

which he could throw light. He would only add that during the period which had elapsed since 1832, since the passing of the bill respecting the Academy, there was comparative peace in the district. He need not remind the house what Pictou was before that period,—it was a bye word, and subject of reproach in the Colony. Since then, neighbours had lived like neighbours, animosity had diminished. Was it wise to stir up those feelings of hostility anew, and by the passage of this Bill, to dissipate the happier prospects which had grown up? Bloodshed might again be caused, and the disastrous state be renewed which all should wish passed for ever. Was it wise, when the Bill had passed for a certain period, to break in on its provisions in the middle of the Term? He knew Pictou as well as any man, and he knew that however kindly the people might be disposed, their passions were easily raised, and he knew of nothing which would more easily excite them than an interference like that contemplated by the Bill before the House. (The Rev. Gentleman was about retiring from the Bar when a note was put into his hand.) He should have mentioned he said that he and the Trustees who acted with him would make no objection to a proposal which had been mentioned elsewhere. They would be anxious to retire from the trust if others would also do so, and if the Legislature would appoint to the trust persons free from party spirit, persons from the Town of Halifax or elsewhere out of Pictou, who would be expected to act fairly and wisely for the good of all concerned. Speaking modestly, the party which he represented were one-half the inhabitants of the District of Pictou: they were a loyal peaceable people, and were entitled to some consideration. Was it right to make the interests of the District subservient to the interests of Doctor McCulloch,—to remove him with one half of the Legislative Grant to Halifax, and leave the other half with his party in Pictou, giving those of the Kirk no share in the public money? If there should be an Act of spoliation, why not divide the sum, and if £200 should be given to Dr. McCulloch, give £200 exclusively to the opposite party. If this were done, he would pledge himself that not a shilling should be asked for until a suitable school house should be built, and a system should be provided. The people whom he represented protested loud against this act of spoliation,—£400 granted to the District would be thus taken away from the larger proportion of the inhabitants, and they would be deprived of assistance for purposes of education.

(The Rev. gentleman having concluded his address continued at the bar for the purpose of answering questions which might be put by members. The interrogatories were made generally in a tone too low to allow their particulars to be caught by any one of the auditors except those immediately near the bar.)

(In answer to questions from Doctor Almon.)
 Rev. Mr Fraser said, (directly, or by implication,) that when the new Trustees entered on the trust, they found the charge for Mr Blanchard's Mission to England; the old Trustees agreed that it should be collected from the friends to that measure; the institution was charged with the debt. The old Trustees were answerable for what remained now due of it.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 The measure was agreed to by the old Trustees, he supposed the new Trustees were not in the trust when the missions were instituted.

There was not the slightest intimation respecting the present Bill except that furnished by the newspapers, and by a private letter. If it were generally known thousands of signatures could have been obtained against it. Mr Geo. Blanchard was employed in the school about two years and gave general satisfaction.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)
 The person who set up the school in opposition to the Academy was of Doctor McCulloch's party.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 He could not give any adequate reason for the different degrees of popularity of the two schools,—the opposite party took their children at once from the school in connection with the Academy. Doctor McCulloch did not lecture through the country at the precise time that he ought to be lecturing in the Academy, but at the time when he complained of the injury in his hand.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 He could not say whether the Doctor lectured at that time with or without assistance.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)
 When Mr Blanchard withdrew from teaching, the lower branches were dispensed with. When the teaching of these became obligatory, Mr M. McCulloch was proposed as teacher, and he refused to submit to the examination which became necessary in choosing a teacher. Advertisements were made for applicants, and persons were prepared to compete for

the situation, Mr McCulloch retired because the examination was insisted on.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 He did not see why difficulties against the Academy should have arisen since 1832,—Doctor McCulloch was teaching, Mr M. McCulloch was teaching, and Mr McDonald was teaching. He could not conceive what new difficulties, should have arisen, except the refusal of the Doctor to teach Natural Philosophy, and Mr M. McCulloch's absenting himself from his duties. He, Mr F., lived at a distance from the Academy and could not state particulars.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 The Kirk party did never give much pecuniary support to the Academy, and he was not prepared to say how many attended the upper branches or how many young men of that party were prepared to enter these, or wanted such education for their pursuits in life. There were other schools in the town, and he had been informed that the fees of the other Grammar school were lower, but he could not say that was any inducement.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 The reason why his party did not give more support was, that they were always over-ruled in their views respecting the institution. Some instances of this over-ruling were, the attempt to exclude the lower branches, to saddle the debt occasioned by Mr Blanchard's Mission on the institution, and to force Mr M. McCulloch on the Trustees.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 These, however, proved abortive attempts. The wish of the new Trustees was to lower the rate of fees to suit a poor country. The refusal to make mutual collections in aid of the Academy was another instance of the opposition of the old Trustees. There was no attempt at that time by the Kirk party to make collections not in concert with the others. The Kirk party did not subscribe, except a small sum, about £3 he had heard, since 1832: He believed that all those now taught the lower branches belonged to the Kirk party.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)
 If his party received £200 a year, they would give security that a house should be built and that a system of education should be provided.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 This he believed would produce good,—his party would be content,—and it appeared, if Doctor McCulloch was removed to Dalhousie College with £200 a year, that would satisfy the Doctor's party.

Mr Stewart. Suppose the Legislature gave £200 a year without any reference to the Pictou Academy would they be attached to whidman from the trust, and go on of themselves?

Rev. Mr Fraser, Yes.
 Doctor Almon, What security would you have that a vote of the Legislature would not take that sum from you if you once possess it?

President of the Council. That question should be put to the house of Assembly.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 The Academy flourished about as well since 1832 as before. It had from 4 to 41 students before that period, and no lower branches were taught. If matters remained as they were no benefit adequate to the expenditure would be experienced. In its days it did not repay what it got from the public. But the people there looked to better times.

(In answer to Mr Unicke.)
 The difficulties between the parties were not exactly religious; he believed the political power was at the bottom of all. Persons of either party in the Country could not be got interested enough and sufficiently unsuspected of prejudice, to form Trustees of the Academy. The dispute was called religious but he believed it to be political.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 He did not know exactly why the number of pupils should be so low as four at one time, his party had no confidence in the instruction.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)
 He did not express his pleasure at the establishment during a certain examination, but he expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the young men. Objections to the Institution existed before Mr McKenzie's time, but the Kirk party were too weak for opposition,—and they did not think it wise to disturb the country without having any prospects of success. Their opposition consisted in a wish to introduce the lower branches, and to exclude the teaching of divinity.

The benefit which was hoped from the opposition to the present Bill was, that if the opposite party found that their plans were in vain, and that the House would not countenance agitation, they might endeavour to please both parties, and matters might go on much better. The proposed transfer of Doctor McCulloch might be supposed in some degree to cause an amelioration of the Institution, but he did not know

that it would have much beneficial effect while the Doctor continued in the Province

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)
 When a vacancy in the trust was expected at one time, the person retiring was allowed to nominate Mr Smith; but when he (Mr F.) wished to retire, and to nominate in the same manner, the privilege was refused.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)
 The sum now possessed he thought might be made to answer the several branches taught. £150 might be given to each of the teachers of the higher branches, and £100 to the teachers of the lower.

(In answer to Mr Unicke.)
 A remedy might be applied by the Legislature apportioning the money equally, and by appointing a new trust, of neither English nor Anti-Burghers.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 He did not know any mode of retaining the other party, except by letting them have the whole again—they look on the Academy as private property.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)
 They made that claim as the founders of the Institution, although it was understood to be for the general good of the Province. It was founded by their subscriptions in conjunction with an Act of the Legislature, and Legislative assistance.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)
 He could not exactly state the number of children to be educated in the county of Pictou,—the population was about 20,000, one half of which belonged to the Kirk, from that might be judged the number of children.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)
 Party Politics decidedly occasioned the deficiency of pupils. [The Debate will be concluded next week.]

The bill for removing Dr McCulloch to the Dalhousie College, and the bill authorizing the Freeholders in every Township to appoint Trustees to manage School lands, were sent down from the Council, yesterday, agreed to.—*Novascotian.*

APPRENTICES.

THE Overseers of Poor for this Town, have at present, 2 BOYS and 1 GIRL, to be bound out on the terms prescribed by Law. One boy is seven years of age, the other, and the girl, are five years each.
 F. BEATTIE, } Overseers
 J. MAXWELL, } of Poor.
 Pictou, April 11, 1838. if

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FOGO,
 Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible.
 January 31, 1838 m-m

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kemptown, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerratt and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

WANTED,

A FARM SERVANT,

CAPABLE of performing the general routine of WORK required in conducting a Farm in an efficient manner,—to whom a liberal salary will be given. A person of general good character only, need apply. Application to be made to

HUGH H. ROSS.

10 Mile Farm, West River, }
 April 11, 1838. } m-w