,000 of the best citizens and inhabitants of the Commonwealth, among whom more than 57,000 are known to be legal voters. And it is believed, also, that many more of the signers are of this nature, though owing to various circumstances that fact is not stated. Standing at the head of all the names is the honored one of George N. Briggs, and following his are those representing all classes, all professions, all trades in the Commonwealth. Woman also is represented, and rightly too, for she has peculiar claims to the sympathy and protection of the Legislature, as being the subject of laws in whose enactment she has no voice—but more as the peculiar subject of the dire evils which the traffic in intoxicating drinks has brought upon community. It is right, therefore, that her voice should be heard.

The petitioners ask for no class legislation, no act of incorporation, no protection for commerce, agriculture or manufactures, but for protection to man, to religion, to our halls of learning, our temples of legislation, our courts of justice, and above all to our domestic altars.—They believe that the traffic in ardent spirits has peopled our houses of correction, our jails, our lunatic asylums, and our grave yards,—with uncounted numbers of premature victims.—They further believe that the Legislature has the power to remedy the evil, and having that power, it ought to exercise it. The boon they ask is no selfish one, and this petition of theirs is the result of the pulsation of the great heart of the Commonwealth. And, sir, I trust I may be permitted to express the hope that their prayer will find a response here. I present, Mr. Speaker, the petition of George N. Briggs, and 133,512 others, for a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. And also these several other petitions of the male and female teachers of the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham; of the teachers and pupils of Amherst Academy; of the officers and students of Amherst College; of the town officers of North Bridgewriter, and the officers of the Normal School there; of 30 prisoners of the Norfolk County Jail; of 28 prisoners in the House of Correction at Dedham—all for the same object. And I move their reference to a Joint Special Committee.

This motion was unanimously adopted, and the "Joint Special Committee," has since been appointed in compliance with it.

The petition having been thus appropriately presented, and the committee having returned from the Hall, and seated themselves in the "Jenny Lind" sleigh, the procession returned directly to Tremont Temple, where the President reported to the reassembled convention, the very acceptable manner in which the petition at the State House had been presented, and received. Short and spirited addresses were then made.

Thus has been set in motion a reformatory ball, that will roll triumphantly and Beneficently through the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, from New Hampshire to Connecticut, and from Cape Cod to Berkshire;—and thus too, on the 21st of January, 1852, was achieved "glory enough for one day," in rolling on the ears of the legislative servants of the people, the longest, and the loudest peal of petitionary, instructional, and admonitory thunder, that has ever yet been heard in any legislative Hall on the continent of America.—If it be duly heeded, well will it be, both for people, and for their proxies;—but if not, the fiery and retributionary *bolts* will inevitably follow, and launched from the electric, and murky cloud of ballot boxes, will fall in the storm upon those, who, in refusing the long needed, and now unequivocally demanded legislative protection against the rum traffic, shall have sacrified the great, leading, and paramount interests of the Commonwealth for the meaning, paltry, contemptible, and as we think, surely *fallacious* hope of riding into *political* power and place, upon the back of a barrel of *New England Rum*, or upon the shoulders of a *demijohn of brandy!*—*Massachusetts Cataract.*

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Murray Harbor Benevolent Total Abstinence Society, was held in the Salem Chapel, on Friday evening, January 30th, and was very respectably attended, the Rev. Mr. Butcher, President of the Society, presiding on the occasion. After some appropriate observations from the Chairman, relative to the objects of the meeting, the Secretary read the Report for the past year, of which the following is a copy:

REPORT:

In accordance with the rules of this Society, the time has arrived when your Committee are called upon to submit their first Annual Report; which, by the Divine blessing, they are enabled to do, with thankfulness for the past, and humble but cheering hope for the future.

The meetings of the Society, during the past year, have been respectably attended, and the thanks of your Committee are due to the Rev. Mr. Whitlock, William Sanderson, Esq., and Mr. Archibald McNeil, for the valuable assistance they have afforded in delivering several highly interesting and deeply impressive lectures, on the subject of temperance; and your Committee indulge in the hope, that their "work of faith, and labour of love," have extended a highly beneficial influence over this community, resulting in the enrolment of 119 members of society, who have joined the ranks of the noble army enlisted under the banner of temperance; whose object is to arrest the progress, and counteract the influence of the demon-foe intemperance. Whilst, therefore, this Report demands gratitude for the past, it also supplies motives of encouragement for the future; this instead of despondency being created by a view of the greatness of the work to be done, and the feebleness of the instrumentality employed for effecting it, faith should be strengthened hope enlivened, and love enlarged.

The cause of Temperance is so great a cause, that it must prevail. Whatever difficulties it may be called upon to endure, it can never fail of overcoming them all. Can the social and moral condition of the people be elevated, and intemperance remain unchecked? Can the youthful mind be early imbued with sound and religious knowledge, and intemperance remain unchecked? Can the Gospel spread its holy influence on all the passions and pursuits of man, and fail to quell the demon of intemperance? It is impossible. The eye of reason can almost perceive that a being so glorious in his capabilities as man, will not for ever grovel in the ways of pollution; and we begin to trace some symptoms of a coming restoration; but the eye of faith beholds in the fair page of revelation, such assurances of the Saviour's unachieved conquests of victories still future, and triumphs still unseen, as to have no room for doubt or despondency. He who went forth alone, but conquering and to conquer, will ere long return with every mark of victory and triumph, and upon his head "many crowns;" and amongst the rest, there shall be one among the brightest and fairest, to grace the final subjugation of intemperance.

Moved by James Richards, Esq., Vice President of the Society:

That the report be adopted and published, which was carried unanimously. After which the assembly was addressed by Rev. Mr. Whitlock, in an animated and highly interesting speech, which was listened to with profound attention; and 13 numbers were enrolled at the close of the meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
JOHN BROOKS, Secretary.

Murray Harbor, Feb. 7, 1852.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF P. E. ISLAND;—

I beg to call your attention to an important subject, viz: the putting down of intoxicating drinks. Who is ignorant of the ruin and curse it has been to the Island. The means proposed for removing this vice are legislative enactments, in order to obtain which, it will be necessary to petition the Legislature.

There are many and weighty considerations which will induce you to exert yourselves in this humane and good cause. Religion, humanity, justice and mercy call on you; the widows' tears and orphans' cries, whose husbands and fathers have gone to a drunkard's grave, call on you. The blood of those who have been murdered by drunkards, crieth to you.

Sunk in poverty, misery and crime, the poor, debased and wretched drunkard calls on you.

The fruitless wailings of the lost through strong drink, where there is not one drop of water to cool their tongue, in thrilling and awful accents, cry to you simultaneously to arise and banish the accursed traffic in intoxicating liquors from the Island.

Whom will you displease by uniting to put down this evil? I answer; The Devil. He, knowing that the trade in Rum, &c., &c., has greatly assisted him in peopling his dark domain, will rage furiously, while "he grins horribly a ghastly grin," and purchasers will send a hundred curses of fiends to assist those trusty ones, who have had the supervision of the traffic for so long a time. You may also displease some human beings, but you will be commended by all right-minded and right-hearted men and women.

Hoping that you will be shortly addressed on this momentous subject by much abler persons,

I remain your true friend,
J.

Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1852.

Legislative Proceedings.

THURSDAY, 19th.

MORNING SITTING.

The appointed for time receiving Petitions being nearly expired, a great number were again presented, none of which were rejected.

LIGHT HOUSE AT THE NORTH CAPE.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON laid before the House, several Despatches, and other documents, concerning the erection of a Light House at the North Cape, which were ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

SMALL DEBTS' BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, the Small Debts' Bill was read a third time; and on further motion, the Bill was passed.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

THE FOG ALARUM BILL, and the BILL to provide a summary remedy for SEDUCED FEMALES, were read a third time, and passed.

The ACCIDENTS by FIRE BILL, was read a second time, submitted to a Committee, reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. HAVILAND introduced a Bill, to regulate the service of Non-Bailable Process, in cases where Defendants are not within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law of this Island, which was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

Mr. POPE moved, that all Petitions presented to the House this Session, relative to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, be referred to the several Members, from whose districts they eminated, to be provided for as they may deem proper, out of the Road Money, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. COLES moved, that the over due Notes of Hand, for Seed Grain, &c., advanced by Government in 1845, be handed to the Commissioner of Roads; and, after some discussion, the following Resolution, moved by the honorable Member was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Notes of Hand, taken by the different Commissioners for the distribution of Seed Grain and Meal be sent to Road Commissioners for the collection of the same; payment to be demanded, and taken in work on the Roads at 1ive Shilings per day, to be contracted, and that the Commissioners be allowed to appoint Overseers to superintend the same, and to pay each Overseer Six Shillings, per day, for superintending the work so to be done out of the Notes placed in his hands for collection: And that all Petitioners having just claims on the Government, be paid in their own Notes, as far as they go, in liquidation of the said claims.

MORNING SITTING.

FRIDAY, 20th.

This being the last day appointed by the House for the receiving of Petitions, the Morning Sitting was principally consumed in their reception and disposal.

Mr. HAVILAND presented a Petition from Georgetown, praying the re-enactment of an Act to prevent the running at large of Swine and Geese in the Streets and Squares of Georgetown. The Petitions having been received and read, the honorable member asked leave to introduce a Bill on the subject.

On motion, by Mr. Montgomery, the Bill to amend the Act for compelling persons owning lands adjoining each other to their share of Fencing, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and some time having been spent therein, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

SATURDAY 21st.

MORNING SITTING.

SUMMARY.

Mr. MOONEY moved, that the time for receiving Petitions be extended to this day only, which being agreed to, several were presented, received, read, and referred to the Committees appointed to report.

AUDITING OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. COLES, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House Certificates, Reports and other Documents furnished by the Public Auditors. In doing so, the honorable member stated, that the duties of the Auditors now extended to all Offices receiving Public Money, a practice which had not been adopted, by former Governments to any satisfactory extent. The documents which he had the honor of submitting, it would be seen, were a complete check upon the Public Officers, and afforded a real security to the public, that no defalcation could exist without detection. Sir, emphatically exclaimed the honorable member, what now becomes of the assertion in yesterday's "Islander," that a defalcation had been discovered in one office, by these Gentlemen, whose Reports and certificates are now before the House. These documents give a flat contradiction to that assertion, and must satisfactorily prove to all unprejudiced minds, that the article alluded to is only a fair sample of such facts finds a place in the Islander Paper—nothing less than a malicious, wicked, and forged assertion.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, calumnies were, nine times out of ten, as a general rule, treated with contempt, as the wicked authors were in the long run, pretty sure to find their slanderous attempts recoil upon their own heads: yet attacks of too gross a character, such as that which had just been alluded to by his honorable friend, ought not to be allowed to pass altogether with impunity; and, if redress could be had in the present instance, he (Mr. Warburton) would not fail to seek it.

Mr. FRASER moved that the documents referred to the House when in Committee on Ways and Means—agreed to.

Mr. DOUSE appeared at the Bar of the House in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to answer for his non-attendance, on a previous, on a Call of the House. The honorable member pleaded indisposition as the cause; and,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, his apology was accepted by the House.

Mr. HAVILAND introduced a Bill to re-enact the Act to prevent the running at large of Swine and Geese, in the Streets and Squares of Georgetown, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. POPE expressed his regret, that the honorable member had confined it to Georgetown alone, convinced as he was, that the running at large of Swine throughout the Island, was a great evil.

REPORTING.

Mr. DAVIES, subsequently to the presenting of a Petition relative to the Charlottetown Ferry, embraced the opportunity of complaining of the report, as it appeared in the paper which he held in his hand (the Islander), purporting to be his speech on the debate to the Charlottetown Ferry, in which the Reporter had not only curtailed and misrepresented what he had said on the occasion, but he was sorry to say, had acted in a partial manner, (both at respected himself and his honorable colleague) on that question. What he (Mr. Davies) had said was in part left out, and what he did not say, occupied its place. His constituents were deeply concerned, in the question of the Ferry, and he, as in duty bound, was expected to protect their interests in this, to them, important matter, as well as in all others of a local nature; but this report did not shew, that he kept his promise, to the constituency, of he should not have brought this under the notice of the House, had it not been for the fact, that he had been questioned by some of his friends, his supporters, who put unpleasant questions to him, such as, "What are you about? What are you doing? Your speeches appear very short in the papers, while those of other members are long." All he (Mr. Davies) wanted, was to be fairly and justly represented, which, he would again repeat, he had not been in this instance.

Hon. Mr. COLES. Many reasons existed to shew, that it was necessary to condense the speeches of honorable members. If they were not condensed, it might appear, that the same thing had been repeated twenty times. It seemed from the latter part of the honorable member's remarks, that the People took an interest in watching the proceedings of ther Representatives, and he was glad they did. He did not see what the honorable member had really to complain of: for his (Mr. Coles') part, he considered the Reporter the very reverse of partial: he had not before, after a month's sitting, been complained of, and he (Mr. Coles) was quite sure, that he would not intentionally misrepresent any one. If the honorable member had pointed out the error, he was sure the Reporter would have corrected it. A few lines from him to the Editor, would at once have set the matter in its proper light. In a debate of such length as the one referred to, it was utterly impossible to prevent trifling discrepancies from creeping in.

Mr. DOUSE could make all reasonable allowances; but he could not help considering, that the report in question had not been as near to what was said, as it might, and ought to have been. He (Mr. Douse) cared very little about it himself, but he could not refrain from asserting, that it was a partial report; and that justice had not been done to his colleague. It—the speech—had neither head nor tail.

Hon. Mr. COLES remarked, honorable members should remember, that the alleged error appeared in the Islander, a paper which was not remarkable for the publication of truth.

Mr. CLARK said, what he had proposed as the amount of appropriation for the Road Service, had been placed to the credit of the honorable member, Mr. Wightman. He had not to complain of misrepresentation in his speeches; but he strongly suspected, that some of them were left out altogether; for he seldom found his name in the published reports, and he thought, he said a little upon most subjects. He was of the same opinion as the honorable member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) in respect to long and short speeches: take, for instance, the length of that of the honorable member for the second District of Queen's County (Mr. Mooney.) He (Mr. Clark), knew the abilities of the Reporter were not to be excelled by any other in the Island; but he could not say, he was satisfied, and if he had the honor of a seat in the House next Assembly, he would vote against the appointment of any Reporter.

Mr. MOONEY replied. If the honorable member (Mr. Clark) turned to the speech placed in his account on the night he struggled so hard in defence of that City in which the inhabitants were so very few, he would see something to be proud of. It would be a credit to him, when he was numbered with the dead. It was really sublime. If as good a one appeared after he (Mr. Mooney) had spoken, he would buy a pair of spectacles, and peruse it until they became too young for them; and he would then procure another pair to enable him to read it until his dying day. The Reporter had done the honorable member for Prince Town (Mr. Clark), every justice, and placed the speech alluded to, to good account: such at least was his (Mr. Mooney's) opinion.

Hon. Mr. COLES reminded the honorable member for Prince Town, of the many propositions which had been made for the Road Service, by different honorable members at nearly the same time which might have rendered it almost impossible for the Reporter to distinguish from whom each separate proposition proceeded.

SOCIETY OF BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, the Bill to incorporate the Society of Bible Christians was read a third time, and passed.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

On motion of Mr. FRASER, the House went into Committee to resume the consideration of the future mode of disposing of the Crown Lands.—Mr. MOONEY in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. POPE, advocated the plan of the future Sales being conducted by the Keeper of Plans, and taking place in Charlottetown; whereby a considerable saving would be effected on the former system of management; and the object would be quite as well attained, as by throwing the duty on the shoulders of the Government, which he considered would not be right. Let the price be agreed upon, and make it a binding condition, that all purchasers shall settle down upon the Lands purchased, or they: then he would be willing for them to become possessors at the upset price.

The Hon. the SPEAKER generally concurred in what had fallen from the Hon. the Treasurer, so far as it went; but felt disposed to go a little farther. He fully approved of the proposition to dispose of the Lands in Charlottetown, particularly as it could not inconvenience the public; for if they purchased on the spot, they would have, of necessity to come to Town on business connected with the purchase. Due notice of the Sales should be given by public advertisement, so as to allow fair play to all, and prevent one from undersaling another. If any preference were to be given, it ought to be given to the Acadian French, whom he considered to have more claim to it than any other. The different lands should be ascertained, and laid out, in order that the Government might be enabled to give good titles.

Mr. FRASER said, that was done: and the map, shewing the various properties, was produced.

The Hon. the SPEAKER again spoke on behalf of the Acadians, the original reclaimers of much of the Lands from their wilderness state; and who had subsequently retired from them, thinking that there was no law to protect them in their possession of them at that time. Before any of them should receive a preference, they should, however, be bound to make affidavit that they held no lands elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, he could not approve of the latter part of the Hon. Speakers' remarks. The purchaser should be bound to settle on his purchase. A simple affidavit would not be sufficient to prevent the Lands from becoming a matter of merchandise and speculation, which must be guarded against. He would go so far as to withhold the Deeds of Conveyance, till actual settlement had taken place. These lands are now the property of the public who have paid for them, and they should not be given away.

The Hon. the SPEAKER concurred in the proposition of strictly enforcing actual settlement, and would compel the occupants not to convey for a certain number of years.

Mr. DAVIES was glad to see there was at length some glimmering of hope, that those who settled, on the Acadian lands were to have justice dealt out to them. The land was no longer the property of the Crown. The British Government had done nothing; but the Crown Lands were now placed at the disposal of the House, it was their duty to do justly, and shew a widely different course, from that which had previously been followed on all questions relating to the rights of the people, in respect to the lands of this Colony. When that beautiful little Island is viewed, and the situation of the people thought of, it almost inclines to the belief, that some curse is upon the Island, and that the Almighty has bestowed down with displeasure on the doings of the former Governments in withholding the rights of the people. He (Mr. Davies) despaired of witnessing any material improvement, unless the present Government went with strong determination into the long neglected rights of the people, as described in the Islander of this Island.

The debate now turned on what should be the upset price of the different lands.

Mr. CLARK strove hard to lower the price, from the propositions of other honorable members.

Hon. Mr. POPE strongly advocated the policy of retaining possession of the lands, if a reasonable price could not be obtained in preference to fooling them away.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY 17.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

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

(*Continued.*)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

The Hon. the SPEAKER was not prepared to say, that he had go against the wish of his constituents with regard to the measure. Three of the Petitions which had proceeded from them, were opposed to additional Land Tax for the support of the contemplated system, and two were in favour of it conditionally. That from Lot 18, was in favour of a moderate land-tax of 1s per 100 acres; and they further suggested, that the land only should not be taxed; and those who possessed no landed property be allowed to escape, but that property in general should be made available for the support of Education. They regretted that Teachers were not adequately remunerated for their services, and recommended that the sum of £30 per annum, should be paid by the Government to all male Teachers of Common Schools, on condition, that their employers paid to each of them a further sum of £30 a-year; and that the Teachers of superior Schools, teaching the languages, should receive from Government, an annual Salary of £40, on condition, that the employers should pay them the annual sum of £30. For female Teachers, they recommended the payment of a Government yearly Salary of £15 and the same amount by their employers. The sources of revenue for the payment of the Government Salaries, recommended by them, were the land-tax so far as as it might go, the deficiency to be taken out of the general revenue, making provision for the additional drain thereon by a tax on all spiritous and fermented liquors, distilled or imported, and upon the Shop and Tavern Licences; the portion to be paid by the employers of Teachers to be raised by equitable assessment upon the inhabitants receiving educational privileges directly or indirectly. The appointment of Teachers, by the Government, they did not approve of; for that, they thought, would be a taking of the business of education out of the hands of the people, and would prevent their taking a sufficient interest in it. In Set 17, all, with the exception of the French appeared to be in favour of a land-tax. He thought, they would not grudge 4s. 2d. a hundred acres.

Hon. Mr. POPE commenced his observations, by making some distinctive allusions to the Petitions which had been presented to the House, with reference to the question of Free or State Education; and concluded his remarks, concerning such educational scheme of the Government, as far as they had been correctly informed concerning it. The honorable member then proceeded to say, that although the question was one, the consideration of which he approached with feelings of delicacy; yet he felt it to be an honor to belong to the party with whom it had originated. Still, however, he felt that it was not enough that they who had introduced the measure, were persuaded of its wisdom and justice. He was convinced, that it was their duty, with respect to it, to take care that they dealt with it in such a manner, as to have the general voice in their favour. He agreed, that the Salaries were not high enough, to be justly accounted an adequate remuneration for