

The Examiner.

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EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Colonial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

WORRELL ESTATE.

(Continued.)

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL would remind their Honors that, in many cases, deeds could not be made out, in consequence of the surveys not having been completed, but the payment of the instalments was sufficient guarantee for the completion of the purchase money by the applicant for any particular location. But, if such should not be the case, the Land Purchase Bill invests the Commissioner of Public Lands with summary powers to sell the land by public auction, the purchaser at which sale can forthwith eject the previous occupant from his holding, and at once enter into possession. As to the conduct of the auditors, he could not but consider their action in refusing to place to the credit of the Land Office the balances due on lands sold, as extraordinary indeed, more especially when he reflected that the Land Purchase Bill, while it provided the form of the deeds, also gave the form of the defence to be endorsed, and the amount of which was declared to be a specific charge upon the whole property conveyed by the deed. As an illustration, if the applicant purchases land to the value of £100, and pays an instalment of £20, the whole property, one-fifth of which has been paid for, becomes security for the remaining £80. While the Government had, on the sales of public lands, the personal security of the purchasers, and also the lien on the real property, surely the Auditors would be justified in considering such security as being far more safe and easy of recovery, than bonds in the Treasury which were strictly personal. Without following his Honor the President into the detailed statements he had made, shewing the advancement of the Colony since the introduction of Responsible Government, he could not but view the fact of the Government being in possession of such a quantity of lands, as affording a pleasing contrast to the condition of the Island previously, when there was not an acre of public domain.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table two messages from the Lieutenant Governor, one on the subject of Bonds to the Government, and the other on the subject of the Militia, with copies of despatches relative to the latter subject.

SATURDAY, February 27.

Hon. Mr. Craswell presented a petition from the Indian Commissioners relative to lands on the Worrell Estate. The petitioners alleged that the late Mr. Worrell had set apart some 204 acres for the permanent occupation of certain resident families, which had gone into possession, and cultivated and built upon the lands subsequently, their holdings were occupied by some of the other settlers on the Worrell Estate. The object of the petitioners was to obtain a grant of lands in lieu of those of which the Indians had been dispossessed, and he trusted that the Government would accede to the prayer of the petition.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL explained, that an application had been made to the Executive for a grant of lands in lieu of those formerly reserved by Mr. Worrell, but the Government had no power under the Land Purchase Bill to comply with the request. The interposition of the authority of the Legislature was necessary to enable the Government to purchase for the object realizing the wish of the petitioners. He would state, that the lands referred to were never conveyed to the Indians, or to any one on their behalf, by Mr. Worrell, they were merely marked on a plan of his property. One of the Commissioners, he believed, recovered last year some 20 acres; but it was scarcely fair to turn out parties who had been long in possession of their lands, and who were willing to pay for the continued peaceable occupation.

Petition referred to committee on miscellaneous petitions. The following petitions were presented by Hon. Mr. Craswell:—From inhabitants of Lots 14, 15 and 16, for aid to build a bridge at Trout River; Alexander McDonald and others, residing on rear of Lot No 7; Pierre Jacques's settlement, Brae River and vicinity; inhabitants of West Cape settlement and vicinity, for aid to improve road communications. Referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table the estimates for the year 1858.

MONDAY, March 1.

The following petitions were presented by Hon. Attorney General:—From John E. W. Alleyne, Esq., and others, for aid to repair Mount Stewart Bridge; inhabitants of Lot 52, for a grant for road from Montague to Union Road. Hon. Mr. Aldous—From inhabitants of Lot 31 and vicinity, for aid towards the erection of a wharf. Referred to special committee on roads and bridges. Hon. Attorney General—From Louis Murtart and others, Couriers, for aid towards construction of an ice boat. Referred to committee on miscellaneous subjects. Hon. Mr. Aldous—Mary Kelly, for aid to support family. Referred to committee on paupers; inhabitants of Lot 18 and vicinity, praying for the introduction of the Bible into the public schools. Referred to committee on education. Hon. Mr. Dingwell, for aid to James King; also to John and Eliza Garnett. Referred to committee on paupers.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by a brief summary of the revenue with the estimated receipts last year, found that the increase of the *ad valorem* duties from 5 to 6½ per cent. had been estimated to produce £2,000—the amount actually realized, from the augmentation, was £1,802 7s. 6d. In some items there had been a falling off, while in others an enlarged importation had taken place. The quantity of tea had not equalled that of the preceding year, while, if the accounts of the imports afforded any criterion of the social habits of the people, it might be safely predicted from the comparative quantities of spirits and tobacco brought into the Island, that there was less rum and more smoking. It was gratifying to find that, in contrast to the neighbouring Colonies, the public expenditure of the Island had been in some respects diminished. Last year the Telegraph Company had received £520 9s. 5d.; this year they got only £300. The expenditure on account of the public lands would be less in consequence of the rapid and satisfactory disposal of lands on Lot 11.

On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of March, the Council adjourned for want of a quorum.

FRIDAY, March 5.

Hon. Mr. Beaton's excuse for non-attending, viz., urgent private business, was received. Hon. Messrs. Dingwell and Craswell respectively obtained leave of absence for a week.

Hon. COLONEL SWABEY, in presenting the annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, spoke as follows:—In laying upon the table this tabular statement with the letter which accompanies it, I feel confident that your Honors will participate with me in the satisfaction I experience, in the gratifying progress which has taken place in the amelioration of the unfortunate conditions of the inmates of the institution. This amelioration will be found to have been really a subject of congratulation, especially when considered in connection with the limited means at the disposal of the trustees. I shall read the letter of the medical officer accompanying the report, by which your Honors will see that benefits which have been conferred upon the lunatics, during the period embraced in the report, fully justify the language I have used.

"JANUARY 31st, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of submitting, for your inspection, my eighth annual report, comprising the medical statistics of the Lunatic Asylum, with the admissions, discharges and remedial results, on the patients under treatment, during the last twelve months. On examining the details of the accompanying statistical chart, you will observe that the total number of lunatics, treated during the past year, amounts to 31. Of these, 19 remained in the house at last report—the greater number being chronic cases of long standing, and adjudged incurable. Of the total number of cases admitted since February 23rd, 1856, amounting to 17, and which are comparatively recent cases, nine have recovered, being nearly sixty per cent.—a large proportion, which many Asylums, with more ample endowment and more efficient appliances, have failed to exceed. The total number of recoveries, since last report, amounts to 10; those most improved, 9; improved, 5; not improved, 7. Among the lunatics, 2 deaths have occurred; one from bronchitis, and another, apparently, from old age; and 11 have been discharged. The number of paupers, remaining at last report, amounted to 10; since which time, 6 have been admitted and 3 discharged; 1 absconded after recovery, and 2 have died; 1 from apoplexy, and the other from disease of the heart—remaining, 16.

"I again beg to direct the attention of your Board to the heating of the building. The brick stoves have been found perfectly inadequate for diffusing the heat over more than one room. The pipes even never exceeding the blood-heat; and the fuel is, therefore, unnecessarily consumed without effecting the purpose.

"I trust that some more effectual method may be adopted before next winter, as I frequently had serious apprehensions for the safety of the patients in the solitary rooms during the late severe weather.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obdt. servt.,
"J. MCKIESON.

"To the Board of Trustees, Lunatic Asylum."

One circumstance disclosed by this report is of a most gratifying nature. I refer to the proportion of cures effected in cases of recent insanity. It is true, that, in instances of long standing lunacy, the result has been different, and a similar issue could not be reasonably expected; but the advantages which the Asylum confers on the community are conclusively proved by the restoration to their families of those unfortunates, whose friends placed them in the institution in early stages of their cases. While, on this subject, I may allude to one or two erroneous impressions which have gone abroad, and have been partially adopted by people not conversant with the details of the management of the Asylum. Some have imagined that the sum voted last year, £900, was exclusive of the usual endowment. That was not the case; the greater portion of that amount was expended in improvements, which the increasing demands of accommodation rendered absolutely necessary. The Government had, with wise liberality, assumed the charge of maintaining any insane person whose friends might be unable to defray the expense of supporting him in the Asylum, and thus has been the means of restoring several whose malady would probably if not promptly treated, have been confirmed. Another mistaken opinion has gone abroad, to the effect that paupers are excluded from relief at the institution. This I have read in one of the public journals; but it is not the case. Paupers are not rejected; but it is to be regretted that the means at the disposal of the trustees prevent their more extended alleviation of misery and destitution. It is imagined that because the designation "House of Industry" is united to that of "Lunatic Asylum," it bears some analogy to the Union Workhouses in England. Now this is an erroneous idea; and I, for one, have had so much personal knowledge of the working of the English Poor Laws, that I have no desire to see their principle engrained upon our system. Your Honors will find that the amount of lunacy in this Island is not great in proportion to the population; and I can assure you, that relief is afforded to all whose friends and neighbours interest themselves for them.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, presented copies of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Fishery Reserves, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's reply thereto, and Attorney General's opinion on the Bill relating to the Reserves. Also, messages and copies of despatches relative to the Newfoundland Fishery Convention with France, on the Cape Race Light-house Toll Bill, and also on the subject of the erection of Light-houses on North Cape and East Point in this Island. Hon. Mr. Wright presented the following petitions, viz:—From inhabitants of Middleton district, Lot 27, praying for the establishment of a post office; from inhabitants of the same district, praying the House not to sanction the passage of the Board of Works and Municipal Incorporations Bill; referred to committee on miscellaneous subjects. From Leland Stumbles, late teacher, Nail Pond district, for allowance for 5½ months services as such; referred to committee on education. Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from John Hobbs, of Charlottetown, praying the House to concur in such measure as may be adopted by the House of Assembly, in encouragement of the establishment by him of a Silk Hat Manufactory; referred to committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Hon. Attorney General laid upon the table a return shewing the state of the Bank of Prince Edward Island on the first Tuesday in September, 1857, and on the 2nd of March instant.

His Honor the President presented and read a message from the Lieut. Governor desiring that the Council adjourn until Tuesday, the 16th instant. Adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, 16th March, 1858.

Hon. Col. SWABEY, on presenting a petition from several parties in Charlottetown, praying that the Council would sanction the passage of a Bankruptcy Law, took occasion to remark, that while it was his duty to present the petition, he wished not to be understood as pledged to support any measure which might be introduced into the Legislature, in accordance with its prayer. While he readily admitted the soundness of the principle of bankruptcy laws, yet so much depended on the details of any measure based on such principle, that no one should commit himself to the support of a measure of the nature referred to, without his judgment having first approved of its details. If the Bill which might be brought before their Honors resembled the one under the consideration of the Legislature some years since, it should receive his unqualified opposition. Referred to the Committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Message from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, with a Bill relative to the publication of notices and advertisements relating to the public service.

Hon. Mr. Aldous presented the following petitions, viz:—From certain inhabitants of the first electoral district in Prince County, praying grant for the erection of a room for the Court of Commissioners of Small Debts, and a lock-up in the district; from certain inhabitants of Campbelltown, for grant in aid of a library; referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects. From Eben Morrison, ferryman at Ellis River, Lot 14, praying remuneration for his services in that capacity; from inhabitants of Nail Pond and Big Brook, for aid to complete a road;

from certain inhabitants of Lot 7 and the western end of Lot 4, praying aid towards re-opening a road; from certain inhabitants of Lots 10 and 11, praying aid for a road. The four preceding petitions were referred to the committee on roads and bridges. From James McNeill and others, inhabitants of Lot 7, for aid towards the support of Rachel Morrel; from Francis Motheral and others, inhabitants of Lot 7, for aid to Elizabeth Doran, a cripple. Hon. Mr. Craswell, praying aid. Referred to the committee on paupers. From Michael Dalton and others, inhabitants of Lot 7, praying aid towards repairing a bridge and causeway. Referred to the committee on roads and bridges. Hon. Mr. Bagnall presented a petition from Jas. Proudfoot and others, inhabitants of Queen's County, against the passage of the Board of Works and Municipal Incorporation Bills. Referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects. From Isaac Linklater and others, inhabitants of Lot 17, for aid to complete a road. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. From Alexander McDonald and others, inhabitants of Lot 22, for aid to a road. Referred to same committee. From James Kelly, teacher, Lot 52, for remuneration as such, the number of pupils under his tuition being less than the number prescribed by law, as entitling the teacher to the statutory salary.

Hon. Col. Swabey stated that the subject matter of the petition came within the legitimate jurisdiction of the Board of Education, which was authorized to grant relief in such cases. Referred to committee on education.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from the Reverend A. McKay and other Protestants, inhabitants of Belfast and vicinity, praying for the authorized use of the Bible in the Normal School and Central Academy.

Hon. COL. SWABEY.—The petitioners are praying for a matter which already exists. In the public educational institutions of the Island the teacher is at liberty to read the Bible. In the Normal School the principal is authorized to do so, and I believe does, read the scriptures before or after school hours. The only exception to the exercise of this practice is in the Central Academy, into which the law prohibits the introduction of any religious text, which the use of the Bible has been pronounced by high legal authority to be.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—His Honor Col. Swabey labors under a partial misconception of the object of the petitioners. They ask that the scriptures may be read at convenient hours, alleging that the times at present sanctioned for that purpose are not convenient. The law with reference to the Central Academy is as stated by his Honor.

WEDNESDAY, 17th March, 1858.

Hon. Mr. Forgan introduced a Bill authorizing aliens to hold lands in this Island, notwithstanding their allegiance. He explained that the Bill was a transcript of an Act which had been passed in Nova Scotia; and he considered that it was calculated to confer benefits on the Island, by the introduction of capital from abroad, and the influx of an educated and intelligent population. Read first time, ordered to be read second time to-morrow.

Hon. Attorney General moved the 2nd reading of the Act continuing the Act relating to the publishing of notices and advertisements relating to the public service.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill concerning the appointments of constables and fence viewers for King's County, appointed at the late sitting of the Supreme Court at Georgetown. This measure had become necessary in consequence of the Grand Jury panel, by whom these officers were nominated, having been defective. The object of the Bill was to obviate the inconvenience which must necessarily ensue from the want of such officers in the County, and to render valid any acts done by them, in their official capacities, since their appointments. Read first time, and ordered to be read second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Forgan presented a petition from John Hertz of Charlottetown, praying remuneration for the support of Alexander Banister, a foreign seaman who had been left near petitioner's house, in utter destitution, with his feet badly frozen. Referred to the committee on paupers. Hon. Attorney General presented a petition for aid to William Murgford, of Lot 21, a bed-ridden cripple. Referred to committee on paupers. Hon. Mr. Walker presented a petition from Philip Lane and others, of Lots 49 and 50, for aid towards opening a road. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. Also from the Reverend Mr. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, praying the Council to concur in any grant which the House of Assembly might pass in favour of that institution.

THURSDAY, 18th March, 1858.

His Honor the President suggested the propriety of a joint Address, from both branches of the Legislature, to Her Majesty, congratulating her upon the marriage of the Princess Royal. He observed that a similar course had been adopted in other Colonies, and it was his right that we should follow their example. He read the draft of an address which he had prepared. Hon. Messrs. Swabey, Boston and Aldous, were appointed a committee on the part of the Council.

His Honor also presented a petition from the Horticultural Society, praying aid. Referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

The Alien Bill having been read 2nd time, was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Bill confirming the appointments of constables and fence viewers in King's County, was read a second time and committed. Hon. Attorney General in the chair. The Bill was reported as agreed to, without amendments.

Hon. Attorney General laid upon the table the blue book for 1858. Also the impost accounts for the last year.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Prince Edward and its vicinity, praying the Council not to sanction the passage of the Board of Works and Municipal Incorporations Bills.

Hon. COL. SWABEY said, that until the Bills were before the Council, they had nothing to do with the subject. They had not been introduced, and it would be time enough to discuss the expediency of passing them when they were. He would say, however, with reference to one of the subjects, namely, Municipal Incorporations, that he considered that the public generally were not aware that they would have the effect of adding to their privileges, by the immediate control their establishment would enable them to exercise over their local affairs. Of course, he did not wish to be considered as pledged to the details of the Act which had been published; but the sooner any country adopted the principle of self-government in local matters, the sooner would it reap the benefit resulting from the immediate supervision and management of those most interested in the general well-being and improvement of the district in which they resided and held property.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—The people appear so well satisfied with the present Government, that they are willing to leave to it the management of their local affairs.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell presented a petition of John Stewart, of Lot 47, teacher, praying remuneration as such, his health having rendered him incapable of acting for the full period of his engagement. Referred to committee on education. Also a petition of certain inhabitants of Lot 18, praying aid towards a road. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. Also a petition from inhabitants of St. Peter's Bay, Cardigan Road, Baltic, Grand River and Launching Place, praying grant to open a new line of road. Referred to same committee.

Hon. Mr. Craswell presented a petition of A. C. Bockford, one of the oldest teachers in the Island; petitioner had received two certificates as a licensed teacher, but had not been qualified as such under the Education Act. Referred to the committee on education. Also the following petitions:—From inhabitants of Lot 14, Richmond Bay, Lot 15, Lot 14, Lots 1, 2, 3, and Cascompec and vicinity; severally praying aid to improve their road communications. Referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the Act continuing that regulating the publication of notices and advertisements relating to the public service, was committed, reported agreed to without amendments, read third time and passed.

Hon. ATTY GENERAL, on presenting a petition from a debtor confined in the jail at Charlottetown, remarked on the anomalous state of the law relative to debtors. Parties against whom judgments for amounts under twenty pounds had been recorded in the inferior Courts, if unable to satisfy them, were compelled to remain in jail for periods varying according to the amounts. In fact, the law provided a tariff of confinement by which a certain amount was paid off by each month's imprisonment. This was the law with reference to small debtors, but the man who might owe his thousands was allowed the privilege of going on the limits, and at the same time, of receiving support from his creditor.

Hon. COL. SWABEY could see no reason why the benefits of the Insolvent Act should not be extended to the man who owed little as well as to him whose liabilities were heavy. The petition was then laid upon the table.

Hon. Mr. Forgan presented a petition from Margaret Morrison, praying relief. Referred to committee on paupers.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1858.

BIBLE QUESTION.

PETITIONS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—I second the motion. The Resolution submitted by my hon. friend, it may be said, by some hon. members, is not so much a Resolution, as a statement of the views and reasons, on which he grounds his dissent from the opinions of those who, in the last Session, moved and supported a Resolution, similar to that which the hon. member for Prince Edward (Hon. T. H. Haviland) has submitted this evening; and that it is so, I freely admit. The fate of the similar motion, made last Session, by that hon. gentleman, was decided by the force of a mere negative on the part of the majority of this House. But, both in justice to the majority of the House who decided against that Resolution, and who, I doubt not, will negative the similar Resolution which is now before us; and also in justice to the country, who ought to be freed, as far as possible, from every feeling of doubt concerning the propriety of the principles, and the impartial regard for the conscientious scruples and settled convictions of their fellow subjects, of every denomination, in the Colony, by which that majority were influenced, in deciding against that Resolution; it has, by many, been judged proper that we should draw up, and send forth, a sort of brief, yet plain, manifesto of our views with regard to a question, which has already been too mischievously agitated; and which cannot, for the sake of the social harmony of the community, be too soon completely determined; and, therefore, to that end it is, that a preamble, so unusually long, introduces the Resolution which, as an amendment, has just been submitted, by my hon. friend, and, in support of which, I mean now to speak. The hon. member (Hon. T. H. Haviland) has said that, although he failed to carry his Resolution of the last Session, respecting the Bible; yet still a part of what was asked was subsequently granted. He alluded, I suppose, to the reading of the Bible in the country district schools; but, as he ought to be aware, no change has been made, since his Resolution was moved and lost in this House, with respect to the Bible, in the system by which the free schools in the country are regulated. At the time the hon. gentleman moved his Resolution, and, indeed, from the very day on which the Free School Act went into operation, the majority of parents, having children attending any of these schools, were at perfect liberty—and they still are so—to have the Bible read therein or not, as they themselves thought it right to determine. Respecting that question, no arrangement has been made, except by the parties immediately concerned themselves; and, so little difficulty was there experienced in determining concerning it, in any settlement, until zealots, for covetous ulterior purposes, began to agitate the country about it, that Mr. Stark's own Report, concerning the use of the Bible in the Country district schools, shews that it was read in a majority of the schools in which the children of Catholics were taught. To leave the matter on such a footing, will be perfectly fair and just; but to establish, by law, the reading of the Bible, in all our public schools would be most arbitrary and unjust; for, to do so would be to establish a religious test, the impolicy and injustice of which is now practically acknowledged in a very free and enlightened country. The impolicy, nay the impracticability of such a law, in a country like this, of which the population consists of mixed religious denominations, is easily proved. As, for instance, suppose a Catholic were the master of a school, in which a part of the scholars were children of a majority of Protestant parents, who desired that the Protestant version of the Bible should be read therein; or suppose the case were the very reverse, in which a Protestant master should be required to give lessons in the Catholic version of the Scriptures; how could either of these teachers, in such circumstances comply conscientiously with the law—a law directly imposing a religious test? In no way whatever; and, surely, then, we cannot, as reasonable and conscientious men, agree to pass a law, a compliance with which might, in so many cases, in the way in which I have instanced, cause either a neglect of the duty enjoined, or a violation of conscience in the performance of it. The state of the matter, as we left it last year, has given general satisfaction; and many, even of those who were persuaded, by officiously overzealous friends, to petition the Legislature to enforce, by law, the reading of the Bible, in our District Schools, are now convinced, by pleasing experience, that the majority of this House, by rejecting the prayer of their petitions, on that score, did much towards the preservation and promotion of good fellowship, good will, and neighbourly kindness, in the different settlements, in the Island. And now, that the question is again before us, in a rather different form, if we adhere to the views, by which we were governed last session, with respect to it, and which, in the amendment, submitted by my hon. friend, are so clearly and distinctly set forth, we shall, I feel certain, be sustained therein by the general liberality of sentiment and good sense of the people. As to what the hon. member, my colleague (Mr. Laird) has read from the speech, delivered by Mr. Stark, at the inauguration of the Normal School, with the intention of shewing that it was then intended that the Bible should be read daily in that institution, I beg to observe that what Mr. Stark said, on that occasion respecting the reading of the Bible, was not concurred in, either by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, myself, or any other individual immediately connected with either the Government or the Legislature, although I admit, it was certainly not just then contradicted. Mr. Stark, in his speech, gave an explanation of the Normal School system as devised by Mr. Stowe, and carried into operation, by him, in a strictly Protestant community; and, perhaps, he thought there was no harm in his delineating it, in all the features which belong to it, as it is practised in Scotland, the country in which he had been initiated in, and trained to it. But he had no authority whatever from the Government to say that an expounded lesson in the Bible would be a part of the prescribed daily exercise of the Institution, as in fact, the very reverse was the case; and, in fact, Mr. Stark was, on his arrival in this Colony, made acquainted with the non-interference principles, with respect to religion, which were to be carried out, in our public schools, with which the expounding of Scripture lessons, by him, or any teacher therein, according to his own views, could not, by any means, be made to accord; and, that he never contemplated as admissible or practicable such reading of and teaching from the Bible, in our public schools, is sufficiently evidenced by the tenor of his first Report, as School Visitor. Still, although what was said, with respect to the Bible, on that occasion, by Mr. Stark, was not only unauthorized, but contrary to the principles, as respects the religious element in education, on which, it had been foreseen, that it would be necessary to conduct that institution; it was not thought advisable directly to contradict his declaration on that head; as the doing so in a mixed assemblage, such as that which was then congregated, would, perhaps, have destroyed, or, at