

THE EXAMINER EXTRA.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868.

Continued from 'Examiner.'
COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 6.
Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the hon. Attorney General demand a reply from me as a member of the late Government. Although I do not wish to bring up anything irrelevant to the subject under consideration, yet I think he has placed the emphasis on one fact and left another without emphasis. He has stated that the late Government procured the services of the troops with the understanding that they should pay certain expenses, and that the British Government expected this Colony to bear the total amount of costs from the first. He has also quoted from certain despatches, to endeavor to prove this to be the case. We know that the late Government agreed to pay the expenses of the transport of the troops between this island and Halifax, and to provide lodging accommodations, and to pay all expenses incurred in sending them into the country districts to assist the Sheriff and his officers; but they did not agree to pay the expenses of their maintenance, while stationed in Charlottetown. The announcement in one of the despatches from the Home Government, that this Colony would be obliged to pay the expenses of the maintenance of the troops, was couched in very ambiguous language. As the late Government did not wish to allow themselves to be deceived on the subject, they drew out a Minute, and they did not shrink from going over the whole ground of the dispute. I will read an extract from this Minute of Council, to show the Committee that the Government of the day did not wish to saddle this Colony with anything they deemed unfair, in view of its position and original settlement. The following extract is taken from the Minutes of Council, dated at Government House, on the 17th October, 1865:—

"That whilst the undersigned sincerely deprecate the existence of such an illegal organization as that known as the Tenant League or Union, in this island, and are aware that the development of that organization has been the immediate cause of troops being now placed in the Colony, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the feeling of discontent on the part of the Tenantry, owes its origin to the Imperial error originally committed in granting the whole soil of the Colony in large tracts to individuals; an error which necessarily gave rise to an extensive leasehold system, and engendered that strife and ill feeling between landlord and tenant, which from the earliest settlement of the Colony, have continued without interruption down to the present time.

The local Government have, at a cost of a large sum of money, over and above that realized from the sale of the old Barrack ground, erected and provided commodious and permanent Barracks, and an accommodation for an adequate military force, and have used every means in their power to prevent desertion by the soldiers, and are still willing to fulfill every obligation that Her Majesty's Government can reasonably demand at the hands of the Colony. But, that whilst they will most willingly pay for the transport of the troops from Halifax, and all expenses incurred, whether for maintenance or otherwise, when they are sent into country districts to assist the Sheriff and his officers in maintaining the supremacy of the law, they must for the reasons stated, most respectfully renege with Her Majesty's Government against the hardship of paying the expense of the maintenance of the troops whilst stationed in the Colony."

When did the late Government receive a reply to this communication? Not for twelve or thirteen months afterwards. No doubt there was an intended pressure to be brought to bear upon this Colony for a certain object; and therefore, when the proper time came the demand was made. What followed must be taken upon its own merits. Now I contend that the late Government did all that was in their power to prevent the Colony from being burdened with the maintenance of the troops. As the Home Government made no answer to the Minute of Council, the Government of the day concluded that they had given up the question in dispute, and that they had also given up the expense of transport. As it was thought that the matter was about to be wound up, all parties in this Colony were beginning to feel that the amount of money spent by the troops mitigated the expenses of their transport. As to the policy of the late Government in sending for the troops, I still hold the same opinion which I held at the time, and I question very much whether the present Government if placed in the same circumstances would have done anything better. I give the Attorney General all due credit for his own personal efforts on behalf of the Government, and I agree with him that if some of the soldiers' rations cost less here than in Nova Scotia, we should receive credit for the difference; but if some articles cost more than the usual price, the Colony should make good the extra cost. I hope the Government will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked in dealing with the matter and that they will by good management, get clear of the demands made upon the Colony.

Mr. McNELL.—Mr. Chairman, it is rather an unfortunate for this Colony, that such a large sum of money has been required from it for the maintenance of the troops brought here by the late Government. The members of the Opposition have not gone so far as to say that the troops were really necessary, for hon. members on both sides of this House are well aware that they were not required to maintain order, or to uphold the supremacy of the laws. It would take some time to go back over this whole question, but it is pretty well known to the House, and indeed the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) has acknowledged, that a great grievance was inflicted upon this Colony in days gone by, and that it has given trouble to every legislature that has sat in this building, or nearly so; till at last we got the Imperial Government to acknowledge that they had done wrong, and to appoint a Commission to investigate the whole subject. The result of that Commission is well known to us all. When the Commissioners pronounced their Award, the people had given in to everything, because they believed that the question would be settled; but there was a door left in that Award for the proprietors to creep out of. The Government of the day declared that they would have this Award confirmed; and they stood upon this platform at an election, and said that they would have the Award and nothing but the Award. The people thought that justice would be done, but in place of fulfilling their promises to the people, that Government entered into negotiations with the proprietors, and passed the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. This was the cause of a considerable agitation, for the people saw that they had been deceived, and that the Conservative Government had actually riveted the proprietors' claims instead of endeavoring to get the Award confirmed. When that Government passed the said Bill, they declared that had done what would finally settle the Land Question, and therefore in the Speech at the opening of the next Session, we find there was not one word about it. The people then determined to take the matter into their own hands, and to make the proprietors a fair offer for their lands; if they refused, they were to be compelled to accede by legislative enactment, through the people's representatives. The people then formed an association for mutual assistance, and the Sheriff could not serve the writs issued by the proprietors. When the proprietary party saw this they had the law for serving writs altered, so that the Sheriff and his constables could throw them in at the people's windows and doors. It will not be denied that some of the people then broke the law, though in only trifling matters; but the organs of the Opposition magnified the matter, and endeavored to prove that the country was in a state of rebellion. What was the reason the association was denounced by these organs? Because it had opposed Confederation. If it had not been for the influence of the Tenant Union; we would probably have been in Confederation to-day; if we had not opposed the latter vigorously, we might have been pushed into it. The tenantry were blamed

for burning barns and houses, and for threatening to take the lives of their neighbors, because they opposed the proprietary system and Confederation. The Poor Commissions were turned out to assist the Sheriff, and a splendid affair it was. But there was no man who did not believe that the late Government had some other end in view, when they endeavored to make matters appear a thousand times worse than they really were. That Government must have known that they could not stifle public opinion by bringing the troops here; but we must make some allowance for the hon. member for Murray Harbor, as he had been brought up under a wrong discipline. He should remember that there is no middle between this island and the antipodes, and that the spirit of British Americans cannot be kept down and broken upon like that of Europeans. As the Tenant League was crushed, the people waited patiently till the next election came round, and then displaced the party that had trampled upon them. There was a great cause for the formation of this association, for it would be impossible to get up such an organization in this without a reason why. Why did not the Confederate party who were high in office under the late Government, get up an association for the purpose of furthering their object? Simply because that object was unjust and unreasonable. The Government was in power, and could not be mistaken as to the condition of the country, for even the Spy in his report showed the state of the people, and the effects of the rent-paying system. When we reflect that to man was given dominion over the creatures, and that no man has a right to claim exclusive right to the lands of any country, it is a wonder that the law was broken in this instance. The troops were brought here to damage the character of the people of this island as much as possible—to create the impression in the Mother Country that we were not worthy or capable of governing ourselves; and thereby to get this Colony forced into Confederation against the consent of its inhabitants. But I do not say that all the members of the late Government had this object in view. Such despotic measures and foul schemes had never been resorted to, even in unhappy Ireland on the eve of its union with Great Britain. I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition was favorable to Confederation because he thought it would be a benefit to his country; since the people were opposed to it, he thought it no harm to do what that god might come. We know that Brutus said that he killed his best friend for the good of Rome; but I shall say no more about the hon. Leader of the O position, as he is not in his place. What had those members of the late Government who were opposed to Confederation in view? They must have had some object before them, because any person who raises his voice in favor of the people, is put down by these hon. members as a political demagogue, and as a man who wishes to make political capital; or, as the hon. member for Charlottetown calls it, political dishonesty. If the members of any other party had acted in the same manner, that hon. member would say that they were political scoundrels.

Mr. McNELL.—Mr. Chairman, will you be kind enough to tell us what is before the house?

Mr. McNELL.—I say that the bringing of the troops from Halifax was the cause of unnecessary expense to this Colony, and was done to gratify the wishes of a few political vampires.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—I have taken down the words "unscrupulous scoundrels," used by the hon. member for Rustico, and I believe that language was never before used in any British House of Commons.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—I rise to a point of order. It is an gentlemanly to take up the words of any hon. member and twist their meaning for the purpose of misrepresenting him.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—I never heard a severer rebuke uttered by one hon. member upon another in my life.

Mr. McNELL.—I rise to a point of order. I stated what the hon. member for Charlottetown would have said on the subject.

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Mr. McNELL.—I rise to a point of order. I stated what the hon. member for Charlottetown would have said on the subject.

This resolution is merely a technical one, it states that the laws now relating to Education will be amended. As the commissioners appointed to have the laws re-printed have held back the Education Act to see whether any amendment would be made or not, it will involve no extra expense for printing. Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The next Resolution refers to the number of members of the Board of Education. It contemplates increasing the number from nine to eleven, two of whom shall be examiners of candidates for license to teach. The examiners shall receive £20 a year each, and the other members of the Board nine pounds a year each, as formerly. I think this method will be found to work very well, for as I said before, when speaking on this subject, it is a very irksome and arduous duty for members of the Board to be obliged to examine candidates, and attend to the other affairs connected with the Board; but by this arrangement we shall have two, whose special duty it will be to examine candidates, and the others will then have time to attend to the rest of the business.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the number of the Members of the Board of Education be increased from nine to eleven members, two of the number to be styled Examining Members, and one other of the number to be styled Secretary of the Board; the examining members and Secretary to be named by the Government from time to time, when making appointments to the Board; both examining members and Secretary to have same powers as ordinary members of the Board, with respect to routine business. The examining members to conduct examination of candidates for the office of Teacher, under rules to be laid down from time to time by the Board.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—Mr. Chairman, I do not like the principles of that resolution, much less its details. To appoint a Board of Education consisting of eleven members, two of whom shall be appointed to examine candidates, is virtually to declare that the other nine are incompetent to perform that duty. The Board of Education should be composed of the most intelligent members of the community, and the power of appointing examiners should be left with themselves, for one of them may be qualified to examine in one branch, and another in a different branch, and it should be left to the Board to appoint each one to examine in the department for which he is fit.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the objections of the hon. member apply. If the sole duty of members of the Board were to examine teachers, it would be well to have them all examiners, but there are a great many other duties incumbent upon them, such as settling the boundaries of districts, deciding upon all disputes upon districts, &c. There may be many valuable members of the Board of Education, who may not, at the same time, be very good examiners. Although I sat at that Board for fourteen or fifteen years, yet I do not feel myself fit to conduct an examination as it should be done. No doubt if the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. McAulay) were a member of the Board he would be well qualified to examine candidates, especially in Grammar, but he knows very well that I know very little about that branch, for he has often to correct my resolutions. I do not think the fact that two of the Board are appointed examiners proves that the rest are ignorant.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—I regret that the hon. gentleman expressed himself so plainly as to say that he knew nothing about Grammar. Grammar is an English word derived from the Greek *gramma*, and the Latin of that is *scriptura*, and the meaning of that word is *writing*, hence we have the word *scribe*, which means a writer. I have seen the word *scribe* used in alliance with *parish*. If I do not mean to insinuate that the hon. Attorney General is a parish, but being by profession a writer, it is a paradox, he is not a grammarian. As to the paragraph under consideration, it implies that the Board is to be composed of two parts and these parts are the executive and the administrative, and this produces a complexity which it is hard policy to foster. If you appoint competent men as members of that Board, they will be the best judges of how many are required for examiners, and I think it would be better to leave the arrangement of this matter in their hands.

Hon. Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I am prepared to express an opinion on this matter, but it strikes me that there is no necessity for so many members in this Board, considering the smallness of the country. Two of them are to be examiners, and these will have enough to do, but I do not see what business there will be for the other nine. As to the withdrawal of the appointment of the Secretary from the Board and vesting it in the Government, it will certainly give the Government more direct control, but it is doubtful whether they will be as well able to judge of the abilities of a man for that office, as the members of the Board themselves.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—In reference to this matter Mr. Chairman, I must say that hon. members who spoke on this subject expressed my sentiments, but one argument occurs to my mind against the necessity for two additional members on this Board. If, as the hon. Attorney General said, the Normal School is no longer to be used for the purpose of training students for the office of teachers, the work of examining candidates will be diminished, for they will now require only one examination in place of two as formerly—once before entering the Normal School, and a final one before receiving their certificate as teacher—and on this account, as the duties of the members of the Board will be lessened, I see no necessity for increasing their numbers. With regard to their duty of fixing the boundaries of school districts, they have the assistance of the School Visitors, and when there is any difficulty about the matter, they appoint Commissioners to settle it. I think the appointment of the Secretary should be left to the members of the Board.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—In reply to the speaker who has just sat down, I may say that the experience of the past has taught us the difficulty of getting a quorum of the Board to meet for the transaction of business, and as two of them are to be examiners, and it cannot be expected that they will attend to the other business, if the number is made less, the difficulty of getting enough of them together to do business will be increased. If the hon. member thinks there is only a small amount of labor for the board to perform, he is much mistaken, and if he will step into the Secretary's office, he may soon disabuse his mind of that idea.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I did not say that the Board had not a large amount of business. I merely pointed out the facilities they had for doing it.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

3. Resolved, That the remuneration per annum to the ordinary members of the Board shall, as heretofore, be nine pounds per annum, each subject to deduction of fifteen shillings for each absence, as heretofore. The remuneration to the examining members shall be twenty pounds per annum each, and the remuneration to the Secretary shall be fifty pounds per annum, including stationary, as heretofore.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

4. Resolved, That it shall not be essential, before any candidate for the office of Teacher shall go for examination before the Board, that he or she shall have attended at the Normal School; but the Board may, if they, on examination, find the candidate fitted for the office, award the certificate or license, as a teacher, without any such attendance at the Normal School. Nevertheless the Board may, if they think fit and believe, on examination, that a candidate cannot be fitted to be a teacher without attending at the Normal School, notify such candidate that he will not again be examined, until he has attended at such Normal School, for each period as the Board may think fit; not exceeding in each case, five months. But

the Normal School shall, nevertheless, still be open, free of charge, to any person, bona fide intending to be a candidate for a teachers' license, for a period of five months to such person, provided every such person do satisfy the Board of Education, that he or she is bona fide intending to be a candidate for a teachers' license, and obtain a certificate thereof, from the Board to that effect.

That resolution, Mr. Chairman, does away with compulsory attendance at the Normal School, leaving it with the Board to decide whether the candidate is fit or not to get a certificate of license to teach without spending five months in that institution. In many cases, no necessity exists for this attendance—parties may come from other Provinces holding certificates of attendance at similar institutions, but as the law now stands the Board of Education, no matter how much they might be inclined to favor such parties, could not permit them to become teachers until they had served five months at the Normal School here. The Normal School will still be open, and if any person who wishes to become a teacher thinks that it will be advantageous to him to attend there, he can do so, free of charge, as formerly.

DR. JENKINS.—Before you put that resolution, Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask if it is intended to substitute any other mode of instruction in place of the Normal School. This is an important matter, and requires to be dealt with fairly and honestly. I am against tinkering the Education Act, and I think this is a step in the wrong direction. I think it would be better to increase the time of attendance at the Normal School, and make it four or five months as much as it is at present, for the profession of a teacher is one requiring as full a course of education as that of a lawyer or doctor, and what would be thought of a doctor who had been trained only five months.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—It was never intended that the student should go to the Normal School to learn the rudiments of Education, but he was to go there to study the art of teaching. This is to remedy an evil complained of, that those who are competent should be obliged to attend the Normal School. It leaves a discretionary power with the Board of Education, and if they find a person incompetent, they can oblige him to attend before granting him a certificate. I am sorry that all the teachers are not so well qualified as they should be, but one reason for this is that as soon as the Free Education Act came into operation, the people, appreciating the benefit of it, had a number of new school districts laid off, and the demand for teachers so great that to make the supply equal to it, the Board of Education were obliged to exercise a great deal of lenity, and grant certificates to those whose attainments were very limited. I hope that under the new arrangement, the Board of Education will be as strict as they have formerly been, and examine every candidate thoroughly. It may be a difficult matter to ascertain whether they have a qualification for imparting instruction, but it might be done by taking them to the Normal School and watching them teach a class.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—The Normal School was established, not for the purpose of imparting instruction in the various branches of scholastic study, but merely to secure a uniform system of education throughout the island, and since this is not to be maintained, it is questionable if it is necessary to keep up the Normal School at all. I have frequently heard the opinion expressed in the country that the Normal School was no benefit to the cause of Education. I perfectly agree with the learned Doctor, that this subject should be approached with the greatest caution, because it is of so much importance that a single step in the wrong direction may cause an injury which we may never be able to repair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot altogether agree with the hon. Doctor. He has compared school teachers with lawyers and doctors, and attempted to prove that because the latter required a long course of training before entering upon the practice of professional duties, it was requisite that teachers should go through an equal long course; but I can see no analogy between them, for the only thing a student is expected to learn at a training establishment is the art of teaching and some of the best teachers never learn any art, they have a natural genius, an aptitude for imparting instruction which renders them more successful than any untaught to the profession can ever become with all the assistance which art can give him. Some again may require the assistance of art, and these can go to the Normal School and receive instruction. In regard to tinkering the Education Act, I think that unless we throw it aside altogether and establish an entirely different system, it will be better to continue tinkering at it and putting on patches where they are required until we get it properly mended.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I strongly suspect that the reason my hon. colleague expressed himself in the way he did was that he expected some more important changes would be made in the Education Act, but perhaps he is too quick, all the resolutions have not yet been read. I believe this Normal School was established by the Hon. Leader of the Government and his party, and when it was established it was thought to be the capstone of this system of Education. If it is not intended to make it imperative on applicants to attend this Normal School it becomes a serious question whether it is necessary to keep it up at all or not. It has been said that some have a natural gift for imparting instruction, but if you wish to establish a uniform system, even the most gifted will require a little training. A man may be thoroughly educated and yet his mode of imparting knowledge be very defective. All natural talent is crude and requires training, and a teacher should be not only thoroughly educated but well instructed in the mode of imparting knowledge.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

5. Resolved, That the Female Teacher's School, now conducted in the Normal School, may hereafter be continued there in the same footing as heretofore; but the Board shall have power to regulate the same, and ordain from time to time, what children shall be entitled to receive instruction from such Female Teacher.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

6. Resolved, That all other pupils attending the training department in the Normal School, not intending to qualify for teachers, and holding the certificate of the Board of Education to that effect, shall pay a tuition fee of two pounds per annum, payable quarterly in advance, to be paid into the Treasury; and when such tuition fees shall produce sixty pounds per annum, the Government may appoint an assistant teacher in the Normal School, with a salary of eighty-five pounds a year; the additional amount of twenty-five pounds, to be paid out of the Treasury, or so much thereof, as may be required to supplement the tuition fees, so as to make up the full salary of eighty-five pounds.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It is proposed to increase the number of schools in Charlottetown to eight instead of five as at present, and permit one more to be established in Georgetown.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I am very glad to hear the announcement of the Attorney General, that it is the intention of the Government to increase the number of schools in Charlottetown, for it is very much needed. I may also state that the school accommodation is very deficient, and some of the schools had to be given up on that account. Although it may not be the proper time to mention it, I may say that there are a great many children attending the school at Temperance Hall. The assistant teacher there has a very arduous duty to perform, and I hope his case will receive attention and his salary be somewhat increased.

Mr. McNELL.—I would have been better pleased with that resolution if Summerside had been included, for a second public school is very much required there, as every one acquainted with the town must be well aware. For the last few years there have been three private schools there, and they have received some aid from the Government. I move that the word Summerside be added to that resolution.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—There is no restriction in the case of Summerside, it comes under the general arrangement, the same as country districts, and if the matter is represented to the Governor in Council, an additional school can be established there if required.

7. Resolved, That the number of Male Schools and Female Schools in Charlottetown be increased; and also in Georgetown, that there be one additional school.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

8. Resolved, That no minister of religion, teacher, or educational establishments, or any teacher, master or mistress in any educational establishment, whether the same receives pay under the Educational Acts from the Government, or otherwise, shall be liable to pay any school assessment whether for the erection of new schools, or for furniture, books, fuel, or otherwise.

Agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

9. Resolved, That if a School Visitor shall, at any time report any teacher, who has received a certificate under any former Act, to be unfit or incapable of conducting a school properly, the Board may, if they deem it necessary, require the teacher to come up for re-examination, and, meanwhile, suspend his license or certificate to teach.

Dr. JENKINS.—It seems to me that this would be putting a great deal of power in the hands of School Visitors, for if they merely took a dislike to a teacher, they would report him as unfit to teach. The profession of teaching is sufficiently unattractive at present, and this will tend to make it more so. A great many teachers are inefficient, and perhaps it would be well to re-examine them all.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—I do not apprehend that there will be much danger of a School Visitor acting in such a manner as that mentioned by the last speaker, for he will have sufficient respect for himself to make him deal fairly and justly with all. I think it would be well to have a provision of this nature in the Bill, as it will tend to make teachers more careful in the performance of their duties.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—A few years ago all the teachers were brought up for re-examination, and it was suggested that it would be well to do this again, but it was considered that this would be oppressive, and it would be better to adopt the method proposed. The hon. member's license would not be taken from him at the caprice of the Visitor, he would merely report him to the Board, and they would require him to undergo an examination. The hon. Dr. has admitted that many of the teachers are incapable, and I think this is a very good method of remedying this evil.

Dr. JENKINS.—I think it would be less hardship to call in all the teachers for re-examination, than the plan proposed, for if all had warning that, at a certain time, they would be called in for examination, they could prepare themselves for it, and the time could be chosen during their vacation, when it would not be much inconvenience to them.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

10. Resolved, That the number of Grammar Schools be established shall be not more than three in each of the Counties of Prince and King's, and five in Queen's County, in addition to the Grammar Schools in Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, unless otherwise ordered by the Government.

Agreed to.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Chairman, in the present Education Act there is a clause which allows teachers who may have qualified themselves to teach Latin and Greek the salary of Grammar School teachers. I think it would be well to limit the number and not allow a Grammar School to be established in a district where it is not required, merely because the teacher happens to be qualified to teach the higher branches. I would, therefore, move the following resolution:

12. Resolved, That any teacher, male or female, who will have qualified himself or herself to teach the French language, and after obtaining from the Board a certificate as to his or her competency to teach said language, and who will teach a class in any district school, of no less than ten pupils, said teacher, as aforesaid, will be entitled to the sum of five pounds additional, over and above his or her usual salary; provided always, that the number of said teachers will not exceed twenty; and provided also, that the trustees of such district school, will provide an equal amount.

Mr. McNELL.—I do not rise, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of offering any amendment to this resolution, but I would have been better satisfied had the resolution been that the number of Grammar Schools should be regulated by the number of scholars studying or wishing to study the higher branches. It may be that these schools will be established where they are not required, and places that require them will be left without.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—If any district applied for a Grammar School, the Board of Education would enquire into the matter, and if they reported to the Government that it was necessary, it should be established; but there should be some restriction to obviate the necessity for paying £100 to a teacher merely because he is qualified himself in the higher branches, when he is not required to teach them.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following resolution:

11. Resolved, That there shall be one Visitor appointed for each County in this island, with a salary each, of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Chairman, I may state that you can hardly expect that, for the small sum of £150, a School Visitor will take charge of one-half of the island and perform his duties efficiently. A great many complaints have been made that the present School Visitors have not done their work satisfactorily, but the great distance they had to travel may have been the cause. School Visitors have other duties to perform besides visiting their regular visits, they are sometimes sent on special missions by the Board of Education, and their traveling expenses are very large. By appointing a Visitor for each County, a plan which has been adopted in other countries, more satisfaction will be given and I believe the small additional cost will be money judiciously expended.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—The amount appropriated is very small when you consider the service to be performed. I think it would be better to appoint two Visitors and give them the amount intended for the three. £150 is too little for a man who has to keep a horse and carriage to travel through the country.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—I think, Mr. Chairman, that the method proposed is an improvement on the old system; for although the salary of a Visitor is not increased, the distance he has to travel is diminished, and one horse will be sufficient for him, whereas under the old system he might require two. A man can also be at home with his family more frequently. He would also be able to visit Schools more frequently; for, where any fault has been found, a School Visitor, if he does his duty, should call frequently and see that the faults are corrected, and the negligent attending to their duty properly. In regard to the remuneration being too small, I do not think it is much smaller than that of other professional men,—clergymen, for instance, who require just as high attainments, have no higher salaries.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, this is perhaps the most important resolution which has been submitted. The cost of the whole system of Education is defrayed from the general revenue, and amounts to about seven-