

FOR THE BEE.

MR DAWSON,

I was glad to observe by some late numbers of the BEE, that amid the bustle of politics and recording of rebellion and carnage, you were enabled to devote part of your attention to the humble but important cause of Temperance. Every true friend of this humane cause must deeply regret the loss that it has sustained by the death of the *Temperance Recorder*; yet notwithstanding this great bond of union is broken, and their strength much diminished thereby, they cannot but rejoice at the present flourishing condition of temperance societies, and the still brighter prospects which lay before them. If its avowed supporters resolutely maintain their ground, and faithfully discharge their duty, they will as a consequence ultimately triumph over every difficulty, and gloriously attain the benevolent objects they have in view. But the most sanguine friends of temperance cannot entertain the shadow of a hope that all the drunkards of the present day can possibly be reclaimed. No, it is in the rising generation that their greatest hopes are centered. When the irretrievable inebriates of the age shall have sunk beneath the clods of the valley, and carried their baneful influence with them, then we fondly anticipate there will be a race of sober intelligent freemen.

It is evident then, that our chief aim should be, the preservation of our youth. It is an old saying, but a true one, that "prevention is better than cure," but the next thing to be considered is, in what manner can we most effectually do this? In my humble opinion the formation of Youths' Temperance Societies would best accomplish this end. I could advance many arguments to prove this, but I conceive that facts are less controvertible and more convincing than any course of hypothetical reasoning can be. Two years ago, a society of this kind was formed in C. T.; its beginning was small and feeble, and attracted little or no attention, except in the shape of opposition. For a while they advanced but slowly, yet steadily; and though they were grieved at the disgrace brought on the good cause by the inconsistency of some of their members, yet nowise daunted, they unflinchingly marched on, not doubting but that they would finally conquer. During the last summer they introduced the total abstinence pledge, which had a most beneficial effect. Since that period, the society has rapidly prospered; the totalitarians (as they are called) far outstripping in numbers those who adhere to the old pledge of moderation—and the whole amounting to nearly ninety. Their public meetings are held monthly and addressed by four of the Committee, alternately.

To sum up all the good resulting from this youthful combination, would be impossible; but a little may be noticed. Men, who were just entering on the drunkard's awful career have been reclaimed and now rank among its most useful and consistent members; others have been preserved from tasting the "liquid fire," and the whole have by the excellent arrangements of the Committee been strengthened, edified, and instructed.

Now, Sir, from these well known facts I infer, that the same causes will produce corresponding effects. In short, I am convinced that if Young Men's Total Abstinence Societies were organised throughout the towns and villages of Nova Scotia, they would inconceivably accelerate the progress of sobriety. I have not said the half that I could say on this subject, but a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Charlotte-Town.

MINORIUS.

[FOR THE BEE]

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL.

This Institution has been in operation since 1819, and, through assiduity and co-operation on the part of its friends, continues in a state as prosperous as any former period.

That it has proved highly beneficial to the young, must, it is presumed be evident to all, who have had favorable opportunities to form a correct judgment. Much religious knowledge has been imparted; and, as a proof that just and religious principles have been formed, in numerous instances, becoming moral deportment has been exemplified. As results of this nature are secured, so advantage to the community at large is promoted. Vice is injurious to every interest, and deplorable is the prospect, when the youth are permitted to grow up under its blasting influence. Due allowance is at the same time made for the effect of domestic instruction, which, it is hoped, to no small extent, is imparted by parents. Such labours were never intended to be superseded by Sabbath School tuition.

There are 11 classes of boys, and 10 of girls; the former containing 104, and the latter 105, pupils. These classes are conducted by 11 male, and 10 female, instructors.

That the funds are in a prosperous condition, the subjoined accounts will show. The managers of the affairs of the school, together with the teachers, would express their gratitude to all those, from whom donations have been received; and it is only justice to such as are regular supporters of the system to state, that their annual contributions are given with the utmost cheerfulness.

Teachers would respectfully request the continued co-operation of parents, in securing the regular attendance of their children, the careful preparation of their tasks, and the diligent perusal of books from the library. Of these, many are exceedingly valuable, and will amply reward the strictest attention to the topics which they embrace.

To the library, during last year, an important addition has been made; while, for the present year, one still more extensive is contemplated.

If parents would have the goodness occasionally to visit the school, and inspect the several operations, this would impart a new stimulus both to the instructors and pupils.

The schools conducted by Messrs Allen and Stevenson, that of the former at the Town Gut, and that of the latter at the Three Mile Inn, are in useful operation. These schools are noticed as they are somewhat connected with that in this place, from their having received small donations of books from our library.

While qualifications for the several departments of civil and social life always demand attention, a religious education is one of the most precious gifts, which a father can bestow upon his child. If this be withheld, whatever else is granted, the parent is culpably remiss in a duty of the most solemn nature. In Sabbath School exertions we have the most ample encouragement to persevere. Our scope, instead of becoming diminished, is annually enlarging. Our past labours have not been altogether in vain. By combined and continued effort, we may anticipate similar, if not greater results. The Sabbath School itself is one of the best nurseries for the formation of Teachers; and as these come forward, so, with only a little industry, a sufficient number of scholars, to be committed to their care, might be easily procured. There are still many children, strolling in idleness and mischief in our streets, that might be in profitable attendance on our school. Whoever the young persons may be that are introduced, the teachers will, with much pleasure, receive them under their charge.

SUPERINTENDANT.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT,
APRIL 1838.

To balance due Treasurer,	£1	10	3
" Paid J. Dawson for sundry Books,	2	0	5
" Do. do. for Y. Companion 2 yrs.	5	10	4
" Do. Books from Boston,	6	10	0
" Do. do. from Glasgow,	4	12	3
" Do. S. S. Journal, 20 months	4	0	0
" Do. Postage on do.,	0	3	0
" Do. for ringing Bell,	1	0	0
" Do. for covering Books,	0	8	9
" Do. Postage of letters, and Candles	0	7	0
" Balance in funds,	11	0	11
	£37	2	11

By Cash for Books sold, and from			
Scholars,	£2	0	6
" Collection at annual Sermon, 1836,	4	13	6
" Per D. Ferguson, collector, 1836,	6	6	1
" Per Wm. Corbet, do. do.,	3	8	6
" Donation per James Johnston,	1	5	0
" Collection at annual Sermon, 1837,	5	8	6
" Collected from Teachers for S. S. Journal,	1	3	7
" Per D. Ferguson, collector, 1837.	6	16	3
" Per T. G. Taylor, do. do.	6	1	0
	£37	2	11

R. DAWSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber having already notified those indebted to him of the necessity of having their accounts with him settled and paid, and many having neglected to do so, he begs further to inform them that such accounts as remain unsettled at the 15th of May next, will, without reserve, be put in a legal course of collection.

JAS. DAWSON.

April 11, 1838.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Novascotian.

ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

The following Address was finally passed by the House of Assembly on Saturday (April 14), after debates which occupied portions of two days. It was taken up to the Lieutenant Governor on Monday, by the whole House:—

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the Province of Nova Scotia, tender to your Majesty our unfeigned acknowledgements for the gracious consideration bestowed on the humble Address to the Crown, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly. That our late lamented Sovereign should have assured us that "the greater part of the measures" suggested in that Address "were conducive alike to the honour of his Crown, and the welfare of his Majesty's faithful subjects inhabiting this part of his Majesty's dominions," deepens the feelings of regret for his loss, and respect for his memory which pervades the population of Nova Scotia. That our gracious Queen should have confirmed the liberal views of the late Sovereign—that she should have signalized the commencement of her reign, by expressions of confidence in this Assembly, and the announcement of a determination to redress the grievances of which it complained, has excited the liveliest gratitude; and strengthened the feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, for which Novascotians have been so long distinguished.

In again approaching the Throne, we beg your Majesty to believe that we are actuated by no capitious desire to intrude into the presence of our Sovereign with unimportant complaints; but are sincerely anxious to carry out to their legitimate extent, the principles maintained in the despatches of Lord Glenelg, of the 30th April, 6th July, and 31st October, 1837; and to quiet all questions, the continual agitation of which has a tendency to disturb this Colony, and excite dissatisfaction with the local, and distrust of the views and policy of the general Government.

The promptitude with which your Majesty met the wishes of your People, by dissolving the council and constructing two distinct bodies to discharge Executive and Legislative powers, demands our warmest gratitude—but we should be wanting in our duty both to your Majesty and to those we represent, if we did not respectfully show to your Majesty, that, in the formation of those bodies, the wishes of this Assembly, and the wholesome principle announced in the Despatches, have not been followed out.

One point, to which the attention of the Crown was called last Session, was the preponderance in the Councils of the Country, given to one religious body, embracing but a fifth of the population, over those of which the other four-fifths were composed. The reasonableness of this complaint was fully acknowledged. "It is impossible," said the Colonial Secretary, in the Despatch of the 30th April, "that distinctions so invidious should not be productive of serious discontent." The directions given upon this point were clear and explicit. Recommendations were to be "altogether uninfluenced by any consideration of the relation in which the proposed Councillors might stand towards the Church of England, or any other Society of Christians"—care was to be taken "to avoid, as far as possible, such a selection as might even appear to have been dictated by motives of this description"—and "even the semblance of undue favour to any particular church was to be avoided." These commands, founded in justice and sound poli-