Hazard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852. NO. 1151.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND.
January 19, 1852.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land and the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have issued a Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act.

		ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No.	1	4838	Township No. 39	500
	3	1143	40	800
	7	1387	41	500
	9	5000	42	500
	10	6050½	43	2078½
	11	371	44	2962¼
	12	2397¼	46	88
	13	862½	47	70
	18	5512½	48	4210
	20	1529½	49	575
	23	655	50	440
	25	1760	55	781
	26	144¾	58	1573
	28	1503¾	59	2279
	29	4747½	60	1360
	30	365	61	1341
	31	1128	65	173¼
	32	2164	67	1175
	36	468	Panmure Island	100
	37	204	Lennox Island.	1400
	38	500		

Charlottetown, 2d do. do. ½ of No. 97, ½ of No. 98.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, Nos. 197, 288, 302, 324, 538, and ½ of 563.

Town Lots in Georgetown :—½ of No. 7, 1st Range Letter B.
3, 2d Range, Letter B.
½ 3, 3d Range, Letter G.
12, 3d Range, Letter G.
3, 4th Range, Letter A.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty :—Nos. 69, 89, 90, 108, 119, 120, 121, 147.

Town Lots in Princetown .—

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7,	1st Row	1st Division	Letter A
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	1st Row	2d Division	Letter A
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	2d Row	2d Division	Letter B
1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8,	2d Row	3d Division	Letter B
1, 6, 8,	2d Row	4th Division	Letter B
2, 3, 4, 5, 7,	2d Row	5th Division	Letter B
3,	3d Row	1st Division	Letter C
3, 6, 8,	3d Row	2d Division	Letter C
1, 2, 3,	3d Row	4th Division	Letter C
5, 6, 7, 8	3d Row	5th Division	Letter C
1, 2,	4th Row	1st Division	Letter D
4,	4th Row	2d Division	Letter D
1, 2, 3,	4th Row	4th Division	Letter D
1, 2, 5, 6,	5th Row	1st Division	Letter E
1, 2, 3, 4,	5th Row	2d Division	Letter E
1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	5th Row	6th Division	Letter E
2, 3, 4,	7th Row	1st Division	Letter G
1, 2, 4, 5, 6,	8th Row	1st Division	Letter H
3,	8th Row	2d Division	Letter H
1,		1st Division	Letter F
4,		1st Division	Letter D
4, 8,		1st Division	Letter L
4,		1st Division	Letter I
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,		1st Division	Letter J

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty :—No. 175, 217, 375, half of No. 427, 453, 488, 489.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sum charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within ten days from the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1852.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, (in conformity with the Act of the present Session, for the encouragement of the intercourse between this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from those persons who are desirous of placing a Packet, of not less than 70 tons, old measurement, on the Shediac and Bedeque station; and a Packet, of not less than 50 tons, old measurement, on the Georgetown and Pictou station. Tenders to state the lowest rate at which Passengers, Cattle, &c., will be taken; also, to contain a description of each vessel, setting forth particulars as to accommodation, &c.

The Packet selected for Bedeque will receive a grant annually, for three years, of £80; that selected for Georgetown, will receive a grant annually of £50.

The reception of Tenders for the Packets above alluded to, is hereby Postponed until Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

The great Remedy !!

Bliss's Compound Cod Liver Oil Candy.

A NEW and effectual Remedy for Coughs, common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Affections.

This Candy needs but a fair trial to convince the most sceptical of its *superior excellence.*

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find it an excellent article for removing Obstructions from the Throat and clearing the Voice.

Sold, at the Proprietor's price, by

WM. R. WATSON.

June 10, 1851.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
Hon. E. J. Jarvis, *T. H. Haviland, Esq.,*
Robert Hutchinson, Esq., *F. Longworth, Esq.*
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

And Public Accountant :
Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

A Few copies of the Laws of P. E. Island for 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851, can be had at this Office.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY February 18th.
AFTERNOON SITTING.

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

(*Debate concluded.*)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

Mr. PALMER. The question under discussion was said to be a Government measure; and that view of it had, he thought, occasioned a much warmer discussion, touching its propriety and the sources whence the means for its support were to be derived, than would otherwise have taken place. He, however, saw no necessity for the question's being either considered a Government measure or made one; and neither did he think, that if the measure should fail to be carried through the House, its failure should be the immediate cause of the Government's overthrow. He thought, it was due to the country, that honorable members, on both sides of the House, should in their consideration of the question, divest themselves of all party feeling, and treat it as one, in which the whole people, irrespective of party, station, or creed, were most deeply interested. For his own part, however, he differed very much from the opinions of those who were favourable to the scheme, as set forth in the Report of the Special Committee; both as respected the principles and the details of the scheme. He disliked the plan, when under the consideration of the Special Committee; and he was not yet able to reconcile himself to it, much as had been advanced in support of it in Committee of the whole House. But, notwithstanding his dislike to the measure, both as respected some of the principles on which it was based, and some of its contemplated details, he had no desire, on that account, to quarrel either with the Government, or those who had introduced it. On the contrary, he was willing to give, to both, credit for the very best intentions concerning it. They, no doubt, believed the means which they had proposed for obtaining the end in view, to be the best which, under existing circumstances, could be devised. His estimation of the proposed means, however, differed widely from theirs. The mode, by which they purposed to carry their scheme into operation, would carry along with it a vast amount of injustice. He was, by no means, opposed to the free education of the people. So far, indeed, was he from being so, that, could any means be devised for its accomplishment, so that it might be made to work equally; and the means for its support be provided, without evident injustice to any of the parties, from whom they were to be derived, no one would support the measure with more sincerity and zeal than he. In dealing with the proposition, it was absolutely necessary that they should be governed by circumstances, by the local circumstances affecting the question. To cling to mere theory, without duly considering those circumstances, and allowing them their full weight, would most assuredly lead them into the commission of practical injustice and error. He quite agreed with the honorable members who had said, that it would be well to provide such salaries for Schoolmasters as would render them independent of every other employment or means of support, but that of teaching,—and for fit and competent men, in the avocation of teachers, he would wish to see such salaries provided. He had, however, heard it stated by one honorable member—a member of the Government too—that engaging in the avocation, was, by many young men, regarded as a mere temporary speculation, and entered into, by them, only with the view to prepare themselves for some other more durable or more profitable employment,—whilst others engage in it with qualifications so slender, that they were actually unfit for any thing else. Most assuredly, education could not be expected to prosper in the hands of teachers of either of these classes. With the first, it would fail from a want of necessary zeal and interest on the part of its conductors,—and, with the other, from inability, it would amount to nothing more than mockery and deception. To endeavour speedily to redeem education from so low, so inefficient a state, was undoubtedly a paramount duty which the representatives of the people owed to their constituents; but it was one which they owed to themselves individually considered, either as members of the community, or as heads of families. No father, he was certain, would be satisfied to have his child educated by a man whom he considered beneath him either in station of life or moral character. All parents would undoubtedly wish to have their children educated by teachers, who were equal, if not superior to themselves, in every element of morality and true respectability of character. Such considerations were quite sufficient to convince the House of the necessity which existed for making suitable provision for allowing such salaries to teachers, as would enable them to live, by their profession, in something like respectability,—and, so far, he believed, they were all agreed. But it was insufficient with respect to the sources whence those means were proposed to be derived. The taxation would be unequal and unjust in its operation. It would press heavily upon many who were exceedingly poor,—and would not attempt to participate in the education which the scheme was intended to afford. He was very far from overlooking or disputing the fact, that every member of a community has either a direct or indirect interest in general education, as respects the well-being of that community,—and should, therefore, if possessed of rateable property, be called upon to contribute according to the immediate value of that property, for the furtherance of such education —and he held it to be the duty of all who entertained views, sufficiently enlightened and liberal, with respect to the question, to endeavour to convince all who were of a contrary opinion, how much they were mistaken. But it was the duty of the House to pause before they impose a tax, for the support of the new system, upon so great a number as would regard it either as an unjust imposition, or as a very embarrassing and unnecessary burthen. When it was known that the number of such individuals would be very considerable, it would be wise to convince them, in the first place of the moral obligation which rests upon all men to provide for their children, according to their means,—and even to assist in the procuring of right education for the children of such parents in the community to which they belong, as have not the ability to provide it for themselves. But the difficulty of legislating upon such principles, for a community in which their propriety was not fully recognised, was not to be disregarded—for the general concurrence of the public was necessary to ensure the success of any general measure having such principles for its basis. It might be no rare occurrence to meet with the father of a family, who would say, with reference to the proposed system, when he should find himself bound to contribute to its support, "I have had no education myself, my father was a poor man, and could not afford to send me to school; but I have got on in the world pretty well without learning; and I can't see but that my own children may do just as well without it, as I have done. I don't see, why I should be called upon to do more for my children, than my father did for me. Let those who want education and can afford to pay for it, have it, if they like; but it's not right to tax poor people for it, who cannot afford to pay for it and don't want it." Those false notions, it was the duty of all who were better informed, to endeavour to eradicate from the minds of those who entertain them; but that could not be effected by mere legislation. Better means of providing general education, than compelling, by law, individuals to pay for it, who do not desire it for their children, would have to be devised, or the measure would prove abortive. It was said, that many had paid as high as £7, £8, or £10 a-year, for the education of their children, under the old and existing system of education; and that, under the operation of the contemplated scheme, such individuals might have all their children educated for 6s. 8d. a-year, which, to many, would be a boon of very great moment. But that was not sufficient to justify the contemplated general imposition of the additional land-tax. It might be clearly shewn, for its justification, that the system would not only confer an immediate boon upon many; but that it would confer an immediate boon upon the majority of the people. It was, true that several Petitions in favour of the additional land assessment scheme for general education had been presented to the House, and were entitled to just consideration. He had never undervalued the Petitions of the people to the Assembly. But, with respect to those Petitions which had been sent in, in favour of the educational scheme, he did not look upon them as containing an expression of free, unbiased opinion, with respect to the question, on the part of any portion of the people, but rather as the Petitions of different School-masters themselves, who had used whatever influence they possessed, in their several districts, to induce the inhabitants to sanction a measure, which they trusted would, at least, improve their own condition as teachers. They (the District Teachers) had held a public meeting, in Charlottetown, for the purpose of considering how the legislative educational movement could be turned to their advantage,—and, at the meeting, they had, he understood, determined, with a view to their own benefit, to influence the people in favour of the contemplated measure, and had prepared the draft of a Petition of the Assembly, to be submitted for signatures, in their several neighbourhoods. Such, he believed, was the origin of the Petitions in favour of the land taxation educational scheme which had been presented to the House. They had nearly all risen from the steps taken by the District Teachers, to promote their own interests; and were not free and unsolicited manifestations of approbation of the scheme, from different sections of the community. In these remarks, he did not, however, wish to be understood as passing any censure or condemnation upon the District Teachers for the share they had had in getting up or procuring signatures to those Petitions. They had properly availed themselves of what they conceived to be a favorable opportunity to promote their own interest; and he did not blame them for having done so. With respect to those Petitions, he only wished to establish the fact, and impress it upon the minds of the Committee, that they had not directly proceeded from the people themselves. Every class ought certainly to be alive to their own interests; and, with respect to the schoolmasters, it was very evident that they had, as far as they were concerned, been abroad to some purpose. But if the opinions of the people, with regard to the scheme, were to be fairly stated, it would be found, that a vast majority of them were decidedly opposed to it. ("No!" from the Hon. Mr. Coles.) Such was his belief at least; and he was persuaded, that no such tax as that contemplated for the support of education could exist with good effect, unless its imposition were left to the people themselves. Such a system was in satisfactory operation in Canada. There an assessment was levied upon the lands for certain general purposes; and out of the rates, so imposed and collected, a certain part was set aside for the support of education. In some such way, he was of opinion, education might be efficiently and satisfactorily provided for here. A law should be passed fixing the rate of assessment, and also the amount of the schoolmasters' salaries, as well as pointing out the mode of determining who should be estemed fit and proper persons to impose such assessment. But he (Mr. Palmer) would not propose, that it should be made compulsory on the inhabitants of any district to carry the Act into operation. He would leave them at liberty to judge both concerning their own educational wants and their own ability to supply them. He would merely place the machinery within their reach, satisfied that, in all large and populous districts, the law would be carried into immediate operation. But with respect to the few, poor inhabitants of new settlements, it would be necessary to wait for the improvements which would arise from their labors; in the mean while, doing the best that circumstances would allow. There sat around him gentlemen who, from what they well knew of the destitution of such settlers, were much better able than he was, to paint the wretchedness of their condition; but, from what he had himself occasionally seen of their misery, in a parcel of children, covered with rags, huddled together in a corner, by the fire, and who, perhaps, scarcely saw a loaf of bread once a week, he was convinced, that it would not merely be unjust, but that it would be positively cruel, to impose on such individuals an annual tax for the education of the children, for whom they can provide neither sufficiency of food nor clothes to cover them. With respect to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County (Mr. Mooney) he (Mr. Palmer.) felt himself bound to say, that it was a proposition in which he recognised much force and reason; and, were it reduced to a systematic and operative form, it should have his support. His objection to it, as it at present stood, was, that it would tax lands according to their area or extent only, without any reference to value. One block of 500 acres might be worth £50,—whilst only 50 acres near it might be worth £300 or £500, owing to its capabilities or the improvements thereon, such as streams, the erection of mills, ship-yards and sub-rents arising from it; and, surely, it was quite evident, that the proprietor of the smaller, but much more valuable tract should pay a higher tax than the owner of the more extensive, yet much less valuable one. Mr. Mooney had said, that a proprietor who had settled a township might be drawing from it his 20,000 shillings a year, either in cash or in produce, and yet, according to the taxation scheme recommended in the Report, such a proprietor would be allowed to escape without payment of one farthing for the support of general education. This was true; and it was too flagrant an error to be allowed to pass without correction. Hon. members might say they could not help it: the question was beset with so many difficulties, that they could not hope to overcome them, within the period to which their sessions were usually limited. But if right legislation was their object, that would not prevent their grappling with the question. It would be better for them to sit until Christmas, honestly, and anxiously endeavoring to devise and perfect a just and necessary measure, than to allow themselves to be betrayed into the passing of an unjust or imperfect one, from any consideration of difficulties affecting individual convenience, or originating from mistaken notions concerning public economy. He did not think that the proprietors would object so much to the imposition of a tax upon them, on account of their leased lands, as they would to an additional one upon their wilderness lands. A proprietor would certainly be much more willing to pay a tax on account of property yielding an income, than he would be to pay it for an estate from which he derived no benefit whatever. There was much reason in the proposed amendment of the honorable member (Mr. Mooney).—and his friends ought not to quarrel with him on account of it. The Bill would be singularly defective, should his (Mr. Mooney's) amendment not be allowed to form a part of it. There was no difficulty in the way which ought to frighten the House from endeavoring to carry the principle of the amendment into effect by legislation. Every proprietor, although he had leased his lands, had a reversionary interest therein, and a direct one in the annual receipt of £5 for every 100 acres,—and, on account of his interest therein, it was clear that the amendment might, with perfect justice and propriety, form a part of the Bill, and he did not see, why it might not be introduced and carried. The hon. member who had introduced the Bill was pretty persevering and would no doubt carry it according to his own views. He (Mr. Palmer) would be very glad, if his solitary vote would do any good with respect to the important measure. He would willingly vote for a tax on productive real estate for the maintenance of a sound system of general education,—but he would leave it to the inhabitants of the different Districts and settlements in the Island to carry the law into effect, by the actual imposition and collection of the tax, whenever it might suit their own views and circumstances to do so: they should not be forced to adopt it. Such a system was found to work well in Massachussetts and elsewhere, and it was much better adapted to the wants and circumstances of the people of this Colony generally, than that proposed by the Report. If the Bill should be so altered, he would give it his support. It might then be allowed to go into operation for a few years,—and if, after the expiration of the period for which it might be enacted, it should be found that experience or a change of circumstances called for the introduction of a new system, it would be a matter of no difficulty to accomplish it. When a government or a legislature was about to give birth to a new and important measure, like that under consideration, the greatest care should be taken to make it a sound one. The wilderness lands were wearing away, and the lands of the Colony would soon be all of one class,—and, consequently, under the operation of the contemplated Bill, the proprietors would altogether escape,—and they who might justly be said to have the greatest interest in the Colony would not contribute one farthing for the support of general education. He confessed that he had always been an advocate for the rights of proprietors,—but he would never be found to advocate a measure, while it professed to impose a tax upon every man's property for the effecting of the greatest benefit which could be conferred upon society, would yet allow a certain class of individuals to escape scot-free. The hon. and learned member then concluded thus: Let the land be taxed, but let it be according to its value. If the principle of the Bill be modified in the way I have pointed out, I will vote for it,—and I think it would then meet the views of every honorable member in the House. A law so framed will be readily carried into operation, in every district in which the number and circumstances of the inhabitants are such as to enable them to do so,—and, with respect to the poorer settlements, it will be necessary to wait until they shall have gained sufficient strength to do the same.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN. I have hitherto refrained from offering any remarks on the Report under consideration, and have not taken that interest in the discussion, which, perhaps it was my duty to take, and which I would have done, had I been a member of the Committee from which the Report had proceeded. I am, however, anxious to express my sentiments generally with respect to the contemplated measure; but after the very elaborate discussion which has taken place, I will not trespass long upon the attention or patience of the Committee, lest I should follow in the beaten track of previous speakers, and offer as my own, some of the arguments adduced by them. Some honorable members, who spoke upon the question last night, and intimated their intention to oppose the land taxation part of the scheme, in compliance with the views of their constituents, seemed unable to advance one single sound argument against that mode of providing for the support of the contemplated free-education system; and, that no just or reasonable objection could be taken by them to that mode, was almost unequivocally admitted by themselves, for the only justification of their opposition they were able to advance was, that their constituents disapproved of it. These hon. members appear, in this respect, to entertain an idea very different from mine, of the course which it becomes an honest and independent Representative of the people to pursue, in the Legislature, with reference to any important measure, touching which, he and his constituents may not think alike. They seem to think, that in such a case, it is the duty of the Representative to surrender his judgment to his constituents, and to vote only in obedience to their dictation. I, on the contrary, whilst I admit it to be the duty of a Representative, when so circumstanced, to listen patiently and respectfully to the remonstrances of his constituents, and to give their opinions and arguments the fullest consideration, am fully persuaded, that he ought not to abandon his own judgment, or deviate from the path which he conscientiously believes it to be his duty to pursue; unless, by the force of facts and reasoning, he shall have been convinced, that he had taken an erroneous view of the question. With respect to the question under consideration, I would give the mode of providing for the support of the new system of education, recommended in the Report, my hearty support, because, firmly convinced of its equity and propriety, even although I knew a majority of my constituents to be opposed to it, (which I am happy to believe is not the case,) I would still act an unbiased and independent part. I would support and advocate, to the best of my ability, a measure, the passing of which, I believe, would confer a most important benefit upon the whole community; and, should I have occasion again to present myself before my constituents, as a candidate for their suffrages, I would do so in the full assurance, that my having acted conscientiously in opposition to their views, in one particular, although one of the greatest moment, would be acknowledged by every truly independent man amongst them, as the very strongest guarantee, I could have afforded them, of my fidelity as a Representative of the people and my devotion to the public good. I am glad to find, that the question has, hitherto, throughout the course of a very long and close debate, been considered solely with a view to the public weal; and, that no party or personal feelings have been allowed to enter into the discussion, or to prevent a fair and honest consideration of the whole matter. It has also been very gratifying to me to observe, that some honorable members, who usually vote with the Government, have, on the present question, given sufficient evidence, through their opposition to the Government with respect to it, that they acknowledge no slavish subjection to the Administration, and have ranked themselves with its supporters, solely because, as the friends of the people, they believe they may justly place their dependence upon it, and rely upon the public principles by which it has hitherto been characterized. It has been very industriously bruited abroad, that the Government is indebted, for the support which it receives, to the bestowal of petty offices of emolument or honor; but the conduct of those honorable members of the majority who have opposed the Executive on this question, is a sufficient evidence of their independence, and a direct refutation, as concerns themselves at least, of the charge of slavish subjection to the Government. In the effect, which the tax to be imposed upon the proprietors towards the support of the free-education system, is expected to have, I also see much cause for satisfaction. One of the greatest grievances under which the Colony has labored, has been the retention of their lands, in a wilderness state, by the proprietors, with a view to the leasing or selling of them, eventually on higher terms, than they can now secure for them. We are now, however told, that the imposition of a tax on the wilderness lands, as contemplated by the Report, will have the effect of compelling the proprieters to lease or dispose of their wilderness lands at market prices; and such a prospect could not be otherwise than cheering to the country, for its realization would certainly remove many of the evils which at present oppress the Colony, and give that scope for general improvement which has long been desired in vain. The proposed system of education is one, of which every true friend of the Colony must warmly approve. I will not, by a repetition of what has been so well and truly urged, by some hon. members, with respect to the great boon which the free-education system will confer upon the community at large, run the risk of exhausting the patience of the Committee; but I will yet take leave to say, that the system will afford the most effectual means of removing all grounds for the reproach, the assumed justice of which afforded a pretext for the withholding from the people certain political privileges. The futility of the objections which have been made to the scheme, has, I think, been already pretty well established; I will, however, briefly notice some of those objections before I sit down. Some hon. members have said, that the number of schools to be established will be too few for the requirements of the Colony; and others have objected, that the qualifications of many of the present teachers are too low. To these objections, I reply: first, that the scheme contemplates an immediate provision for about the same, if not a greater number of teachers, than are now employed; and, that as the demand for instruction increases, there is good reason to hope, that through increased resources and an improving revenue, the Government will be able to make the establishment of free schools equal to the demand; and, in the second place, that the certain provision made for teachers, by which the respectability of the profession will be much increased, will not fail to secure to the country a class of duly qualified and respectable teachers. The hon. member for Charlottetown has just said, that the tax will press heavily upon many of the poorer settlers; and so has it also been said, by some other hon. members, of whom the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) is one, that that class of