

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

(From our Country Edition of Tuesday last.)

The Couriers arrived at the Post Office on Monday forenoon with the usual Colonial and American Mails. A good deal of disappointment was felt at the non-arrival of the English March Mail, then over due. Two days later dates from Europe have, however, been received via the United States. From a St. John, N. B. paper we extract the following summary of the News:

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

(From the New Brunswick.)

By the arrival of the Packet ship Liverpool at New York, dates from Liverpool to the 6th ult., two days later than our previous advices, have been received. We take the following summary from the Sun and True Sun.

The excitement in the Cotton Market had subsided. Speculators for the present seemed satisfied, though the market was still firm and decided.

The anti-Leaguers are said to have experienced two terrible defeats in Hull and York. Vast preparations were made to give eclat to their meetings at those places, but there were only very meagre audiences.

The Queen is to visit Berlin and Dresden this Spring. Lord Morpeth is about to be restored to a seat in Parliament. Captain Howard, present member for Morpeth, will accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and his lordship will step into his shoes.

The Queen and Prince Albert were in strict retirement at Windsor, in consequence of Prince Albert's father.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have petitioned Sir Robert Peel to repeal the present high rate of duty on Tobacco, and substitute a shilling rate.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

IRISH AFFAIRS.—THE OREGON TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 5.—The Marquis of Normanby gave notice of his intention on the 13th inst., to bring forward a motion on the state of Ireland, and said he would in the near time intimate the precise form of his motion to the house, or if the pending trials should not have terminated by the day he had named, he would further postpone his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 5.—Col. Rawdon gave notice for the 15th, of a notice for the production of a Copy of the Clontarf proclamation, with other documentary matter in connexion therewith.

In answer to Sir Chas. Napier, relative to the instructions given to our slave cruisers to search suspected American slavers, and also with reference to the intentions of the American government as to the occupation of the Oregon Territory;

Sir R. Peel expressed his desire that intimation of such questions should be given to him previously to their being put to him. He should answer the question with respect to the slave instructions to-morrow; with regard to the other part of the gallant commodore's question, he knew nothing more of it than what could be gathered from the ordinary sources of information.

In reply to a question by Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel said that the British Government had originated a communication with the government of the United States, with regard to the extreme advantage which would result from the settlement of the Oregon Territory question in an amicable manner, and had received a reply which did justify the hope that before this time some progress would have been made. A minister had, however, gone to Washington with full instructions on the subject, and he trusted that the negotiation would be brought to a speedy and satisfactory termination. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume followed up the matter by another question. Sir R. Peel said, in his opinion, the wisest course to pursue in a matter of such importance was to give previous intimation to Her Majesty's government of the intention to put such questions.

STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Friday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., resumed his address to the jury. The conclusion of the learned gentleman's address was followed with a loud demonstration of approbation.

The court then adjourned for a few minutes.

Their Lordships having returned to court, and resumed their seats, Mr. M'Donogh, Q. C. proceeded to address the jury. He was counsel for Mr. Richard Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot newspaper.

The learned gentleman continued until five o'clock, when the court adjourned until ten the following morning.

Saturday.—On the opening of the court Mr. O'Connell rose and said—My Lords, I wish to state that as it will be necessary for me to take a course of observation not exactly similar to that of the other counsel who have spoken, and as I know that the materials which Mr. M'Donogh means to use will occupy the greater part of this day, I would be glad, provided it does not interfere with the progress of this trial, if it could be arranged that I will not be called on to speak to-day. I promise your lordships that what I have to say will not occupy much of your time, and I will be able to condense my remarks still further by having it understood that I will not be required to address the jury.

The Chief Justice—May I ask, does the traverser, Mr. Steele, intend to address the jury?

Mr. O'Connell—No, my lords.

Chief Justice.—Then we will not call on Mr. O'Connell until Monday.

Mr. O'Connell thanked the court for the indulgence, and Mr. M'Donogh then resumed his address to the jury.

Twelve hundred pounds per week are confidently stated to be the disbursements made from the coffers of the Royal Exchange, in order to meet the current expenses of the State prosecutions, which bid fair to last for a week longer at the very least.

COTTON SPINNER'S STRIKE.—The operative cotton spinners of no fewer than eighteen manufactories in this city and neighbourhood struck work on Thursday for an advance of wages. The men, so far as we have learned, request an advance of 10 per cent. upon their present rates of payment—a demand which the masters do not seem willing to accede to.—Glasgow Constitutional, Feb. 3.

SPAIN.—Intelligence of the death of the Infante Carlotta, consort of Don Francisco de Paula, and sister to the King of Naples and Queen Christina, had been received. This event derives much importance from the prospect it opens of the marriage of her son with Queen Isabella, and the consequent settlement of the affairs of Spain.

Mr. Bulwer, the new ambassador from the Court of St. James's, is endeavouring to give proof of great impartiality; his salons are open to eminent men of all parties.

RUSSIA.—It appears by recent advices from Odessa, that the Russian trade has been placed upon a very favourable footing by the Turkish government, as regards the Tariff.

A private letter from Rome (19th Jan.) states that the negotiations for settling the differences between the court of the Holy See and the cabinet of St. Petersburg, does not make any progress.

Yesterday evening the English March Mail was received at the Post Office in this Town. The R. M. Steamship CALEDONIA arrived at Halifax on Wednesday se'night, after a passage of 144 days. The most important intelligence by this Mail is from Ireland. The State trials, after having occupied twenty-five days, have at length terminated, each of the traversers having been found guilty of the charge prefer-

red against him by the Government. The sentences will not, however, it appears, be pronounced until next Term: Some think that no punishment will be inflicted. Others contend that Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the next few months will determine the question of punishment. In the meantime, Mr. O'Connell has, on behalf of himself and his companions, protested against the verdict, and has intimated that so soon as sentence shall have been passed, he will have the matter submitted to the whole body of Judges in Ireland, and that, should their decision prove adverse, he will then appeal to the House of Lords. Our limited time and space compel us to confine ourselves, on the present occasion, to the following extracts:— (From Wilmner and Smith's European Times, March 5.)

IRELAND. THE STATE TRIALS.

Twenty-fifth day, February 12.

Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crampton, took their seats on the bench this morning a few minutes after nine o'clock, at which hour the court was crowded, but not inconveniently so, as a very large force of police was stationed at the main entrance to keep off the crowd, to clear the various passages leading to the Queen's Bench, and to prevent the admission of persons not duly authorised.

The traversers arrived at an early hour. Mr. O'Connell, who was accompanied by his son Daniel and Mr. W. S. O'Brien, took his seat at the table of the Queen's Counsel.

Mr. J. O'Connell appeared in his professional robes amongst the juniors, while the rest sat at the traversers' bar.

Mr. Justice Crampton minutely detailed to his brother judges what took place on Saturday evening, subsequent to their leaving the court, at half past five o'clock, and accounted for the difficulty which the jury had experienced respecting the first and second counts by observing, that they contained five distinct findings, and did not, therefore, admit of a general finding. Having briefly described the nature of the issues, involved in the several counts, and pointed out in what respect they differ one from the other, his Lordship suggested that the proper course to adopt would be to put these issues before the jury, in the distinct form in which he had now explained them.

THE VERDICT.

The jury were then called into Court; the suggestion of his Lordship was acted on; they retired, and returned at ten o'clock with their verdict, to the reception of which

Mr. Moore, Q. C., objected, on the ground that one of the jurors was described on the panel as "John Rigby," though he himself had declared that his name was "John Jason Rigby."

The Attorney General observed, that Mr. Rigby had been sworn as "John Rigby," and that particular notice was made of the fact at the time by the Court.

A note having been taken of the objection, Mr. Bourne, the clerk of the Crown, read the verdict of Guilty generally against all the traversers, excepting the Rev. Mr. Tierney, who was found Guilty upon two counts only.

The following are the several counts of the indictment, with the verdict of the jury, as affecting each traverser, upon each count:

FIRST AND SECOND COUNT.

For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to the Government and constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, Laws, and Constitution, as by law established; and to bring into hatred and disrepute the Courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon each other from the cognisances of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett and C. G. Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously," before the words "to meet and assemble."

NOT GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

NOT GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY—Rev. Thomas Tierney, from the commencement, and including the words "especially in England;" and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

THIRD COUNT.

For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England; and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibitions and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, Laws and Constitution, as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the Courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy.

GUILTY—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

NOT GUILTY—as to the words omitted.

GUILTY—The Rev. T. Tierney from the commencement so far as, and including the words, "especially in England."

NOT GUILTY of the remainder of this count.

FOURTH COUNT.

For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects in Ireland, feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at

various times and different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purposes of obtaining by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the Government and Constitution as by law established.

GUILTY—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, and R. Barrett.

GUILTY—Rev. Mr. Tierney from the commencement so far as, and including the words, "especially in England."

FIFTH COUNT.

For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution. And also to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill-will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, and especially feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England.

GUILTY—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett, and Rev. T. Tierney.

SIXTH COUNT.

For conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times, and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by the exhibition of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. J. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

NOT GUILTY.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

The seventh count charges the procurement of large numbers of the people to meet together at various places, with intent, by the display of numbers, to procure changes in the law.

The 8th and 9th counts charge conspiracy to bring into disrepute the tribunals established by law, and to induce her Majesty's subjects to submit their differences to other tribunals, thereby assuming the prerogative of the Crown.

The tenth count charges the establishment of courts to bring into disrepute the legal tribunals of the country.

The eleventh charges seditious publications and songs, and the delivery of unlawful speeches.

GUILTY.—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, and R. Barrett.

NOT GUILTY.—Rev. Mr. Tierney.

The verdict having been recorded—The CHIEF JUSTICE thanked the Jury for the patient attention they had bestowed for nearly a month upon this unprecedented case, admitted the loss and injury it must have been to them, regretted that the Court did not possess the power of granting them compensation (which the Foreman, in delivering the verdict, applied for,) and dismissed them.

Mr. MOORE, on the part of the traversers, demanded a copy of the verdict.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed that it should be furnished, and the Clerk of the Crown immediately adjourned the Court to the first day of next term, when it will be in the power of the Crown to call for judgment upon the traversers.

The Court stands adjourned till the 15th April, and the traversers remain out as usual on their own recognizances. On that day a four-day rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and on its expiration the Attorney General will pray the judgment of the Court on them. It is understood, however, that before the expiration of the four-day rule, a motion on the part of the traversers will be made in arrest of judgment.—Should the Court decide against this motion, judgment will be passed, and then a writ of error will be sued on the part of the traversers, which will be argued before the twelve judges; and should their decision be adverse, an appeal will lie to the House of Lords. The question is whether pending that appeal the Court would proceed to carry judgment on the traversers into execution. The grounds of the application in arrest of judgment will be—1st. A misdescription of a juror's name. 2nd. The omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the County of the city of Dublin. 3d. That no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the Court.

The Legislature of this Island will be prorogued at Two o'clock this day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday last, the Hon. Charles Young delivered an interesting Lecture on SCULPTURE. The learned lecturer treated his subject as follows:—1st, Its origin; 2d, Its History; 3d, Composition; 4th, Different styles of Sculpture; 5th, Celebrated Statues; and lastly, Its uses. The lecture table was covered with a choice selection of busts and statues, together with a very beautiful collection of medallie busts, &c., the property of H. Shearman, Esq., of Keston. For the gratification of the public, these interesting objects were exhibited, free of expense, on Thursday, between the hours of Twelve and Four o'clock.

STURGEON BAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., a Total Abstinence Society was formed at Sturgeon Bay, Three Rivers. The Meeting was held at Mr. Henry Sabine's House. Owing to the bad state of the roads, the attendance was not so numerous as it would otherwise have been. The principle of total abstinence was warmly advocated, and a Constitution and Pledge having been produced, the whole of the Meeting came forward and enrolled their names under the Total Abstinence banner. The Society now numbers between 40 and 50 staunch men and true to the cause. The following were elected Officers—

Mr. Henry Sabine, President. Mr. Richard Collins, Vice do. Mr. William Stiggins, Secretary.

Committee.—Messrs. John Clark, Edwd. Stiggins, Andw. Young.—Com.

LAUSCHED.—On Tuesday last, from the Shipyard of Messrs. Campbell, Lot 16, a fine Schooner called the Zephira, of 120 tons. She was hauled by 90 span of horses for the distance of 300 yards on the ice, which they accomplished in a few minutes.

DIED.

At the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, on the 11th inst., Mrs. H. M. Pickard, consort of the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Principal of that Institution, and daughter of E. Thompson, Esq., Boston, U. S., aged 30.

At Lot 14, on the 21st inst., Mr. John M'Kinnon, aged 27 years.

At Lot 12, a few days since, from the effects of a fall on the ice, Mr. M. Macarthur, aged 70 years, for 60 years a resident of this Island.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—On Sunday evening next (March 31), a Sermon will be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—service to commence at half-past Six o'clock. And on the Tuesday evening following, the Anniversary Meeting will be held in the same Chapel—Chair to be taken at 7 p. m. A collection will be taken up after each service, in aid of the funds of the Society.

ROAD DISTRICT, No. 8. THE Subscriber will set, by Auction, on Wednesday, the 3d April next, at 11 o'clock, the repairing the Winter River Bridge, Union Road. Security will be required for the performance of the Contract. JAMES COLES, Commissioner. Commissioner's Office, March 18th, 1844.

MONEY FOUND IN Charlottetown on Tuesday last. The loser may hear of it by inquiring at the Colonial Herald Office.

WANTED—A steady Active LAD, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Inquire at the Office of the Colonial Herald.

venience and the lightening of the burthen upon two thirds, without also calling upon the one third to keep the School warm and comfortable for others. The Bill empowers the Trustees to assess "subscribers and persons interested in such schools." There was clearly a distinction intended. It certainly was a great hardship that persons who were made subscribers against their inclination, and who derived no benefit from the School, should also be made to contribute for the personal comfort of those who attended. It certainly was what he would not like to avail himself of. He would state a case. There was a School District of a radius of about three miles. It was surely very inconvenient, if not impossible, for persons residing at the outer extremities of the radii, or just within the periphery of the circle, to send their children to the School, particularly in winter; yet nothing might be more convenient to those residing within an easy distance of the School, than to have their children in part educated at the expense of others. Against such a system he raised his voice, and he would continue to do so, unless it were remedied.

The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple spoke in favour of the compulsory system—the system of taxation as at present existing. Its propriety and necessity, he said had been fully acknowledged in Germany, Switzerland, and in Prussia. In all these countries it was in operation. In Prussia, every man was, by law, compelled to send his children to school, the object being the diffusion of knowledge, which experience had shewn to be the best preventive of crime. The system was the same in the United States, and in Upper Canada; it had also lately been extended to Lower Canada. The Act of our Legislature was in accordance with the views to which he had alluded.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald perfectly concurred with the hon. Mr. Dalrymple as to the propriety of obliging parents to send their children to schools; but he maintained no man ought to be taxed for the support of any District School, who could shew that his children were being educated elsewhere.

The Hon. Mr. Holl wished to know what sort of a system of education this general assessment was intended to support. If it could be shewn that it was for the purpose of giving to the rising generation a sound, moral, and religious education, he would most willingly support it. He knew it was not a privilege of this House to originate any measure imposing a tax, but if the other House could be induced to listen to the proposal, he would have it recommended to them to impose a tax of 4d. an acre for the support of such a system as he had spoken of. This tax would amount to about £1400, and he thought it would be amply sufficient for the purpose.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey said, that in any country, even where civilization and education had reached their highest point, neglect of duty and even occasionally incompetence, would be attributable to teachers. We were not to expect to find men perfect in any station of life.

The Hon. Mr. Dalrymple had already shewn how highly the system was prized by some of the most enlightened nations on the earth. To be sure it had not been acted upon in Britain, although there the justice and the necessity of it had been fully admitted. It had failed, and broken down there, because it could not be made to suit the opposing views of sectarians. But although it had not been carried into operation in England, the fact was, perhaps, not so much to be regretted—certainly not so much as its failure ought to be deplored in a new country like this—because there, all, either through private schools or charitable institutions, might have education. It was the same in Scotland, and, he thought, he might say in Ireland also. But here, however we might wish it, we could not, without the means provided by the Bill, dispel the cloud of ignorance which overshadowed the Island. All that we do longings upon the Legislative provision made for teachers. Education ought to be compulsory in every country: the highest considerations demanded that it should be so. He saw nothing unjust in empowering two-thirds of the inhabitants of a district to tax the remaining third for the purposes of education. He knew that religion was the proper foundation of education; but it ought first to be shewn that it was practicable to make it so, before the making of it so was insisted upon. In England such a scheme had been found impracticable. In Ireland also it had failed, although there they had a Board of Education consisting of both Protestants and Catholics. It was quite hopeless to think of introducing it here, where so much diversity of opinion as to the subject of religion existed. He knew it to be impossible. This, however, would not prevent his voting for the Bill's going into operation.

The Hon. Mr. Holl would make a few observations with respect to the introduction of the Holy Scriptures into our public schools. Surely, to whatever church a man belonged, whatever his peculiar belief, as a Christian, he must consider religion as the most important part of all youthful education. He had no peculiar views upon the subject, and was very far from wishing to impose upon Roman Catholics, or the members of any other church, a system of religious instruction, to which they were conscientiously averse. He wished to pay the same respect to the religious and conscientious scruples of others, that he claimed for others for his own. He gave others who differed from him credit for sincerity in their profession, and he hoped they would do the same by him. Education without religion he regarded as building upon sand. In schools in which the scholars were Roman Catholics, he would wish to see the Holy Scriptures introduced in accordance with the peculiar views of their church; and in schools in which the scholars were Protestants, he would wish to see them introduced in accordance with the tenets and principles of Protestantism. If the Scriptures were introduced into Roman Catholic schools, the version would be that approved and sanctioned by their Church; and if into Protestant ones, the version would be that in use amongst Protestants. If they wished to make better men and better subjects of the youth of the Colony, they would not withhold from them the benefit of religious instruction in the public schools, by failing to introduce the Bible, or at least the New Testament, as a school-book. According to the Visitor's Report, it would seem that, if the Bible or Testament is used in schools at all, it is used in a manner which is in some degree covert. Why not acknowledge the propriety, the necessity of the reading of the Holy Scriptures in our public schools, and regulate the practice by enactment?

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald observed, that the Testament was much used in the District School, chiefly, he believed, on account of its cheapness.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey said every man must not only honour the feeling with which the hon. Mr. Holl had delivered his sentiments upon this subject, but besides heartily concur in his sentiments. If the Hon. Mr. Holl could frame a Bill, which (without giving offence to any party by in any way exciting religious prejudice) would enable the Legislature to make the study of the Scriptures a part of our common school education, he (the hon. Mr. Swabey) for one, would rejoice at it; but he feared it could not be done: the attempt had already puzzled many wise heads. If, however, his hon. friend (Mr. Holl) would make the attempt, he (the hon. Mr. Swabey) would assist him as far as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald said, that as the Island was divided into districts, and clergymen of different denominations were resident in, or in the habit of regularly visiting most of them, would it not be possible to introduce a clause into the present Bill, requiring every teacher to give notice, once or twice, or even three times a week, that a clergyman would attend the school for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the scholars—clergymen of different denominations attending in rotation, if necessary. Give such religious books to the church to which they belonged. The children of Protestants might have a Protestant version, and the children of Catholics the Douay edition, either of the Bible or Testament.

The Hon. Mr. Holl briefly explained, that he was very far from contemplating the enforcement of any peculiar views upon the minds of children of different religious denominations. All he wanted was, that the Scriptures should be made the foundation of a moral education in our district schools.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald fully appreciated the motives by which the Hon. Mr. Holl was influenced. They were such as all either did or ought to entertain—the making of religious instruction the basis of general education. Without religion, education was much more likely to be injurious than serviceable to its possessor.

The Hon. Mr. Holl said, if the compulsory mode of taxing one third of the inhabitants of a district by the other two thirds, were adhered to, it ought only to apply to the highest class teachers. A few might wish for a teacher of the highest class, whilst the one third, who were liable to a compulsory tax, might think a teacher of the lowest class quite competent to instruct their children as far as they wished them to be instructed.

The Hon. Mr. Brecken thought, that if this suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Holl were carried into operation, it might enable one-third of the inhabitants of a district to prevent the other two-thirds from engaging or retaining the services of a highest class teacher.

The Hon. Mr. Holl did not think so. If two-thirds of the inhabitants wished for a teacher of the highest class, they ought to be prepared to pay for his extra services by their own extra subscriptions.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey assured his hon. friend that the clause was not practically unjust. Whenever there was a compulsory assessment, he (the hon. Mr. Swabey) believed it was for a lower