

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

We perceive that this question is making considerable stir in Canada West, where the conduct in the Assembly of several of the French Canadian Members, in voting in favor of the present law, and consequently against the principle of denominational schools, has brought down upon them the open censures of the Roman Catholic Bishop Charbonell.—Our readers will recollect that the subject of Education, in connection with the Government measure introduced into our Assembly, met with some consideration in the *Church Times* during the last Session of the Legislature. That measure altho' objectionable upon principle, which involved in a great degree the sacrifice of the religious element in the education of our youth, and altogether of denominational teaching, was no doubt lost through the pressure upon the Administration of the denominational principle, urged mainly by one religious body; all the others, for the sake of the experiment, being willing to forego distinctive privileges if a common good could be derived in so important a matter.—The Bill was withdrawn, and we think that another upon the same basis will not be again attempted.

We confess to no great degree of disappointment at the result of the Administrative attempt to bestow a general education upon the country. It was we may say conceived in the best possible spirit, and with the purest intention of doing good; and in so far there is no blame to be attached to, and no consequences prejudicial to the strength of the Administration ought to follow, its failure. But the effort ought not to stop here. We are quite unprepared to maintain that the administrative measure was the only one, or the wisest that could be matured. It was the assertion of a principle doubtless, in which a great many were disposed to acquiesce, some for the sake of experiment, others because they thought it best, and many because they supposed that at length a time had arrived when an important subject, productive of a good deal of interest in the minds of the people, would be set at rest upon a basis with reference to which there would be no very serious cause of disagreement.

We see that the same efforts are at work in other provinces and Colonies as in our own to bring about the denominational system. The difficulty with regard to it appears to be in the proper apportionment of the funds. The principle itself is we think a just one. It would permit each denomination to inculcate its own religious teaching. The details which are to be managed are not however of easy application. Population must be the basis, and an accurate religious census would determine the amount to be awarded to each persuasion; but when the equal application of the principle is to be legislated upon, it will be found that in many places there will be a mixed and scattered population, with too few of any or some one denomination to form a separate school, and we do not know how a compromise is to be made which shall give to such places where education will be most needed, the benefit which the Legislature contemplated, and at the same time carry out the object aimed at in its full integrity. This embodies one of our chief objections to the measure of denominational education. It has many advantages, and if its defects could be reconciled, we are not sure but that a trial should be made of such a plan, to an extent that should fully test its applicability. One principle has failed of operation, through the opposition that has been brought against it—we do not know that any great amount of opposition would be excited by the denominational principle if fully acknowledged by the Government, and a measure of strict justice, based upon it were introduced into the Legislature.

We are not aware that the Provincial Administration contemplate the introduction again of an Educational Bill; but the subject is one that must ere long be seriously entered upon by the Government, with a view to adopting and enforcing some measure of practical utility. Taxation for the support of education is now generally recognized and affirmed as the essential groundwork of any Legislative plan. It remains then that it be not made to bear unfairly, but that all who in this way contribute to its support should enjoy the fullest privileges recognized in the principle, by a system that shall not be unequal in its operations.

The ship *Eugenie*, 26 days from Cork, with dispatches for the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, arrived at this port on Wednesday. She brought out 11 ladies, 3 officers, 369 soldiers, 72 children, 11 servants, 50 soldiers' wives, making in all 621.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in behalf of the National School, was held on Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday was a rainy day, and after the opening, and testing the general desire of patronage, the Committee deemed it advisable to postpone the Fair until the day following. The result proved the wisdom of their calculation. Over £180 was realized on day the first, *maugre* all the wet; but the crowds that collected on the second day showed a determination to push the object to its estimated conclusion. It is not too much to say, that the arrangement and the display, the supply of all things equal to the demand, and the comfort and convenience felt by the visitors, surpassed all that had been anticipated. Nothing to equal this has ever before been witnessed in Halifax. The Committee and every one concerned in the realization of this success, deserve the greatest praise for their exertions; and they will have the happy reflection in after years, that their effort is mainly attributable to the permanency of an institution, enhanced, no doubt to several of them by a recollection that in it, in their earliest years, the rudimentary branches of that knowledge had been imparted to them, which fitted them for various stations in life, and made them feel a respect and affection for the Church, whose handmaid the National School has ever been, and whose principles, we trust, it will never cease sedulously to inculcate to all her children.

The Lord Bishop and Lady appeared to take a warm interest in the success of the Bazaar, and lent it their countenance on both of the days. Several of the Clergy were also present.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Le Marchant, visited the scene on Wednesday, and purchased many of the articles offered for sale.

The Band of the 62nd Regiment, was present on both days and amused the large assemblage, altho' at rather long intervals.

The display was wound up by an apology on the part of Henry Pryor Esq., for the disappointment experienced in not being able to procure the contemplated fireworks—and by an announcement that three of our most famous auctioneers, Messrs. Wm. M. Allan, Wm. Ackhurst and Jno. D. Nash, were to try their persuasive powers, against each other, to dispose of the remains—all of which speedily disappeared under the force of their hammers. After which the large assemblage rapidly dispersed, the whole business, from first to last being an admirable example of order and decorum.

The amount realized is about £400.

THE CANADA CHURCH BILL.—This measure to give effect to Synodical action in the Canada Church, which passed the Legislature unanimously, has been reserved for the Royal assent, according to the established rule, by which all laws touching in any degree upon the exercise of the prerogative, do not pass into operation before being formally sanctioned by Her Majesty. There can however be not the least doubt that the Royal assent will be immediately given, as the measure is in strict conformity with the suggestions of Her Majesty's Ministers, for the guidance of the Governor General, and the Canadian Parliament, and but little time will therefore elapse, before its benefits will be felt in the Toronto diocese, and an example afforded, that cannot fail to have the greatest weight in all the other Bishoprics of British North America.

The extra Session of the New Brunswick Legislature was opened on Thursday, July 17. The Lieut. Governor's policy is supported by a large majority. The Hon. Charles Simonds was elected Speaker without opposition. His Excellency made the following Speech:—

The President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have gladly availed myself of the first opportunity of meeting you after having recurred to the peace of the people.

The Law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating Liquors, forms a subject for earnest deliberation, and I trust that a measure on this subject, which will be submitted to you without delay by the Government will receive at your hands the consideration which its importance essentially demands.

I do not doubt that your decision on this question, which so deeply affects the social and financial interests of the community, will be satisfactory to the people, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to find that the exercise of a power entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to the Province.

You may be well assured that I have no wish but to consult the general welfare, and by a uniform adherence to the principles of the constitution, to uphold in their just balance the rights of each branch of the

legislature, and thus to secure the maintenance of liberty and order.

I leave you to your deliberations with the heartfelt prayer that Providence may bless them for the peace and prosperity of the Province.

Mr. Kent introduced a bill to continue the act to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.—There was a long discussion about reporting the proceedings of the House, which ended in the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for publishing the debates of the present session. The committee will report to-morrow.

The address in reply to the Governor's Speech, was moved by, Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Desbrisay; and its consideration stands as the order of the day for Saturday.

The House adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock.

The House of Assembly have proposed the following Address in answer to the Speech:

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
May it please your Excellency,

We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, offer our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech at the present Session.

We acknowledge with satisfaction the propriety of your Excellency's having recurred to the sense of the people, and believe that so judicious an exercise of the power entrusted to your Excellency by the Constitution, will not fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects.

The law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of and traffic in, intoxicating Liquors, affecting as it does, the social and financial interests of this Province, is a subject for earnest deliberation, and any measure bearing thereupon, which may be submitted to us, will receive that grave consideration which its importance demands.

We cordially agree with your Excellency that the maintenance of liberty and order can only be secured, by a uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and by preserving in their just balance the rights of each branch of the Legislature.

We feel assured that your Excellency has no wish but to consult the general welfare and preserve unimpaired the Constitution, and we regard the promptitude with which your Excellency has called the Legislature together, as affording an additional proof of your watchful care for the public interests.

We shall proceed with our labours with the hope, that under the guidance of Providence, they may conduce to the peace and prosperity of the Province.

Good butter is an essential article in every family, and in order to ensure its marketable quality much care is necessary, as well in selection and packing, as in making. The following hints and directions, which we copy from a "Commercial Review" in a late Canadian paper, may therefore be of service to some of our Agricultural readers impressed with the wholesome idea that a good article will always command the best price:—

"The price of good butter in the British market ranges, by last advices, from 9s. to 10s. per cwt., and grease butter is scarce and high. There are orders in town for large quantities of this latter quality, which cannot be filled. The quotations in New York show a range of from 12 to 22 cents, the latter being Orange County dairy butter, or something equivalent, and the former being about equal to our dearest samples of Canadian butter. This range shows a judicious discrimination, which it would be well that dealers in Canada exercised. The butter that would bring from 12 to 13 cents in New York, would bring about the same price here, but that which would bring 18 to 20 cents in New York, would not command over 9d or 15 cents here. The consequence will be, that the superior qualities from Canada West will find their way to the best market, and we shall only get the middling and inferior parcels, until our dealers and consumers learn to discriminate. There is a prejudice on the part of Lower Canadian dealers against buying butter in kegs or firkins. They have found so many deceptions and such quantities of salt in ends of the kegs, that they wish to see the butter turned out before buying. There is also a general idea that butter in tubs is of a better quality than that in firkins, and the consequence is, that the former will sell far more readily, and perhaps a half-penny higher than the latter, though both should be precisely the same quality. There is also great demand for small tubs, say about 50 lbs. weight of butter, and the best shape is straight, with ears, and a stick across. The cover may be tacked on by means of three little strips of leather. These tubs should be white ash, well seasoned, and thoroughly soaked with brine before packing, and there should be no loose salt at top or bottom, but a clean white cloth soaked in brine laid over the top. Good butter, neatly and cleanly put up in this way, will never wait a ready market, so far as home consumption is concerned; for shipment it must be packed in kegs. The price in Montreal is nominally about 8 1-2."

The Union Bank, we believe, is about to commence its business operations. We copy the following list of Officers and directors handed us yesterday:

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Bank, held at the Mason Hall, on Monday 21st of July instant, for the Election of Seven Directors by Ballot, the following were chosen. The votes stood thus:—William Stairs, 756; John Gibson, 737; Jas. A. Moren, 784; John Duffus, 705; Edward Kenny, 567; John W. Ritchie, 528; T. O. Kincaid, 497.—*Colonist.*