

which had proved so fatal but habited in the flowing tunic and vest of his native place; this, however, did not conceal the hasty ravages of sorrow on his young frame, hitherto firm though slight, but now devoid of elasticity as he mournfully stepped towards the doomed square. For the first time he raised his head, and looking towards heaven, was soon lost in mental prayer; then murmurs at his extreme beauty came from the crowd, and while their anxiety was at its most painful height, a peasant girl pressed in front of the line, setting down a lovely boy, who joyously bounded towards the condemned, exclaiming, "Mamma! my own Mamma again!"

That sound caused an electric change in the bearing of the prisoner, whose abstracted thoughts were recalled to earth by nature's soft bands; the long, long embrace, the hysteric maternal cry of "my boy! my boy!" proved to the spectators that the merriment perception of affection had exceeded theirs and taught the infant boy to discover, in the disguised prisoner, his own loved mother, whose life he had thus preserved!

Having failed in all her appeals for pardon, Anastasoula had effected her entrance into the fort, disguised so that even the prisoner did not recognize her; and, professing to be an agent of his wife's, had prevailed on him to escape, and conceal himself on board Vernon's yacht, where, she added, his family would join him. He effected all she had well arranged by faithful Agents; but he little thought that his heart's treasure was to be too price of his deliverance, he had even experienced a reproachful regret that Anastasoula had not risked a personal interview, to cheer him for his perilous undertaking; so seldom does man divine the devotion of woman, or guess the ecstasy arising from self sacrifice for an idolized object, intense in proportion to the extent of what she has relinquished; for the woman who adores, there is but one hopeless suffering, the desolating conviction of having lost the heart which has cast its spells over her first affections.

Ektatos* Koliopolos, on learning the exchange, and concluding the rebel was beyond his reach, withdrew from the manifestations of popular feeling; and the heroic Anastasoula was borne nearly lifeless to our house. Her Alabaster skin had been stained to the deep tint of her husband's, and the resemblance made complete by the sacrifice of her luxuriant tresses, so that nothing but childhood's instinct could have discovered her. We soon after received a private intimation, from the cautious Ektatos, that he had commuted the sentence of death, for instant banishment from the Ypsara; and having no ties there, we hastily broke up our establishment, carrying away our Greek Friends, whom we left to retirement and affection at Tonados.

* Ektatos, governor.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On Saturday last, (says the *Novascotian* of the 5th instant) Sir Rupert D. George brought down to the Assembly a Message from the Lt. Governor, together with a file of Despatches and other Documents, received through the Colonial Secretary, in answer to various topics agitated in former Sessions. We select the following for publication:—

The Act No. 1743, for deepening the East River of Pictou, has been brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. I transmit for your information a Copy of the correspondence, which has proved between this Despatch and the Treasury, from which you will learn the grounds on which their Lordships are of opinion that the Act cannot properly be confirmed, and the course of proceeding which they think advisable in order to obviate the inconvenience of which the withhold-

ing of H. M. assent might otherwise be productive.

Concurring in and adopting the views of their Lordships, I have humbly advised His Majesty to withhold his assent from the Act in question, and I have to desire that you could suggest to the Council and Assembly the re-enactment of it, with the alterations and omissions suggested by their Lordships.

The Act No. 1237, for incorporating the General Mining Association, contains a clause which renders it obnoxious to the same objection as the last mentioned Act.

His Majesty's assent will inevitably, therefore, be withholden from this Act also; but you will signify to the Council and Assembly that His Majesty has authorized you to give immediate effect to a new Act of the same kind, in which the objectionable clauses, respecting the Grant to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, shall be omitted.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Extract of a letter from James Stephen, Esq. to A. Y. Spearman, Esquire, dated 6th Aug. 1836.

The Act for deepening the East River of Pictou, contains a clause, of which the following is a copy:—

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to sanction the original grant or letters patent of the said Mines, Minerals, Ores, Seams or Veins of Ores, Minerals, or Mineral substances, to His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, or to operate as an assent to the validity of such Grant on the part of the General Assembly of this Province, or to give any force, validity, or effect whatever to the said Grant or Letters Patent, but the right of the inhabitants therein, or any of them, either collectively or individually, shall be and remain in force, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

This Act was obtained, at the instance of a body entitled "The General Mining Association," Lord Glenelg desires me to enclose copies of the correspondence on that subject, between the Association and this Department. The Grant to the late Duke of York having been made on the advice of a former Board of Treasury, Lord Glenelg wishes, that their Lordships should consider how far the confirmation of this Act by His Majesty in council, would be consistent with the authority which their Lordships may attribute to that Government.

Extract from a letter to J. Stephen, Esq. from A. Y. Spearman Esq. Treasury, dated 25th Aug. 1836.

"The Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which, by command of Lord Glenelg, were transmitted to this Board in your letter of the 6th instant, the one entitled "An Act to regulate and ascertain the rates at which monies shall be paid out of the Treasury," and the other, "An Act for deepening the East River of Pictou;" I am commanded to desire, that you will state to Lord Glenelg, with respect to the last named Act, viz. that "for deepening the East River of Pictou," that the reference therein to the Grant to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, appears to my Lords to be wholly unnecessary, as regards the purposes contemplated by the Act, since it would seem to be quite sufficient, that the Preamble of the Act should refer in general terms to the occupation by the Mining Association of the Coal Mines on the banks of the River; and my Lords conceive, that it would be inexpedient, on various considerations that the Act should be assented to in its present shape.

In order however to prevent any unnecessary delay, in the attainment of the useful object for which the Act is intended to provide, my Lords would suggest that, in signifying the disallowance of it to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, he might be apprised, that if the Act were altered by the recital in the preamble of the occupation of the Mines by the Company, without adverting specifically to the Lease, from His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Grant to whom is, as Lord Glenelg is aware, at present the subject of litigation in this Country; and by the omission of the subsequent clause relating to that Grant, the objection to it in its present form would be removed, and that, if the Local Legislature should see fit to pass a new act, thus amended, the Lieut. Governor might be authorized to assent to its being carried into immediate effect."

Major General SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

From the *Novascotian*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Opening of the Council's Doors.

(Debate Continued.)

Mr Howe rose to second the resolutions, and trusted that all the members would approach the subject with the same spirit as himself. They had been sent there to do the public business, not to insult the members of the Council, and he could not conceive that their actions could be misinterpreted. From one end of the country to the other, the people were indignant at the idea of one branch of the Legislature sitting in secret conclave, to transact the public business. It was an insult to the people; and in England, the House of Lords, with all their high rank and hereditary privileges, did not dare to shut the people out from their deliberations. It may be said, continued Mr H. that this is mere matter of speculation, and that opening the doors would be productive of no benefit; but if good results to us from the publicity of our deliberations, what is to prevent the same cause from having in the other end of the building the same effect? At some other time, it may be necessary to consider the structure of that body—to dissect it, and show to the country its unfitness for the purposes of a legislative assembly. But that is not the question now. He would ask, if the House would go on year after year, allowing one branch of the Legislature to close its doors to the people? Were the Courts of Justice to be shut up, he feared, from the natural infirmity of the human mind, and the dangerous effects of secrecy that those men who now discharge their duties upon the bench with honor and integrity, would be apt, when the public eye was removed, to become corrupt and unfit for their offices. He would ask, if it were necessary to keep upon the lower House, chosen as it was freely by the people, the salutary and wholesome check of the public eye, should it be said that that check was less necessary to a body influenced chiefly by placemen, whom the people could neither appoint nor remove? Why should the people of Lower Canada enjoy a privilege of which we were deprived? Why should the little Island of Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, with its newly constituted Legislature, be more favored than we? He would have felt himself guilty of a neglect of duty, if he had failed to bring the matter before the House; but while the measure was a necessary one, it was proper to bring to it the best temper and spirit—and it would be perceived that the words of the resolution were particularly respectful.

Mr J. Young did not think that there would