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PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR. All Communications for insertion should be addressed, Joseph McLeon, Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

& Co., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 28, 1871.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS-RELIGIOUS INTOLE RANCE.

ought to see how much is at stake, and be willing

to do what now seems a sacrifice, but which will

that it is not one whit stronger that is demanded.

to the necessity of being guarded. It is well

Government is largely influenced by it, as witness

ingly, of course, but it will be done all the same if

of Smithfield. Help to the Papacy is help to

facts-solemn facts-borne out in history-the his-

in its columns; and if the hard words relieve and

will perceive its force by seeing its view of what

ntolerance is. The editor defines the term thus:

The very essence of religious intolerance consists

n this, that any one man or set of men not Divinely

and to be disregarded.

ommissioned therefor should arrogate the power

We agree somewhat with the editor as to the

constitution of the Board of Education. We do

not believe it should be so largely political; and

we hope some change for the better may be mnde.

But the Freeman's notion of improvement is too

good by far. "Not divinely commissioned therefor,"

is where the laugh comes in. How gullible he

must imagine people to be if he thinks they can

quietly swallow that. It is said with an air of

meekness, though, that is calculated to deceive.

Where, we might ask, is he to find the "men

divinely commissioned" to take charge of the edu-

cational system of New Brunswick? To get at

such an answer as he would be likely to give, let

us remember that he considers the Pope the depo-

itory of all Divine authority on earth; and only

those, then, who are commissioned by Pio Nono

of the Roman Catholic church should have the sole

supervision of all matters educational. Does New

Brunswick believe the same? Of course not.

sible duties of manhood and womanhood.

UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES.

plied in every detail, so as to make a given number

the appointment of lands, &c., in Manitobah. Shall

The Intelligencer has sinned grievously; possibly beyond the hope of repentance and pardon. So at least our liberal-minded contemporary—the Freeman -- seems to think. And what pray, it may be asked, is the nature of the terrible transgression? Why, nothing less than urging the importance of Schools entirely free from sectarian influence. We have been frequently guilty, and our rash persistence in such gross wickedness has entitled the purgatorius" by the able and pious deputy and mouthpiece of the "Holy Father," in this province, the Editor of the Freeman. The Freeman, after charging all the advocates of Free Schools with so open an avowal of our sentiments. The thanks same. Never ceasing in their efforts to gain the are unnecessary, as the Intelligencer professes to be outspoken on every question, and its course in the past proves its faithfulness to its profession; its present attitude shows that it is fearless in defence of the right, and we promise that it shall not be otherwise so long as we have control of its ut- New Brunswick give the helping hand in the terances. On this point our contemporary need establishment of a Papal hierarchy? Not knowgive himself no more anxiety.

The Freeman ought to (and probably does) know that many of its assertions are without the shadow of foundation in fact; but then such assertions are characteristic of that journal, and fail to excite horrors of the Inquisition, and to rekindle the fires my labors till the yearly meeting.

As a comment on our statement that Roman | Fenianism and every other principle antagonistic Catholics wish to use the public money for the pro- to Britain and the free institutions under which we pagation of the dogmas of their church, the Editor live. We are not writing vain imaginings, but

says: "At the public expense forsooth!! All the tory of the dark, bloody past. State professes to give; the only education for things, the grants will cease to be voted. which it professes to raise money by taxation.

will forbid that that money be restored to them for the support of the Schools they prefer."

"The purpose of the Editor in the above extract, plainly is to lead the reader to believe that Catholics want only the exact amount of money contributed by them. Is such the fact? Does the Freeman's Editor know it to be so? Their petitions state nothing of the kind; and are they not unwilling to accept anything of the kind? Comparatively, the Catholics contribute to the revenues of the please the editor, we are glad, for they do not hurt their disbursement proportioned on the basis of tolerance is a rich thing in its way. The reader contribution, would be so insignificant an amount that they would contemptuously turn away from it. They are determined to have the freeest access to the provincial chest.

themselves contribute—as the Freeman says—what then? Just this: the same principle must hold good to every individual who chooses to think he can best expend his share of the public money. It must also hold good in every branch of the public service-the making and repairing of roads and bridges, the protection of property both public and private, the administration of justice, &c., and so through the whole list. Let the principle be once established, and there is no telling to what alarming extremes it may be carried.

The fact is that the Free School principle will benefit no class of people more than the Roman Catholics—that is, so far as secular education goes. This even the Freeman, if it would acknowledge a fact, could not but admit. But with this, the Freeman and those for whom it speaks, is not content. They want more than a liberal secular education, they want the public funds to be appropriated to teaching the blasphemous dogmas of the Papal infallibility and its kindred superstitions and errors; they care but little about the former if they can only get the latter; indeed they would rather not have the former at all, for it seriously prevents the teaching of the latter, as the greater the ignorance the more readily are the monstrosities of the Papal Church swallowed. To understand clearly the drift of the argument against Free Schools, the whining for fear they may be established, and the bitterness with which the advocates of the system are attacked by the Freeman and its co-religionists, it must be remembered that they firmly that "Ignorance is the mother of devotion." Nothing is in their minds education but that which tends to bring them, body and soul, into the most complete subjection of the priesthood.

We fail to see the force of the argument concerning a State Church. We are certainly opposed to any political alliance between the State and the Church, for it would impose on a great many a "burden grievous to be borne." But the Free School system does nothing of the kind. It simply levies a tax upon all the people for the education of all the children of the country, without respect to class or creed. Into that education the distinctive doctrines of no religious body enter, hence it imposes injustice upon no one. Not even upon Roman Catholics does it bear unfairly, although a One of the most striking circumstances connected tious scruples being entirely disregarded. Have strength in active Christian work. Perhaps it was they not an equal right with all others to any never better. Nay, it is probable that, with the School that may be established under the proposed | many ways in which Christian labor is now stimusystem? May they not learn there just what they lated and employed, the condition of things in this learn now in our schools, and just what every child | regard was never so good as now. Yet the fact is ought to know, without having their religious | constantly patent that but a comparatively small feelings or predilections interfered with or violated | portion of the vast magazine of resources in the not Roman Catholic parents or church authorities | effective employment in religious work. the right to impart at home or in the separate | In most branches of the secular business of the Schools any Religious teaching they choose, be it | world precisely the reverse of this is true. In Romanism, Budhism, Mahomedanism, Mormon- military matters, for example, there is the most ism, or anything else? They have. And all that is | thorough utilization of all the resources at comasked is that they do this at their own expense and | mand. The principles of science are strictly ap-

receiving aid from Government, as an argument in | there are degrees of perfection in this application favor of Separate Schools. On this question of of science, but that leader and that army are the which he edited with such ability and success, that extreme limit, and when this fails to produce the cared not by whose hands the resolutions were predenominational grants we have spoken out clearly. I most successful which make the wisest application he was elected to represent the constituency of revenue which is absolutely required. We have spoken out clearly.

lic treasury should not be used to propagate any really active service. In any one society, for ex-

matter from other than a selfish standpoint. They it; no principles of science have yet been developed | Hincks, to his right, in the front row of seats, is in their raids upon the public treasury. ful delving in the mines of wealth possessed by the We have no doubt that some will think we take members of the church of Christ, but which are of whom we have but a short record. In physique strong ground on this subject; we hold, however, locked in and covered up under rocks of selfishness he is tall and of a slight build, of a livid comof impenetrable depth. It these resources could plexion, and decidedly more ministerial in appear-While we would deprecate anything like prosecu- as thoroughly as the government brings into use is yet quite young, being, we should judge, about INTELLIGENCER to be placed upon the "Index Exreligionists, we contend that past experience points by the war, no one can conceive of the impetus tised many years in Montreal. In 1861 he was that would be given to Christian enterprise in elected to represent the South Riding of Lanark. known what the Papacy has done, and for a repetance of the results that would follow.

Those were words of the keenest reproach which tition of such scenes only opportunity and power "disgusting hyprocrisy," the Editor thanks us for are wanting, the disposition to do ever remains the the Saviour spoke when he said, "The children of his delivery rather pleasing. He is a member of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." But their truth is manifest supremacy, they work quietly but surely. There is still, and will continue to be so as long as the already throughout the Dominion an every day church suffers so great a proportion of its resources increasing Roman Catholic power. The Dominion to lie unemployed .- Telescope.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

Rev. D. Oram writes from Johnson, Q. Co., under

"I have been holding meetings for some time in Protestants are not very careful. Help to the this region. A number of old christians has been Papacy is help to overthrow all that is most dearly | much revived and strengthened. Last Sabbath | sica. cherished by Protestants; is help to revive the was a blessed day to many; one convert was bap-

> STATESMEN OF CANADA. (Continued.)

> > SIR GEORGE CARTIER

Catholic petitions ask is that they be allowed to It is from these facts we urge the abolishment of knowledged ability and influence. As a speaker, smiles and many tears; a few joys, followed by employ in support of their Schools the money all State aid to religious bodies. If the Province he is somewhat prolix and tedious in his English hearts and homes, with dear ones to love—white which the advocates of the new system say they had years ago been blessed with a Free School diction; but in French he articulates very clearly faces, wakeful nights, fearful suspense, an agony be willing that the State shall exercise the strictest system, such as is now proposed, denominational and distinctly. He may be said to be the leader yound the telling, the silence of death, a deserted supervision over their Schools in all that relates to grants would never have been given; and let the of a large majority of the members from the Pro- home, a new-made grave. Honors, wealth, sickness, secular education; the only education which the principle be now established, and, in the nature of vince of Quebec. He holds to the Catholic religion. The Freeman's chief aim is evidently to fasten Macdonald and Sir Geo. Cartier, it is only the used to build a new home for the soul. If so, one them by the tax gatherers, and then it will be called upon us the charge of "Religious Intolerance." To truth to say that both of these gentlemen have may look back upon the rocky way in which he by the Intelligencer public money, which the con- do this much fallacious reasoning is gone through given up large and lucrative law practices to thus of the pass, and exulting ask, "Is this all?" All scientious scruples of the Intelligencer and its allies | with, said reason being largely spiced with expres- | serve their country: they have both introduced | there is of burden-carrying, of grief and remorse, sions in which we are charged with showing the many measures, which have been very beneficial to of weariness and tears, of sin and failure? Yes, all, "cloven foot," having a desire "to harass, oppress | Canada, and which her people duly acknowledge | now on the wings of joy, the new home and the betand outrage others," having been guilty of "dis- with a generous gratefulness. We hope they may gusting hypocrisy," being possessed of a conscience stand at the helm of State for yet many years, notbigoted, intolerant, unjust and remorseless," being | withstanding public opinion to the contrary. On not be itself were such expressions not freely used | Cartier, sits

HON. S. L. TILLEY, C. B., MINISTER OF CUSTOMS, whose face and figure are known already to many country but a very small sum; and their quota of us we assure him. Our contemporary's idea of your readers, and whose successful political years, and at that time "began to preach to genercareer in his native Province all, perhaps, are quite | al acceptance." He was ordained in Malden in 1721, familiar with. Since his accession to the high at the age of 22 years. There he preached for 46 position he now holds, he has been assiduous and unremitting in the arduous labors appertaining to his office, and the results have been most favorable. But let it be admitted for sake of the argument, to determine how far the religious opinions, con- As your readers are quite well aware, Mr. Tilley which it has been handed down to us. If its enethat Roman Catholics want no more than they victions or feelings of any other man or set of men | was one of the most active and earnest advocates | mies should undertake to destroy it, they would are reasonable and to be regarded, or unreasonable of Confederation, which it was our good fortune to be obliged, in order to do this, to destroy the literaholding so high a status in that federal union with fact that in the memoirs of Haldane it is stated that honor and integrity which he is known to that a literary party, gathered at a Scotch dinpossess. It is quite true he has not been able to ner, became much interested on the question as to expected: we speak in the matter of the railway. indeed, we ourselves thought, until quite recently, ventured an opinion. Lord Hailes, having a most that he had been guilty of grave inconsistency; complete library of the writing of those centuries but let us look at the facts of the case. In his entered into an examination of the question, and advocacy in behalf of the central route for the Intercolonial Railway, Mr. Tilley was untiring; less than a dozen verses. He not only marked down there was, perhaps, no argument which could be what he found, but where he found it, that every inally adopted, which was not brought to bear; no stone left unturned by him'; still the influence whether of argument or interest, or both, which determined the majority defeated Mr. Tilley and his party. What was Mr. Tilley to do in this are competent to take charge of our school interemergency? What was it best for his constituents ests. Plainly, the Freeman believes that the priests previously thought Mr. Tilley had pledged himself | period of two months, lacking one day. The con-Then oppose Separate Schools. We cannot follow the matter further now, but shall speak out whenkenzie, the factious leader of the Opposition, that sparsely filled. Ottawa can boast of a small comever it is necessary. With some anxiety, and no he had not given such a pledge to his constituents small hope, we are looking for the enactment of He would, no doubt, have acceded to the wishes of the new School Law. More education is one of his supporters had they demanded his resignation, the great wants of this Province—one of the great had resigned, another gentleman might have taken troops of the line from the Capital, both the inauguwants of the world. It has gone hand in hand his place who was not so careful to serve St. John. with the gospel, and has tended much to the over- It is, however, impossible for us to speak approvingly of the policy of either this gentleman or his religion. Let us have more facilities for the en- New Brunswick reaping no corresponding benefit; lightenment of the youth of the country, then we | and it was very gratifying to witness the condemmay confidently expect them to act well their part | nation of it this session by a large majority of the when they shall enter upon the active and respon-Now that the School Bill is fairly before the | conducted himself this session, his eloquent defence Legislature, we sincerely hope there will be no of the Government on the British Columbia resocoquetting with a matter involving issues so important; and that all efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to thwart the good designed to be thing must be premised, however, before forming conferred upon the Province, will be stoutly re- a hasty judgment condemning a Minister, and that Prince of Wales; the bust of the former being on that all may enjoy equal privileges and derive

> SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, C. B., K. C. M. G., erable old looking gentleman past his threescore and soon obtained a high reputation as a business ries of life, after all luxuries have been taxed to the making of appointment would so for? He disclaimed making this a party question, and guard the making of appointments as to reduce be-

POSTAGE. To precent any misunderstanding or We are opposed to them "out and out," whether of science to their business, and bring their re- Oxford in the first Parliament of United Canada also now a prospect of a speedy completion of the the end for which sent. He was attentively heard in 1841, in which Government he filled creditably Bay Verte Canal, which has been so long talked of, and frequently applauded. On Saturday little was the office of Inspector-General. In 1844 he was which will practically make Nova Scotia an island, done, nearly one-half the members having gone defeated, but re-elected in 1848, when he became but which will make Halifax and the other Bay of holidaying to St. John and St. Stephen. Poor INTELLIGENCER, as we have paid in advance the post | abolishment. We take this ground for more | we find a most marvellous lack of discipline in its | the leader of the Government, and held that rereasons than one. In the first place the principle ranks. A comparatively small number only of those sponsible post until 1854. The following estimate cation to Eastern New Brunswick as well as Quebec hard, they quarrelled so stoutly. On Monday Mr. of Sectarian Grants is decidedly wrong. The pub- whose names are on the church-rolls, are held in of his political worth was given some years since: and Ontario. The large sum of six millions of King introduced his Schol Bill, a synopsis of which "The establishment of township councils, the new dollars voted for the Intercolonial Railway will, we we gave last week. As this is a very important jury act, the new post-office act, cheap postage," earneslly hope, be more wisely expended than measure, and one in which the utterances of the The Religious Intelligencer is published weekly, at religious tenets. If all the people were of one ample, say of one hundred members, there are cerambers, the complex and the complex are constant. mind religiously then there might be no room for tain persons who are regarded as the active part ence from the time of your first election. In addifault-finding; but where there is such diversity of of the church. But these, in number, constitute tion I may add that, although the Great Western | despatch. We have never yet been able to see the | give a pretty full abstract of his speech, of about opinions, and so many interests to serve, there only a moiety of the whole. Next to these are some Crowel Bond had been larger and so many interests to serve, there only a moiety of the whole. Next to these are some only a moiety of the whole. must be injustice to some. Then so long as any who are moderately or periodically active, and repeated unsuccessful attempts had been made to penditure of more than twenty thousand dollars. A section of the Protestant Church receives a grant, who lend a certain measure to the active success of forward them before your election, it required your great deal was said in the House about the on rising to move the House into committee of the Remittances may be sent to either Messrs, Barnes however small, the door is open for the Papists to the church. But beyond these there is a large information, energy and perseverance to complete great expenses connected with this Railway. Whole on a bill relating to Common Schools, asked put in their claims; and it is well known that they number—usually a majority of the whole—who sel- the one and place the other in its present prosper. The Government have, doubtless, acted very indis- the attention of the House to some remarks in conput in their claims; and it is well known that they are never over modest in so doing. They have so the mind of any are never over modest in getting about a great of the church. Now have is a great of the church. far succeeded in getting about as much, if not of the church. Now here is a great source of weak scheme in its present extended proportions. In too late an hour. It will be expensive, we fear, for honorable member. He regarded it rather, since it more, than all Protestant bodies put together; and ness. Among a hundred members perhaps a score 1855 he was appointed, as a mark of distinguished many years to come, because much of the traffic will had long been a question of thought to all and a the presumption is that if the principle is conwork; another score that are ready for occasional Windward Islands, where he acquitted himself apprehensive will be completed quite as soon. The tinued they will have the amount increased each work; while the majority of the body can only sel- with such ability that in the year 1862 he was year. We think Protestants ought to look at the dom, if at all, be enlisted to even periodical actively elevated to the Governorship of British Guiana. will afford greater commercial facilities than have in each mind through conviction of right, or duty In the year 1869 he returned to Canada, and was hitherto existed, and add to the general prosperity. to constituencies. Yet he hoped to be able to con-It is also a stale truth that the financial resour- elected to the Commons for Renfrew, and became Turning to the North, it is very gratifying to find vince some, that if they are in favor of a system of educes of the church are but to a very limited degree | Minister of Finance. He has, since entering the | the measures devised by the Government for the | cation founded on the assessment principle, the bill brought into active service in the church. Science | Cabinet, displayed much energy and talent in the | internal polity of Manitoba attended with success | now before them is one that carries such out fairly in the end work good, inasmuch as it will is so thoroughly applied in mining operations that management of his department. As a speaker, he the most sanguine did not anticipate. Three of its and consistently. Circumstances are now such as teach them self-dependence, and will wrest the bowels of the mountains are made to disgorge is anything but pleasant to listen to, being, in representatives took their places towards the close to lead one to conclude that there can be no reason from Roman Catholics the argument which their treasures of gold and silver and coal. But general, slow and hesitating. Next to Sir F. of the session, to uphold the Government in their why this House should not decide now whether or they most assiduously and successfully use that can lead to thorough explorations and success- Hon. Alexander Morris, Minister of Inland

be brought into active use inthe work of the church ance than any of his confreres in the Cabinet. He every form, or estimate the magnitude and impor- He is a gentleman of good capacity, and is managing his department with marked ability. As a speaker, his style is animated and impulsive, and this world are wiser in their generation than the the Established Church of Scotland, and resides now in Ottawa, but his home is in Perth, Ontario.

Yen and Scissors.

Rev. Dr.: Guthrie intends visiting America the

coming autumn. The Paris journals announce that the Pope has

written to Mr. Thiers, asking for an asylum in Cor-

A London correspondent says that Queen Victorprayer that she may meet him in the world to come. "Is This All?" was the question of a man of

wealth and honors, when he came down to the valley and shadow of death, as he looked upon the is a gentleman of unflinching integrity, and ac- summing up of his life. And what was it? A few escape—and is this all? Yes, all there is of light, In concluding these imperfect sketches of Sir John hope, joy and love, unless the years of life have been ter life, with songs and everlasting joy.

> A tigress was recently killed in India, the fame of which was that it had killed during seven years one hundred and forty persons in several villages.

A remarkable instance of fidelity to his calling s that of Rev. Joseph Emerson, who graudated at Harvard College in 1717, at the age of seventeen from his pulpit but two Sundays.

THE BIBLE SAFE.—One proof of the Divine origin of the Bible is the wonderful manner in writings of the first three centuries. No one there after two months of persevering labor, succeeded in finding the whole New Testament, excepting only thus stored it away in books, but deposited it in the hearts of a great number of His children.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE. OTTAWA, April 21, 1871. On Friday last was prorogued the fourth Parliaglad to hear from his own lips, a few nights since failed to attract many of the citizens of Ottawa, n the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Mac- and the galleries of the Senate Chamber were but pany of volunteers sufficient to form a guard of parade days, but one listens in vain for the soul-House heretofore has been severely commented on we have been recently deprived. Since the openby his friends, but the manner in which he has ing of the Session, a Mr. Marshall Wood, an contributed to the strength of the Government, placed opposite the Throne in the Senate Chamber, have also elevated his standing politically. One and two busts, one of the Princess, the other of the be considered paramount to all others. Each por- left. These works of statuary are marvellously tion of the Dominion has its peculiar claims, but fine, and have been purchased by the Government. there must often be a modification of them in order The number of bills which were presented for the of time who would pledge himself to carry out all have been done in the same time had many of the years and ten, with hair of silvery whiteness, hav- frequent; but we are of opinion that we should be yet firm, and his form still quite erect. He is of fault indulge therein. One great good, however, English descent, the son of the Rev. Dr. Hincks, who was a gentleman of marked attainments, the liberal education, was anxious to become a mer-chant; whereupon he entered a firm in Belfast, bearing upon our own people, and which was so there are Denominational Schools now in existence plish the largest measure of results. Of course | Canada. He set up business for himself in Toronto, to advocate the imposition of a tax on the necessa-

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON, April 26.

Canada could not have been chosen. PHILO.

produced. A writer in the Interior refers to the Whether the gentleman aforesaid did in the accordingly done. The House sat with closed doors others had been careful to do in their very infancy. until 6½ p. m., when it was resolved that apologies | Universally has this remedy been applied: in the should be made by both the offending members and Northern States, in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, in promises be made for better conduct in future. Mr. | Quebec, on the Continent of Europe; in Holland, that he should do? Was it to resign? We had ment of Canada, after a session extending over a Hatheway made an ample amende, Mr. Gough a Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, and lattervery ambiguous and unsatisfactory one; but the | ly in England. We are only doing what others have House thought fit to accept both, and so hush up done before us. In view of all this, arguments to stand or fall by the Railway, and were only too cluding ceremonies, though interesting to a novice, the matter. So three days, for which the people about the expediency of taxation for support of have to pay, have been spent in useless recrimina- schools, are surely useless, objections are futile. tions between two members, who in so doing have valueless. No one can say it is unwarantable honor for the Governor, and guns to fire a salute on lofty pursuit-politics-a stain and a ridicule. It en, or that he interferes with the true liberties of out they were too well aware that, if Mr. Tilley such occasions, but since the removal of the regular is quite time that the servant should remember that the country. Others might hold different views, ration and prorogation of Parliament have become that the master—the people—should give their honestly; but let each one weigh well the arguments—the members for York and Northumber—ments for and against, and then vote according to far less imposing and grand. We have here, too, land-to know that the people's business is not a his convictions. The speaker then took up the stirring music of the Regimental band, to which days, and much time spent in what to us seemed and taking direct interest in educational concerns.

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efforts to bring order out of a temporary chaos, and | not our country shall be in possession of a sound thus silence the rant and prating of many of the system of common education. For many years the opposition, who, to judge of their deportment in men sitting at these desks have been declared in Parliament, came there almost purposely to make political capital out of troubles which had been schools, but always the cry had been raised that the ushed in their grave. An enquiry is promised by spirit of the Province was adverse to it, and so the the Government into the grievances of the Indians | representatives rested satisfied with mere declarawith a view to their speedy redress. Looking again | tions | but had attempted nothing. The principle of to the West, we see the colony which is so nicely permissive assessment was introduced into the ituatd on the shores of the Pacific ready to enter | school law of 1852, and in 1858 altered as it at and almost in our family circle of Provinces, with present exists. This present law is fair as relates to its wealth of soil and mine, river, sea and forest. | matters outside of assessment, has many features This subject occupied the attention of Parliament | which are commendable and which were incorporatsome days, and it is manifestly a great one. It is ed into the present Nova Scotia law, and which thought that on the first of July we shall celebrate work well there, but on the whole its workings the family compact. The bill relating to Banking, show conclusively that it is not adapted to the another relating to Savings' Banks, and one to necessity of the country. In 1868 Mr. Hartley, then Weights and Measures, were sanctioned; the provi- member for Carleton, introduced resolutions looking sions of all which will, we hope, meet the expecta- towards schools supported jointly by rates and tions entertained of them. These measures are revenue. These did not pass, the previous question among the chief with which Parliament has dealt. having been moved. In 1869 Government had The question of the fisheries has not failed a sharp | brought in a Scool Bill, in 1870 it was again introdiscussion. The policy of the Government in re | duced, debated for a time, and then withdrawn. gard to maintaining a vigilant marine police force | The general elections then came on, in virtue of of six schooners and a steamer for the efficient pro- which hon, members held their seats in the House, tection of this vital branch of our industry, has and as the question had been so much agitated been very generally approved, and a sum voted to none could now say they were taken by surprise, maintain the same this year. The Government have and as elections had been held in full view of this, come through the session with their strength in- little occasion remains for either people or their recreased, and have the approbation of the people presentatives not having thought upon and definitely tized. The brethren are making efforts to secure ia visits Prince Albert's tomb every day at Wind- more fully than before the House met. The Premier concluded with regard to it. So all sit here with sor, places a basket of fresh flowers near it, reads a is still at Washington, engaged in the work of the full power to legislate on the matter, power inchapter in the Bible, kneels down and offers up a Joint High Commission, than whom the people of herently possessed by all legislators to deal, of themconstitution of the country, and power also delegated to them from the expressed or implied wish of the people. The grand object of any effective school law is to compass the greatest possible amount of education to people of a country in what Verily our honorable House seems to have caught | may generally be conceded as school years. If the the inspiration of the outside atmosphere, and is as past law has fairly come up to this during the thiruncertain and fitful in its moods as our April why alter it? why agitate for a change? But no weather: a little gleam of sunshine in the shape of | man can look at the facts and figures of the case nonest work, then a clouded, angry sky, which all | without seeing the condemnation of the past school at once culminates in a storm of words, frightful in law written upon its very lace, and two years hence, law written upon its very face. It has proved itself their gathered mutterings, then a general clear up at present rate of increase, would only give in in the lobbies and galleries, and a closed session of our schools 50,000 out of every 90,000 children. some hours ere the tempest is assuaged, and the In face of this, can we not fairly ask, if it has not Speaker's placid head looks around in neptune-like utterly failed in its purpose. In 1859-60, number of pupils enrolled, was 35,665; and by this present grandeur, and his voice is heard rebuking the angry report of the Superintendent of Schools, 1869-70, elements with the suasive force of sweet speaking is only 43,857—a yearly increase of but 744. (He counsel. Twice during this week the peaceful then quoted from the yearly returns from 1859 to occupants of the galleries were ejected at the 1870, showing how small the increase had been, so that in 1887 at the same rate of increase, we should point of the Sergeant's rod, while the more only have about 50,000 children out of our then disorderly element was left in the body of the House | 90,000 in attendance at school). These, he said, fierce and furious," &c., &c. The Freeman would the right of the Speaker, and next to Sir George and caused a substantial depopulation of the disin the House," and old men and urchins, cartmen and 1858; and, in the meantime, the country had voted for the education of this Province, what no other traders, crowded about the wnidows, and applied country except P. F. Island, had given. Nowhere their listening apparatus to keyholes and ventilators, | in the States or Colonies, was there such an amount all anxious to hear or see the "fun." One passing of money thrown to the people on account of the street at the time might, without any very education; and yet this had awakened no adequate powerful stretch of the imagination, have fancied fruits of rich results. In eleven years there had response of local support, and borne no adequate years, and during the entire period was absent | that a bear had broken loose in the menagerie, or a | been given from the public treasury about \$1,000,wild cat wriggled itself free from its cage. The | 000 for school purposes; yet the increase in local prime movers in this delightful game are the same | aid was but insignificant, and no way equal to the that figured in the scene described in our last letter. necessity of the case. The only justification of such expenditure, should be that it would call forth and Mr. Gough took it into his head on Wednesday to stimulate local energy, and so spur on the people to call some honorable member a "jackass," when help themselves: but this justification could not be have, and it is not a little gratifying to see him ture of the world; for from this the Bible could be "chair" was called and the galleries cleared. pleaded for the present. With such results staring us in the face, comes the desire for a remedy-a sufficient, healing remedy. This remedy has been secret session retract that very stupid epithet, or found in many countries; so universal is it, that to whether the majority of committee agreed that the | ignore it, only argues wilful neglect of thought and bring about what very many of his supporters whether if all the copies of the New Testament were truth had been spoken—only a little bluntly—de- attention, and inability to condubt public affairs. destroyed, its contents could be gathered from the ponent saith not, for how should Reporters know Massachusetts had found out this remedy; and when the brave Puritans had landed on the rock of what passes when the doors are closed. On Friday, Plymouth, and taken possession of this naked just as Mr. King was about to move the House into heritage, though surrounded with repellant forests, committee on the School Bill, Mr. Gough demanded | and forced to battle for their very lives with savaexplanations of some implied charges made against | ges, yet had they set up such a system and supported it at great personal sacrifice through every him by Mr. Hatheway, to which Mr. Hatheway redanger, from the very inception of the national explied with considerable warmth and acerbity, thus | istence. Here, eighty years after the settlement of adduced in its favor as a route superior to the one person might examine for himself. God has not provoking an unparliamentary rejoinder from Mr. our Province; after railroads have intersected our Gough, when Mr. Hatheway called attention to the | Province in all directions; after our agriculture has been fairly developed; our manufactories thriving; fact that strangers were in the gallery, and that said our fisheries extended; our commerce widened in strangers should forthwith be ousted, which was much floating capital abroad; we come to do what

adly lowered themselves, made the Assembly of no one will lay himself open to a charge ew Brunswick a spectacle to the world, and of undue socialism by its advocacy, that he takes rought upon what should be an honorable and from the people what in equity should not be takwere stalking through the earth under the garb of religion. Let us have more facilities for the enbeen introduced, passed through committee, partly | throwing on them in chief the duties of providing or in full. Supply was before the House for several and paying for teachers, nerecting school building. House. Mr. Tilley's comparative silence in the we have been so long accustomed, and of which useless cross-questioning and quizzing; but the He claimed that deepest importance attached to Hon, the Board of Works, we must say, stood the the assessment principle, and asked members to ordeal like a man, and answered to the satisfaction | first grapple with that in its nakedness, and then of the House all queries. At last the item of \$85,000 | the details could be mutually worked out. Some eminent sculptor, has brought from England a was passed for the Great Road service, and after- might think it better to bring about the change lutions, and his speech on the Budget, while they very fine statue of the Queen, which has been wards, amid much scrambling and grasping for gradually, but he believed in once and for all escounty rights, &c., the item of £65,000 for the Bye | tablishing the rate system, and rendering it on its Road service. On Thursday, Mr. Wedderburn in- first appearance as perfect as could be possible. troduced his "Better Terms" Resolution in an elo- Outside of that let it be as elastic and expansive as quent speech of two hours in length. He first dis- possible. The controlling machinery was of two is the fact that the interests of one Province cannot | the right of the Throne, that of the latter on the cussed the abstract right to open up this question, | kinds, Central and Local, the first consisting of the showed that the seal of the original compact Board of Education and Inspectors, and the second had been opened in favor of Nova Scotia in the the people through their Trustees, and at their Dominion Parliament, and the demands of that school meetings, and nothing could be more simple province complied with, that extraordinary pro- in its working, or more effective in thus bringing great hue and cry is raised about the rights of the with nearly all modern Christian congregations, is equal benefits from the union. Probably no Minis- sanction of His Excellency was not very larger visions had been made for Manitoba and prospec- face to face the two authorities. With regard to minority being trampled upon, and their conscient being about forty-six. Much more we think might tively for P. E. Island, yet as if to shut out New | the board he believed it was better to be a political Brunswick it had been enacted that no "future and responsible body than a mere council, and so the views of his constituents. But we must now Hon. gentlemen not been so desirous to make a that the most opportune moment for urging our board were largely administrative, and required no that the most opportune moment for urging our board were largely administrative, and required no display of their garrulousness, or as it is commonly claims was now when thus the whole financial very great amount of scholastic attainment, while known, "making a bid for popularity." Bitterness question of the Dominion was, as it were, opened by the appointment on it of the President of the who has his seat to the right of Mr. Tilley, a ven- of personal attack has, we regret to say, been too up. He combatted the statements current in Ottawa University, a continuity was preserved, and also a that New Brunswick was going on swimmingly, scholar added to the number, whose knowledge and contended that now or never we must present our advice could temper and aid their deliberations. ing apparently lapsed gently from the vigor of altogether free from such word-warfare in the claims unitedly, firmly and persistently, and exercise In Ontario, where the board is non-political, he in the slightest degree? Certainly. Then have Christian church is brought into agreen old age. His step is House did those members only who are without our right to appeal to the Dominion Government. showed that one man was really the head and We saw taxation looming up in the distance, and front, while the others merely record and give while extraordinary pecuniary advantages were force to his decrees. Also, if the council be nongiven to Nova Scotia, we here have resources in- | political, and composed of men scattered over the latter years of whose life were spent in Belfast, of the currency, the difference of exchange having adequate to meet the wants of our Province. Had various sections of the province, a large amount of Ireland, being Professor of Hebrew in the Royal now for a long time been found so inconvenient. we no rights similar to those asked for and given contingencies would be necessary to bear the ex-College of that city. Sir F., after obtaining a Another measure claims our notice as directly to Nova Scotia, and were we not justified in pressing pense of leaving business and travelling to any for these by all legal and peaceful means; and fixed place of meeting, while the Board, as now while one with the front of rebellion, and another | constituted, finds itself constantly in the Capital. continuing seven years in its employ, after which unequal, -we allude to the tax on flour and coal, with the actual blood of a fellow-citizen, approached If men were not paid they would not be likely to The Freeman also makes use of the fact that of men, with a given amount of material, accom- he came out to the West Indies, and thence to which has been abolished. We are only disposed the Dominion Government, was it only because New attend to the duties. He believed that the Board Brunswick had been peaceful and loyal that her as now constituted could do all that falls under

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