

when he entered it. If Mr. Vail can procure a statement of the hand of Mr. Hunt that the papers referred to were not in the office at the time of his induction, and even such evidence as will place the truth of my statement beyond the possibility of dispute.

I may say here, that I regarded the preservation of all these papers as a solemn obligation. I deemed such a course absolutely necessary to guarantee justice to candidates, and fidelity on the part of educational officers; and to supply the means of demonstrating to both parliament and people that the system of Examination, so vital to every educational interest, was honestly and efficiently administered. How could I, with such convictions of duty, destroy these papers? If the Examiners had been unjustly charged with unfaithfulness, how could the education department afford these officers rightful and necessary protection? If they were actually unfaithful, how could the fact be established, and fidelity secured? If candidates should allege that the Superintendent falsified the Examiners' figures, where was his means of redress? If he, in truth, made "a grace and favour shop" of the Education Office, how could the fact be established, and the corruption exposed?

The system of examination was adopted by parliament on my recommendation. The law grants to candidates the right of appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, from the decisions of the Examiners; and I need not inform you that any candidate who believes that his papers have been wrongly estimated, or that he has not received justice at the hands of the Superintendent, or the Council, has the right of appeal to Parliament. Knowing all this, how could I destroy these papers, unless I wished to render void the right of appeal which every candidate ought to be free to exercise, or to engender public distrust of the honesty, efficiency, and even-handed justice of the system? In point of fact, papers were more than once re-examined at the request of candidates; appeals were made to the Council; and one candidate appealed to Parliament. The original papers were promptly produced by the Education Office, and handled by Mr. Vail himself. I may add that I never refused a candidate the inspection of his papers as returned by the Examiners, even though the application was made years after the award. Many teachers and Inspectors can testify to the correctness of these statements. What I have said is sufficient to show that Mr. Vail's language cannot apply to the conduct of the education department previous to my removal from office.

2. I have no knowledge of Mr. Vail's reference in these words:

"More important papers than those referred to, and which it was Mr. Raad's duty to have preserved for the protection of the Province, could not be found since he had left the department."

I never concealed or destroyed official papers. If Mr. Vail will designate any documents which it was my "duty to have preserved for the protection of the Province," I will undertake to find them in the Education Office; unless they have been destroyed since my removal. I am surprised that a gentleman filling the office of Provincial Secretary should take advantage of his position in Parliament to make an assertion injurious to the reputation of another who is not there to protect himself, and who is denied access to the means necessary for his defence.

3. If you had been obliged for three years to consult the famous M. I. Wilkins as Crown Officer, you could understand me when I say that the man who now, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, has succeeded to the office so long filled by the beloved and revered J. W. Nutting, must ever bear about

"A silent court of justice in his breast, Himself the judge and jury, and himself The prisoner at the bar, ever condemned,— Altho' he coze all over with the fat Affectionate smile that makes the honest lean."

The false impression which Mr. Wilkins' irrelevant remarks were designed to make, will be appreciated on the perusal of the following extract from a letter published by me in the Morning Chronicle under date of January 11th, 1871:—

"Immediately on my return to the city I called at the Education Office. I told the Rev. Mr. Hunt what I had heard, and asked permission to see the papers. He showed me an order of the Council of Public Instruction bearing date 1864, and stated that the same had never been repealed. I called his attention to the fact that the act of 1864 was superseded by that of 1865; and that the provisions of this act respecting examiners were expressly repealed by the act of 1867; and said that it was obvious that no order of the Council of Public Instruction could be in force after the repeal of the enactment on which it rested. Mr. Hunt thought I was mistaken in saying that the portions of the law to which I referred had been specially repealed. I pointed out to him the last sentence of sec. 3 of the act of 1867: 'The foregoing provisions shall be in lieu of those contained in the act for the better Encouragement of Education, respecting Provincial and District Examiners.'"

The order of Council of 1864, to which I have referred, authorized each of the 34 boards of local examiners to permit, in their discretion, any person who was unable from alleged conscientious scruples, to go up with other candidates for examination, to work their papers at home, provided that the examiners required every such person to certify that the papers had been worked in good faith, and witnessed the candidate's skill in conducting a school, previous to the issue of a license. A similar mode of examination had been practised at times, by some Boards of Commissioners, previous to the passing of the act of 1864; and that act, as did the one of 1865, continued the system of local examinations and local licensees. When in the discharge of my official duties I apprehended fully the unsatisfactory results that must follow even the most careful administration of the provisions which existed

for the examination of teachers I lost no time in bringing the whole subject to the notice of the Council of Public Instruction. It was decided to ask the Legislature, first of all, to establish fixed grants of money for each grade of teachers, and then to apply for an Act under the provisions of which all the teachers could be examined on uniform standards, and assisted by one and the same Board. The licenses to be issued on the reports of this Board were to be valid throughout the entire Province. My Reports presented to the Legislature in 1866 and in 1867 urged the necessity of pursuing the course above indicated; and in 1867 an Act was passed with the design of placing the examination and classification of teachers on a satisfactory basis. From the pass of that Act till my removal from office, the records in the Education Office duly attested will show that, with a single exception, every applicant for a license worked the papers in the presence of a deputy examiner; and in every case, without exception, within the prescribed time. The case in which an applicant was permitted to work the papers alone was that of a teacher who was taken ill at the regular examination, and could not remain to the close.

Faithfully yours, T. H. RAND.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The labors of these high functionaries have been brought to a point at which some publicity may be given to the results at which they have arrived.

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday last had information from Washington, as to the terms of the proposed Treaty—to be called "The Treaty of Washington." The following as we learn are its principal provisions:

A tribunal of arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain and the other three by a designated sovereign state of Europe or America.

The treaty establishes special rules of national duty and obligations in addition to the generally received public law, which, although not admitted by the British Commissioners to have been in force at the time, are yet agreed upon to govern the decisions of the tribunal. The arbitration of this tribunal may either award damages in detail, or in the gross at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who shall report from time to time the payments to be accordingly made.

The British Government frankly expresses its regret for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States.

For the adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, or of the subjects of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is from the 13th of April, 1861, to the 9th of April, 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided to sit at Washington with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly power. This limitation of the time is material in substance, for it confines claims against the United States to incidents of actual war. It is accompanied also with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property. Great Britain does not recognize the claims of her subjects for the seizure of cotton in cases where they took up their abode in the South, as they became subject to the contingencies of war.

In regard to the fishery question, in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818, the fishermen of the United States shall have the liberty to take sea fish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward Island and islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, subject of course in this respect to the local rights of private property. And the same liberty is granted to British subjects on the Eastern coasts and the shores of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude.

The liberty is not to include, on either side, shell fish or salmon, or the shad fisheries, or other fisheries in rivers and at the mouths of rivers.

It is also agreed further that fish oil, and fish of all kinds, except of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, the product of the fisheries of the United States or the Dominion of Canada or Prince Edward Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

The privileges thus conceded to the United States are obviously most important ones. It is asserted by the British Government, but not admitted by the United States, that the privileges conceded to the United States are of greater value than those conceded to the subjects of Great Britain, and to prevent and avoid controversy on this point it is agreed that a mixed commission, with an umpire, appointed by a designated friendly power, shall determine whether there shall be any compensation for such alleged excess of privilege, and, if so, how much ought to be paid by the United States.

Next comes the various questions of navigation and commercial transit, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the rivers St. Lawrence, Yeucau, Porcepine, St. Helene, for ever free, and open to the citizens or subjects of both countries, by providing for the equal use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the one hand, and Lake Michigan and the St. Clair flats and canal on the other; by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and from, as well in the British possessions as in the

United States, and abolishing the provisional export duty on American lumber on the river St. John.

All the provisions conceded, the fisheries and commercial transit are of course made contingent upon their being approved by the Congress of the United States, the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

By these various stipulations all the privileges of fishery, navigation and transit, accorded to the United States by the treaty of 1854, are once more obtained, and in better form, without being burdened with the conditions of that treaty in the matter of reciprocal importations.

The balance of the treaty relates to the North Western boundary, which submits the question to the Emperor of Germany.

This will of course afford matter for much discussion. Each party will endeavour to make political capital out of it. One side will predict all sorts of injury and loss to this province from its provisions, whilst the other will shew that the free trade in fish will be a boon to our fishermen, and that the money compensation from the United States, is simply, the payment for license in one lump sum, instead of any number of small sums from individuals.

If the Treaty had given us Reciprocity in coal, lumber, and potatoes it would have been a grand bonus to this province.

Whatever may become of the Treaty in the Legislatures of the various countries concerned, we hope it may, ultimately, give a more settled aspect to our commerce, and remove what has been a cause of so much heart-burning and jealousy.

POLITICS.—The past week has been one of much activity amongst politicians throughout the Province. The excitement has scarcely culminated yet. Although the die has been cast, yet the facts as revealed by the ballot-box are as yet but imperfectly ascertained. A few days will be sufficient to make known who are the men, to whom is committed the management of our local affairs for the next four years. Only two or three counties were without a contest. In these the candidates were declared elected on Nomination Day.

For Lunenburg, Messrs. Desbrisay and Eisenhaur; and for Colchester, Messrs. Morrison and Rettie are returned.

It will probably be known by telegraph before, or soon after, our present issue reaches many of our readers, who are the successful candidates in many of the counties. Having to go to press before the result can be declared, we must defer the publication of any opinions we may have heard as to the probabilities of who are the chosen ones. Next week we hope to give a complete list of the names.

The Baptist Ladies of Boston have formed themselves into a Woman's Missionary Aid Society, very much of the same character as those formed in these Provinces. The following are assigned as some of the reasons for this movement:—

"The Missionary Union, for want of sufficient funds at its command, has thus far been able to do very little for the education of women, although a successful beginning of this work has been made at several stations; also, that the Executive Committee of the Union, feeling the importance of this work, is ready to employ Christian women in doing it; and still further, that there is an urgent need of more laborers at all our stations, some of whom, it is believed, may properly be unmarried women, acting as missionaries, teachers, or Bible readers. And finally, it was urged that the success of similar societies connected with other denominations had established the wisdom of this method of action."

The Constitution is very similar to that of our societies. The following are two of its Articles:—

ART. II. The leading object of this Society shall be the Christianization of women in foreign lands.

ART. III. This object it shall seek to accomplish, as far as possible, by furnishing support, through the American Baptist Missionary Union, to Christian women employed by said Union as missionaries; native teachers or Bible readers, together with the facilities needed for their work, such laborers being recommended by this Society.

It will encourage our friends to see that they are working so much in harmony with their sisters in other lands, in their endeavours to send the Gospel to women in heathen lands.

The excitement respecting the lease of land for a Home for Poor Women, to the New York Baptist Ladies, is subsiding. The discussion has been a very useful one; and one that has

tended to develop the true position of consistent anti-state-churchism. The subject is now to have a full examination. Dr. Hovey proposes to prepare a series of articles for the N. Y. Examiner on "PROTECTION AND NOTHING MORE" elucidating and defending the complete and absolute separation of the Civil Government from all co-operation with religious and sectarian institutions.

When they shall have been completed another series will be commenced by another one of the most able men of the denomination, sustaining the principle of co-operation.

We suppose that after these are concluded there will be nothing further to be said on the subject.

WITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST published at Toledo, Ohio, is an excellent monthly, full of fresh things in and about music at \$1.00 a year.

BANVARD'S LITTLE PILGRIM Series for Sabbath Schools, No. 3. H. A. Young & Co., 24 Cornhill, Boston. Twelve passages from the New Testament elucidated by appropriate questions.

Notices, &c.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES, 1871.

ACADIA COLLEGE on Thursday, June 8th. NOVA SCOTIA CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, with the Fifth Cornwallis Church, at Percaux, on Saturday the 24th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOVA SCOTIA EASTERN ASSOCIATION, with the Church at North Sydney, Cape Breton, on Saturday the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE WESTERN HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

The Western Home Missionary Board at its last meeting in Bridgetown, April 18th, made the following appointments:

Bro. Durkee, Licentiate, 10 weeks at Annapolis Royal. Bro. Benjamin Miller, 8 weeks to Milford and Greywood.

The brethren at West Dalhousie having pledged Rev. Perez Murray, \$75, for one fourth of his time, he was according to their request, appointed to that field, the Board pledging the remainder of his salary. M. P. FREEMAN, Sec.

The Onslow West, Bazaar is postponed to Thursday the 1st of June.

We understand that the Associated Alumni of Acadia College are making efforts to have a good gathering on the 7th of June, at Wolfville.

It is hoped that former students from far and near will be present. Notice of arrangements will appear in our next.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. C. Plumb, Rev. Dr. Tupper, Nelson Miller, Esq., 1 sub., \$2.12. X. Z. Chipman, Esq., \$4.25. J. Chaloner, \$5.25. Rev. P. R. Foster, \$4.43.—The MESSENGER is always mailed on Tuesday night. J. Desbrisay, Esq., \$9. C. L. Read, H. C. Creed, Esq., A. J. Walker, Rev. M. P. Freeman.

CHALONER'S ANILINE DYES.

The proprietor of the celebrated Aniline Dyes in packets wishing to prevent the public from imposition begs to call attention to Messrs Avery & Brown's imitation of Rosine containing only ONE FOURTH THE PROPER QUANTITY to retail at the same price as his, viz., 10 cents. The proprietor has some one else in this province in view, not having regular demonstration, will only refer the imitator to the above with the caution that whenever there is not a shadow of a doubt in his favor he will be advertised also.

The only genuine are to be had in St. John, of Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, Hanington Bros., and H. L. Spencer, all of whom buy largely.

These Dyes give better satisfaction than any other class, they are in almost all colors, Magenta, Pink, Ponceau, Yellow, Mauve, Violet, Purple, &c., (no black), with directions. The original have the directions printed on colored labels corresponding with the shade of the dye, they are soluble in water. For any further information on the subject, Address—J. CHALONER, Inventor and Proprietor of the Aniline Dyes in packets, Corner King and Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

May 10. 3m.

1871--SPRING STOCK--1871

School Books, Blank Books, Stationery.

A. & W. MACKINLAY

HAVE received per steamers "City of Dublin," "Alexandria," & Ship "Rosencath," 102 PACKAGES

School Books, Blank Books, and Stationery.

Being a portion of their usual extensive Spring Stock which they offer.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ON LOW TERMS.

Remainder of Spring Stock expected per "Maria Busch," "Argos," "Valero" and "George Duickets," May 2. 6m.

57 Gottingen Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his numerous friends that he has received his

SPRING STOCK OF Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

And is prepared to attend to all orders entrusted to him.

With the experience of Sixteen years in the trade, and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the different sections, he feels confident he can give every satisfaction.

Thanking his friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, he would assure them no effort will be spared in the future to give them

Goods at Reasonable Prices, and the very best VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

Discount on Sums above \$20.

GOOD SOCKS, MITTS, HOMESPUN AND YARN

Taken in Exchange.

JAMES McHERSON.

May 17.



Registration of Letters, containing Money, Cheques, or Articles of Value.

Notice to the Public.

The Post Office Department having gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to ensure, as far as possible, the safe transmission of money by Mail, it is much to be regretted that the public will still continue to send through the Post Office letters containing money, cheques, or valuable papers without availing themselves of the money order system, or having their letters registered, *thec charge for which is now only two cents.* The safest mode of remitting is by money orders, but in places where there are no money order offices, the Registration system should be taken advantage of.

When an unregistered letter, stated to contain money, goes astray, suspicion rests not only upon the Post Office Employees by whom the letter has been handled, but upon the sender, and receiver also, for it has been known that parties owing money, when pressed for payment in the hope of either evading the debt altogether, or gaining more time in which to pay it, have stated that their remittance had been duly forwarded through the Post Office, when on investigation it was found that no remittance had ever been made at all.

A careless or dishonest man may receive an unregistered letter containing money, and forget, or intentionally omit to acknowledge its contents; in either case, however, the Post Office is blamed, when, in reality, in many instances, no blame should have been attached to it.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, I annex an extract from a report of the Post Master General at Canada:

"If the consequence of this procedure were limited to the mere risk of the loss of the money so sent, the senders of money in unregistered letters might reasonably urge that if they chose to encounter the risk, they should be free to do so; but higher considerations are involved in the question, and the chance of loss to the careless remitter is really but the smallest part of the evil associated with the practice."

"The point of most importance to this country is the cruel temptation which the enclosure of money in unregistered letters throws in the way of the numerous bodies of persons employed in this branch of the public service."

"Against actual dishonesty on the part of Post Office employees, a registered letter is incomparably more secure than an unregistered one, for an unregistered letter leaves no trace behind it whilst passing in the great stream of ordinary correspondence, though its presence as a money letter, and the nature of its contents are, to any person accustomed to handle letters, as manifest as though the letter had been singled out and marked by the registered stamp."

"Moreover, the safety of an unregistered letter is dependent on the integrity of a Post Office clerk, during the whole time it remains in his custody, frequently for hours and even days, whilst a registered letter will, almost invariably have to be acknowledged at the moment of its passing into an officer's hands, and cannot therefore be suppressed without leaving him individually accountable for its disposal."

These remarks are so true and forcible, that I would earnestly recommend their attentive perusal, especially by those who are in the habit of sending money, &c., by mail, in unregistered letters; and I would further suggest that letters containing money should invariably be sealed with letter sealing wax.

A. WOODGATE, Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, May 13, 1871. May 17. 1m.