

offered to sign. The only new point elicited was, that it appeared Mr McKenzie did not say, as Mr Ross understood at the time, that he would sign the petition though none else of his party would, but that he would sign it if none else would.

In answer to Mr Ross, Dr Martin said, he would have thought the fees sufficiently low, only that the legislative grant would enable a reduction. He was not there to state what the object of the legislature was in making that grant, whether they intended the school as a kind of charity school, or one preparatory to the higher branches; he did not pretend to know.

Mr Fraser was called to the Bar.

In answer to Mr Wilkins Mr Fraser stated: He did not think that the people of the Eastern district were indifferent to education. Many of them were poor men, whose occupation was to labour in the woods,—they could not be expected to feel much interest in Chemistry or Latin; but others were differently situated, and felt interested in the higher branches; and the destruction of those branches would be an injury. He did not approve of the order in which the branches were taught, and he thought the Academy was not arranged according to the circumstances of the country. There should be a fit school to qualify pupils according to the statutes of the Academy;—the teachers of the Academy also attempted too much, and the consequence he considered to be, that nothing was taught well. That might not be the reason why so few attended the institution, for it was the best within reach of the inhabitants, and if he could he would have sent his children there. An objection which had been made against sending children there, was, that people considered their education could not be carried out,—and that there was no use in spending time in preparatory steps when they could go no higher: this consideration, he believed, even prevented some from sending to the lower classes. He knew of one young man of the Kirk party who attended the Doctor's instructions since 1832,—he attended for about twelve months. The reason so few of that party attended might be, that but few of their young men were prepared for those studies,—and the dissatisfaction also, and war between the parties, would deter parents from sending their children;—the Academy might be made to go into efficient operation at once, by a remodelling of the statute, and by appointing trustees from a distance;—although it had been intimated that the intelligence and wealth were at the other side, he believed there was a thirst for knowledge among the Kirk party, and that the introduction of a good system would be responded to throughout the country. At present a spirit was excited against the Academy,—one party struggled to retain its ascendancy, and the other appeared hostile to the institution on that account.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

Supposing Dr McCulloch removed, and a teacher appointed in his place, who was sufficient, and not of the Kirk party, he would be supported with one exception, which was, that party would never support one of Doctor McCulloch's family,—the Academy was considered to be made a convenience for that family now; it was not religious differences that made the parties hostile, there was very little difference in matters of religion between the Kirk party and seceders; much of the difficulty was referable to individuals, and the main objection to the Bill before the house was, the certainty that the intention was to provide for Dr McCulloch in Halifax, and for Mr M McCulloch in Pictou;—they would not object to the Doctor's provision, but they did not wish Pictou and the Academy to be made family concerns.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

It was very strange indeed that men should petition to have £200 taken from their own district; his people would not like that he should be the bearer of that information,—and he could not have thought that the other party would have agreed, until he heard it asserted in Halifax;—a meeting had been held some time ago, at which a remonstrance against such a measure was supported by the trustees; and he could not have supposed that such a Bill would now get subscriptions that appeared in its favour.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The removal of £200 to Halifax might injure the lower branches, in which the Kirk party was more immediately interested,—and they hoped for general efficiency at a future time in the highest branches;—the grant was not understood to be merely for 10 years,—the grant for that period was supposed to be a mode of testing the system, and a pledge that the same amount would be continued.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

The Kirk party felt that if the bill passed, they would lose in reference to the Academy, what they would gain if the system was a good one; the passing of the bill would also be considered as a mode of stamping his party, as being opposed to science—it was not the precise loss at the present time that was looked to, the inefficiency of the institution now was

admitted on all hands, but it was not supposed that it would always remain so;—Members of the Kirk party would be ready to subscribe to prevent the fall of the institution, if it were properly arranged; even in reference to the term of 10 years, the Kirk party would feel injured by a withdrawal of the funds from the higher classes.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

He did not like to have to speak of the opinion respecting the Doctor's removal to Halifax, but he felt called upon to remark, that persons of the Kirk party did not think that he was the man who should be put at the head of Dalhousie College; he, Mr F, did not believe that an individual of the Kirk party had any expectation of getting that appointment; one who had been mentioned, he was sure, had no such expectation,—there was no jealousy on that head.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

He believed that the Doctor could throw the first stone, as well as hit hard in return, and that he could throw stones without provocation. Mr McKenzie had been charged with using insulting language, but the house could easily judge whether the Doctor was so lamb-like, that he was not likely to provoke insulting language. If he used sarcasm to a man of at least equal ability, he would probably get sarcasm in return. If Mr McKenzie ever used the language charged against him, it was not without provocation,—matters were ruined in the district by politics, professors and all hands entered into the political arena; such was not the case in Scotland when he was there, but great changes had occurred, and he believed Clergymen of all denominations meddled too much with politics now. He had lived 20 years in the district of Pictou. Respecting the number of names attached to petitions for the Doctor's removal, he would say, that the Doctor's party had most extraordinary zeal; he was astonished that the bill should have been passed through the other branch, where one of the trustees of the Academy had a seat, without the other trustees being informed;—he was called suddenly to repair to Halifax, and had not the time which the other party had, he lived 12 miles from Pictou;—the Kirk party also had to concoct some plan for action, while the other no doubt were called upon to support a plan already concocted. Persons felt that there was no use in commencing at the Academy, when the education of the Students could not be carried out;—they might go, in language, as far as Caesar or Sallust, but that would not be perfecting their education; changes for the better were expected however, although they might not be immediate.

Mr Ross addressed the House: He denied having said that the party opposed to the Kirk party had all the intelligence and wealth of the district, but that the majority of the intelligent and wealthy were friends of the Academy. The remarks which he felt called upon to make respecting Mr McKenzie was a painful part of his duty,—no personal enmity existed between him and that gentleman; he would be glad to do him a service, and he believed the disposition was mutual; he accompanied Dr McCulloch to Halifax, but heard nothing from him respecting the intention of introducing the measure before the house,—Mr Nutting subsequently mentioned that a change was contemplated, but it was soon banished from his mind;—he believed that it was not known to the Doctor's friends in Pictou;—he objected to the measure when he was told of it in Pictou, and his objections were removed by the consideration being urged on him that the money was wasted under present circumstances.

Mr Ross here remarked to the Rev. Mr Fraser, that he, Mr Fraser, complained because the Doctor taught too many branches & yet he also complained because Natural Philosophy was not taught, would not the absence of one branch enable others to be better attended to? Mr Fraser answered that what the law prescribed should be taught, and not what individuals pleased. Mr Ross intimated that if the law prescribed too much, the fault was not with Doctor McCulloch. Mr Ross remarked that Mr Fraser had asserted the Students were not well taught at the Academy, and enquired how he was aware of the fact—Mr F. answered,—By judging from those who have left it. Mr Ross enquired whether he was acquainted with the Rev. Messrs McLean, Patterson, and Murdoch, who had been taught there, and taken their degrees in Scotland. Mr F. replied he was only partially acquainted, but he believed those were the best the Academy ever educated; and that they had been taught as an experiment, and an exhibition of what could be done. Mr R. asked was he not also acquainted with Mr Ross West River, Mr McCurdy and others, and did not they persevere over large and respectable congregations, Mr F. answered in the affirmative. Mr R. asked was there any congregation in the province more intelligent than that of the Rev. Mr Ross at West River. Mr F. said he would be sorry to compare any congregation at West River with some others in the Province.

In answer to other questions from Mr Ross Mr Fraser stated,—that if complaints existed respecting incapacity of those taught there, it was not probable that he would be told of them—he knew however the congregations of that church had passed over young men taught at the Academy, and had chosen preachers from Scotland. The only religious difference between the two parties was, that one acknowledged the power of the Civil Magistrate in a way that the other did not. Mr Ross enquired whether Mr F recollected, when at a public meeting in Pictou, soon after Mr McKenzie arrived, he asserted that the young men educated at the Academy, received an education which rendered them unable to work, and unwilling to beg,—and Mr R asked how Mr McK. could be aware of such facts so soon after his arrival. Mr F. answered that he could not tell, but that he believed that Mr McK. could learn as much in a week as he Mr F. in six months. Mr R asked whether, if the congregation over which Mr F. and his brethren presided, possessed the same amount of intelligence that the congregation of St Matthew's Church did, the political influence would be the same as it now was. Mr F. declined answering.

Mr Fraser remarked to the house, that if the same powers had been given to the Kirk party, they would have subscribed double the amount subscribed by the other party since 1832. If £200 a year were now granted to his party, they would engage to erect a suitable building, and have a proper course of education ready to go into operation,—and before they would ask one shilling of the grant, they would engage to expend double the amount raised by the other party since 1832.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

He did not mean a Grammar School, but a school of a superior description.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The debt of the Academy was £870 or £900.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

The institution might be improved by remodelling and depriving both parties of the trust, and appointing new trustees. The difference between the two parties, as regarded religion, was, the Church of Scotland said that it was not consequence who ruled in civil matters, the ruler was entitled to obedience the others held differently; they went into character, as he understood.

The House adjourned.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Halifax, April 10, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—James Campbell, Esq. to be Collector of Impost and Excise, at the Port of Tatamagouche.

The last Halifax Times says,—“The detachments for the regiments in Canada, will embark on board the Pique on Saturday for Quebec. A vessel will be hired to take round the women and baggage.”

The Miramichi *Alcancr* contains the following:

NORTHUMBERLAND HOGS.—A Hog, belonging to James Gilmour, Esq., was killed at Douglastown, on the 4th instant. When alive, he weighed 1,155 lbs., and when dead and dressed 1,010 lbs. Last season the brother of the same animal, when killed, was 18 months old and weighed 465 lbs., and the mother 398 lbs; making in all fully Nine Barrels of Prime Mess Pork, which, at its present rate, would be worth £65 currency.