

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVIII. 1

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

I. NO. 28

THE EXAMINER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY
WALTER C. GRANT,
AT HIS OFFICE, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, NEAR
KING'S SQUARE.

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in
ADVANCE.

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.
FROM and after this date Postage Stamps
will be sold at this office only between the
hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after
these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of
D. Laird,
H. A. Harris,
Mrs. Brewster,
G. H. H. H.,
J. D. M. Lord,
Thomas Desbriay,
Jas. Desbriay,
M. Hazard,
G. & S. Davis,
T. O'Connell,
THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Charlottetown,
Dec 7, 1867.

ERSKIN'S
BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,
A Tonic and Cautifing Remedy for
Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
As also for FACIACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SARACHE, COUGHS, and all
affections from Colds.

See Lanecet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.
W. H. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building,
Queen Street, Sept. 19, 1867.

CORNS and WARTS
ARE permanently and effectually Cured
by the use of
ROBINSON'S
Patent Corn Solvent.

For sale by
W. H. WATSON,
City Drug Store, December 23, 1867.

COPPER PAINT.
THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on
hand a supply of
Tar & Wason's Copper Paint,
an article which has given the greatest satisfaction
to all who have used it. It possesses superior
qualities for effectually preventing the accumula-
tion of all foul matter, such as Worms, Rusts,
Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats,
when properly applied.

L. C. HALL,
Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

ON SALE
The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Suetles,
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels,
Iron B-steads and Stretchers,
Umbrella Stands,
Fire Guards, Nursery Guards,
Fancy Fenders for Grates,
Mahogany Pops, Rings and Ends,
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends,
Brass Brackets and Holders,
Brass Stair Rods and Iyres,
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN,
Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Queen Street.

WILLIAM FULL,
HAS received by Fall Ships from BRIS-
TAIN, Steamers from HALIFAX and DON-
TON, and other arrivals, his Fall and Winter supply
of

British & Foreign Merchandize,
Comprising a general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

In all the various departments, which will be sold
at the very lowest prices for Cash.

ALSO,
Chests & Half-Chests Choice TEA: bbls.
Bright Sugar & Molasses; and a
choice assortment of Family
GROCERIES.

The Public are respectfully solicited to examine
the stock, as great bargains for CASH may be ex-
pected.

Nov. 25, 1867.

July 10th, 1867.

Cheap Goods! New Goods!

HEARTZ & SON

HAVE just received by Java, direct
from ENGLAND, a further supply of

DRY GOODS,
which, owing to the decline in Cotton, they will
be able to sell this importation cheaper
than the stock imported last Spring.

GOODS—Consisting of Green, White, Striped,
and Painted Cottons, Ginghams, Grey and White
Shirting, striped, Bowling, Cotton, Union and
Linen Shirting, Towelling, and Kitting, Cheese
Cloth, &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS—French Merino, Grossains,
Fines, Colours, Lustras, and Fineries.

CLOTHS—Fine Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Silk,
Mixed, Cassel Cord, &c.

SUNDRIES—Bagle and Straw Trimmings and
Ornaments, in Black, White & Mixed; Velvets
Trimming, &c.; Buttons and Glass Bows, and
Fountain and Flowers, Corsets, Petticoats and Kid
Boots, Gents' Hats, Collars, Ties, Braes, Hand
kerchiefs, &c., &c.

P. S.—The above, along with Stock on hand,
will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for
Cash.

July 15, 1867. HEARTZ & SON.

CHAIN for MUD DIGGERS.

STEEL for MUD DIGGERS.

IRON for MUD DIGGERS.

at
W. E. DAWSON'S.
Jan. 3, 1868.

To be Let,
WEST END HOUSE, for some time
the residence of the late Hon. T. H.
BAYLAND. The above well-known residence
with grounds attached to be let for a term of
years. Possession given free work in July next.
For particulars apply at the office of Hon. J.
JOSEPH DENSLY, Charlottetown.

Charlottown, March 23, 1868. if

B. WILSON HIGGS,
General Commission Merchant
AND
AUCTIONEER,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
May 27, 1867.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING,
Dorchester Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
July 23.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island
AGENTS FOR:

New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Globe Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fiswick's Express.

ESTD. CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGN-
MENTS received, or when sent to their Agents
abroad.
April 30, 1866.

THOMAS W. MAY,
Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Glen Stewart - - - Southport.

REFERENCE:
The Surveyor-General, Charlottetown.
June 10, 1867. ly

FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE—PAVILLION HOTEL,
(next door to Hon. Joseph Hensley's)
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan. 14, 1867.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office: - - Great George Street,
Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
September 3, 1866. if

F. P. NORTON,
Commission Merchant
AND
Auctioneer.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.
October 24, 1864 ly

BUY YOUR
HARDWARE GOODS
AT
W. E. DAWSON'S,
Who has Imported this Fall, and has on hand,
the largest stock offered to his
customers.
Nov. 25, 1867.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has lately received a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods and Hardware,
which have been bought at Auction, and will be
sold very low.
GEORGE HOWATT,
Crapaud, August 22, 1867.

DR. J. HOMER,
Physician and Surgeon,
HAS established a convenient Office in
the building formerly occupied by Dr. Sutherland,
on the corner of Kent and Great George
Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted
upon all the different branches of the Medical
profession, FOR A MONTH OR TWO.
N. B. Special attention given to the most modern
and successful method of treating diseases of the
EYE and EAR, in connection with all those of a
surgical character.
Surgical appliances, with all the modern
improvements, in great variety, constantly on hand.
Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, corner of Town and
Bryan Streets, Charlottetown.
March 2, 1868.

WEST INDIA HOUSE,
Upper Great George Street.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his
Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhd. Strong Demerara SPIRITS,
Hhd. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Jamaica's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whisky (Private),
Casks Irish WHISKY.

50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
40 " Blood's & R. PORTER,
Cases CLARET,
40 Boxes RALISNS, 3 Bbls. CURRANTS,
12 doz. RAISINS, Juice RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Blue PEPPER,
Cases Superior TEA,
Hhd. Crushed SUGAR, Cask Washing Soda,
Hhd. and Bbls. P. E. Hops and Bbls. P. E.
MOLASSES, SUGAR,
30 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
6 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—Also—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c.,
suitable for a season.
The above articles are the very best description,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY,
Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

Look here! Look here!
Greater Reduction.
Carriage Axletrees,
Waggon Axletrees,
On hand, One Hundred Sets
Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,
At Twenty-one Shillings and six pence per Set.
Superior in Material and Work-
manship to any yet imported.
ARCH'D WHITE,
King Square, Feb'y 24, 1868. 3m

WOOL! WOOL!
CASH PAID FOR WOOL on delivery
at the Store of H. J. CALLECK.
Charlottetown, Jan'y 18th, 1868. if

SPRING GOODS,
ON SALE
AT
GLASGOW HOUSE,
Grey Cottons, Striped Tickings,
White Shirtings, Blue Denims,
Printed Cottons, Hollands,
Furniture Cottons, Grass Cloth,
Jean Shirtings, Osnaburghs,
Tweed Shirtings, Towellings,
Flannel Shirtings, Louens,
White Flannels, Col'd Coburgs,
Scarlet Flannels, Colored Lustras,
Hoop Skirts, Black Colours,
Hosiery & Gloves, Black Lustras,
Ribbons and Silks, Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Laces & Edgings, Fancy Tweeds,
Frillings, Black Cloths,
Velvet Ribbons, Colored Cloths,
Threads & Reels, Mantle Cloths,
Flowering Cottons, Shirts & Collars,
Stamped Edgings, Handkerchiefs & Ties.

Rubber Boots & Shoes,
Children's Boots & Shoes,
LADIES' KID BOOTS,
Men's Hats & Caps,
Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Ladies' Cloth Jackets,
Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.
All at the lowest market prices,
FREDERICK LEPAGE,
February 24, 1868. 1st pat

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
Kerosene Oil,
at
WM. E. DAWSON'S.
March 23, 1868.

GOOD FIRES.
NOW selling at the Gas Works a
quantity of Very superior COKE at FIVE
PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer
and give a greater heat than any other.
January 20, 1868. 2d

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby caution all
persons indebted to the Estate of the late
JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq. of Lot 31, to pay
the several amounts to themselves alone, as their
receipts only will be valid discharges for the same.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Executors
JOHN STEWART, Jm., E. COMBS,
St. Peter's Road, March 13, 1868. t

A CARD.
MRS. COMBS desires to intimate to
the ladies of Charlottetown, that she has
opened a class to teach Wax Work in Flowers, and
Baskets. Groups of Flowers made to order.
E. COMBS.
Residence opposite the Catholic Cathedral.
Also, part of a house to rent.
ELEANOR COMBS.

BELL'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
NOTICE!
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this op-
portunity of returning thanks to the large
number of his customers who have so promptly
complied with his terms and paid for their work
on delivery. He would also to inform a considerable
number who have not paid their accounts, and he
respectfully requests all such to call and pay
their respective accounts without delay. He
would further remind them that their respective
accounts, although a trifle in arrear, would be the
aggregate materially assist in making up some of
the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned.
Feb. 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

Tombs!
MONUMENTS!
Headstones!
Marble Works!
Kent Street, --- Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand
a LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND
FREESTONE, and is prepared at any time to
execute orders of every description, such as
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones
and Tablets.
In point of workmanship, design and lettering, he
feels confident that the work executed at his estab-
lishment will compare favourably with
that from any other similar establishment in the
Island.
The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of
Shelling Stones for Mills, all sizes.
JOHN CAIRNS,
March 30, 1868. 6m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the
Estate of the late GEORGE POTT, Esquire, of
Georgetown, are requested to furnish the same,
duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within
three months from date, and those indebted to the
said Estate are hereby required to make immediate
payment to R. Knorr, Esq., at Georgetown.
DANIEL GORDON,
JAMES S. COWSWELL, Executors.
RICHARD HEARLEY,
JOHN T. PROBLE,
Georgetown, Jan. 16, 1868. 3m [mch 2

W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW
ON HAND, at the CITY TANNERY,
A large Stock of Superior and well
FINISHED LEATHER,
consisting of SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS LEA-
THER and CALFSKINS, to which they would
call the attention of purchasers, as it must be
possessed of speedily, and will be sold for Cash or
Approved Notes, on EXTREMELY REASONABLE
TERMS.
They have also on hand a large quantity of
BARK, which they will dispose of in lots to suit
customers.
THOMAS DAWSON, }
RICHARD HEARLEY, } Trustees.
THOMAS ALLEY, }
April 20, 1867.

Pasture, Pasture, Pasture.
WELL WATERED PASTURE, on
the Lower Roper Road. Apply to
GEORGE COLES,
Charlottetown, April 22, 1868.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY March, 12th.
Afternoon Session, continued.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—I am aware that
a great many persons in the country do not sufficiently
appreciate the advantages of education; but I would
ask the hon. member, if the amendment introduced by
the Conservatives offered any improvement in that re-
spect. The hon. member speaks of an alteration in the
system of Education, but what alteration does he want?
Does he want a secular system of education, or does he
wish to have the present free system abolished? If we
only simplify the Act, it will be making a great and
beneficial alteration, for it is now Trustees of Schools
that find great difficulty in understanding it. It is impossible
to make a perfect Act, but I contend that the main prin-
ciple in the Free Education Act was perfect. Reference
has been made to Canada, but the system there is just
like the one we formerly had on this Island; and I be-
lieve that all the neighbouring provinces look with envy
on our present system. I once said that if the country
was plunged a hundred thousand pounds in debt for the
purpose of educating the children of the Colony, it would
be money well expended; but the Free Education
Act has been carried out without saddling the country
with debt. There may be some alteration required with
reference to the time of attendance at the Normal
School. Under the Liberal Government, the time was
three months, but the Conservatives raised it to five;
and I think it is a hard-ship to compel any young man,
no matter how well educated he may be, to spend five
months in that institution before he can become a teacher.
When the Normal School was established, it was the
intention that Snow's system of Education should be
carried out, and a sum of money was placed at the dis-
posal of the Government for the purpose of purchasing
books, that the same kind should be used in all the
schools of the Island. The Irish National School books
were used; but the Conservatives introduced a book
compiled by a gentleman who was a great friend of their
party. It has been said that when the Liberals were
in power they were so anxious to get the Education
Act passed that they left nothing to be done after-
wards either by themselves or the other party; and this
would appear to be true, for, although the Conservatives
were in power eight years, I do not think they can point
to a single measure they introduced in reference to this
matter except the establishment of the Prince of Wales
College; and this, I think, does not give more general
satisfaction than the old Academy. There is some inter-
mediate school required to supplement the College, for
boys from the common schools are not sufficiently ad-
vanced to enter upon a College course.

Mr. BRECKEN.—The hon. Leader of the Government
seems to think that the Conservatives have done nothing
to advance the interests of education. We will admit
for the sake of argument that such is the case, and at
present confine our selves to a point. The hon. Leader
presently concedes that the benefits derived from the
present system of education are not commensurate
with the cost; but does he imagine that consolidating
and amending the Act in certain particulars will make
them so. To secure the education of the rising genera-
tion is a duty which no Government can conscientiously
shirk; and the system which will ensure the attainment
of this object at the smallest cost is the one that should
be adopted. In Massachusetts they have one of the
best systems of education in the world, and there they
impose a direct tax on the parents for the education of
their children. I may say in reference to the Prince
of Wales College, that if an intermediate school is
required to make it more efficient, let us have it.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—The paragraph under consideration
states that the subject is of paramount importance, an
opinion with which I heartily coincide. It also states
that the Education Act will be amended, and I do not
think it would be hard to point out portions of it which
require amendment. That part which relates to the
building of new School-houses is differently understood
—in some districts each of the householders is assessed
an equal amount; in others the amount is varied accord-
ing to the wealth of the person, his distance from the
school-house and other circumstances. I think the law
should be made explicit on this point, so that there
should be no misunderstanding on the subject. The
hon. member for Charlottetown stated that he did not
know any country except this where the whole amount
of the teachers salaries was paid out of the treasury;
but I think if other countries were to try this method,
they would find it to be the best. After a youth arrives
at the age of twenty-one, he is not the property of his
parents but of the Colony, and a Colony has a right to
see that all its people are educated, for an uneducated
population is a drag on any country. I, some time
since, had an interview with the Trustees of the College,
and as they had petitioned to have an assistant teacher
in the College, I asked what necessity there was for it,
and they said that youths coming from the common
schools were not sufficiently advanced to enter upon a
College course. I find as a general rule that the best
educated persons are most apt to neglect education. I
have always thought that educated men were the best
qualified to represent the people in the Legislature, but
I find such men do not use their influence to forward
the cause of education, I shall probably change my mind.
The wish of the country people generally is to have re-
duced taxation and reduced expenditure, but they would
submit to increased taxation to forward the cause of
education. I do not think that compelling the people
to pay a part of the teachers salaries would make them
take a greater interest in the cause of education.

Mr. HOWATT.—I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that there
is a disposition on the part of the Government to advance
the interests of education. There is one point, how-
ever, which I should like to bring to your notice, i. e.,
that some schools are overcrowded while others have not
a sufficient number of scholars, and I think something
should be done to remedy this. The hon. member for
Charlottetown argued that when parents were obliged to
pay a part of the teachers salary, they took a greater
interest in the education of their children. I have no
objection to let the people of Charlottetown try this
method, if they think it preferable to the present system.
Although some trifling alterations are required in the
present Education Act, yet I think its general principles
are good. In reference to what my hon. colleague has
said respecting increased taxation, I think the present
revenue is sufficient to meet the requirements of the
case.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—I did not say that taxation was
going to be increased, but that the people would rather
submit to additional taxation than allow the interests of
education to suffer.

Mr. G. SINCLAIR.—Mr. Brecken, the hon. member
for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) seems to be dissatis-
fied with the present system of education.
Mr. BRECKEN.—I did not find fault with the system,
but with the Government for not showing what they
were going to do.

Mr. G. SINCLAIR.—I think the hon. member did find
fault with the system, for he spoke in favour of paying
only a part of the teachers salary out of the Treasury.
I think the Free System is the one that can be carried
out at the least expense. Under it every one is paying
for the education of the children of the Colony, and a
young man who is now bearing part of the expense, will
be looking forward to time when he will have children
of his own and then the burden will not fall so heavily
on him. There are many parts of the Education Act
which are very ambiguous, especially that in reference
to the building of new school houses. It is not surpris-
ing that Trustees of Schools do not understand this part
for I find that members of the Legislature entertain very
different opinions upon it—some think that trustees

should have a discretionary power in assessing the house-
holders in a district, others, that all should be assessed
equally.
Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot
agree with the remarks of the last speaker, in reference
to the ambiguity of the Education Act. I never found
any part of it that I could not understand; and I do
not think trustees in general, experience much difficulty
in interpreting it. I believe there was some difficulty
respecting a school that was not exactly of the district
school stamp; but I think, in general, the Act is per-
fectly intelligible. I agree, however, with what has
been said respecting the equity of assessing all parties
equally for the support of Education; for every one
participates in its benefits. If all the schools of the
Colony were abolished for eight or ten years, the in-
creased expenses for jails, &c., would be more than
what we now pay for Education. The hon. Leader
of the Government stated that the object of the Free Educa-
tion Act was that the man who sent a large number of
children to school should only incur the same expense
as he who only sent one. This statement is not strictly
correct. It is correct as far as the payment of the
teachers' salary is concerned; but not in reference to
school books, and other incidental expenses. The hon.
member from Tryon (Mr. Laird) said he found that
well educated persons were the least favourably dis-
posed to the progress of Education. I trust that the
number of educated men of that description are few;
and I would class them with certain parties we read of,
whose maxim was that ignorance was the mother of
devotion. We might look at the practical benefits
derived from Education. A hundred years ago it was
thought a wonderful advancement to travel from
Edinburgh to London in ten days, now the same dis-
tance is travelled by the iron horse in ten hours. We
might also refer to the steamship, that walks the ocean
like a king of life. The best efforts of the people and
the Government will be required to perfect the system.
Even in a Governmental point of view, education is one
of the most pleasing weapons which any Government
can use to preserve the peace of the community. The
hon. Attorney General is smiling—he, no doubt, is
thinking of the red-coats; but necessity has no laws
to prevent the recurrence of such events let us educate
the people. It has been said that the Normal School
has been a failure; but failures should be made a stepping
stone to success. There should be some inter-
mediate school between the College and the common
schools. I believe there should also be grades of
schools, especially in the towns. Education should not
be made a party question. (The hon. member here
referred to a number of individuals of the humbler
classes who had distinguished themselves in literature,
and said that Education was as free now as ever it was,
to all who chose to avail themselves of its advantages.)

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Dr. JENKINS.—Mr. Chairman, I was glad to hear
that the hon. Attorney General looked upon this subject
as one of vital importance to this Colony, and that it
will not be treated as a mere party question; but in the
latter part of his speech I did not hear anything of con-
sequence. I had hoped that he would give us a bird's
eye view of the intentions of the Government on this
matter, for we require some reliable information on the
working of the "Free Education Act" before we legisla-
te upon the subject. Every one admits that the free
system of education should be carried out in this Colony,
but we hear from all parts of the country that the Act
as it now stands, does not work satisfactorily. There
must be a great deal in the details which is faulty, and
I have been endeavoring to find out where the fault lies.
This question came up last year with the Visitor's
Reports, and I then took occasion to make a few remarks
on the working of our educational system, and especially
on the working of some of the schools. I said that the
Visitor for the Eastern Section was utterly incapable of
performing his duty, owing to his inability and lack of
energy. I ask whether any person can get a knowledge
of the working of the schools in that section of the country
from his Report. When I read the paragraph in the
address in answer to His Excellency's Speech last Ses-
sion, I expected that the Government would then have
made some very necessary amendments to the Act, and
that they would have dismissed this incompetent School
Visitor, who was appointed by the late Government
solely on account of his being an extreme partisan. The
very fact that the Leader of the late Government de-
clined at one time to have one of these Reports pub-
lished, was a proof of this Visitor's inability and im-
competency. Why did not the Government discharge
him last year and appoint a gentleman capable of dis-
charging the onerous and responsible duties of that
office? The political sentiments of the present incum-
ent were strong, and he never gave the present Govern-
ment any support, therefore, considering this, and his
neglect of duty, I am surprised that they have retained
him in office. If there was an active and efficient man
in that position, I should be far from wishing to dis-
place him on account of his political opinions; but the present
officer has nothing to recommend him. Something has
been said by the Attorney General about the Normal
School. Complaints have been made from time to time
on account of the law compelling students to attend that
institution five months before they can receive a license
from the Board of Education to teach a District School,
and therefore I think some information concerning the
working of that School should be laid before us to en-
able us to find out whether it is properly conducted or
otherwise. The examination of candidates by the Board
of Education is a mere nominal affair, for we know that
the course which a student has passed through is a better
criticism by which to judge of his qualification for the
office of Teacher. The mere examination is looked upon
in Collegiate institutions as comparatively a trifling
matter, and I believe that the examination as it is
generally conducted by the Board, is little better than a
farce. With regard to the College, I may state that I
am one of the Trustees, and I do not covet the office.
The institution does not work well, and therefore I should
like to see a Commission appointed by the Government
to investigate the working of the establishment. One of
the Professors says that he has not time to teach
students all the branches required in his department;
but when I went to school the teacher divided his time as
best he could, and his pupils were obliged to learn
under his rules and method of teaching. We should
know the reason why the College gives such general dis-
satisfaction to all parties. Very few young men are
turned out from that institution who give much promise
of great attainments, and therefore there must be some-
thing radically wrong. There is a school in this
town attended by Catholic children alone, and I
should like to know whether there are many such
schools in the Colony. Are the Government prepared
to place such schools under the supervision of Catholic
clergymen, or not? This is a question with which we
must grapple, and the sooner the better. I know
something about St. Dunast's College, and I must
say that it is a credit to the Colony, and more particu-
larly so, to those who sustain it. The students there,
are thoroughly taught all the branches which are
sound and complete education. As I look upon my-
self as an Independent Member, I have had a slap at
the Government, and now I will have another at my hon.
colleague, the hon. member for Charlottetown. The
late Government completely negatived the "Free Educa-
tion Act" when they taxed the people with a part
of the Teachers' salary. But we are not called upon
to go into the details at present.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask
my hon. colleague whether the Education system is really
free, because it is not sustained directly by the
people, without the aid of Government? Every individual
in the Colony is taxed, and specially taxed, for the sup-
(Continued on fourth page.)

**Great Speech of Mr. Bright on the Irish
Church.**

A meeting, which Mr. Bright who presided, denomi-
ated the grandest public demonstration he had ever attend-
ed, was held in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, on the 22nd
of April.

The Chairman, who, on rising to address the meeting,
was enthusiastically cheered, said: It is known to the
majority of this audience that I have not been unaccus-
tomed to be present at, and take part in, the deliberations
and great assemblies of my countrymen, but I may say
that on no previous occasion has my eye rested upon so
grand a gathering as that which I am now privileged to
look upon. [Cheers.] The magnificent spectacle before
me suggests and even compels the inquiry, "What can
be the question which has so stirred the hearts of the
people as that it should be possible to hold a great meet-
ing on a public and political question in this locality and
in the building?" I believe that the more we consider
what is the nature of the question now pending in the
House of Commons, and which is occupying the minds of
vast multitudes of the people of the United Kingdom, the
more we shall be drawn to the conclusion that it is one
which is worthy of all the deliberation we can give it,
and that probably at no past time have the people of
England had before them a question more worthy of their
consideration, one more calling upon them for a patriotic
and wise judgment; and it is a question which, if we
take the part that becomes us, we shall, I believe, being
before long to a final and settled determination. [Loud
cheers.] I have been now for nearly 25 years a member
of the Imperial Parliament, but I witness now for the
first time what appears to me an honest and a thorough
attempt to do that which ought to have been done long
ago—to offer a measure of justice on one great question
to the people of Ireland, and to make an effort which I
believe will be to a large extent successful to pacify that
country, and to unite it really, not merely by a parliam-
entary union, but by a union of interest, and feeling, and
heart, to England and Scotland. [Applause.] I have
said in the House of Commons that this proposition which
we are now discussing is a very small one indeed if we
regard only those who are immediately concerned, as
connected with the Irish Church, but it is one of the
greatest magnitude if we regard it as affecting the senti-
ment of the people of Ireland, and the future union be-
tween the three portions of the United Kingdom. We
propose to remove a political institution which has exist-
ed in Ireland for 300 years, but for which, during those
300 years, no fair argument has ever been offered, for
which at this moment during the discussion which is
going on throughout the three kingdoms, no one has
yet made a sound and solid argument will now be offered.
[A cry of "No Popery." from a person in the body of the
building.] I think he would be an ingenious and a bold
man who would undertake to show that the Irish Church
Establishment has been of any service—I speak now of
religious service—to the members of that Church. There
can be no denial of this—that the existence of that
establishment has been for three centuries, and in all
that momenta standing and gigantic insult to the majority
of the people of