Hon. Attorney General said the present area of Government Farm was, by a recent survey, about Seventy acres. It was but natural and right for the hon member for Charlottetown (Mr Brecken) to use his influence on behalf of his constituents in a matter to them of such vast importance. The spacious domain called the Government Farm was beautifully situated and attracted the attention of strangers visiting it. [illegible] was that one-half [illegible] grounds should be set apart, at least, [illegible] for public purposes. The City was deprived of its Common, and therefore it would be no spoliation, as some people thought, to throw it open as a Public Park. He hoped before the close of the present session to test the views of hon members on that subject by going into Committee.

Hon Mr Davies said the grounds alluded to were already the property of the citizens of Charlottetown, and there existed no law to prevent the Mayor and his Council from taking possession of that property. That was his opinion and; he would like to hear from those better posted what argument could be adduced against his views. For the City to ask for a reinvestment of that which already belonged to it was not wrong.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said that as the House would likely have a field day on the question it were better not to enter into any discussion until the Attorney General would move to go into Committee on the subject. As regard to the division of the Governor's Salary between the Governor and the Administrator for the time being, we should not, though smarting under a sense of being wronged, do that which on reflection we would condemn in others.

House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Felony.

Hon Mr Haviland, introducer of the Bill explained the amendments contemplated to be made on the Statute touching the prevention of the crimes referred to. The utmost extent to which parties guilty of inflicting injuries on any person or persons could be punished, was two years imprisonment, which was altogether inadequate when the crimes committed were of an aggravated character.

The Bill provides that if any person shall unlawfully or maliciously administer poison, or shall attempt to take life by drowning, suffocating, or strangling, or shall shoot at any person, or by drawing a trigger or in any other manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall attempt to stab, cut or wound, with intent in any such case to kill, or maim, disfigure, or or disable, or do any other grievous bodily harm to any person, or shall maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder or any other explosive substance, destroy or damage the whole or any part of any dwelling house or any other building with intent to endanger the life of any person, shall be, by the provisions of said Bill, guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and also if a male, to be once, twice or thrice publicly or privately whipped, if the Court, before whom such offender shall be tried, shall think fit in addition to such sentence of imprisonment. The Bill also provides that every person convicted of manslaughter shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twenty one years. And also that any material witness in a case punishable by death, shall be required to enter into recognisance to appear in the Court and give evidence in such cause, and in default of giving such recognisance, the Judge of said Court may commit such witness to Jail until said trial shall be finally ended.

Hon Attorney General supported the amendment submitted by the Hon Mr Haviland, and also submitted an additional amendment thereto, touching the retention and recognisance of witnesses in cases of an important nature, involving punishment by death.

After some remarks on the necessity of preventing sailors from carrying knives when on shore, the Bill, as amended, was reported agreed to.

Mr Sinclair, chairman of the Committee appointed to report on Salmon culture, presented the report of said Committee, to the effect that from substantial information received from settlers on banks of rivers, Salmon frequented several of those rivers which formed suitable spawning grounds; that from the fact that Salmon were chased and destroyed during spawning season, by parties setting nets, and spearing by torch light, the said fish were scattered and destroyed, and prevented from spawning and accumulating in our rivers; that if Salmon fishing were properly protected during Spawning Season, it would soon be so improved as to become a useful and profitable source of wealth to the Colony. The Committee concluded their report by recommending the passing of an Act for more fully protecting our Salmon fisheries

Said report was adopted, and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity therewith.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

House in Committee on Pauper Scales.

Mr. Howat (the Chairman) reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which were agreed to by the House.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, Chairman of the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the Resolution reported from the Committee to amend the Unfortunate Debtors' Act, submitted a Bill to that effect which was received and read. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Government to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds for the erection of additional Public Buildings in Charlottetown, and for permanent improvements in Public Works.

Mr Cameron in the chair. Reported the Bill agreed to.

House in Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Geo Sinclair in the chair.

Hon Attorney General submitted a Resolution to the effect that it was advisable to add to the Land Assessment rates throughout the Island, to the extent of an additional tax of one half more than that now levied by law. Said additional assessment to extend to all Townships Lands cultivated and uncultivated upon the Island.

Hon Attorney General also submitted a Resolution to the effect that the Revenue Bill of last year be continued for the current year, with an alteration to the effect that 11 per cent. advalorem duty, be charged on every £100 currency, value on all goods heretofore liable to ten per cent only. He also suggested the propriety of reducing the duty on Wine. The present rate of duty, he said, was almost a prohibition on the importation of good Wine, and an inducement to throw into the Market inferior and highly adulterated Wines.

Hon. Mr Howlan directed attention to the necessity of causing Kerosene Oil to be inspected and tested by proper officers for that purpose as provided by law in the other provinces. He spoke of the inflammable nature of much of the Oil imported to this Colony, because of the absence of such inspection, and the danger to which consumers were exposed owing to the bad quality of said Oils.

Hon Mr. Haviland agreed with the remarks made by the Hon Mr. Howlan, and said the remedy for the evil complained of was in the hands of the Government. The fluids alluded to, had in some instances, proved fatal to human life, and were exceedingly dangerous because of their explosive character, and should not be exposed for sale until properly tested and inspected. Life and property were frequently endangered by the use of those inflammable fluids.

Mr. McMillan remarked that due notice should be given to the trade in order to give time for the clearing out of present supplies before any action would be taken on the question.

Hon Mr. Howlan and Mr. Green were of the opinion that the supply on hand at the present time was very limited, and that any that might be taken would not very materially injure the trade.

Hon. Mr. Kelly asked the Government for the Returns of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar Schools throughout the Island

Hon Attorney General said, application would be made to the proper officer for the returns called for.

Hon Mr Haviland was surprised that the hon member (Mr. Kelly,) a member of the Board of Education, would ask for information of which he should, in virtue of his office, be fully possessed.

House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council to incorporate the Queen's County Agricultural Society.

Mr Howat in the Chair. Reported the Bill agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply.

Mr Bell, Chairman, reported several Resolutions granting the usual allowances to the Legislature, agreed to.

Hon Mr Haviland remarked upon the horrible shock which thrilled through the heart of the community in consequence of the inhuman and barbarous treatment suffered by the unfortunate criminal yesterday, caused by the careless and inefficient manner in which the Officers having charge of the execution had conducted the proceedings, and expressed the hope that his honor the Attorney General would cause an investigation to take place with the view of ascertaining the true cause of such a disgraceful procedure.

Hon Attorney General coincided with the remarks made by the Hon Mr Haviland touching the bungling manner in which the officers superintending the execution had performed their duty. Public feeling was sufficiently intensified by the horrors accompanying an execution alone, without being increased by any uncalled for torture. He, Hon Attorney General, said that he was just going to pen a note to the High Sheriff, asking for an explanation of the distressing procedure referred to by Hon. Mr Haviland. Revolting however as were such exhibitions, they were not without a parallel. In England, where adepts at executions could be found, such melancholy occurrences frequently arose

Mr McNeill said it was but just that the Sheriff should give the explanation called for. The execution in itself was horrible enough without such painful circumstances attending it.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8th.

Hon. Attorney General presented the petition of Martin Lambert and others, touching the opening of a new line of Road from Montague Bridge to Burnt Point Bridge, Murray River. Said petition had been laid before the Council, and was now submitted to the House. Ordered that it be referred to the Committee on the opening of New Roads.

Hon. Mr. Howlan presented to the House a Copy of the Warrant Book for the past year.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Geo Sinclair, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, reported the Resolution relating to the additional duty of one per cent on all goods now subject to an advalorem duty of 10 per cent.

The Bill to Incorporate the New Glasgow Temperance Hall Company, was reported agreed to.

Mr. P. Sinclair from the Committee to bring in a Bill in conformity with the report of Committee on the subject of Salmon Fishing, introduced a Bill which was received and read a first time.

House in Committee of the whole to take into consideration the laws imposing an Assessment on Lands for public purposes, with the view of amending the same and increasing the amount of said assessment.

Mr. Cameron in the Chair.

A Resolution submitted by the Hon Att'y. General to the effect that the assessment on all lands, both wilderness and cultivated be raised by an additional tax of one-half the present rates.

Hon Attorney General gave notice that to-morrow, he would move the House into Committee on the subject of Telegraph Communication.

House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Unfortunate Debtors' Act.

Mr. Cameron in the Chair.

Mr. P. Sinclair submitted a Resolution to the effect that the amount of liabilities which might claim the protection of the Court should be reduced to £200, and not £300, as stated in the Bill. After some discussion on the point, Mr. Sinclair's resolution was negatived on the following division viz:

For the Resolution—Messrs. P. Sinclair, Geo. Sinclair, McNeill, Kickham; Hons. Messrs. Laird, Callbeck, Davies, Coles, Kelly—9.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Duncan, Henderson, Howlan; Messrs Brecken, Green, Prowse, Howat, Reilly, Arsenault, McMillan, Owen, Bell—13.

The clause in question of the Bill was then agreed to.

The clause relating to the 25th Section of the Act pointing out the time given previously to giving a final discharge to Debtors, also elicited some remarks. At the close of which the Bill was reported agreed to.

House adjourned

FRIDAY, April 9.

The Bill for the better protection of the Salmon Fisheries was submitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Howat in the Chair.

Mr. P. Sinclair, introducer of the bill, explained its principal features, to the effect that under its provisions officers would be appointed to oversee and protect the Salmon Fishery on the Morell and Dunk Rivers. He (Mr. P. Sinclair) then observed that Winter River also was intended to be included in the bill; and on motion it was also inserted.

Mr. McCormack urged the propriety of including in like manner the Midgell River, in which were to be found some of the largest and best Salmon ever caught in any River on the Island.

On motion of Mr. McCormack, said Midgell River was then included in the bill

The bill provides that a Salary of Six Pounds per annum be paid to such overseers of Salmon, from the Treasury of the Colony, on their production of a certificate from two of the nearest magistrates stating that such officers had faithfully performed their duties.

Under its provisions no Salmon shall be allowed to be caught on the coast, nor in any of the bays, rivers, harbors, nor in fresh water streams of this Island, from the 1st of September to the 31st December in any year.

The duty of Fish Protectors under this bill shall be carefully to supervise the rivers over which they may be appointed, and to prosecute parties attempting to take or destroy Salmon from such rivers, and also to prosecute parties buying or selling Salmon caught contrary to the provisions of the bill.

Parties offending under the bill to be punished by fines and penalties before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Prowse was opposed to the bill for the reasons previously advanced by him when the House was in Committee on the Resolution on which the bill was founded. He (Mr. P.) was of opinion that the bill would fail in accomplishing the ends in view. It were far better to encourage the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to whom some of the Rivers and streams of the Island might be leased for a term of years, for the purpose of encouraging the Salmon Fisheries.

Mr. Bell said it would be better in his opinion to include all the Rivers on the Island in the bill, and appoint persons on each River to prosecute parties who would disturb the Salmon during Spawning Season.

Mr. McNeill said the bill was but a mere experiment, and if found to work advantageously, its provisions could be extended at another time

Hon. Mr. Laird also said the object of the bill was to make an experiment. He differed from the opinions advanced by the hon member Mr. Prowse touching the propriety of the Government giving protection to Joint Stock Companies.

Hon. Mr Howlan said that giving monopolies to private companies was a dangerous principle, and frequently lead to the infliction of serious injuries to the community. He instanced the leasing of Charlottetown Ferry as a case in point.

Hon. Mr. Henderson urged the necessity of having the evidence of any such officers under the bill confirmed by at least one or two witnesses before inflicting fines on parties convicted by the testimony of one who would himself be interested in decisions arrived at, as the bill provided that all fines should be paid to such officers.

Dr. Jenkins expressed his approval of the remarks made by the hon. member Mr. Henderson, and considered it advisable to guard against the encouragement of undue influence and litigation.

Mr. P. Sinclair said it would be invidious to throw a distinction between the officers in question and other ordinary witnesses. In other matters the testimony of one or more credible witnesses was sufficient to convict parties. The two Justices of the Peace before whom the cause would be heard, would surely guard against corruption.

Mr. McMillan said that great care should be taken that good and substantial proof be adduced against parties before inflicting punishment under the Bill. The officers in question were also subject to a fine of Five Pounds, in proof of their neglect of the performance of their respective duties. After some further remarks from hon members, the Bill was reported agreed to.

House in Committee on the subject of Telegraphic Communication.

Hon. Att'y. General reviewed the Correspondence that had taken place on that subject last autumn, between His Honor the Att'y. General on behalf of the Government and the Telegraph Company. The result of which was an agreement to place a Cable across the Straits, and renew our Telegraphic Communication, and also the extension of Telegraph lines on the Island. He (Hon. Att'y. General) then submitted a Resolution to the effect, that it was advisable to pass a Bill enabling the Government to secure a renewal of Telegraphic Communication between this Island and the Continent of America generally at as early a period as possible, in accordance with negotiations entered into on the subject with the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case should from time to time require.

Resolution agreed to.

The greater portion of the afternoon was occupied in Conferences with the Legislative Council on the Bill relating to the Governor's Salary.

House adjourned.

A. McNeill, Reporter.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 31.

The Dublin Synod met at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin to-day, and elected delegates to the conference on the Irish Church question

London, April 1, evening.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have petitioned the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone and the Postmaster General to support the present contracts with the Steamship Lines for carrying mails to America.

London, April 2.

Another Colliery Explosion occurred yesterday at the Arley Colliery in Lancashire. Twenty-eight persons were killed and many others injured.

London, April 2.

Troops are going forward to the Pyrenees to prevent parties from crossing the frontier into Spain.

Marshal Serrano informed the Cortes yesterday that the order for holding elections had been sent out to Cuba, and deputies from that Island were expected to arrive at an early day.

Constantinople, April 2.

The Sublime Porte has agreed with the Persian Government to refer the ratification of the frontier to a mixed commission of Turkish and Persian subjects. The difficulty on the Persian border is in a fair way to be settled.

Paris, April 5th.

The actual demolition of the walls of the fortress of Luxemburg has commenced.

Madrid, April 5th.

In the Spanish Cortes on Saturday, in reply to a question, the Minister of Finance stated that he had no knowledge that Mr Hale, the U. S. Minister, had ever introduced articles contraband of war under diplomatic privileges, as had been rumored. He promised, however, to enquire into the matter and report the result to the Deputies. The press of this city comment on this story of Mr. Hale generally unfavorable to that gentleman.

Marshal Serrano has asked the Cortes to grant a contingent of 80,000 men for the year 1869.

Madrid, April 5.

The Provisional Government of Spain has requested that the late Prime Minister of Queen Isabella, Gonzales Bravo, now living in France, be examined by the French authorities in regard to a plot which has been discovered against the life of Admiral Topete, in which there is reason to believe Bravo was concerned.

London April 4.

Advices from Constantinople received to-day state that the Prince of Wales had arrived there, and was received by the Sultan with great splendor.

London, April 5.

Conspiracies against the Italian Government have been discovered at Naples, and the ringleaders have been arrested.

Alexandria, April 4.

Another plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt was discovered and frustrated. A loaded revolver was found under his chair in the theatre, and was withdrawn before it could explode. A large number of arrests have been made of suspected parties.

London, April 5, evening.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was passed to its second reading.

London, April 6th.

Consols 93; U. S. 5-20's 83⅞. Manchester advices are less favorable. Breadstuffs declining. Oats 3s 5d; Wheat 9s 3d for California white, and 8s 8d a 8s 9d for Red Western. Corn 29s Flour 22s 6d.

Madrid, April 5.

Informal meetings of the members of the majority of the Constituent Cortes have been held, and have resulted in a resolution to support ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal for the throne of Spain. The Council of Ministers have also decided to second the majority of the Cortes in this determination, and a deputation has gone to Lisbon to invite King Ferdinand to accept the candidature.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, April 1.

The Spanish men-of-war in the West India waters are giving considerable employment to the British Consul at Havana in looking after their operations and a reinforcement of the British fleet has been asked for.

It is reported that the so-called Peruvian monitors are in the service of the Cuban revolutionists, and also that Gen. Cespedes has ordered that hereafter all prisoners who are not regular Spanish soldiers shall be shot as soon as captured.

New York, April 2

A recent fire at Valparaiso, Chili, destroyed property valued at $250,000. Three firemen were killed.

Yellow fever is spreading rapidly along the south coast of Peru, making terrible ravages. It has broken out on the United States steamer "Tuscarora," and Paymaster Cushing recently died of it.

Washington, April 2.

The committee on foreign affairs has voted in favor of Gen. Banks' Cuban report. Banks' report, as sanctioned by the committee, provides for a joint resolution of sympathy with the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and pledges Congress to give its constitutional support to President Grant whenever he may deem it expedient to formally recognise the independence and sovereignty of the Island. There is no doubt of the adoption of the joint resolution by both Houses, and the friends of Cuba say that it will exercise a great influence on the war by securing the revolutionists moral as well as physical support. It is expected that the Spanish Minister will present a remonstrance to the State Department against the recognition of Cuba, and that he will leave the country in case of the adoption of Banks' resolution.

New York, April 2.

A Washington despatch says a correspondence has been in progress for some time between certain prominent men in the British Provinces and leading men in this country, relative to the the prospective annexation of the Provinces to the United States. The following resolution was sought to be offered in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, but objection being made the effort failed.

"Resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be and are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of investigating the condition of our relations, present and prospective, with Nova Scotia, and that they be authorized to report to the House at any time."

New York, April 3.

The waters of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers have subsided without doing serious damage. The Hudson is now open for navigation

Three cars were thrown from the track on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad yesterday, injuring ten passengers, none fatally.

New York, April 3.

The President has nominated J. Lothrop Motley, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

There is a partial reaction from the late extreme stringency in the money market, and rates were easier to-day. Gold shows little fluctuation, ranging from 131 to 131¼.

Portland, Me., April 3.

Barque "Georgiana," of Nullbridge, Captain Dyer, from St. John, N. B. for Havana, with lumber, put into Boothbay yesterday, having been totally dismasted on the 7th of March, south of George's Shoals. A steamer has gone down to tow her to Portland

New York, April 5th.

Congress has voted a final adjournment on Saturday next.

The office of the St. James Safety Fund building in Philadelphia was robbed of $100,000—$60,000 of which was available funds

New York, April 5.

A short time ago the House of Representatives called upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest to furnish a list of vessels captured during the late war by the rebel cruisers. This information was laid before the House on Saturday. The list is made up from documents filed by those whose property has been destroyed in support of their claims for indemnity. Where these records of the department are incomplete, reference has been made to such other unofficial records and materials as were deemed reliable and trustworthy, in order to render the statement as complete as possible, and exhibit as far as within the power of the Department, in connected tabular form, the amount and character of injury inflicted, and the variety and extent of these interests. The number of vessels given, with their names and value, is nearly 300, and the aggregate value more than $13,000,000.

Gold and money markets unchanged

New York, April 5.

The Republicans elected a Governor, majority of the Legislature, and three members of Congress yesterday.

New York April 6th.

The United States Ironclad Miantonomah is ordered to be ready for sea immediately; destination probably Cuba.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, April 2.

The Privy Council held a meeting yesterday, for the transaction of departmental business.

The trichinæ excitement still continues, and actual specimens have been found in the ham. Four persons are still in a precarious state from eating it.

Flour from $4.55 to $4.60 for ordinary, and $4.60 to $4.65 for strong supers.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 12, 1869.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

We have already shown that primary and middle education became Governmental; there remained superior or university education. The Catholics of Ireland had long complained of their partial exclusion from Trinity College, and the exclusively Protestant nature of that institution, and the late Sir Robert Peel proposed to the Government, of which he was the head, to create institutions which should supply that university education, for the Catholics and Presbyterians of Ireland, which Trinity College furnished to the members of the established Church. Unfortunately the system of a Governmental Education had gradually been adopted for Ireland in place of the plan of assisting voluntary efforts, which had worked so well in England. All the leading minds engaged by the Government in organizing Education in Ireland, were thoroughly wedded to the principle of a State Education, and the result was, that it was determined to create institutions for affording a State University Education. The feelings and religious convictions of the different creeds were, indeed, to be conciliated, and it is manifest from the original instructions of Sir Robert Peel, which speak of the youth of each religion being under the control and attending the institutions of their respective Deans of residence, that the idea in his mind was that of bodies of young men, each under a separate religious training, and jointly attending lectures on purely secular subjects. But the carrying out of the scheme was in the hands of those who had very different objects in view; and the only plan by which the idea which we have attributed to Sir Robert Peel could have been carried out,—namely, that of having separate residental halls or colleges for each religion, in which the exercises of religion should be carried out, and a course of instruction in all religious and semi-religious subjects be followed by the students, whilst they attended in common all the lectures on secular subjects, and mingled in all their ordinary avocations—was abandoned. This would have involved a certain amount of action being left to the different creeds in the government of their respective colleges; but the object of the heads of the Government system in Ireland was to allow of no voluntary action, but to establish a complete system of Education entirely conducted by the State and absolutely under its control. As it was to be adapted to all religions, it necessarily became absolutely negative in regard to religion; even an incidental allusion to religion must be avoided, and with the exception of the Deans of residence of the different creeds, who have, however, no power or authority over the students, no share in the direction of the colleges, there is not a trace of any religious element. Hence, has arisen their nickname of "Godless Colleges," or irreligious colleges. We want words in English to express accurately the force of the Greek *alpha privitica*, which is used in Italian and other languages, expressing simple negation, but not necessarily opposition. "Irreligious" has two meanings: one which would be expressed by "irreligious," simply without religion; the other "irreligious" in its full sense of opposition to religion. The former is the sense in which colleges and schools are strictly irreligious and "Godless." Perhaps this definition may satisfy our progressive friend to the westward. By the use of "Godless" schools or colleges, it is not intended to imply that the individuals constituting them are irreligious, or that the practice of piety may not flourish within their walls; but that as schools or colleges they have, and express no opinion on religion. More than this, we may suppose that those institutions may be attended by Deists, or Atheists, or Jews, or Mormons, whose opinions must be respected as well as those of the most orthodox Christian. The colleges and their mouth-pieces, the professors in their lectures, must express no opinion on the existence of God.

Such is the necessary result of a state education. A mixed State has no religion, and its teaching can have none. We will indicate still further the differences between the English and Irish systems in regard to superior education. In England, as we have observed, the State left superior education entirely free, and when it instituted the London University for the benefit of Dissenters, it left their teaching entirely to themselves, reserving only the right of examining. It did even more; it vested the powers which it retained, not in its own nominees, but in an entirely independent body, the senate and convocation of the London University—a body unconnected with the Executive Government. In Ireland the Government retains the whole power and control in its own hands. It not only names the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, but it appoints and removes every professor in the Queen's Colleges.

We have thus gone through the different branches of education in England and Ireland, and pointed out their differences. In England, primary education is altogether free, the State assisting all voluntary efforts, but not shackling them in any way. Intermediate education is still more free, because entirely voluntary—the State intervening only to open examinations, and to announce and recognize their results. University education is the same, the State recognizing all free institutions, whatever may be their religion, and providing a totally independent and unbiassed tribunal for testing their results. And thus the Church of England, the Catholics, the Dissenters, have each their Poor Schools, their Grammar Schools, their Colleges, equally recognized and encouraged by the State, and they meet on an equality for purely scientific teaching in the different medical and legal schools. But in Ireland the case is far different. Here, a complete system of State education is supported. The Queen's Colleges, the model schools, are purely Governmental institutions; and if a certain degree of free initiation is left in the primary schools, even there, the whole system of teaching, and all the books used, are regulated by the Government. It is to be observed that the Established Church in Ireland possesses a system of its own, richly endowed in former times by the Legislature, and wholly independant of the Government. Trinity College, the endowed schools and charter schools, and the Church Education Schools, form a complete body of Church of England Schools; and hence, the Governmental system of education is for the Catholics and Presbyterians, of whom, of course, the Catholics form the immense majority. The Established Church in Ireland, therefore, naturally does not much object to a state of things which leaves her all her own, and in which the new Government schools, at least, do not lean towards any other religion; she keeps her own schools, and tries to get as much as she can of the others, whilst, on the other hand, the Catholics feel it a double grievance that a system of education for them, should be directed and governed by a Government essentially Protestant. England has free education, Ireland has Governmental Education; and, as a necessary consequence, the former is religious, the latter destitute of religion, or Godless.

The Irish system is alleged to possess the advantage of uniformity and wider application; and brilliant sketches are drawn of the State providing, like a careful parent, education for all her children alike, and covering the country with a network of schools for all classes. Still greater stress is laid on the spirit of toleration and charity which is to arise from educating the young of all religions together; although on the point there is a good deal of ambiguity in the argument, and it is not clear whether its advocates attribute the good effects which they foretell, to the fact of the youth of different religions living together, or to the teaching which they receive being devoid of religion, and, therefore, calculated to obviate religious differences simply by keeping religion itself wholly out of sight.

With regard to the latter of these merits it would appear that the system has practically failed to produce this millenium of religious toleration. It has been at work in Ireland now thirty years, and religious animosity is as rife as ever; whilst in England, where no such compulsory means have been taken to amalgamate them, it is well known, that the professors of the different creeds live in far greater harmony; and whilst most of the poor schools are practically separate schools, it is just those which are really mixed which give rise to all the embittered religious controversies. Moreover, the most mixed of the Queen's Colleges, that of Belfast, is the one in which religious animosity and party spirit flourish most. See the account of the disgraceful exhibition at the visitation of Queen's College, Belfast, in the spring of 1862, where the Kentish fire and party and sectarian cries echoed through the halls, even in the presence of the Queen's visitors.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

If there is anything that would cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of those who persistently refuse to allow his Lordship Bishop McIntyre a reasonable sum of money from the Public Treasury in aid of his schools, it would be to place before them, in contrast to their conduct, the generous treatment which a Protestant minority receives from the Catholic majority of the Province of Quebec. The Bishop's schools are attended by a considerable number of children who are educated as efficiently as in the Government Schools, without any charge to the State. Now, Catholics contribute nearly one-half of the general education fund of the Colony, and any reasonable person will say that the Bishop ought to be allowed, for the children thus educated, a sum nearly equivalent to what they would cost the state if educated in the Government Schools. In order to make matters as smooth as possible, no objection has been offered on the part of the Bishop to a Government inspection of those schools, to show that the character of the instruction imparted therein is such as not to be unworthy of State aid. His Lordship the Bishop has left it entirely to the generosity of the Legislature to fix the sum which they may think him fairly entitled to.

The manner of discussing this question is to lose sight altogether of what the Bishop and the Catholics really ask, and to inflict upon the community a wearisome amount of twaddle upon the relative merits of a "national" and 'sectarian" education, when the fact is that in two countries only has a national or general system of education been tried. We allude to Prussia and the United States. By the concurrent testimony of the best judges in such matters, the Prussian system, which, whilst national in its application, yet makes due provision for religious instruction, and wisely recognises the liberty of conscience, and the rights of minorities, is superior to the American. The most ardent advocate for the sectarian system is no less solicitous than his opponent that education should be as general and as widely diffused as possible. The only real difference between the two, is in reference to the important question whether religious, as well as secular instruction, might not be imparted in the schools without diminishing their number or impairing their efficiency. Now, here, in arguing upon this general principle, the dishonesty or ignorance of the opponents of Catholic claims in this Colony is made apparent. Our enemies cannot deny that there are localities where such schools might be easily established and in which a sound secular education, based upon morality, could be imparted. In Charlottetown, for example, if the people desired it, the whole population might be educated upon this principle. The same may be said of Georgetown and Summerside. In Districts, however, where there is a large preponderance of Catholics or Protestants, this plan could not be carried out without injury to the minority, by depriving them of any school whatever. But no person is so unreasonable as to attempt to apply the religious system to such Districts. The Bishop has not asked for it. The Catholic body do not wish for it. All we seek is a moderate sum for schools already established, without injury to the general system of education in operation. If similar schools can be established by Protestants without detriment to the general system, and if they apply for a share of the school fund, we see no reason why their application should be rejected. It makes no difference to the State, in a pecuniary point of view, to recognize these schools, because if they were not in existence, the non-sectarian or common schools would have to supply their place, and be supported by the State. Indeed, as regards the difference in the matter of pounds shillings and pence, we believe it would be in favor of the State. The operation of the present system is to place every penny of the burthen of education upon the State, and this has been so severely felt as to greatly interfere with the other branches of the public service, such as roads, bridges, wharfs, the postal service, and the settlement of the land question. As a partial remedy—we say partial, because the remedy proposed is not equal to the defect—additional taxation has to be resorted to, and as schoolhouses and scholars increase, more taxation will have to be levied.

Now, the Bishop virtually proposes to educate a certain number of children, principally at his own expense, if the State will only supplement his efforts by a small grant from the Public Treasury. The experiment ought to be tried as the solution of a difficulty which every person foresees in connection with the cost of education. The Bishop seeks no compulsion in the matter. He does not ask that other communities be forced to adopt his plan, even in Charlottetown. It is altogether a matter of choice for both Catholics and Protestants. It is left entirely to themselves to say whether, after establishing a school of the requisite dimensions and attendance, they will dovetail the religious and secular instruction or not; but in either case, so long as the State provides for the education of the youth of the Colony, both should be equally assisted from the public funds. This is the question in a nut shell. It is not necessary to discuss the more general one, because it is not sought to be established in this Colony, but if it were, we could point with pride to the Bill recently passed in the Quebec Legislature granting separate schools to the Protestants of that Province, as a worthy example for the Legislature and people of this Colony to copy after. Last week, we gave the opinion of the Toronto *Leader*, an orange paper, upon this question. This, week we give from another Protestant paper—the Halifax *Citizen*—the main features of the Bill, which are as follows:—

"It provides for a Council of Public Instruction of twenty-one members—fourteen Catholics and seven Protestants. This Council to have two secretaries, and to be divided into two committees, to which all matters especially affecting Protestant or Catholic shall be referred. The grant for Superior Education is in future to be divided between the two Creeds, according to population. Whenever ten of the Catholic members of the Council of Public Instruction, or five of the Protestant members, shall be of opinion that their interests require it, and Catholics should be separated, they may sign a document addressed to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and by order in Council the Council of Public Instruction shall be divided into two Councils—one Protestant, and one Catholic. Immediately after its separation all Government grants whatever shall be divided between the majority and and the minority, according to their respective populations. In Montreal and Quebec the Corporations are authorized to raise money for School purposes — this money they shall pay the School Commissioners according to the assessment roll, as between Catholic and Protestant.

"Under the old law all money, Government grants and assessments, was divided on a basis of population. In the country districts taxes levied on public instruction and corporate bodies, are to be passed to School Commissioners of the majority, and to be divided among the Trustees of dissentional schools in same proportion as before, or in proportion to the number of children attending schools.

"This is an advance upon the Upper Canadian Legislation. The Leader of the opposition, Mr. Jolly, promised his hearty support of the bill."

This, we say, is the manner in which our co-religionists in the Province of Quebec recognize the sacred rights of their Protestant fellow subjects who form the minority. Here, where we ask for a measure which will in a small degree recognize the rights of conscience and the claims of justice, we are met with a clamor as senseless as it is unjust. Our services in reclaiming the wilderness, in fighting the battles of Responsible Government, in uprooting Landlordism, and in opposing Confederation, are ignored, and we are superciliously told that we had better mind what we are about or it will be worse for us. History is ransacked to pile up a heap of prejudice against us, and we are represented as turbulent aggressors. We are informed that we are promoting sectarian strife, and that we are seeking for some exclusive privilege not extended to others. The general system of education is to be destroyed, and Bishop McIntyre is an ecclesiastical tyrant and aggressor. Such is the mode of argument adopted towards the Bishop, especially by the exponents of Presbyterian opinion in the Colony. Notwithstanding this unreasonable clamor, and the storm evoked by intolerance and political trickery, there is hope in the fact that many Protestant gentlemen of position and pre-eminent ability have changed their minds on this subject, and are using their influence in the cause of justice. The charge that these gentlemen are influenced by political considerations, in no way affects the merits of the case, nor should it prevent our Protestant fellow subjects from giving the question their calm consideration, and coming to such a conclusion as will prove that they are actuated by a stong sense of justice and fair-play, and not by the spirit of intolerance and political jugglery.

It is rumored that on Friday and Saturday last our Legislators had quite a stormy time. When the Bill which had been passed by the House of Assembly, providing the sum of £1400 sterling as the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, came before the Legislative Council, an amendment was proposed by a supporter of the Government to reduce the sum to £1000 stg. The vote was taken on the latter, when it was lost on division. £1,200 was then proposed as a sum sufficiently large for this Colony to pay as a salary to its Governor. This motion was carried by a majority. It is said the Council wishes to refer the Bill back to the House for reconsideration, but that body will not receive it. The Council, there is no doubt, will have to give way, or else they are prepared to play the same trick as the New Brunswick Council did, in putting the Province into the Dominion. They had better beware!

The individual who writes dreary platitudes for the Summerside *Journal* is down on us because we are doing our utmost to fight the battles of this Colony on the question of Reciprocity. If the writer in the *Journal* is so mean-spirited as to accept the kicks of Earl Granville as compliments, and to persuade his readers that they are such, we pity him. We, at least, are not of the number to accept such doctrine. He says we are abusing "Poor Old England, her statesmen and her institutions." Now, if the Colonial Minister be a fair specimen of British statesmen, we do not see what else than "abuse" they have reason to expect, from the people of this Colony, at all events. But we did not abuse them. We merely remonstrated against the contemptuous indifference with which the Colony is treated. In illustrating our subject, we showed that in parts of the British Empire local interests do not receive much respect, especially when they clash with ministerial projects. Now, this Island is a case in point. Will the editor of the *Journal* pretend to say that our local interests receive that consideration from the "statesmen of Poor Old England" which they deserve? Will he pretend to say that they have not been "ruthlessly huddled aside" to make way for the greater interests of Canada, and because they clash with ministerial projects? We never gave the editor of the *Journal* credit for much ability, but we did not think he was such an ass as he has proved himself to be. The position taken by us on the question of Reciprocity was plain enough for any person to understand. None but those of the dullest comprehension could possibly mistake our meaning. But it seems to us that the object of the writer in the *Journal*, in reviewing our article on the subject of Reciprocity, was, to string words together so that he might impress upon his readers what a really clever fellow he was, and how much he knew about grammar, which is not much after all, for if we had no better employment we could point out dozens of grammatical errors in the article before us. But as Shakespeare said of a certain player, the article "is full of sound and fury and signifies nothing." With respect to our remarks upon the working classes of Great Britain, we can only say that English journals of high standing are continually agitating the question of ameliorating their condition. Our language was not half so strong as is sometimes employed by such Reviews as the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, Blackwoods, &c. Indeed it was the perusal of an article in the October number of the Edinburgh Review, entitled the "Agricultural laborers of England," that mainly suggested our remarks. The following is the language of the Review, which will be seen differs entirely from the dictum of the writer in the *Journal*, and which fully bears out our remarks of last week, in illustration of the treatment we are receiving from the British Government on the question of Reciprocity.

"What prospect does the career of the common day laborer in those districts where agriculture is the single employment, afford to quicken his thoughts or animate his movements? From the period of early manhood when he comes into full play as a laborer, he may go on in the same unvaried round from week to week, from month to month, from year to year, without having made one step in advance, gained one inch of ground above the level that he started from, until the time when his strength becoming exhausted by toil, and his earnings having yielded no provision for old age, he retires from the field upon a weekly pittance from the Union, the last stage between his life of labor and his rest in the churchyard. * * * Nor is it too much to say that there must be something unsound in that social economy which, in a nation so wealthy as our own, holds out to the honest and industrious peasant no better prospect than a life of unintermitted toil, shut out from the hope of advancement, and terminating at last in the dreary haven of pauperism."

We need not refer, in proof of our statements, to the masses in England, Scotland, and Ireland, especially the latter country, "that there is neither hope nor chance for them, that poverty is their life long portion." The fact is too patent to be denied, and none but the dullest and most ignorant of block heads would have the face to say that our remarks on the subject were exaggerated. If the writer in the *Journal* refuted any of our arguments on the question of Reciprocity, we would have some satisfaction in answering him, but at present we are only wasting our "ammunition upon dead ducks."

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF LIBERALITY GIVEN BY THE CATHOLIC MAJORITY OF QUEBEC!

A MOST CUTTING REPROACH TO THE BIGOTRY OF THE MAJORIT[illegible] OUR GOVERNMENT!

We recommend Elder David and his bigoted confreres to read with care the following telegram which we copy from a Halifax paper of the 2nd inst.:—

"Montreal, April 2.

"In the Quebec Legislative Council last night, the Bill giving the right to Protestants to have separate schools for their children passed its second reading. The Hon. Messrs Ferrier and Hale, two of the leading Protestants of the Legislative Council addressed that body, and spoke in warm terms of the liberality of the French Catholic majority in giving them such a Bill, which both gentlemen observed did the Protestants of the Province of Quebec more than justice. They also stated that the passage of the Bill would be certain to allay all existing animosities, restore harmony and good feeling among all classes in the Province."

PROGRESS!

A correspondent of the *English Independent* writes thus:—

"Great commotion reigns in the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland. Under pretence of effecting some improvement in the primary Schools, a virulent attack has been made upon the morality of the Old Testament. The members of a new congregation paraded the Streets bearing a flag with the following inscription:—'A church without priests, religion without a catechism, worship without theology, and the Almighty without men's systems'"

So the progress of the world is not altogether confined to Summerside. As the "Boy" seems half inclined to leave the Western Capital in disgust, in consequence of "the running at large of sheep, swine, geese, and other domestic animals, and birds," we would suggest the propriety of his removing to Neufchatel, where his progressive ideas would receive that consideration to which they are entitled. Indeed, we think that if the Swiss Reformers were aware of the progressive genius of our Western friend they would immediately send a deputation to him from the other side of the Atlantic to solicit his powerful co-operation in propagating the new gospel of reason. A grand progressive light should not be under a bushel and extinguished by mud, sheep, swine and geese.

ON DIT.—That a thriving business was done in paper collars with the members of the House of Assembly during the present session, as some of the hon members found them very convenient for correspondence, after they had done their accustomed work, "on one side of the paper;" that the "Shakespeare" was much preferred, because they were so large, and consequently honorable members got more for their money; that the members for "Strathalbyn" could not withstand the temptation, and thereby invested largely, thus saving to themselves the sum of Two pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence out of their allowance for stationery.

E. Morrison, Esq., Commission Agent at Messrs. T. & E. Kenny's, Halifax, will please accept our thanks for his Circular of Prices Current of 3rd April, from which we glean the following—

"Flour continues dull—recent sales at auction. No. 1 sup. Canada sold at $5.50 to $5.60. 100 barrel lots. Cornmeal Fresh Ground $3.80 to $4.00. K. D. $4.25 firm. In provisions we do not notice any material change. Very little doing in Pork, Mess $25 as to brand. Prime Beef $8 to $9. Butter, choice table 26c. to 27 cts., shipping quality 23c to 24cts. We note large lots arriving from Canada. P. E. Island produce in request. Potatoes 40c to 45c. Turnips 30c. Barley 80c to 90c. Oats 60c., large quantity of the latter wanted for seed. Early arrivals will bring paying rates but as all kinds of Breadstuffs and Corn rule low we must caution our correspondents to be careful in their shipments, and [illegible] a vice."