

arrangement jurors and witnesses sometimes experience much inconvenience, whose attendance is required at so great a distance from their homes. The difficulty of apportioning the representation has in some instances obstructed a better division of the Province. It is the opinion of a gentleman of great information in the colony, that it would be advisable to form an entire new representation. He proposes that fifty persons be elected by the Province at large, or in other words that every freeholder should vote for fifty members, who would not represent any particular county or town, but the whole country. This idea is novel and somewhat singular, but the plan has many advantages, it would destroy all local, partial, and confidory interests, it would be the means of electing more suitable persons, and it would afford facilities of making many improvements in the country, to which a jealousy of unequal representation is at present a barrier. Halifax chooses four county and two town members, all the other counties two, and the towns, mentioned in the foregoing table, one. The qualifications for a voter or representative, are either forty shillings yearly income from real estate within the county or town, or a title in fee simple of a house and the ground on which it stands, or one hundred acres of land, five of which must be under a state of cultivation. It is also requisite that this title be registered six months before the teste of the writ, unless it be by descent or devise. The whole number thus elected as members of the House of Assembly is forty-one.

There were originally three sorts of governments established by the English on the continent of America; Charter Governments, such as those of Rhode Island, and Connecticut in New England. Proprietary Governments, as Pennsylvania and Maryland; and Royal Governments, as Nova Scotia. A Royal Government is immediately dependant upon the Crown, and the King remains Sovereign of the country. He appoints the Governor and officers of state, and the people only elect the representatives as in England. The council in Nova Scotia is not an elective and representative body, but is created by the Governor, who appoints for life, and is at once a privy council and legislative chamber, consisting of twelve members. The legislature meets generally in winter, and continues the session from six to ten weeks. It has the power of making local ordinances not