

resolution proposed, for he believed it was impracticable to carry out the system efficiently, the people would not take that interest in education that was requisite; there would not be the same judicious expenditure of the public funds.

Mr. Bourinot said the old system, notwithstanding it had many advantages, was altogether inadequate to the public requirements. The new bill remedied many defects, and was, in many respects, an improvement, and it therefore obtained his support. Under the old system, the boards of commissioners had been appointed in a partial spirit—some religious denominations were over-represented; for example, the largest body in his own county had the smallest representation; but since the new law had been in operation, he was glad to see this state of things had been remedied. The clause, however, giving a uniform sum to all the teachers throughout the country, met with his entire approbation, for the present system had worked most injuriously. Many a place in the province had been left neglected in consequence of the want of some such improvement as that now proposed. He was desirous of giving the measure a fair trial, for he believed that the improvements now proposed would render it more operative and acceptable to the people.

Hon. Mr. Shannon said the rural section in Halifax County appeared to be more anxious to carry out the measure than any other parts of the Province. The districts which he especially represented were very anxious to support the measure, and yet they were not composed of rich men, but a large portion of the population was engaged in fishing. He was proud to see the great improvement that had taken place in the city of Halifax, for the capital should set an example to the rest of the Province. The Board of Commissioners deserved great credit for their zeal.

Mr. Coffin said he did not view the resolution before the House with much favor, he believed it would be better to increase the amount for the support of schools from the revenue, raising the ad valorem goods to a small extent, and making the direct tax fall as tightly as possible upon the people.

Mr. Colin Campbell said that the number of school-houses in Digby had considerably increased under the act of 1864, and he believed that if the Government had allowed that law to work itself out, it might have succeeded; but before the commissioners and trustees understood its provisions, amendments were put in their hands. As he did not see anything better in prospect, he was forced to vote for the resolution proposed; but he thought that a mistake had been made in not allowing the first bill to work itself out. The dissatisfaction that had arisen against the measure originated chiefly with persons who had their children already educated, or with old bachelors; and he believed that the feeling would have subsided with the progress of time.

Mr. S. Campbell did not think the resolution in its present state would pass, and he therefore proposed to substitute another which would meet, he thought, with more general acceptance, as follows:—

Resolved, That the principle of direct assessment as now proposed under the bill before the House for the support of education, is unsuited to the circumstances of the people of this country; and that this House is of opinion that no more than one-fourth of the funds necessary for the support of our schools should be secured by voluntary subscription or assessment, and that the residue should be raised by indirect taxation from the general revenue augmented for that purpose by increasing the ten per cents.

He trusted that the house would deal with the question irrespective of all party considerations, to secure the adoption of a measure that would encourage education.

Mr. Kaulback was glad that the question had been brought before the House in a shape that enabled gentlemen to deal with it apart from all political considerations. As respects the imposition of 30 cents, he had enquired into its effect upon his own county, and found it very insignificant. He could not consider it as likely to prove anything like a burthen. Defects, he knew, had existed in the law which prevented its successful operation. A large amount of ignorance respecting the object and scope of the law had been a great stumbling block in the way of its success. The trustees did not know how they were to be protected in making arrangements with teachers—these and other causes had militated against the progress of the measure. Now however, the trustees would know exactly what each section would receive for its teacher. He found, on examination of the subject, that education had already made considerable strides under the new system. In his own county it had progressed far beyond what it had ever done before. Instead of 1700 children at school, there were now actually over 2200.

The question was then taken upon Mr. C. J. Campbell's resolution, as amended, which was lost.

Yeas—J. Campbell, Heffernan, McKay, Hebb, C. J. Campbell, Bill, Locke, S. Campbell, Robicheau, Colin Campbell, Ross, Ray, Balcan.—13

Nays—Tobin, Hamilton, Kilam, Parker, E. L. Brown, Shannon, MacFarlane, James Fraser, Pryor, Lawrence, Donald Fraser, Whitman, Churchill, Kaulback, Longley, Allison, Jost, Archibald, Miller, Blackwood, McLellan, Blanchard, MacDonnell, Provincial Secretary, Robertson, Hill, Cowie, McKinnon, More, Townsend, Donkin.—31.

Absent—Anson, Bourinot, Caldwell, Coffin, Hatfield, Att. General, Heffernan, King, Fin. Secretary.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Bourinot requested that his name be added to the names of those members voting against the amendment

previously put to the House. Leave was granted.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Pryor and Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Archibald introduced bills to authorise the sale of school lands at Truro and Onslow.

Railway to Yarmouth.—Mr. Townsend presented a petition from over 200 inhabitants of Yarmouth asking that a line for a railway between Annapolis and Yarmouth be surveyed.

Mr. Kilham said he thought the time had arrived when the people of Yarmouth, who had been contributing to the Railways for ten years, should have some share in their advantages. A road in that direction would open up great facilities for travel, affording the most direct route for communication with the United States.

Mr. Bourinot expressed himself gratified at finding that the people of Yarmouth had become converts to the Railway policy;—their application was one that he would readily support.

Hon. Prov. Sec., in reference to the petition, remarked that whatever views a member might entertain of any policy, when that policy was adopted by the country there was no inconsistency in changing his views to suit the modified circumstances. He was not at all surprised at seeing a memorial of this kind coming from so intelligent and so enterprising a constituency as Yarmouth, one in the precincts of which more wealth was possessed than in any other part of the province outside the metropolis. The people of Yarmouth might regard the measures adopted for extending the line of Railway 85 miles nearer their borders, as an earnest of the intention of the legislature to extend the communication east and west as rapidly as circumstances would admit. He felt very sanguine that the arrangements made for the building of the Trunk and Annapolis lines were so favourable that the Province would have practically to bear little or no burthen in connection with one or the other. The introduction of a million of foreign capital into the country in connection with the latter could not fail to stimulate the business and trade of the country. Every one must feel that the construction of 85 miles of road through counties very superior in their agricultural capabilities and in the enterprising character of their inhabitants must develop trade and largely increase the revenue.

Mr. Bill said that as soon as the paying facilities of a line to Yarmouth were understood no doubt a company could be organized without any difficulty. He thought that the capabilities of the western road were not fully appreciated; the facilities it would give for clearing timber from the Crown Lands would go far to make up for its expense. It was also possible that a Provincial company would be organized for the purpose; it was not many days since he had heard a gentleman say that he would be willing to take stock in the Windsor and Annapolis Company to such an amount as would build five miles of the road. Railway extension had become a public necessity, and he would be happy to give his aid to such undertakings as soon as the circumstances of the country would admit.

Pictou Railway.—The discussion of the papers on this subject having been made the order of the day for this afternoon, it was now taken up.

Mr. Archibald spoke for about two hours in condemnation of the government for placing the Pictou line in Mr. Sanford Fleming's hands without sufficient security; and for the appointment of Mr. McNab to the office previously held by Mr. F. and relying on his report which he Mr. A. considered very defective. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Archibald moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the private contract recently made with the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr. Sanford Fleming, for the construction of the Pictou Railway, is not only a violation of law, but as a precedent is dangerous in its tendency. That the guards and checks provided by law in reference to the expenditure of the enormous sums of money voted for Railways, are intended not only for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the province, but for the preservation of the purity and integrity of the Provincial administration, and this House feels it to be a solemn duty to protect against an act which, whatever may be the character of the act itself, may be the precedent for the most dangerous abuse of Executive power.

FRIDAY, March, 19th.

Petitions were presented by Mr. McKay, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Killam, Mr. Longley, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. Hebb, Mr. Robicheau, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Balcan, Mr. C. J. Campbell, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Kaulback, Mr. Bill, Mr. E. L. Brown, and Mr. Bourinot.

The debate on the Pictou Railway was then resumed, and Mr. Archibald concluded his speech. The Provincial Secretary next addressed the House for about two hours, and contended that the government had acted in strict accordance with the law, and that several of the objections made by the hon. leader of the opposition, indicated that he could not or would not understand plain English, and that his figures were altogether fallacious and his charges groundless.

The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and resolved itself into committee on bills.

The bills relative to the sale of school lands at Horton, Digby, Truro and Onslow, were read a second time. Also bills relating to the city and county of Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Shannon presented two petitions, and Mr. Lawrence seven.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock.

Marriages.

At Walton, Feb. 8th, 1866, by Rev. J. Bancroft, William Henry Hiltz, to Elva Sanford.

Deaths.

On the 19th inst., Rupert D. George, youngest son of William and Susan Payne.

On Monday, Barbara, relict of the late George Thomson, in the 89th year of her age.

On Friday, Mr. John Mooney, a native of Newfoundland, aged 48 years.

On Friday, F. George, fourth son of Samuel Creed, aged 28 years.

On the 1st ult., at Corimoni, East River, Estella, widow of the late Duncan Grant, aged 104 years, emigrated to this country from Crotoni, Inverness, in 1801.

On the 24th inst., at Liscomb Harbor, David Nickerson, aged 24 years.

At Tracadie, Feb. 7th, in the 114th year of his age Caesar Roberts, (colored) a native of Long Island, U. S. Brother Roberts emigrated from the United States about 83 years ago to P. E. Island, where he resided for some time, and removed thence to Tracadie. He experienced a change of heart about 30 years ago, and joined the Baptist Church at Tracadie, and has since lived according to the fundamental doctrines of the Bible. I visited him some months previous to his death, and found his mind firm in Bible views, and his faith strong in the Lord. He conversed about how the Lord was pleased to direct a word home to his heart from Deacon Jeremiah Bowden's preaching, which was the means of converting him from the error of his way. He told his christian experience with a heart full of joy, with words that almost astonished me. His end was peace.—Com. by E. H. Jordan.

Shipping List.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

Wednesday, March 14th.—Brigt Esk, Cienfuegos; schr. George, Parney, Shelburne. Thursday, 15th.—R. M. S. Africa, Hockley, Liverpool; S. S. Commerce, Snow, Boston. Saturday, 17th.—R. M. S. Asia, Inglis, Boston, 60 hours; schr. Wild Wave, Barrington, wrecked materials; Graham, Baltimore. Monday, 19th.—H. M. S. Rosario, Com. Versturne, West Indies; brigts Kingston, Henderson, Inagua; Gem, Pentagant, Porto Rico; schrs. Susan, Kang, Philadelphia; John Byers, Philadelphia; Wil-o-the-Wisp, Power, Cardenas; Mischief, Howell, Porto Rico; Pioneer, Foster, New York; Margie, Reddy, Boston; C. M. Walton, Provincetown; Highland Mary, New York.

Cleared.

Tuesday, March 14 h.—Schr. S. E. Cove, McKenzie, Port Medway. Wednesday 15th.—R. M. S. Africa, Hockley, Boston; Merlin, Griffin, Nfld. do; Asia, Anderson, Liverpool, do; schr. Belle, Nickerson, Barrington; Stella Maris, Gantier, St. Pierre, Miq. Friday, 16th.—S. S. Commerce, Snow, Boston; schr. Empress, Leary, St. Mary's Bay. Monday, 19th.—Schr. Mary E. Banks, McKinnon, Yarmouth; Reindeer, Hollis, Bermuda.

Memoranda.

New York, March 8th.—Arr. brig Highland Nancy, Saunders, Halifax; schr. Bonnetta, Clark, do; 9th, A. V. Goodhue, Crosby, Ragged Islands, N. S.; 10th, schr. G. T. Winsor, Perry, Halifax; 11th, Alex. McLeod, do; brig Independence, of Arichat, from Kingston, Ja. 30 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Woodville, West Cornwallis containing about ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES superior land, all cleared except about Twenty Acres. This place could easily be made to cut from forty to forty-five tons Hay, mostly English. Another feature of importance is, it contains almost inexhaustible deposits of rich mud. There is also an excellent ORCHARD of grafted fruit trees in bearing, covering nearly two acres, and said to be the handsomest in West Cornwallis. Also a good supply of Pear, Plum, and Cherry trees, of the choicest varieties. BUILDINGS good and WATER never failing. The above place is conveniently situated with regard to CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND MILLS of all kinds required. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

L. V. ROCKWELL. im.

March 21. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER" OFFICE, and at A. F. PORTER'S, Barrington Street.

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A CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

BY REV. J. M. CRAMP, D. D.

Part I.—What Baptism is. Part II.—What Baptism is not. Part III.—The duty of Christians with regard to Baptism.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THE following is the amount of Internal Revenue taxes returned to the United States Assessors, by four of the principal Manufacturers of Cabinet Organs, Harmoniums and Melodeons, for the month of October, November and December, 1865:

Table with 4 columns: Manufacturer, Oct. '65, Nov. '65, Dec. '65. Rows include Mason & Hamlin, Geo. A. Prince & Co., S. D. & H. W. Smith, Carhart, Needham & Co., and Reeds, Reed Boards, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, Of Kars, Baronet, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Grand Officer Legion d'Honneur; 1st Class of the Turkish Order of Medjidee, &c., &c.; [L.S.] Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS, a Hostile Invasion of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is threatened, by which the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects therein may be put in jeopardy, and preparations are necessary to repel such Invasion if made:

And, Whereas, in such an emergency, I am by Law authorized and required to call out the Militia Force of Nova Scotia in aid of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, for its defence: I do hereby Command and require all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Militia Force of Nova Scotia, and all persons liable to perform Militia Duty in said Province, to turn out for actual service as in time of War, according to Law, and subject, on failure so to do to the pains, penalties, and forfeitures thereby imposed and provided:

Of which all persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Halifax, this Seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and in the Twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command of His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief

CHARLES TUPPER. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. March 21.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Sir William Fenwick Williams

OF KARS,

Baronet, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Grand Officer Legion d'honneur, First Class of the Turkish Order of Medjidee, &c., &c., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS, the citizens of the United States, under a Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen and the President of that country, signed at Washington on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1854, have since that time, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, enjoyed the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the Bays, Harbors, and Creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore:

And, Whereas, by virtue of a notice for that purpose, given by the President of the United States, the said Treaty expired on the 17th day of March, instant, and the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States thereunder have ceased and determined. I do hereby proclaim and make known, that hereafter all vessels and boats belonging to any Foreign Country pursuing the Fisheries within the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in the Province of Nova Scotia, are by Law subject to forfeiture, and the parties engaged therein to penalties, and that the law will be rigorously applied to all cases of trespass on the fishing grounds of Nova Scotia.

Of which all parties will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and in the Twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. CHARLES TUPPER. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. March 21.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,

HALIFAX, March 20, 1866.

TENDERS will be received at this office till 1 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for the supply of

FRESH BEEF,

in such quantities as may from time to time be required for the use of vessels employed by the Provincial Government, for one year, from April 1st, 1866.

The Beef to be delivered on board the vessels, and to be the subject to the approval of the Commander. Tenders to state the rate per 100 lbs. in decimal currency.

FRED. BROWN. March 21. till 29th inst.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,

HALIFAX, March 20, 1866.

TENDERS will be received at this office till 1 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for the supply of

OX HEADS AND FEET,

in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required for the use of the Penitentiary for one year, from the 1st of April, 1866.

The Heads and Feet to be delivered at the Penitentiary, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. The Tenders to state the rate per Head and per set of four Feet, in decimal currency.

FRED. BROWN. March 21. till 29th inst.