

"Wait a moment! What a doabt!
 All my nose, inside and out!
 All my thrilling, tickling, caustic
 Pyramid rhinocrotic,
 Wants to sneeze me, and cannot do it!
 Now it yawns me, thrills me, stings me;
 Now with rapturous torments wrings me;
 Now says, 'Sneeze you fool! get through it!
 What shall help me—Oh, good Heaven!
 Ah—yes, thank ye—Thirty-seven—
Shée—shée—Oh, 'tis most del-ishi,
Ishi—ishi—most del-ishi;
 (Hang it! I shall sneeze till spring:)
 Snuff's a most delicious thing."

One more extract and we have done:—

"A lock of hair is an actual relic of the dead; as much so, in its proportion, as ashes, and more lively and recalling than even those. It is the part of us that preserves vitality longest; it is a clean and elegant substance; and it is especially connected with ideas of tenderness, in the cheek or the eyes about which it may have strayed, and the handling we may have given it on the living head. The thoughts connected with such relics time gradually releases from grief itself, and softens into tender enjoyment."

From the foregoing extracts, selected almost at random, our readers can judge of the nature of the work before them, and we cannot conclude this work without heartily endorsing a sentence penned by Lord Macaulay: "We have a kindness for Mr. Leigh Hunt."

Communications, &c.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not, by inserting letters, convey any opinion favorable to their contents. We open our columns to all, without leaving to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Nova Scotia. No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are extremely sorry that owing to a mistake our Subscribers did not receive their copies last week in proper time. We have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of this accident.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—ANNA MARIA, will appear in our next issue.

To the Editor of the "BULLFROG."

Some Halifax Journals labor to create an impression that the New Education Act has been adopted by a large majority of the rate-payers of the Province, and that the principle of Assessment, as introduced under that Act, meets with cordial acceptance. But they either carefully suppress such information as would satisfy us of the correctness of their conclusions, or they form a judgement on insufficient data. A large majority of the School Sections in the Western Counties have rejected the law, and in a majority of those Sections where Trustees have been elected, an understanding exists that no Assessment shall be attempted. The few Sections that have elected Trustees to carry out Assessment, have done so, in most instances, by very slender majorities.

The people of this Province have too long enjoyed the liberty of managing their own private means, to quietly give up that power to any Government or body of men, at the mere whim of theorists, or pedantic and impracticable old School-men, engrafted with Americanisms; and in place of this County's having accepted this meddlesome law, a large majority of the Sections have condemned the Assessment principle in the shape presented for their acceptance, and instead of those Sections in which Trustees have already been elected, being firm in the intention to put the law in force many Trustees are now publicly stating they shall resign if the Assessment is to be enforced—as they will not sue their neighbours and become parties to a district feud. The majorities thrown for Assessment are already known, in some cases, to be a minority, as many persons did not attend the meeting under a misapprehension of the Law.

The Representatives are bound to Legislate according to the well-understood wishes of the people, not agreeably to the effete notions of a few dogmatic Scholars, who know as much of the real business of life—its cares—its struggles—or its obligations—as a Gorilla—and who deliver their opinions as laws, very much after the style of rabid abolitionists or extreme Apostles of Temperance—a species of puritans who ask all liberty of conscience and right of private judgement for themselves and deny it to all others—as "Canaille."

The hostility to the law, in this County, is wide spread and resolute, and a determination to withhold the "Provincial money"

from those who did not "bow the knee" will be so monstrous—so severe—as to destroy all hope of "Assessment for support of Schools" ever being adopted in any modified form. To coerce the majority of the community will be a serious task—too great even for the powers of an admittedly clever Superintendent and if persisted in—and permitted by the Government and Representatives for this County, will end in their utter overthrow, regardless of all party divisions.

The Law is a mistake;—it will create discord, disputes, lawsuits, make bitter enemies of near neighbours, and do troy all Schools for the poor in the mountainous and thinly-settled districts. The Law is crude—take a mountain district two miles long, and add up the value of the property. Assess to raise four hundred dollars a year—and you would take one "place" in six, or have half the stock sold by the Constable—the people debtors to the School tax. There may be exceptions to this, but in a majority of those districts let the Council of Public Instruction ask Mr. Bill the Representative,—who is now at least fully conversant with the ability and wants of these Sections—whether this is correct?

The Law is oppressive, it is expensive, it denies the ability of gentlemen in the Country to even set off a School Section without authority from Halifax—but it is needless to particularise. Public opinion is overwhelmingly hostile to the Act, and it must be repealed. The expression of this opinion is to be found in the refusal of a large majority of the Sections even to elect "Trustees" and in the turbulent contests attending their election in many other Sections. As one instance of unanimity, the action in one School Section occurred which may be recorded. The people assembled agreeably to the Inspectors notice. It was moved and seconded and passed unanimously without any discussion or manifested difference of opinion.

1st. That Mr. W—— be Chairman. 2nd. That Mr. E—— be Secretary. 3rd. That this meeting adjourn to this day twelve months—and the party quietly dispersed. Significant of the fate of the political advocates of the Law.

It may be the Government will have the wit to read public opinion and by promptly reading on this matter, save their already jeopardized popularity. At any rate their obligation to the people of this Province would have been better discharged by studying this question, than in "philandering" about British America, secretly conspiring to double our taxes for an empty Confederation in which as a reward for "doing" our people, they may hope one day to "Govern" those whom both "leaders" betrayed under a Commission from abler colleagues in the General Government.

Nova Scotia has nothing to boast of in the way of trust worthy political leaders, yet she has a safe-guard in the ability they display in exposing each other for her information and guidance—but she objects to being governed by Canadian public men after reading a Chapter on "Railway morality" from under the hand of Canada's greatest engineer, "Save us from our friends," Blue Nose may well exclaim when he finds his servants who were elected on local questions—absolutely bargain—so destroy his individuality, double his taxes, sell promise—body and soul—to his big brother—for what! A Federation that in a few years will burn into her vitals, and make her cry in agony—but cry in vain—for Secession.

Wolville, Nov. 1864.

PROTEST.

To the Editor of the "BULLFROG."

In a despatch laid before the New York Chamber of Commerce by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Nov. 2nd, 1864 the following passage occurs which will sufficiently indicate the tenor of the communication without quoting the whole, which appears in the *Colonist* of the 22nd inst.

"It is not therefore for British interests alone but for British and foreign interests alike that other Governments are urged to 'reduce their rates of Custom.'"

Further—"On motion, the documents referred to were placed on file, and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Archibald"—just about the consummation to be expected from such a proposal at such a time.

Chambers of Commerce can be as courteously contemptuous at New York, as their congeners elsewhere, and it is well, for it was just possible that they might have resented a practical joke