

stand. (Cheers.) The rate of duties under the existing laws, upon other descriptions of grain, has been regulated by the rate of duty on wheat. We propose, therefore, in respect to barley, oats, beans, peas, &c., that they shall, as nearly as possible, bear a reduction corresponding in amount with the principle I shall lay down as on wheat. I propose that, immediately from the passing of this Act, all corn, the produce of British colonial possessions out of Europe, shall be admitted at a nominal duty. (Cheers.) I propose that in all cases these restrictions which apply to the import of meal, the produce of grain, shall be removed. I presume they were established for the protection of the millers of this country, and that it is now unnecessary they should be continued. I therefore see no reason why they should remain on barley or any other articles. (Hear.) We intend to meet some of the objections that have been made. At the same time, to fix on a duty that would be considered valuable would not answer the purpose. I am desirous of attaining, that of making an immediate reduction on account of temporary circumstances. (Hear.) We propose, therefore, that the enactment to endure for three years shall be to this effect:—That in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following duties, viz.—if imported from any foreign country.—When the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter.

s.	s.	s.	d.
Under 48 the duty shall be for every qr.			
48	— 49	ditto	10 0
49	— 50	ditto	9 0
50	— 51	ditto	8 0
51	— 52	ditto	7 0
52	— 53	ditto	6 0
53 and upwards		ditto	5 0
		ditto	4 0

With respect to all other restrictions, I shall follow the scale that affects wheat. To read these would not be interesting to the House, and, therefore, I refer them for particulars to the printed statement that shall afterwards be put into their hands. It may be sufficient for present purposes to say that a general rule be adopted. There will now, then be levied on foreign wheat, instead of a duty of 16s., a duty of 4s. at the present prices, taken out of bond for consumption in the market. In regard to the arrangement for the adjustment of this great question which her Majesty's government is induced to offer for the consideration of parliament, we propose to accompany that arrangement with other provisions calculated, I will not say to give compensation, but calculated in my firm belief, materially to advance the interest of that portion of the community which, after three years, will be affected by the relinquishment of the duty.—(Cheers.) I believe it is possible to suggest arrangements not affecting the interests of other parts of the community, but which will materially benefit them—to introduce reforms in the levy of duties, and in the application of other matters which will greatly promote this object. I thank them for having permitted me, without interruption, to state all those propositions that appear to be bearing heavily upon them.—(Hear.) I am obliged to them for the forbearance with which they have permitted me to go through this vast field; and I will now state what as the measures with which I propose to accompany these present reductions and ultimate extinction—measures that I believe will be for the advantage of that interest in whose welfare this country is so deeply interested. (Hear, hear.)

To be concluded.

NOTICE.

AGENTS for the Loyalist will please take notice that for the future we will not receive less than fifteen shillings for one year's subscription, and that no subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year—excepting for the parliamentary debates, which will be furnished during the Session at five shillings per copy.

The Public will please observe that for the future no order for the Loyalist will be attended to, except through our agent, unless such order is accompanied by one year's subscription.—All communications must be paid, or signed on the cover by the name of an agent.

AGENTS will please exert themselves in collecting the amount of bills forwarded to their respective districts, (copies of which will be forwarded them) and also to forward to us, without delay, such sums as they may be enabled to collect.

Subscribers to the Loyalist will receive their respective accounts, made up to the close of 1845, and of those not standing, if they do not instantly pay, need not be surprised to find their papers discontinued; and when that happens they may take it as a hint that more stringent measures will be adopted, for we are compelled to hand over all such accounts to Magistrates for collection, and also to publish once more that odious thing a BLACK LIST! We regret being compelled to adopt this course but people are well aware that we are determined to obtain our demands, or expose the defaulters, and if they will take the Loyalist, and want pay for it, they must at least expect to pay the penalty.—We have many very good subscribers on our list, and to those we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for their promptitude. JAMES DOAK.

Loyalist Office, Dec. 5th 1845.

The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1846.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

We refer our readers to the important debate upon this subject which will be found in this days impression. We intend (so soon as the state of our columns will admit of it) to notice this very important subject more fully. The adjourned debate from Thursday last, upon this Bill, was resumed on Monday, and its principle sustained on a motion made by Mr. Parnlow for postponing the further consideration thereof until the next meeting of the Legislature; on this motion the Committee decided, Yeas 15; Nays 15; the Chairman (Mr. Taylor) decided in the negative. The Bill was then taken up in detail, and two sessions passed; it is, at present, impossible to foretell what the fate of this Bill will be; but from the very strong opposition manifested, we are inclined to the belief, that it will be destroyed in detail. We cannot however, take leave of this subject, without expressing our surprise at the opposition manifested towards this Bill. It is admitted even by the opponents of the Bill, that the system of Education heretofore pursued, and which at present exists in this Province is bad; but notwithstanding they have been forced into this acknowledgement by the unanswerable arguments of the supporters of the Bill; they still contend that the old system is not so bad after all, and that it only required a stimulus—an infusion of vigour

into it, to make it work well. We are totally at a loss to discover, how any reasonable man, (more especially those who have received their Education under the old system) can with any degree of consistency attempt, for one moment, to support it. There exists not a man in New-Brinswick, who has had the misfortune to have been subjected to this farce (if we may so term it) who is not a living monument, of the utter wretchedness of the old system. What we wish to be understood by this is, that the same amount of learning might have been, under an improved or proper system, acquired in less than our quarter of the time. We have known many young men, who after having gone to school all their lives, were notwithstanding, perfect dunces, so far as the application of their requirements to the every day business and concerns of life went; and what may be asked, is the reason of this?—simply that they were not taught to think. In a school we once attended, we recollect of a class of small boys having been kept in the simple rule of "long division" for upwards of twelve months. This was not owing to the stupidity of the lads, but the want of system; that important functionary, the Master, considered it beneath his dignity, to condescend to instruct the boys, he would give them a sum to work; and if that was not done correctly at the appointed time, they knew the consequence, viz.—a rousing box in the ear that would sometimes send them spinning, half way across the school room. This scene was followed up day after day, and week after week, until the poor boys became absolutely stupid; a holiday with them, was the very summit of all earthly bliss, and every scheme their utmost ingenuity could devise, was resorted to, for the purpose of absenting themselves from school. This is but one of the many proofs, of the beauties of the old system.

SUMMARY.

Thursday last the greater part of the day was occupied in the debate on the Education Bill, after which the House went into committee of supply and passed a number of resolutions.

Friday.—The House was engaged a considerable portion of the day in debate, upon the subject of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; the adjourned order of the day—committee of supply, was then taken up and a number of grants to By Roads passed, some debate was elicited upon the grant of £57 to the School Commissioners for over expenditure; the resolution was however sustained. Mr. End moved a resolution that the eight hundred volumes of "Dun's Norman School Manual" imported by the Executive Government in 1842, agreeably to two grants made by the Assembly for that purpose, be distributed through the several Counties of this Province, under the direction of the Members for the several Counties.

Saturday.—The Report of the Select Committee on the Provincial Penitentiary was taken up in Committee this morning. Mr. Simonds moved that so much of the Report as referred to the debt due for the erection of that establishment, be referred to the Committee of supply, which after a short debate was agreed to.—On motion of Mr. Hainington the House adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock, in order that hon. Members might proceed with the important business of the different Committees; of which about twenty yet remain that have not reported.

Monday.—This morning the debate on the Education Bill was resumed, which occupied the whole of the day, at the conclusion of which, the principle of the Bill was sustained by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Tuesday.—The New Brunswick Railway Company Bill was committed this morning; which after a very considerable discussion, was agreed to with some slight amendments. This line is to be extended from Saint John to the Grand Falls.

Mr. Wilnot from the Agricultural Committee submitted a Report, recommending a scale of money to be granted to the different Counties for the purpose of purchasing seed potatoes for the poorer classes of the inhabitants.

Mr. Boyd from the committee on Fisheries, submitted a Report, and also three Bills—which were received and read a first time.

Dr. Thompson from the Lumbering Committee also submitted a report. The House was occupied during the rest of the day in supply.

Wednesday.—The Education Bill was again taken up this morning, and after some considerable debate was thrown out, upon a motion that the further consideration thereof be postponed, until the next meeting of the Legislature; the Committee dividing thereupon as follows; Yeas 16—Nays 14. A Bill for the regulation of the terms of the Supreme Court in this Province was then committed and agreed to; after which the adjourned order of the day was then taken up—Committee of Supply.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Mail from this City for Gagetown (which by the way is left at a Barn somewhere on the Nepesic road until it happens to suit the convenience of the Post Office Department to forward it) was broken open and robbed a few days since, at the barn aforesaid. The robber, a person by the name of O'Brien, has since been arrested at Saint John, and is now confined in the Gagetown Gaol. We have not heard the particulars as to the amount taken.

STEAM.—We perceive by the St. John Papers, that Mr. Whitney's steamship *Unicorn* is expected at Halifax from Liverpool early in April, to take up her route from thence to Newfoundland; and that the steamer *Robert Rankin* having undergone extensive alterations, intends taking up her route from St. John to Boston on Friday next. The steamers *Herald* and *Portland* will commence upon the same route, connecting at Eastport, on Saturday next.

We also notice that Mr. Thomas Parks of Saint John has been launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Oliver in Carleton, a new steamer called the *Maid of Erin*; she is 262 tons burthen, 126 feet long, 20 feet 11 inches in breadth, and 11 feet 4 inches depth of hold. She is highly spoken of in every respect, and we wish her enterprising owner every success. Her particular route is not mentioned, but we presume she is intended for the Bay of Fundy. It is high time that something decent was placed there, the public have been imposed upon long enough.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In the House of Representatives on the 3d instant, a report of 78 pages was laid upon the table, in answer to a resolution adopted in the early part of the session, which covers the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, within the last two years, in relation to the Washington treaty and the free navigation of the River St. John. The correspondent, of the New York Express gives the following summary of the nature and object of the correspondence:—

"It appears from this correspondence that the Legislature of the Province of New-Brinswick passed an act on the 25th of March, 1814, imposing an export duty of 20 cents per ton on all timber shipped from any port in that Province and releasing all claim for the right to cut timber on the Crown lands. This act of the Provincial Legislature has been in force since May, 1845, and as long ago as May 16, 1844, was the subject of remonstrance, on the part of the Secretary of State, in a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Everett. Mr. Everett was directed to call the attention of Lord Aberdeen to the subject, with instructions to procure the total abandonment of the Colonial policy, as injurious to Great Britain.

The reply of Lord Aberdeen is dated Dec. 9th, and in it he denies that the act in question is a contravention of the said article of the treaty of Washington, and he also says that no distinction has in fact been made by the act in question to the prejudice of the timber of the United States. British and American timber were exempt in common from the imposition of duty until the 1st of May. He says, further, that the precise meaning intended to be assigned to these words by the negotiators of the treaty might, perhaps, have been open to discussion, but the British Government has adopted the meaning which is the most favourable to the United States, and has considered that this produce, when once brought within the Province of New Brunswick was entitled to be treated in all respects upon a footing of equality with the produce of that Province; and the British Government has, therefore, allowed it to be exported from New Brunswick and imported into England, and into the British possessions, upon the same footing, and upon payment of the same duties, as the produce of the Province itself. This is the important part of the correspondence, as relating to one subject. It is not, however, satisfactory to the citizens of Maine, engaged in the lumber trade, and has, therefore, been the subject of many remonstrances, and some legislation. So far as we have been able to look into the correspondence, there appears to be no disposition to prevent the faithful execution of the treaty."

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following observations on the aggressive policy of the United States Government we copy from the *London Sun*:—

"An animating on the strange maxims put forth by the American President in his Message to Congress, M. Guizot said, 'We admire what is great and noble in the American institutions. The United States will exercise an immense influence on the destinies of the human race, and no one can be astonished that we watch their progress with a vigilant eye.' The vast and rapid increase of this republic is a matter of common observation, but, in fact, it is only commencing its career, and the effects of its future progress in regard to France, as well as every European state, could not fail to excite the apprehensions and vigilance of such a sagacious Minister as M. Guizot. This progress is calculated to excite still stronger apprehensions when combined with the intimation made formerly by Monroe, and repeated by Polk, that America will suffer the interference of no foreign power—in other words that she will continue to extend her frontier by encroaching on her neighbours, that she will add to her states by force of arms, by foul or fair means, submit to no arbitration in any dispute that may arise, and exemptly to the fullest extent the law of the imperious conqueror—'Sic volo, sic jubeo.'—Hitherto, all the conquests made by this rising power have been made peaceably: we mean without having recourse to force of arms, if we except the wars against the helpless Indians of Florida and the West, but they have generally been accomplished by taking advantage of the weakness or necessities of some European power, or by the most deceitful policy. The mode in which Texas was acquired is certainly the most reprehensible of all. France, by a strange oversight, recognised the independence of that country in 1838, and in 1840 England followed the mischievous example. They induced Mexico to accede to their views, and no sooner were those points carried than the Texans; so intimately allied with the United States, and who so completely deceived both England and France, threw off the mask and carried into effect the secret contract made with the rulers in America. On this score, therefore, Mexico has a great claim on the sympathy and protection of these two great powers. She has been robbed through their agency of an important district, which formed a barrier against the southwest States of Florida and Mexico. Proper is now laid open for inroads from any quarter. The comprehensive scheme is in active progress; California is the next conquest, and unless speedy and effective measures are adopted, that defenceless and divided country will be completely hemmed in by numerous tribes of Anglo-Saxons, owing allegiance to the United States, and sure of protection from them in every lawless adventure.

In the whole history of the world there is no instance of a young state rising to such gigantic power in the same period and by similar means. But the progress is going on with fearful rapidity. An extension of territory is at present the rage of the whole nation; one party has its eyes fixed on Canada and Oregon; another on California and Mexico; and a third on Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica; and unless European powers show more spirit and energy, and more regard to self-preservation, the results may be of the most fearful importance. * * Oregon itself is comparatively nothing, but, as a means to an end, is of the very first importance, and England cannot give up one inch of her territory in that quarter without sacrificing her best interests, and exposing her commerce in the east to manifest danger. Humane persons are constantly crying out for peace with America, and exclaiming against wicked rulers, who would go to war for a barren strip of uncultivated territory, without for a moment looking to the consequences, and forgetting altogether the awful calamities which will be inflicted on the human race by the annexation of Texas, and the further progress of American encroachments in the south. At present the slave population of the United States amounts to three millions: in a short time it will probably be doubled, and independent of the corporeal sufferings of this enslaved race, we shall thus behold some six millions of human beings in one country, who are by the acts of the Legislature debarr'd from the light of truth, and absolutely prohibited even from learning to read the Bible. By one of these acts, it was declared felony to teach a slave to read and write. England has generously contributed to the emancipation of her own slaves; but is she guilty of no crime in standing by apparently unconcerned, while the horrible system is daily increased, and slavery is approaching by rapid strides, towards her West India possessions. England and France now incur a great responsibility, and their conduct at this crisis will be severely scrutinised by future generations."

We perceive that Mr. Edmund Ward, late of the *Fredrickton Sentinel*, in this Province, has become associated with the proprietors of the *Anglo-American*, a New York paper of very respectable literary reputation, which now promises "Sketches descriptive of the delightful scenery, fertile soil, and salubrious climate of these Colonies, and of their inhabitants, together with such other local and interesting information as Mr. Ward has collected, or may hereafter obtain during his various tours."—*Courier*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, February 26.

(From Mr. Blatch's Reports.)

THE CHURCH.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER said that he had been informed, that the only object of this Bill was, to carry out the principle of the former Act, which had inadvertently been repealed. He was therefore somewhat astonished at the alarm and suspicion evinced by the hon. Member on his left (hon. Mr. Bosford,) in his remarks upon the Bill; and it was not till he had heard the arguments and statements adduced by hon. Member in the Chair, (hon. Mr. Saunders) that he found that the hon. Member on his left was fully justified in the observations he had made. It now appeared, that the whole Pew system of the Province was to be attacked in every way; and if that was the avowed design of this Bill, he (hon. Mr. C.) would warn the hon. Chairman to beware; he would tell him what would be the first fruits of such a system of attack and spoliation; and he would ask the hon. Chairman, if it was his duty to endeavour to divide Churches against Churchesmen, to drive out families from their Churches, where they had worshipped all their lives, and to tell them that all their feelings, their usages and habits were unchristian and improper. He (hon. Mr. C.) thought the hon. Member would yet pause, before he would venture to say, that all the practice and usage of Churchesmen in this Province, for 50 or 60 years past, had tended only to drive people out of the Church. "Was it to be told in this House, to men who draw their conclusions from principles of plain common sense, that the reason why the Churches were not filled was, because they were Pews in them? He (hon. Mr. C.) feared there was some deeper cause than that at work; he was afraid it was from some other principle that the evil arose; for if it was merely because there were Pews in Churches, that difficulty could soon and easily be remedied. But most unfortunately for the argument of the hon. Chairman, the fact was, that the poor who left our Churches did not go to other Churches where there were no Pews; the Methodists had Pews in their Churches, so had the Baptists, and so had the Presbyterians. It was true there might be a greater number of poor people found in those Churches than in ours; but Pews were found there also; their Churches were all filled with Pews; they carried out the Pew system to all intents and purposes; yet it certainly could not be said, that it was any part of their system to drive out the poor, but the very contrary. He (hon. Mr. C.) would now say, that if the Pew system was now to be put down, (and he had learnt for the first time, from the plain statements and open avowal of the hon. Chairman, that this was the real object,) if there existed in any party a determination to put down that system, that it was evidently the determination of that party to put down the Church of England in this Province, and to drive a vast number of good and consistent Churchesmen beyond the walls of that Church; for the Church in the country parts of this Province could not be kept up without that system. He (hon. Mr. C.) belonged to the Church of England from humble conviction, and was strongly attached to it; but he was convinced that the Churches of this Province never would have been built, without the resource of the Pew system. The Parish Church in his own neighbourhood had been built and maintained by that system; it contained both free seats and Pews; it was prospering under that system; and he trusted and hoped, that if it continued to prosper as it had done, ere long the Parishioners would be called upon to enlarge their Church, and then the additional Pews would pay the expense of so enlarging it. But was he to be told that Church ought never to have been so constructed? He thanked God that it was constructed; that it had been duly consecrated by the excellent and venerable Bishop of Nova Scotia; that it had been duly conveyed to the Parish and now belonged to it forever; and he (hon. Mr. C.) hoped that his children would long be enabled to worship in it, after the manner of their forefathers under the ministry of the Pastor, who was now doing so much good, both by precept and example, in that Parish; although it was a Church maintained by this unchristian principle of Pews. He (hon. Mr. C.) had no hesitation in saying, that if, for the future, no Churches were to be consecrated in this Province which contained Pews, very few more Churches would be erected in the country at all. They might erect a Cathedral Free Church; they might build a free Church in St. John; that would be all very well and proper; but in the country generally, in the rural Districts, the people would not erect such Churches. He spoke this, advisedly; he knew the country people well; the Pews were identified with the feelings, the habits and the customs of the people; it might be said, that this feeling was tainted with principles of dissent; but whatever might be the leading principle, it existed in the feelings of the people at large; these feelings had always been identified with the erection and use of Churches with Pews; and if they were to learn to-day, that not only the power of the head of the Church in this Province was to be brought to bear upon the question, but that a new principle of Legislation was to be adopted, to alter the present system, that that system was contrary to the Canons of the Church and to the old law, then indeed a new light had broken in upon them most suddenly. But he (hon. Mr. C.) was disposed to continue to worship as he always had done, and still to contribute to the support of his Church as by law established in this Province. His own Parish Church had hitherto been maintained by such means, and if they were let alone, and not encumbered with new modes of proceeding and management, he looked forward to a large and respectable addition to its congregation in a very short time.—He would now only advert for a moment to the manner and time in which the hon. Member in the Chair (hon. Mr. Saunders) had treated this subject, and especially the amendment proposed to the Bk. That hon. Gentleman had denounced the Pew system in such unmeasured terms, in such strong and energetic language, that it really appeared to him (hon. Mr. C.) that on that particular subject the hon. Member could be hardly sane. That hon. Gentleman seemed disposed to consider, that our Church must go down, and that all the new Dissenting Churches that were being built were going up, because our Churches contained Pews; when at the same time all Dissenting Churches were filled with Pews too. It was a most extraordinary conclusion to come to, that such was the peculiar character of the Church of England, that wherever a Pew existed, there all the exertions, the piety, the sincerity and devotion of Clergymen and Churchesmen amounted to nothing, while the Pews remained. He (hon. Mr. C.) at first understood, that this Bill was intended merely to re-enact the old law; and that, there being an omission in the Bill, the amendment proposed was solely designed to carry out the original object; but he had now learned from the hon. Member in the Chair, that his whole intention, and the real meaning of the Bill itself, was, to destroy the whole pew system; and though he (hon. Mr. C.) gave that hon. Gentleman credit for the candour, open and manly manner in which he had made that declaration, he (hon. Mr. C.) certainly could not condescend in his views.

Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS replied at some length to the speech of hon. Mr. Chandler; but from the great extent of this Report, neither time nor space will allow of our transcribing more than the leading speeches of the Debate. Upon motion of hon. Mr. Johnston, the Committee then, (after a few cursory remarks from hon. Mr. Wier,) agreed to report progress, &c.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

The Committee on the Church Bill resumed its sittings this day; Hon. Mr. Shore in the Chair; and on reading the Bill section by section, the first section having been read,