

rel by God cannot have existed from all eternity — Not being infinite in one thing, the created being cannot be infinite in any other respect. As he is necessarily finite, he must be fallible, he cannot have the elements of certain and eternal happiness inseparable from his nature. God, therefore, cannot, from the very nature of things create a perfect being like himself. If the thing he creates is imperfect, he must be liable to a portion of unhappiness. We are not therefore, to lay it to the account of God that we do not, at all times, experience happiness, or that our happiness is not infinite and eternal.

Nevertheless, even for us, finite beings as we are, there is a sure promise of rest and peace. Being imperfect ourselves, we may become engrafted branches upon the perfect vine, so as to be partakers of the virtue and the happiness of the Eternal. This is called in scripture, appropriating to ourselves the merits of Christ. While in this world, we may experience the bliss of paradise by this union with the great source of all happiness. We are necessarily created finite because being created, we cannot have existed from eternity, and because God cannot create another eternal being. But it does not follow that because a traveller, does not know so much about the path he travels in as his guide, he may not use the knowledge of his guide to the same good effect as if it was his own knowledge. When a stranger crosses the Alps he follows impudently the directions of his guide, which secures him safety in the same degree as if he knew the way himself. Our finite knowledge, therefore, is no bar to our securing happiness if we rely solely and dependently upon the teachings of God's Holy Spirit which is able to make us wise unto salvation. We find that Adam preferred trusting to his own finite knowledge. He sought to learn good and evil for himself, and misery was the consequence. But on the other hand, by becoming members of Christ's body, we enjoy the privileges and the blessings of a perfect being.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1838

NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The Western Mail has brought us news of an extraordinary and rather unexpected nature from the Canadas, the principal part of which we have copied, but cannot even surmise what degree of credit is to be attached to them.

One thing appears to be beyond a doubt, that an armed organisation is going on along the Frontier, the object of which cannot be doubted. We regret extremely this hostile demonstration, as it cannot be viewed in any other light than the deliberate aggression of a foreign power. If the Government of the United States be so imbecile as not to be able to restrain its hordes of Banditti within its own borders, we may venture to assert that the latter will, at least, be taught to respect British authority when they step over the boundary line.

But it is much to be feared, and no less to be deplored, that the frequent repetition of such acts of aggression will eventually compromise the peace of the two countries.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The highly important intelligence, which the late arrivals at Halifax has furnished us from England, compels us to omit our usual extracts from the debates in the Assembly. We therefore present the following summary :

THE JUDICIARY.—After a long protracted discussion on this subject, the House finally resolved to strike off one Judge from each of the Tribunals as vacancies occur. This, however, is not the relief the country sought. We shall give a number of the divisions, on the leading points of discussion, in our next.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—£10,000 has been granted for this service, and agreed to by the Legislative Council.

RELIEF TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The House has also voted £200 to the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers who lately left the Garrison at Halifax, for Canada. This, as an act of benevolence, is highly commendable in itself; but it is neither necessary nor right to perpetrate a robbery on the people's money to effect it. The money should have been raised by subscription or otherwise in the town of Halifax, where the whole benefits of the military chest, both in peace and war, are bestowed. Not a shilling of it should have come out of the Province chest, to the injury of our schools, roads, agriculture, and fisheries.

STUBENACADIE CANAL.—Another attempt has just been made to involve the Province again in this precious concern. The friends of the job had held a public meeting, which resulted in the passing of some Resolutions friendly to their own views, and which were followed by a petition to the House of Assembly. (*Men we know can be found to petition for any thing.*) Those who presented and supported the petition say that it seeks no pecuniary aid from the Province, but merely wants the Legislature to recommend it to capitalists in the mother country, as a good investment of money. We know how it would fare with an individual, were he to make such a use of his influence and credit in Britain; were the accommodated party not to respond, the individual in question would certainly have to do so for him. A good deal of discussion arose as to whether the petition should be received; many of the Members seemed to view it with the same instinctive feeling which a man views a poisonous reptile that has already bit him. It was eventually, out of courtesy, allowed to be laid on the table, from whence we hope it will be swept with the other rubbish which at times loads that board.

JURIES.—A Bill respecting the constitution of Juries, which was passed by the House of Assembly, has been *burked* in the Legislative Council. Two of its leading clauses were that Magistrates should be exempted from serving on Grand Juries, and that Grand Juries should appoint their own Foreman. The hon. Mr Stewart laboured hard to show that the former was unnecessary, and that the latter clause was too democratic, and at variance with the English practice. We think with the hon. Mr Uniacke that Mr S. is in error as regards the English practice, and we see no reason for the hon. Gentleman's fears of *democracy*, as he will readily admit that the brightest gems in the British Constitution have emanated from that branch of the Government. As to the exemption of Magistrates from serving on Juries, the laws of England support the Assembly in the views they have taken: they expressly declare, that no Justice shall serve on any Jury at the Sessions for the jurisdiction of which he is a Justice.

INCORPORATION OF HALIFAX.—A bill has been before the House for effecting this object; but it has met with opposition, and we think deservedly. The days have gone by when Incorporations can confer any great political advantages, and we see no right that any portion of the country has to put forth claims for exclusive commercial advantages; let Members therefore beware how they make precedents, as other towns in the Province will feel themselves equally entitled to the boon with Halifax, and granting such privileges to any, is forging chains for the freedom of trade. We are glad to see that a number of the inhabitants had petitioned against it.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening Mr Archibald Hart will lecture—On Bleaching.

Next evening, Mr James D. B. Fraser will deliver a lecture—On the Effects of Heat.

ARRIVED at Glasgow, about the 10th January—brig George McLeod, from Pictou.

The *Love Song*, from T—o, would not suit the taste of our readers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF THE BEE.

HAVING lately announced an intended change in the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our duty to state what that change is. The present Proprietor intends to associate his Son with himself as joint owners; and in futuro, one of the two will devote his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Paper, by which means, and the ready access we have at all times to an almost endless variety of reading, we hope to be enabled to make material improvements in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other important improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, we trust the exertions we are now making for the general improvement of our periodical, will be duly appreciated, and that our reward will be commensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price, mode of payment, &c., the paper will remain unchanged for the present, except in this one particular, that no Paper will in futuro be sent to places beyond this County, where we have no agent, unless they are paid in advance, or satisfactory reference made to some individual on the spot. We take this early opportunity of letting this be known, that those whom it affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared for the change.

We invite the attention of Farmers and others, to the Prospectus we publish to-day of the *ALMANAC AND FARMER*. We can speak with confidence as to the necessity of the Work, and no less so, as to the abilities of Mr Stiles, for conducting it.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, 10th March, Archibald Smith, only son of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, in the fourth year of his age.

On Monday last, Christian McDonald, in the 43d year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 6th March, Mr James Cruikshanks, in the 52 year of his age, a native of Banffshire, North Britain, an old and respectable inhabitant of Halifax. He has left a wife and a large circle of acquaintances to lament the loss of a kind husband and faithful friend.

At River John, on Sunday last, in consequence of being burnt by her clothes catching fire, Catherine, daughter of Mr George Joudrie, aged 18 years.

1250 LBS CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by
March, 1828 JAMES D B FRASER.

TO LET,

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE
In Queen Street,
DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.
The house can be examined by applying to
PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838.
For particulars, apply as above.
March 14, 1828. if

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
March, 1838. if

ALMANAC FOR 1838,
For sale for 7½d each, by J. Dawson.