

tion of the country been entrusted to a class of persons removed from all suspicion of using their positions for the advancement of party ends, in what an infinitely preferable situation would it have been placed. He was of opinion that the government, in endeavoring to impose upon themselves the burthen of the duties of council of public instruction, had assumed a responsibility of which they ought to be glad to be relieved.

He had hoped with the experience of last year—after having seen that the whole country had got into a ferment, owing to a large extent, to the fact that a great body of the people imagined that this bill was intended to sustain a party in power—since it enables them to disburse enormous sums of money through their political friends—that the government would have seen that the experiment was an unsound one—that they had made a mistake, and would have been prepared to adopt the experience of other countries in reference to the question of education. He did not hesitate to say that he thought the government had availed themselves of the experience of last year and improved the system; and if they would only go a step further and abandon what was after all a mere fancied addition to their power, they would give to the people of this country the assurance that their object was really to promote the cause of education, and not to strengthen themselves in the position they occupy.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary had listened to the remarks that had fallen from the hon. leader of the opposition with a great deal of surprise. With the experience of a year before him he was unable to challenge a single act on the part of the Council of Public Instruction which sustained the attitude that he had assumed. It was with surprise mingled with regret that he had listened to remarks of that hon. member who had taken a foremost position in advocating free schools, and the principle of Assessment as the true basis on which they ought to be established.

He joined issue with him and stated that whilst he regretted that a larger number of school sections had not been put into operation, yet the facts as they existed and as they were patent to the people of this country were in the highest degree encouraging, as much so as any person, knowing the settled hostility that existed throughout the province to assessment, could have a right to expect. When he asserted that only 654 sections were attempted to be organized under the act out of 1400, he must have known that he was not placing the matter in a fair and candid light before the house. He was aware that there were 1400 sections under the law, and he had already explained to him that in 200 of them there were no school-houses, that, in addition to these, there were a large number in other sections without windows or floors, and in fact not habitable, that two counties were not embraced at all in the returns, as they had not been heard from at the time they were made up.

No person knew better than the hon. gentleman himself that the difficulty arose, not from the fact that the Government was the Council of Public Instruction, but from the hostility and indisposition of the people to adopt the principle of compulsory assessment for the support of common schools—a principle which had always obtained his sanction and support. The hon. gentleman challenged the government with having neglected their duty to the country, because they had not copied the organization in force in Canada, Ireland, and P. E. Island; but when he and his party understood to deal with this question, what measure did they bring in? You searched in vain for that reference to which the hon. member had taken up his entire speech that day—that it was the first duty that the government owed to the country to provide an independent board apart from the administration, and disconnected altogether with political parties, to whom would be referred the responsibility of the management of the question of Education. How could the hon. member undertake to challenge the action of the present government when in that measure you searched in vain for any Council of Public Instruction—for any means to carry on the education of the country except through the Executive Council? Therefore the hon. member was not in a position to taunt the present administration with having failed in their duty to the house or country.

He would tell the hon. gentleman that his reading was too superficial if he challenged the present Government with having adopted a novel principle, and not having availed themselves of the experience of other countries. The hon. gentleman alluded to Ireland, but let him refer to England, and see what was the organization there. He would doubtless acknowledge that the example of the British Government was fully as high an example as that of Canada or Prince Edward Island. He (Prov. Sec.) held in his hand a debate which had taken place, within the last few weeks, in the House of Commons, upon this great question; and the whole of that discussion turned upon what should be the constitution of the Council of Public Instruction. What would gentlemen suppose, after listening to the earnest appeal which the hon. gentleman had made to the government of the country to hold no place or influence in connexion with education, was the personnel of the Council of Public Instruction in that enlightened country? He would state for the information of the House, that it was composed of the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Foreign Secretary, the President of the Poor Board, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Vice President.

It would be seen from the debate that it was the first principle with the people and Parliament of England to hold the Government of the country responsible for every act and circum-

stance connected with the management of education. The functions discharged by eight members of the Ministry in England were precisely analogous to those that were performed by the nine members of the Executive in this province.

The hon. gentleman had asked whether the members of the present government would be the Board of Education if an independent Council had been formed. When he asked that question he invited an answer which more than any other ought to refute the position he had taken. He would ask that hon. gentleman who composed the government; Did they not occupy the position they did in virtue of the public sentiment of the country—the confidence which was reposed in them by a majority of the people and of their representatives? The Council the hon. gentleman would form would be one in which perhaps not a single man would be included who could obtain the confidence either of the house or of the people. This independent board being irresponsible, could not challenge the confidence of the house or country in reference to the important interests of education as did the present Council of Public Instruction. When the government ceased to possess this confidence, and that was made known, their functions as a council ceased, and the house and the country would have the assurance that they would have a set of men entitled to their support. Did the hon. member mean to tell the house that he would not consider any man eligible for the position in question unless he had no politics—no views touching the great questions that are vital to a country's progress and prosperity. Were not the most intelligent men in every country those who took a deep interest in the advancement of the country. In order to form a board that would command the confidence of the country it would not do to take men simply belonging to the city; and if men were to give up their whole time and attention to this matter it would be necessary that they should be paid from the treasury. If they were to be paid and kept from day to day in the fulfilment of the duties he would ask the house to contemplate (apart from the fact that they were an irresponsible body) the expenditure that would be incurred. In the present Council of Public Instruction you had, as in the case of the eight members of the British Council, a number of men who were bound to give their time and services without payment for the additional duties devolved upon them.

He here referred to the action of the late government in reference to the Commissioners of the Asylum for the Insane. The moment that hon. gentleman got power, he actually violated the law of the land, trampled it under foot in order to strike down a board of as high minded and independent gentlemen as ever sat in any room in the Province of Nova Scotia. He struck down this board in this high handed manner, and transferred the management and control of the institution into the hands of the Executive Government; and in the face of that fact, he now stood up and declared that the Government had no right to discharge duties which, as had been shown already, were perfectly in consonance with the interests of the cause of education. He doubtless remembered that more than one occasion he, the hon. leader of the opposition, had swept away the school boards and reorganized them with a majority of his political friends. If the government were not the Council of Public Instruction in their own persons, yet it would be in their power to select a board of their own political friends who would act without the responsibility that would devolve upon the ministry of the day acting in the same capacity. Whatever that council might do, the government could stand up and evade all responsibility.

We had seen something of these irresponsible Boards—the Board of Governors for Dalhousie College for instance. Down to a very recent period—when himself, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Ritchie were appointed—one of these most important public institutions of the country—one that was charged with the expenditure of some £200 per annum—was managed by a number of gentlemen representing very similar religious and political opinions; and that was what we might expect if we put the cause of education under the management of an irresponsible body.

Allusion had been made to the dismissal of the late Superintendent of Education. He deeply regretted that the hon. leader of the Opposition had referred, in the manner he had, to a gentleman who had been handsomely treated by the government upon whom he had no claims, and had made the treatment he had received the subject of animadversion. The change was made under the law by the Executive Government. The hon. member laughed. If an independent Board had been the Council of Public Instruction, the same thing would have occurred. Could not the Lieutenant-Governor in Council have done precisely what has been done? The course pursued might be a legitimate charge against the government of the day, and when it was brought up in the proper manner, they would be prepared to give all the explanation that was requisite. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that when the Normal School was founded the Government of the day considered that they were discharging their duty to the country by appointing a clergyman as superintendent, to the dissatisfaction of a large section of the people of Nova Scotia. He presumed that the Government did so, because they believed that that gentleman was better qualified to manage the Normal School in this country than any other person.

He would ask, then, could any fault be found with the present government when they left this gentleman in charge of an institution for whose management he was stated to be especially qualified, and left his emoluments untouched, whilst they ap-

pointed as superintendent one whom he had himself selected for the highest position under him in connexion with the Normal School. If the government was under any obligations to the present Superintendent he was not aware of it, and he thought that the hon. leader of the opposition would find that there were a good many members in the house of opinion that the political views of no party were likely to be subserved by any exertions on the part of this gentleman. But the hon. member stated that one of the first acts of a new government would be to reinstate Dr. Forrester. He could only say in reply that whilst he believed that gentleman was a zealous and efficient and energetic Superintendent there was nevertheless throughout this country a feeling of dissatisfaction in connection with his administration of the department which existed to the extent that the government would have been unable to carry the measure which was now on the statute book through the Legislature if it had been supposed that that gentleman would continue in the position he then occupied. He regretted to be obliged to make these observations, but they had been called forth by the remarks of the hon. member.

The next charge that had been insinuated—for it had not been made openly—was that the Inspectors had been appointed on political grounds. He looked upon all such charges as could not be proved by actual facts, but were only insinuated, as unworthy of any gentleman in the house. Suppose the government had been disposed to make these appointments political, and to apportion them to Conservatives and Liberals according to the condition in which parties might stand. If such had been done, the opposition could not have been entitled to 9 out of 19 appointments. The fact was, however, that the opposition had received far more consideration than they had a right to expect, if the feeling of the people had been the criterion.

There were no less than 9 counties out of the 19 where the appointments had been made on the recommendation of the opponents of the Government. He would ask the house whether, in view of these facts, the Government did not give the most unequivocal evidence to the house and country that in the discharge of the important functions devolved upon them, they were not actuated by any desire to subvert political designs, but had acted with a single eye to the promotion of the cause of Education. He was not aware that there was a single gentleman in the house who was prepared to challenge the act of any single Inspector, and show that he had endeavoured to promote the interests of the party in power, or had neglected the duties entrusted to him in the County where he might be acting. Until such facts were adduced, the people of the country would come to the conclusion that if there was a charge that carried on its very face a refutation, it was the one made by the leader of the Opposition.

He had no hesitation in saying to the house that if the government had not occupied the position they had, they would not have been prepared to come forward and give so large an amount of information as to the feelings of the country, and the working of the system. If it could be done with a regard to what he believed to be the interests of the people and the cause of education, there was nothing that could be more acceptable to the government than that they should be relieved from the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon them under the bill. But the experience of the past year had shown them that it was for the advantage of education that they should follow the example set them in New Brunswick and in England.

The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that, after all, the question that had been discussed that day did not touch the vital principle of the bill—which was, free schools, and assessment as the foundation of their support. If the house thought that the duties of Council of Public Instruction should be transferred to a body of irresponsible men, the Government would be prepared to bow in acquiescence, with the conviction that they had done their duty in laying their views fully before the Legislature and country.

The debate was then adjourned.

Marriages.

- By the Rev. H. Eagles, Dec. 28th, 1864, Mr. David McDaniel, of St. Mary's, to Miss Isabella Smith, of Country Harbour.
Also, by the same, on the 29th, Mr. Simon Teel, to Miss Elizabeth Darby, both of Isaac's Harbor.
Also, by the same, Jan. 20th, 1865, Mr. James Hodgson, to Mrs. Caroline Clifton, both of Country Harbour.
Also, by the same, on the 21st, Mr. James Teel, to Miss Esther Hodgson, both of Isaac's Harbor.
Also, by the same, on the 24th, Gionel, St. Mary's, Mr. Charles Parker, to Miss Emma Barker, both of Goldenville.
Also, by the same, Feb. 13th, Capt. Whitman Gillett, to Miss Elizabeth McMillen, both of Isaac's Harbor.
By Rev. D. Freeman, on Scots' Bay Road, Feb. 26th, 1865, Mr. Martin Rafuse, to Miss Catherine Lantz.
Also, by the same, at the Baptist Parsonage, Canning, March 15th, 1865, Mr. Elijah W. Puce, to Miss Luvannah Scofield, both of Lower Peregau.
In Canning, Cornwallis, on the 15th, of March, by the Rev. G. D. Cox, Mr. Joseph H. Cox, to Miss Adelia Davison, both of Canning.
At Waterville, March 16th, by the Rev. E. M. Saunders, Mr. Peter Lawson, to Miss Maria Rand, both of Cornwallis.
At Pubnico, on Tuesday March 7th, by the Rev. Augustus Shields, Mr. Kinsman Blades, of that place, to Miss Hannah Swan, of Barrington.
At Wood's Harbor, on Thursday 12th Jan., by the same, Mr. Michael Malone, to Miss Salome Nickerson, daughter of Stillman Nickerson, Esq., of that place.
Also, by the same, Jan. 12th, at Wood's Harbor, Mr. Jeremiah Malone, to Miss Rebecca Nickerson, daughter of Mr. James Nickerson, of Shag Harbor.
Also, by the same, at Wood's Harbor, Jan. 22nd, Mr. Alexander Forties, of that place, to Miss Mary Murphy, second daughter of Capt. Morris Murphy, of Pubnico.
Also, by the same at Wood's Harbor, Feb. 4th, Mr. Ebenezer Goodwin, of Pubnico, to Miss Susan Forbes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Forbes, of that place.

Deaths.

- On Sunday, 26th March, Johanna, beloved daughter of John and Ann Johnson, in the 20th year of his age.
On Monday morning, William Jones, (colored) in his 66th year.
On Saturday, 25th inst., Mrs. Bridget Flemming, in the 72nd year of her age.
At Marie Joseph, March 16th, Sophia, wife of Samuel Hawbolt, aged 64 years.
On the 25th inst., Alexander McKenzie, aged 44 years.
On the 25th inst., after a painful illness, Phillip Flynn, in the 24th year of his age.

- On Sunday, Mary Ann Lang, widow of the late Samuel Lang, aged 30 years.
On Saturday morning, Elizabeth Smith, only daughter of the late Thomas Smith, aged 20 years.
On the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Kelly, wife of J. H. Kelly, in the 43rd year of her age.
Lost at Sable Island, on the 20th ult., while bravely saving life from a wrecked ship, Peter DeYoung, aged 25 years, son of Joseph and Isabella DeYoung, of the Eastern Passage, leaving a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his untimely loss.
On the 21st inst., Bernard McGee, in the 37th year of his age.
At Clare, Digby County, on the 19th inst., Joseph E., aged 22 years, son of Mautkurine Robichau, M. P. P.
At New Annan, Feb. 19th, Jas. Murdock, Senr., in the 67th year of his age.
At Clementsvalle, on the 20th Feb., Mr. Zenas Potter, in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of the late Rev. Israel Potter. His end was peace.

Complimentary.

My hair is now restored to its youthful color, I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolbalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them.

It works to Perfection.

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Syrup, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulat's the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Office, 48 Dey street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Every Church may have an Organ.



It seems marvelous that a thin strip of metal, an inch and a half long, can be made to vibrate so as to produce a full, smooth, and sonorous tone, which can scarcely be distinguished, even by a practiced ear, from that of an organ pipe; yet this is the result attained in the Cabinet Organ made by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. Reeds have ceased to produce "reedy" sounds, and the most delicate and fastidious tympanum may luxuriate in the silver tones of modern instruments, especially those from the factory of M. & H., who have, indeed, done much toward the marvellous change and improvement referred to.

The Cabinet Organ was introduced by this firm, and is a decided improvement upon the Melodeon; having greater power and variety, and being more easily supplied with wind. As its merits become known it must be widely introduced. It is, in fact, a very efficient church organ brought within a small compass, not easy to get out of order, and sold at a very low price. One hundred and seventy dollars, or even less, will now furnish a fine accompanying instrument, much superior to the piano-forte for sacred music; while three, four, or five hundred dollars procures an instrument with corresponding greater variety and advantages. Every Sabbath school may now rejoice with an organ, and even feeble churches may "play upon an instrument" in the praise of God.—New York Examiner.

Shipping List.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

- Tuesday, March 21st.—Ariomede, Crow, New York.
Wednesday, 22nd.—Ship China, Straling, Liverpool; G. B. 22 days; schrs. Morning Light, Ritchie, Sheet Harbor; Maggie McLean, Roberts, New York; Pursue, McDonald, do; British Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro.
Thursday 22nd.—R. M. Steamer Alpha, Hunter, St. Thomas; Steamer Commerce, Snow Boston 46 hours; schrs. Bravo, O'Bryan, Baltimore 14 days; Emblem, Green, Philadelphia; Zebra, Adams, New York; schr. Cruiser, P. E. Island; Government schr. Daring, O'Bryan, Sable Island, 1 day.
Friday, 24th.—Schr. Mary Alice, Wood, Barrington; Emeline, Archat-coal; Sea Slipper, Lunenburg.
Saturday, 25th.—R. M. steamer Merlin, Sampson, Newfoundland; schrs. Susan, Lang, Boston; Hero, Hopkins, Cienfuegos.
Sunday, 26th.—Steamer Secret, Coombs, Nassau; brig Spanish Main, Langenburg, Portland; schrs. Alfred, Sandford, Avonport; Brilliant Star, Smith, Port Medway; Ago, Smith, Barrington; Sarah, Purney, Shelburne; Agile, Vogler, Port Medway; Vivid, Malone Bay.
Monday, 27th.—Brig Chanticleer, Matson, Cienfuegos; schrs. Juliet, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; squando, Sullivan, Guysboro; Mary, Walsh, New York.

Cleared.

- Tuesday, 21st.—Brig Elsie, O'Brien, Porto Rico; Margaret, Panning, Kingston, Ja.
Wednesday, 22nd.—Brig Regatta, Stanley, B. W. Indies; schr. Golden West, Seaboyer, Philadelphia.
Thursday, 23rd.—Bark Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; schr. Sea Slipper, Nickerson, Barrington; schr. Eleanor, Dowell, Pubnico.
Friday, 24th.—Brigs Express, Howard, Kingston, Jamaica; Itala, Hays, Foreign West Indies; schrs. Wave, Thorburn, Shelburne; Concor, Romkey, St. Domingo; Curlew, Wickens, Barrington; A. R. McKenzie, Downie, Ragged Islands; Regina, Wilkie, Lahave.
Saturday, 25th.—Brig Leonard Berry, Steel, Bermuda; schrs. Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, N. S.; Loyal, Dane, do; Wild Wave, Hemen, do; Regulator, Port Medway; Milton, Smith, Barrington; Almer, Nickerson, Yarmouth; Mary Jane, Hopkins, Foreign West Indies.
Monday, 27th.—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; schr. Foam, Lessef, B. W. Indies.

Memoranda.

- Boston, March 20th.—Arr. schrs. Hamlet, Glace Bay; Barbara, Port Richmond, C. B.; eid. schr. Arthur, Newfoundland.
New York, March 17th.—Arr. brig Acadia, from Matamoras, had heavy weather, sprung foremast and fore yard, and lost and split sails. 19th.—Oriental, Cienfuegos; Ella, do; Laura, Pride, St. Kitts—had heavy weather and lost jib-boom and jib; Tyro, Mayaguez; Maggie Louisa, Sisak, 20th.—Bark Jessie Campbell, Remedios.