

[FOR THE BEE.]
TO THE LAWYERS.

GENTLEMEN,—From a wish to promote your well-being, and from the goodness of Mr. Dawson, who says he is willing to publish any thing that is for the good of the country, I now give you information that nearly concerns both. As I am a quiet, simple kind of a body, I hear folks' minds quite freely, and they never think it will go farther, but I must let you know that the most of the farmers and some others in the country say that there should be no Lawyers in the House of Assembly but one or two. They have been speaking about it this two or three years, but not long since, a man Howe, in Halifax, said something about this in the newspapers that put them all in a *keewee*, and seemed to give them great courage: what think ye did I hear one say the other day? That it would look far better to see a dozen jolly Farmers jogging down to Halifax on their basened nags, than as many Lawyers in their Carriages, Barouches, &c.—they say that you purposely make ambiguous and intricate laws to give yourselves employment—that you are not acquainted with the state of the country, and that you do not give yourselves much trouble about it—that you should explain and assist in putting the laws in execution, but that you should not be the makers of them—that there could be plenty of farmers of competent knowledge and intelligence found in the country to see to its internal concerns, and men engaged in the commercial and mercantile lines to see after its external affairs, who would be contented with less wages than you get, and that the balance might be laid out on roads and bridges and other things of that kind; they even say that you advise the issuing of paper money, that you may get a hold of some of it yourselves—that you assist in getting too high fees to those in public offices in hopes that by and by you will fill them yourselves,—and moreover, that if things be carried on for a little while longer in the way they have been, the country will be ruined; and a good deal more of the same kind that I shall not tell you now, but may afterwards if this seem to be of any service to you. In the mean time I shall tell you what arguments I have used to try to persuade them that they are wrong.—Such as, that it looks far better to see gentlemen riding in carriages with fine horses and drivers, than farmers hobbling on country ponies with a bag behind them with oats in the one end, and bread and cheese in the other to feed on by the way—that if the laws were all plain, folks would not know that you were scholars, and they would not be respected—that if you do not know the state of the country, it is not for want of opportunity, as a great many of the country folks are often in conference with you (I cannot say what about, for although I respect the Laws, I never yet have consulted a Lawyer)—that you surely study the good of the country, for the people in it employ you often, and pay you well for it—that there are none so fit to make laws as those always engaged in them, and that you know best about explaining your own laws, for what might be made by farmers would not need much—that I have little doubt but plenty of farmers and merchants would be got to take the business in hand, but when met they would be like what the quakers are sometimes, sit and look at one another—that the man Howe, in Halifax, would have no long fine speeches to fill his Newspaper, and that if they were contented with less wages themselves, they would be for taking down the wages of others, and then poor people would not have a dollar to spend on rum or any thing of that kind, and that they would have to work all the time, and could not spend two or three days to frolic now and then—that as to paper money, I do not know much about it, but as the doubloons have disappeared, and most of the dollars, and they do not know much about sovereigns on this side the water, and do not seem to care about them, if bits of printed paper do as well they are lighter to

carry—that the finding fault with the high fees to public officers, proceeds from a narrow mind, and that it is laudable to wish to rise higher in life; and as to the last objection, I tell them plainly it is nonsense, as I am sure that the Law is the only thriving trade in the country, seeing you have got the most of the money amongst your hands, building fine houses, and can afford to live better than they can themselves, and that it would be better for us all to turn lawyers. But all that I can say appears to have little effect upon them.

Now as it seems there is an Election at hand, and you know the most of them have votes, I think it would be well for you to take a ride through the country and speak very frankly to them, and ask all about the Roads and Bridges, and speak to them of the scarcity of money, and give them a hint that if you have any thing to do with the management of public affairs, you will do your endeavours to get money on the by-roads.

Do sure and have plenty of rum at the Election, and make great long speeches, and promise fairly to have every thing put to rights.

I remain, Gentlemen.

Your humble Servant,
TATLER.

[FOR THE BEE.]
TO DELTA.

DEAR DELTA,—I am sorry that you so much misunderstood my meaning as to imagine that I wished to substitute ridicule for argument, particularly as my sentiments respecting canine rationality are but little at variance with your own. Ridicule, indeed! How could I violate every feeling of humanity, by treating, with ridicule, animals who have so much claim to our sympathy as this poor neglected untaught race, whose language has been considered beneath the study of the Lords of Creation, and who are consequently incapable of making their sorrows known, through this vehicle of communication! I must, however, differ from you in your opinion that dogs possess no principle of conscience.—Do you think that a dog is ignorant of doing right, when he drives the swine from the potatoe field; or that he is not conscious of having done wrong, when, as if in confession of his fault, he cowers at the feet of his master. In this sentiment you cannot imagine me to be going the whole hog, nor would I wish to be considered doggedly obstinate in any of my views on this subject. But, what! "reason little inferior to that of man," and no rational power of distinguishing right from wrong!! Surely, my Dear Delta you are not serious in this sentiment.

But you do not consider reason as the test of accountability—reason, by which the absurd principles of mathematics may be understood—reason, by which the laws of nature are investigated—reason, which draws the true bounds of political right, and declares that virtue is the legitimate parent of happiness,—reason, no test of accountability!! You certainly do not assert what you mean. Without reason the Heathen nations would not be able to discover the existence of the Deity, and consequently could have no apprehensions of a being to whom they should be accountable. Yet we are told, by indubitable authority, that they are amenable for their conduct—they are judged by the light of reason which they possess. By a parity of reasoning must we not imagine that a similar fate awaits heathen dogs, and would it not be commendable to erect institutions for the Education of dog-preachers?

Do you remember of having read that the Ouran Outang possesses all the external organs of speech. No doubt this species of monkeys possess, like dogs, a language of their own (and speech, they say, is the proprium of reason)—though I do not recollect of ever having seen any of their grammatical treatises; nor can I boast of an acquaintance with monkey grammarians. When they emerge from their present state

of barbarism, the literature of their tribe may perhaps rise to no despicable pitch. In the meantime, such philanthropic or philo-monkey spirits as yourself might, by some effort of genius, contribute greatly to the development of their rational powers, by establishing some efficient mode of Education.—Proceed my Dear Delta, in the good work.

I am, yours, &c:
GAMMA.

AGRICULTURE.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

ON THE CHARACTER OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir,—That Nova-Scotia has a poor character is a fact well known to the most of its inhabitants, but that it is deserving of that character is matter of doubt with some, and I for one am pretty sure that it is a calumny.

Any person who is indifferent as to character, is lost to all sense of virtue and honour: this, to a certain degree may be applied to any society or body of people. As an inhabitant of Nova Scotia I must say that I feel indignant when I hear it mis-called, as it often is; and as an individual I now contribute my mite to have it fairly represented. As it is of importance in correcting any error, or putting that to right which is wrong, to investigate the cause, I shall try to point out what I conceive is part of the cause, (it would take too long to point them all out) and in doing so it will be necessary to go back for a considerable length of time. It was from the earliest navigators that visited this country that the people of Britain had their information about it, and, as far as I know the parts of it they visited were the most stern and forbidding in its aspect, and likely enough to make a strong impression on the mind unfavourable to the whole; at the same time it is well known that all their relations are made in vivid colours, so they said it was either a rock or a swamp, enveloped in continual mist; this was a pretty generally received opinion there until some thirty years ago, when some gentlemen, upon mercantile business, made it known that a fair representation had not been made, but as few of them were practical farmers it is not to be supposed that they were the most qualified to do it justice, and as the trade betwixt Britain and this country is chiefly in timber, those from there trading hither, have little opportunity of seeing any of it, but those parts where farming is little attended to; at the same time, it is well known that most of the labourers employed about loading vessels with timber are addicted to rum-drinking, and not the most polished in their manners or appearance; so they do not give the most favourable account of either the country or its inhabitants. It is a common saying that as well kill a dog as give him a bad name, so I have little doubt but the name this country has got has been a serious injury to it, having prevented a good many farmers, with capital, from coming to it that otherwise might, at the same time retarding the progress of improvement amongst those who are here. As the relative value of any thing may be fairly ascertained by comparing it with another thing of a like kind, we shall contrast this country with that which the most of us is best acquainted with, namely, Scotland, and see what the result will be: and first, as to their respective geographic situations, Nova Scotia has the advantage by about 10 deg. of latitude, so our days are not so long in summer, or our nights in winter, by something more than two hours; as the hard winters in Nova Scotia are often spoken of, we shall next compare them. As we all know what they are here, I shall say little about them; it seems that for some years back the winters