Saturday, February 6, 1869

## Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d, 1869.

Present-Hons. Walkem, Helmcken, Alston, Carrall, Crease, Robson, Wood, Trutch, Young (presiding). NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Humphreys whether it is the in-Council.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of the Crown Costs Bill passed over as no hon member rose to

Hon Helmcken moved that the Gove before this Council during the next ensu- free to confess that I prefer the ing session statistics of the amount of method adopted in England of dethe various Agricultural, Herticultural nominational grants, because I believe and the Dairy productions produced in that education without religion is Vancouver Island, and upon the banks of wanting in all knowledge, wanting in Lower Fraser, during the year 1869; spirit; in the absence of religion we and similar information with regard to are but enjoying the shadow and althe interior of the Mainland; also, the lowing the substance to elude us. The quantity of live stock (domestic), the church he belonged to had done much farms and population existing in each, no system of education at all, he would respectively. He did not desire the mataccept the only system that has any ter reduced to very fine points, he only chance here and would wait, repeating wished to have a general idea. Resolution carried.

Hon Helmeken moved, that in the opinion of this Council it would be beneficial to the Colony, were a site appropris ated for the deposition and continual exhibition of its natural and other productions. His object in this motion was to have a place where strangers could go and see for themselves the resources of the

Hon Holbrook-There was a good museum at New Westminster containing all the specimens requisite to afford the information alluded to, and which would

outlay of public money.

Hon Helmcken—These specimens had better be all sent down here, and he would like to know, by the way, when the bills were to be sent bown. (Oh, ho, and laughter).

The resolution was carried. THE SCHOOL BILL. Hon Alston, in bringing forward the to place Education within the reach of all, the school sy free education was most vicious; it whether they should be part free; was burdensome to those who contri- whether the Legislature should not make buted to denominational schools, who them all free. As to compulsory educaand it destroyed that stimulus to exertion which would exist were the
scholars required to pay something
towards the cost of education. In
other countries, as for instance, England, a sum of money was appropriatland, a sum of money was appropriated for Education, and out of that a The system of free education in Vancouver portion was given towards the sup- Island fell from the want of sufficient maport of denominational schools esti- chinery; but the fact was that in 1865 this mated by the degree of efficiency shown to exist in their mode of imparting instruction. The Ragged Schools were entirely free, but they were supported by voluntary subscription. In all the Colonies of England Waddington did all in his power to make grants were made to non-sectarian the system effective. Since that time boys and girls had been placed under male schools, but in no case were they wholly free. In Canada a fixed grant faction. A superintendent of education was made to denominational schools was absolutely necessary as he was the proin proportion to the population of the per person to whom all complaints should whole country. There were three be made, and who would attend to all the modes of raising the necessary funds details of the institution. Sooner or later by voluntary subscription, by a school education would be entirely free. He would

rate, or so much per head for each scholar, or a rate on resident householders. In Australia the same proceedings were adopted as in Canada. In the United States there were no grants to denominational schools; far as education goes he would do as much they had school rates applicable to they had school rates applicable to this particular purpose. We cannot set ourselves up to be wiser than the designed to track the mere rudiments at tion in all its bearings, and who had Hon Helmcken-To ask the hon Com- year they came to an end. The steps have been taken for the formation of all now cease to exist, and the town of the proposed Graving Dock at Esqui- Victoria has swallowed up nearly all tention of the Executive to carry out the Board of Education and with the promises held out in the opening speech Government, and the Board of Eduelect nine members to the Legislative be equally dissatisfied, and yet I need the system and from the imperfect provisions contained. If the revenue

> the while:-"Oh for the coming of that glorious time
> When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
> And best protection, this Imperial Realm,
> While she exacts allegrance, shall admit
> An obligation on her part to teach
> Them who are born to serve her and obey;
> Binding herself by statute to secure
> For all the children waom her soul maintains
> The rudiments of letters, and inform
> The mind witn moral and religious truth,
> Both understood and practiced, so that none,
> However destitute, be left to droop
> By timely culture unsustained.

Hon Wood could not allow the ob-

servations of the hon member who

had just resumed his seat, to pass unanswered, as he had spoken in disparagement of the system of free answer all the purposed without a further education which formerly existed on this Island; although he intended to give the Bill his support, he differed in one point from the hon gentleman who brought it forward. Whether the grant was placed upon the Estimates He did not see that the bill would do better and hence by means of taxes or by a for them than the free school system. There local rate, which really meant the same thing, he thought it a public duty to educate the people. What he objected to was that certain of the School Bill for a second reading, con-ceived he was introducing the most im charity, and thus class was set against portant measure of the season next to the class. As far as he knew, he was Mining Bill. He took it for granted that under the impression that the hon it was the duty of all good Governments member was misinformed in respect to but at the same time there was a corres- when he said there were no free ponding obligation on the part of schools in any of the other British those who were to benefit by the in- Colonies. The grants for such purstruction, to show by exertions on poses might not be in the Estimates their part that they were worthy of but the system might nevertheless prethe blessing thus extended to them. vail. He had always been led to It was quite true that those unable to believe that in New Zealand free help themeelves must be taught free, schools existed, and also in Victoria, but those who had the means were expected to meet the Government half- hon gentleman to rank England last, as as his confere in town, and would be likely to way. The schools would be open to the system which prevailed there was children of every denomination. The vicious and unworthy of the age. It system would be entirely voluntary. would be better to be taught by Canada He knew the opinion had been enter- or the United States, where education ing in the bill by which the payment of fees tained that education must be com was understood to be the right of all and could be enforced, as it was entirely a volunpulsory, that there ought to be no not that of a class. This may be a chance of evasion on the part of the people or on the part of the Govern- as daily gaining ground. In Canada the tary system. The bill would not succeed in its present form; either Government must pay the whole expense of education, or the ment; but he could assure hon mem- free school system would soon be universal, bers that no such system could exist as the legislation tended that way as in a country peopled by the Anglo also for compulsory educati n. (The hon Saxon race. In Prussia, under a des- gentleman referred to a report from which potic Government, such a rule might he read some extracts; the report had be possible; where, for instance, a been compiled from personal experience man was not allowed to marry unless of the writer in England, Canada, and he could show that he was in a posi-tion to maintain a wife: (Laughter.) of opinions with gentlemen from each of The question was whether the system these countries). The question was not to be adopted was to be free or not, as to whether a tax or a rate should be and he conceived that the system of levied for the support of the schools, or did not desire free school education, and it destroyed that stimulus to exer- deemed tyranny, as a man, if his senses colony was under free institutions, \$10,000 were voted for the support of education, but the money was not forthcoming, and the Superintendent of Education, who had been appointed, was discharged. During the first teachers, which has caused immense dissatis-

committee, not that he expected to be soccessful, but in order to see who were the friends of the system. Hon Helmeken did not rise to oppose the

present the colony could not afford to do Holbrook, Humphreys, Havelock, Davie, come to the conclusion hat free schools to be practical in matters of the kind; they better. What they must think of now was were vicious in principle. Free schools must recollect the small number of people Ball, Drake, O'Reilly, Pemberton, existed in Varcouver Island, but they and the small amount of money that was to had proved a complete failure, the spare. As far as Vancouver Island was machinery was defective and within a concerned, free schools proved a failure year they came to an end The because the Government did not give the missioner of Lands and Works what country schools languished and nearly because Government did. It was useless money voted; the school system must fail going back to what was dead and burjed, Victoria has swallowed up nearly all and the tombstone the hon proposer of the the grant. The teachers are, and bill had tried to erect enunciated that Govalways were, dissatisfied both with the ernment free schools was a failure. The board machinery was the old tale over again; his experience of Boards was, that as promises held out in the opening speech dovernment, and the Board of indu-so that the people may be enabled to cation are supposed by the public to shoulders of one or two individuals however; competent they may be for the duties they not say, neither the Board nor the entirely omit to attend to them. He would Government have been in anywise to propose that the Board be struck out; the blame. That act is a failure necessars Governor in Council was the proper head of ily from the inherent viciou-ness of a system of education because he could be made responsible. Boards had no responsibility. Government was as well able to take care of the school funds as a Board, and Hon Helmeken moved that the Gove of this Colony could afford it, I am with quite as much safety; Government was as well able to appoint school teachers and to attend generally to the supervision as a Board. To give the power into the hands of a Board was to give the Government an excuse for neglecting education, thus the Government skirks its duty. The Government could manage everything connected with education more cheaply than a Board, and keep the accounts without expense to the colony at all. One of the officials could attend number of acres taken up, the number of in that respect; but rather than have to that; a salaried official was not necessary for carrying out the spirit of the Act. \$10,-000 was the whole amount appropriated for schools. A superintendent would have to be ap. pointed, who would have to visit all the schools once in every year; he would have to go nearly to Cariboo and all over the Colony. The su-perintendent's salary and traveling expenses would be about \$2000, or one-fifth of the entire sum appropriated for the support of Education throughout the country. For that sum two or three schoolsmasters might be provided. They would be able to judge from that whether it would not be better te do without a special superintendent. Government has paid officers all over the country who might be made to enquire into school matters and report to the Government. They could examine into the cause of all complaints. Government could depute a half-dozen of its officers to examine as to the working of the lish, such as reading and writing and the first local Boards, whose duty it would be to see rules of arithmetic. Of course those seeking a the schools properly carried on. The local Boards were elective, and would take a great interest in the scheme. As to the appoint-ment of nine members to the Central Board, he did not see where they could be taken from, as they could not be expected to come all the way from the extremes of the Colony. for them than the free school system. There were 425 children in the entire Colony; and if they paid one dollar each, that would not amount to much; but from that amount they must except those who could not pay, and who must attend charity schools. Hon members must see how such a system would fail in rural districts, where they could not calcu-late on more than twenty children, particularly where the districts were thinly populated. It would fall heavily on those who were struggling to get their farms into a state of cultithe voluntary system because the poor schoolmaster might get the one half from the Government, but he would find it very hard to get the other half from the farmers—perhaps he would never get it. He would allow the salaries in proportion to the districts, because little defects might easily be removed in comthe schoolmaster in town would be able to get the half from all his scholars; and they would always exceed in number those of the country schoolmaster. Then the schoolmaster in the rural districts might be quite as well educated do better, having poorer scholars. By arranging the salaries to suit the districts, it would give the schoolmaster an interest in the

> lowl Boards must be empowered to collect the fees. Perhaps the alterations would be better mada in Select Committee. Hon Carrall said he would support the bill before the House; he was in favor of free schools; but the free school system was a failure in this Colony. The grant for the whole Colony was only the amount which had previously been granted for Vancouver Island alone. There were a great number of applications for school grants, and the present bill gave them the best way of getting out of these applications. He did not think the free school system would be applicable to the Mainland; and the idea of placing the management in the hands of Government and officials would not work, as he did not think the members of the Government took much interest in the subject: their seats were all empty; a Board would therefore be nenessary, AGovernment member had said that he did not care for public opinion as expressed in the public journals-then, what effect would the representations of popular members in that House have upon him If the Board was deemed impracticable, the management of public instruction should be placed in the Department of Lands and Works. He was sure the Chief Commissioner would take the fostering care of any system of Edacation which might be decided upon into his charge, as he would take great pleasure in teaching the young idea how to shoot. It behaved the Councel to make the \$10,000 go as far as possible. He was not a parent-but he did not know how soon he might be quali-

attendance of the scholarst There was noth-

fied for that position: Hon Havelock supported the bill as the most limit the grants to schools in proportion to he conceived that education without religion the number of children. Where a school was was in many cases worse than ignorance. He desired, the bill offers assistance to those who had no wish to allude to the subject as a matdesired, the bill offers assistance to those who desire to help themselves. The system of free schools was impossible in new countries; he was in favor of such a system where it was possible to adopt it; but the present state of the short to the subject as a matter to the subject as a matte

move an amendment when the bill was in district a school; the bill provides for that; but in education he should not recommend The people were not so thin-skinned as one hon member had stated; children had been admitted free to schools where he had been, and did not think it any degredation. He hoped they were not going to make this a great question of education, but that they would

decide what was best for the Colony. Hon Walkem-The Free School system would apply better to this Colony than to any other place that he knew of; he did not think gentlemen could make the present bill work, as boards were always failures. It was always the case with any Boards that had come within his experience however great their capital; many instances could be named where companies that would otherwise be successful languish simply for want of attention on the part of the Directors. A Board would have nothing to sacrifice; they would take the whole burden of Education to let it fall into confusion for want of attention. even with the prospect of such a result he did not think a Board could be found. Governs ment should be answerable for such a thing as this. It is well known that there are many children on this Island who are peculiarly situated as far as parentage is concerned, and unless some system can be created to admit of their being educated free they would never be educated at all. The best thing would be to give these poor creatures the means of providing for themselves by giving them a good education.

Hon Davie would go with the provisions of the bill as far as possible, but as it stands it would certainly prove a failure. The Metcho: sin road was twenty miles long, and he did not see how such a district could be provided with schools, as the parents, principally farmers, had not cash enough to provide themselves with common necessaries, as the road was in such a state that they could not bring their produce to market. Education should be compulsory, and a general system involving that provision would be the best.

Hon Drake had listened to the objections adduced against the bill, and these he had reduced to two In the first place, it was the question of Boards. He thought that objection might be obviated by the addition of 3 or 4 members of the Government to assist at their deliberations. Such an arrangement would secure to this House the right to call for returns, and would ensure the administra. tion of the system unexpensively. It would be necessary to arm the Board with power to enforce the rate if necessary. The unquestionable duty of everyone was in the support and dvancement of education. There was not a single district in this Colony where persons of education could not be found who would undertake the instruction of the young of the district; the of 20 or 25 dollars per month was a great consideration to them, and for that they could instruct the young in the early part of the day and give all the attention necessary to their farms afterwards. All that would be required would be the instruction of the young within a radius of four or five miles in the rudimentary branches of Engmore liberal education would be sent to the public schools. The Government aid must be confined to the extent of the public funds appropriated for that purpose; he hoped the time might come when the funds applicable to such a purpose would only be measured by the requirements for educational purposes, and those of the most liberal character. The Colony was still in its infancy; it was true there were faults to be found with Boards, but present circumstances rendered them neces. sary, and he at least would bow to the desires of his constitutents. One or two of the clauses of the bill might be more liberal, but the amendment of such faults might be left to a future time and the whole bill could be amend. ed or improved as the nature of the period would indicate.

Hon Robson-The bill, under all the cir-

cumstances, was very creditable to the gen, tlemen who had drawn it for want of a common school system through out the Colony were very general, and the importance of the subject of education entitled this bill to support. He cordially agreed with the main features of the measure, and any mittee. He did not see why Boards should be deemed unnecessary, on the other hand, the bill did not empower the local Boards to enforce the payment of rates, which he thought a very great defect. Local Boards must be clothed with power to raise taxes in any way for the purposes of education, and he recom-mended before all the imposition of a tax on real estate as the best mode of raising the necessary funds. In Nanaimo, for instance, the great bulk of the property belonged to a wealthy company in England and it would be a great hardship if the Local Board, by such non-residence, were unable to raise the necessary funds. In relation to remarks of hon member opposite (hon Wood), he would say that there was not a free school in Canada; the understood system in Canada was opposed to free schools; it was true legislation in Can nada tended towards free schools in a restricted sense and also to make them compulsory they legislated there on the principle of help ing those who helped themselves. To throw free education open to everyone was a serious principle, it caused people to forget the adrendered the parents careless as to the attendauce of the children at school. There could be no doubt that making the parents pay one-half the cost of educating their children was the true principle. The bill before them took up that ground with a little elasticity to meet the requirements of the Colony. He did not think a farmer could teach school; schoolteaching was a profession like the law or physic. There were objections to a Central Board, but he would give the Local Board power to hold the property of the schools, and the Central Board could thus be dispensed with. He did not think the common schools was the place to impart religious instruction; it was in the Church or Sunday-school where that should be sought. To allow clergymen to visit the schools to discuss religious matters with the pupils would be to inaugurate a reign of terror; that feature must be eliminated from the bill.

Hon Crease would support the second reading of the bill. The Government could not be indifferent on a subject of such vital importance as education. He felt some reluctance in supporting the common school feature practicable measure at present. He would of the bill which left out religious instruction; our finances does not permit us to carry out It was very true that in certain things Gov-the free school system. He did not see with that system how they could give to every instance in connection with a Board of Health;

more than the infusion of a certain number of officials on the Board; they would form a connecting link between the grantor and the grantee of the funds. He did not believe in the free school system, under that system lurked the lack of self-reliance. He supported the bill because it supplies a uniform system so necessary in all countries. He never wished to see the Governor in Council precluded from giving aid to denominational schools; many people object to send their children to Gode less schools where God and religion was excluded. The bill was a sort of compromise that he felt sad and humiliated to contemplate as confessing the necessary of excluding

Hon Pemberton suggested the addition of some arrangement by which the advantages of a reformatory might be combined with instruction. Hon Holbrook supported the bill, but he regretted the absence of aid to denominational

schools; religion was a necessary part of Hon Alston felt glad the objections were so

The second reading was carried.

The Fire Ordinance was read a second time. The Affidavits Bill passed through commitee and was reported complete. CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA.

Hon Davie asked the House to fix a day for the consideration of Confederation with Canada, upon which a remarkable debate ensued during which the opponents of the motion made several long and not altogether pertinent speeches; the motion was ultimately carried. Ayes, 10; noes, 5. The Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock,

m. to-morrow.

### Exports from the Colony of British Columbia in 1868.

Country to which Exported.	Value of Domestic Merchandise.	Value of For eign Mdse.
The United Kingdom British Possessions:	\$182,906	\$20,560
New South Wales	9,579	
South Australia	7,000	
Victoria	10,100	
Foreign Countries:	10,100	•••
Chili	25,979	
China	31,875	
Mexico	11,688	•••
Peru	40,580	•••
Sandwich Islands	14.373	71.00
U. S of America	306,832	14,793
america	000,002	72,634
	\$640,912	\$107,987

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES COLONIAL PR	RODUCE.
Coals, 30,524 tons	8,52
Furs	204,42
Lumber Line, 200 bbls	1,94
Live Stock	27
Wool Total	6,23

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE	
Ale and Porter	Value,
Dry Goods and Clothing	5,342
Granarias	18,980
Iron	2,585
Miscellaneone	10,282
Moldses	35,022
Oils 1	1,058
Snirite	785
Snoar	11,909
Salt 7	16.198
Tobacco	1 725
Wines	706
Wagong (Telegraph patured)	1,253
wageons ( resetratu teratuen)	2,297
Total	07,987
W. HAN	
Custom House, Feb. 1st, 1869.	raidi
	FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE  Ale and Porter

# Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Feb 1—Stmr Active, Scholl, Portland Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westmins Schr Codfish, Vine, Sooke Sloop Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Jac. 30—Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanair Feb 2—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia

Jan 30—Stmr Active, Scholle, Portland
Feb. 1—Schr Discovery, Holmes, Eurrard Inlet
Stmr Emma, McIntosh San Juan
Schr Ringleader, Bradley, Pomt Roberts
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Feb 2—Stmr Active, Scholl. Portland
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, Nanaimo and N Westminster

## PASSENGERS.

Per GEO. S. WRIGHT, from Portland-J J Harned, 1 Mittolstadt and wife, J Sulivan, L Wharger, Jas Boyd, J Braine H Friedman, C N Allen, M W Hand, Sister Paret, Sister Joseph, Henry Rendel, A F White, S H Collius, F B Chase, H W Harman.

Bonase, H. W. Harman.

Per steamship ACIIVE, Scholle, from Portland.—
Gen M.A. Reno U.S. A.; Col W. H. Johnston U.S. A.; Captain
G. B. Wright, D. Mollomald, Mrs. McDonald, Miss. McBrien,
Mrs. Garesche, nurse and two children: G. C. Mansfald,
John Himen, E. Phillips, R. Fulton, D. R. Green, W. Frui,
G. H. Nesbett, Frank Holliday, George Hayes, G. P. McFadden, S. Aarmes, K. S. Worcester, Mike Hayes, J. Trucworthy, Peter Fraser, A. L. Boyer, J. A. McDonald, W.
Lewis, John Key, John Wise, John Chinaman.

THE BATES THEATRICAL COMPANY. F M Bates, Mrs F M Bates, Miss M Field, Miss Nellie Cummings, Mrs Bella Bird, Mr Pierrepont Thayer, H W Fuller, J B Robinson, W C Livermore, George Bird, Miss Bird, John Wilson, John Neal, Charles Thornton, Harry Watson, F R Douglass, H Winckimann and Louis Hen-

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Lisson, O'Brien, J Neeley, D Ross, Record, Swinson, J Ross, W Clancey, Nesbitt, Munro, Malioney, Boyle, Dr Phillips, and 4 others.

# CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound-Reynolds, Botterell, Burr, Finch, Dan, Kane, Sheehan Murray, Capt Kohl, Neeley, Murray. Per stmr ACTIVE from Portland—C & M, G S, S, W, & Co, G B Wright, L D Robertson, H, P M, R B, H H, C, T H, G N, A Gilmore, Wells, Fargo & Co.

## IMPORTS

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 hd cattle, 5 do mutton, 1 qr beef, 28 muttons, 9 scks oysters, 12 do do, 21 hogs, 39 sheep, 23 cattle, 2 bxs, 17 hogs, 1 bx tongmes. Value 4800.

## MARRIED.

At Boise, City, Idaho Territory, Jan. 20, John Huntoon Esq., formerly of British Columbia, to Miss Mary Ger trude Hyde.

## DIED.

At Rondebosch, near Cape Town, on 6th November 1868, atter a long illness, in the 35th year of his age Arthur Bellairs, second son of the late W. M. Harries, Esq, M.L.A., Cape of Good Hope. Deceased was brother to W. A. Harries, Esq, formerly one of the proprietors of

## HOUSE TO LET.

THE SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE

THE GAS WORKS.

VOL 10.

WEEKLY BRITI PUBLISHED EVER DAVID W.

PAYABLE INVARIAN

OFFICE-Colenist Building streets, adjoining Bank of Bri AGEI

F. Algar....

Legislative Tuesd

Present—Hons. Hui Hamley, Robson, Rin Davie, Carrall, Alston Crease, Ball, O'Reilly, Wood, Pemberton, You NOTICE OF

Hon Humphreys-To his Excellency the Gove Daty on horned cattle and sheep to \$1 per he Hon Crease—To brin Island re-conveyance HAREWOOD EXTEN

Hon Ring moved for bill to extend the time sion Ordinance of 1867 Colliery Company Rail had spent in hard cast purchase of land, surve for an extension of the Leave granted and

> THE HEAD Read a third time at

Hon Davie thought bill had not sufficiently tion of the House; its possession of game pridesire to sell or barter cause a great deal of

if driven to kill a deer would inform on the

amenable to the law. an amendment that t day six months.

Hon Robson—The hon member had s would rather vote for t

lose it altogether. Hon Drake—The the clause was extrem be put in force in case Hon Crease conc

speaker and supported Hon Carrall-The members for Victoria them the idea that the ing the law were lack law would bear strain If some such law was would be exterminated suggested by the hon take place. Hor Alston support

Hon Walkem-Men game would only be r it. The examples would not be of men their own consumption Hon Helmeken did

members need have a verity of the law, as likely to work; it was There was a law f shooting of robins, and eaten. The perso reach were persons and who shot turkeys yards, making their s a cloak for robbery. On division the am

The bill was then passed. HON DRAKE'S MOTION C

Hon Ring rose to a moved that the motion precedence on the Or second reading of the Hon Robson secon carried.

The House then d metion without discu 10 against 8 noes. ingly carried.

THE SUPREME Hon Crease explai the bill. Hon Drake would

After the protracted taken place relative t of the House on the s that a measure like brought forward in state of things in thi required was concu