

stated in answer to the solicitations of the Chairman of the Council, that I could be no party to the removal of Mr. George, yet when I learned that he had been dismissed, rather than assume the responsibility of leaving the County of Cumberland without an Inspector, I consented to forward a Commission to the only man (notwithstanding that evidences of his want of qualifications had been submitted to the Chairman) whom there was any possibility of securing for the office.

On the 7th September last Mr. George addressed a letter to me, as the Secretary of the Council, enquiring whether I had recommended his dismissal;—what were the grounds alleged for his dismissal;—and asking for a copy of the official minute. I replied that I had not recommended his dismissal; that I knew no reason for the act except that which the Chairman of the Council gave me—"The Government were pressed to do it," and that as I was not present at the meeting when his dismissal was resolved on, I had merely the record of the fact. I am told by the Government that my dismissal is based upon that letter. I was never aware that it was any part of my duty to accord to any man unjust treatment, not even to myself; and I believed no statement short of the simple truth was just to Mr. George or to myself. Further, I had on the highest grounds refused to be accessory to the dismissal of Mr. George, and I deny the right of the Council to compel the Superintendent of Education to become a party to the act after its commission, by concealing from Mr. George the facts in the case.

The Government blame me for informing Mr. George, in answer to his enquiries, that I did not recommend his dismissal; and yet it will be seen that Mr. Vail says: "A short time ago they (the Government) exercised the right to remove F. W. George." If the government had the right, I fail to see how, on their own hypothesis of duty, blame can attach to me for informing Mr. George that they had exercised it. Again, I am blamed for stating that the Chairman assigned as the reason for Mr. George's dismissal;—"The Government were pressed to do it;" and yet the Chairman himself stated to Mr. George that there was a "pressure from influential men in Cumberland and Halifax, which the Council could not resist."

The best evidence that I was not disposed to obstruct the Government, is to be found in my compliance with their demand, that I should send a commission to Mr. Darragh. The perusal of the following affidavit prepared by the Attorney General, and the reply I was compelled to give, will show how far the Government expect their officers to act in their behalf:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Queen.

vs.

W. S. Darragh.

I, T. H. Rand, of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Superintendent of Education, make oath and say, that Francis William George was appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, Inspector of Schools for the County of Cumberland, on the _____, by a Commission the same as that which is hereto annexed, duly filled up with the name of the said E. W. George, the name of the County and date thereof, and the name of the office.

And I say further, that the said Francis William George acted as Inspector of Schools under the said Commission until he was removed in August last; and that W. S. Darragh was appointed by a similar Commission by the Council of Public Instruction.

And I lastly say, that the said F. W. George held the said office during the pleasure of the Council of Public Instruction. Sworn before me at Halifax, in the County of Halifax, this _____ day of December, 1869.

Dec. 17th, 1869.

TO THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL:
Dear Sir,—After carefully perusing the form of affidavit which you requested me to make, I felt unable to do so, since it asks me to pronounce, upon oath, upon points which, it appears to me, are wholly in the judgment of the Court; and also to give a statement of facts which I deem to be defective.

I have, therefore, taken the liberty of making the affidavit in the form now forwarded.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) T. H. RAND.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1869.

The Queen.

vs.

William S. Darragh.

I, Theodore Harding Rand, of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Superintendent of Education, make oath and say that Francis W. George was appointed by the Council of Public Instruction to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Cumberland, on the 25th day of October, 1867 to enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st day of November following, the commission forwarded to him being in the form hereto annexed, duly filled up with the name of the said Francis W. George, the name of the office, and the date of the commission.

And I further say that the said Francis W. George acted as Inspector of Schools under the

said-commission up to the end of August, in the present year.

And I further say that on or about the 23rd day of August, in the present year, I was informed by the Hon. Wm. Annand, Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, that the said F. W. George had been dismissed from the said office; and I was further informed by the said Hon. W. Annand that the Council of Public Instruction had been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. S. Darragh, to fill the said office, and desired me to forward a commission to him.

And I further say, that I notified the said F. W. George of the said action of the Council, and forwarded to the said W. S. Darragh, a commission in the form hereto annexed duly filled up with the name of the said W. S. Darragh, the name of the office, and the date of the commission.

And I hereby say that in all the commissions issued to Inspectors of Schools in this province, it is specified that the office is conferred "during pleasure."

(Signed) T. H. RAND.
Sworn before me at Halifax, this 17th day of December, 1869.

(Signed) H. C. D. TWINGING,
Commissioner, &c.

Dec. 17th, 1869.

The public can best judge how far this affected my dismissal, when informed that this question had been disposed of two months before Mr. Flynn arrived in Halifax, and decided my fate, by emphatically declaring to his colleagues at a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, that he and I could not continue to sit at the same Board.

I remain, your obedient servant,
T. H. RAND.

For the Christian Messenger.

FRIENDS OF EDUCATION, TO THE RESCUE!

My Dear Sir,—

The announcement of Mr. Rand's dismissal from the office he has filled so worthily came upon us like a thunder-clap. We were confounded by the suddenness of the stroke, although we felt assured, before any explanation was offered, that it was undeserved.

Whether the Rev. A. S. Hunt be a fit and proper person to undertake the onerous duties of the Superintendent of Education is a question I shall not now discuss. This is certain, that Mr. Rand, the outrage of whose dismissal has caused such general indignation, had been under excellent training for several years before he was placed in the office, both as a teacher in our Academy, and as one of the staff of instructors in the Normal School, under the late Dr. Forrester. Mr. Hunt, has received no such training. We know him only as an esteemed Baptist pastor of twenty-five years standing.

But there is more meant than meets the eye. Those among us who would destroy our Common School System find that the people of Nova Scotia are too strong for them. If they cannot destroy, however, they may weaken; and that is their present policy. Mr. Rand's administration was efficient—powerful—impartial—approved by all the friends of education—and wonderfully successful, as the statistics show, and as is apparent in every part of the land. Mr. Rand must be got rid of. That was a foregone conclusion, and it mattered little with some by what means it was brought about.

The affair of Mr. George's removal from the Inspectorship was not the cause. But Mr. Flynn, the author of the "Separate Schools" bill, contrived to pick a quarrel with Mr. Rand, by interfering illegally with him in regard to infractions of the School-law at Arichat. Mr. Flynn prompted disobedience to the Superintendent's orders, issued as they were by the advice of the Attorney-General, and then came down to Halifax, breathing forth vengeance. After venting his abuse on Mr. Rand at a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction for which he ought to have been reprimanded and silenced, he announced his determination to withdraw from the government, unless the government dismissed the Superintendent. And what if he had withdrawn, and gone home, no longer an Executive Councillor, but a simple private gentleman? It would have been no loss. His place could have been easily filled. There are other gentlemen to be found in this province, as talented and as patriotic as Mr. Flynn. But Mr. Flynn, it is supposed must be retained, at any cost, even though our Common School System be sacrificed; for sacrificed it will be, if Mr. Flynn has his way. So Mr. Rand was dismissed. This appears to be the true history of the case. The dismissal is the most outrageous instance of injustice that our annals supply.

The Pope has declared his disapproval of public schools conducted as ours are in this province. The Roman Catholic priesthood are therefore exerting themselves in other countries to procure the separation of

schools for their children from the control of the State, while at the same time they demand a share of the public funds appropriated to educational purposes. This is the battle-cry in the United States at the present time. Mr. Flynn and some of his co-religionists are preparing to raise it again here. Mr. Rand's dismissal is the first step, and that step was taken because it was known that he would insist on the maintenance of the School-law in its integrity, and could neither be intimidated nor cajoled.

People of Nova Scotia! It is for you to "consider, take advice, and speak your mind." Your foes are plotting against you. Deep-laid schemes are in agitation. Men versed in intrigue are leagued together—men, too, who do not hesitate to defy the law. Be prepared for action.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Wolfville, Feb. 12 1870.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

The last Thursday in February has been observed for a number of years past by the Churches of different denominations in the United States and British Provinces, as a day of Special Prayer for Colleges and Educational Institutions. There have been in many places large blessings bestowed, evidently in answer to such prayer. Spiritual life has been dated by many of the most devoted and useful christian ministers to these occasions.

The day has always been one of much interest at Acadia College. The statistics obtained by the President and presented on these occasions, have shewn that God has greatly blessed the labors of those who have gone out from that institution. Fresh encouragement has been given by these facts to the Governors, Faculty and Students, and the indications of God's favor have produced a spirit of gratitude and a renewal of courage in laboring for Christ, which nothing else could effect. We trust there may still be the same feelings awakened; and that the present and future years will bear similar good fruit, even more abundantly than the past. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

Since the above was in type, we have received the following note:

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

Dear Brother,—

If any of our ministering brethren who were educated at Acadia College will send me reports for the year 1869, as on former occasions, to be used here on Thursday the 24th inst., the day of prayer for Colleges, I shall be much obliged.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Wolfville, Feb. 14, 1870.

REV. WM. GEORGE'S DEPARTURE.

We find the following notice of Mr. George's designation and departure in the Boston Watchman and Reflector of the 27th ult.:

Rev. William George was publicly designated as a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at the Central Square Baptist church, East Boston, on Friday evening last, 21st of January, in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience. After singing and the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Cheney, the pastor of the church, prayer was offered by the Home Secretary of the Union. The Foreign Secretary then, in the name of the Executive Committee, gave the parting instructions to the missionary, assuring him that both himself and his wife would be cherished and cared for by the Committee and by the churches. At the close of the address, which was at once practical and affectionate, Mr. George addressed a few remarks to the congregation, which were well received. His account of his religious experience and the way in which he was led to the work of missions was deeply interesting. At the close of Mr. George's remarks Rev. Dr. Cheney, in a few earnest and well chosen words, gave the missionary the hand of fellowship and commended him to God. All the services were deeply impressive, and must leave a savor of blessing on the people.

Mr. George was appointed by the Board of Missions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and then by the Union, acting in concert with the Provincial Board, to labor in Henthada, Burmah, with Rev. A. R. R. Crawley. With his wife he sailed from this port on Saturday, in the ship Winged Hunter.

Our contemporary, the Christian Visitor is mistaken in the supposition that Rev.

A. R. R. Crawley is gone in the same ship with Brother George and his wife. Bro. C., as our readers know, went from Halifax to England, and thence by the overland route, and is probably in Burmah by this time.

THE WORKS AND THE WORD OF GOD.

At the distribution of prizes to the members of the Plymouth "School of Science," on the 8th ult., Dr. Temple, the recently appointed Bishop of Exeter, spoke to the following effect.

"I have a very real conviction that all this study of science and art comes from the providence of God, and that it is in accordance with His will that we should study His works; that as he has given us a spiritual revelation in His Word, so also has He given us a natural revelation in His creation, and that when we look back upon the records of His spiritual revelation itself we shall find evidence enough that He puts a real value on scientific studies; for we know that in the pages of the Bible the wisest of men, supplied with wisdom by God's own order, was the King of the Hebrews, Solomon. And what did his wisdom consist in? We find that he did not confine himself simply to the study of spiritual revelation. He spoke of trees, we are told; he evidently studied botany, far and wide. In fact, he was precisely doing when he acquired the wisdom which God gave him, what this school is intended to do for you. I am convinced that God's word has nothing to lose but everything to gain by a true and careful study of God's works. The more light we get at the more true discipline of our intellect by the study of all these things that God has scattered in such profusion around us—all their wonderful order and wonderful beauty to serve Him in our affections, but also understand the meaning of His spiritual revelation. I am convinced that all light, of whatever kind, is good, and comes from God—that all knowledge comes from Him, and can be used in His service—that nothing that really adds to our knowledge of the world is for one moment to be despised; but, on the contrary, it should be the effort of myself,—so much the better shall we be able not only and of all who undertake to instruct our brethren in religious truth, to show that we feel that religious truth and secular truth are not only capable of being reconciled, but really come from the same God, who is the God of all truth. Therefore, so far from desiring that there should be anything dividing those two, I should wish that every effort should be made by all who are concerned in spiritual-teaching to pervade the study of science with their own religious feeling. You are to study science with the constant recollection that it is God's works that you are studying—with your mind perpetually lifted up towards Him, who is the author both of order and of beauty; you are to study the laws of nature with the perpetual recollection of the great law-giver, and to remember that it is not only possible, but sure, that both science and religion will gain by their union."

We received a few days since the following notice:

Died Feb. 1, Ward Eaton, Esq., aged 72 years. Beloved by all who knew him in life, and mourned in death.

We had heard of the death of our worthy friend, whom we count it an honor to call by the name. We should have noticed his death last week but were waiting a more formal notification. The following reference to his departure was made in the Colonist of the following day:

We regret to record the death of Ward Eaton, Esq., of Canard, Cornwallis. For a few months past he had been, almost for the first time in his life, confined to his house. Mr. Eaton was widely known and beloved. Cornwallis has lost one of its best men,—a man of simple habits, of public spirit, of benevolent and large heart, and of sterling integrity of character. His word was gold. His end was peace.

We most fully endorse this estimate of Mr. Eaton's character. He needs no eulogy from the pen. Those who knew him did so but to revere and love him. A few days previous to his death, Rev. Dr. Cramp, had been to Cornwallis, to visit him, and wrote us: "Mr. Eaton is gradually sinking. He cannot live long. He is in an excellent state of mind." We should be wanting in gratitude were we to omit saying that the Christian Messenger had no more devoted agent than Mr. Eaton had been from its first publication.

HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Quarterly meeting of this Association will be held on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at Chalmers, Church commencing at 7 past 7 o'clock. After the reception of the reports, Alderman Montgomery will open the discussion of the subject appointed for consideration: "The proper relation of Sabbath School Instruction to that of the Family."

REV. E. C. CADY.—The Visitor informs us that the Bro. Cady has resigned his pastorate of the Portland Church. The N. B. B. Home Missionary Board, propose to employ him as a General Missionary.