

his learned and hon. friend from the County of Cumberland, if he was desirous of availing himself of the benefit of clergy, to do so forthwith, by opposing the amendment.

Mr Uniacke would be as willing to listen to the prayers of the Clergy of any other persuasion as of his own. However, he did not think the prayers of any clergyman were of very great advantage to the members. He had always considered that the humble and contrite sinner, who bowed himself in lowly penitence before the God whom he had offended, was more likely to derive benefit from his occupation, than if he had a dozen Clergymen to pray for him and neglected personal piety. If the resolution were, that each member should repair to church three times every Sabbath, and there supplicate pardon for the last week's misdeeds, and a divine illumination for the week to come, he would most cheerfully give it his assent, and hope to see the House benefited by its adoption.

If a resolution to the effect of that before the House, were to pass, and a message sent to his county, containing the request embodied in the resolution; he felt assured that such was the anxiety of his constituents for the improvement of members, that they would pray for it day and night. The real question before the House, continued Mr Uniacke is, whether we are to have a chaplain. If we do not intend to have one, let us meet the thing openly—let us pass a resolution to that effect, and then let the question rest.

Mr Howe did not wish to trespass long upon the time of the House, but was anxious to meet the question fairly. If the matter was not now fairly before the House, he would support any resolution that would bring it forward in such a state. He was desirous of breaking through the fetters which have so long shackled the country, and would advocate any measure subversive of the narrow notions which dictate the selection of either branch of Parliament, or its officers, from a particular religious body. As respects the utility of prayers, he had always conceived that as the tree stood, so was it viewed in the eye of the Deity—as it fell so it would lie; and if, as was said, it was of little use to ask the prayers of all the clergymen, it certainly must be of less, to ask the prayers of one.—He would fairly extend the patronage to all denominations. Reference has been made to old establishments—but in this country, we are commencing a race of improvement which renders such references inapplicable; and seeing how abuses have accumulated at home, we should be careful to avoid such inequalities at the outset.

The question of Mr. Sergeant's resolution was then put and passed, 28 to 18, and immediately afterwards the amended resolution passed, 32 to 11, so that the future deliberations of the house will be conducted without the aid of a chaplain.

The House then proceeded to the selection of the remaining officers: Mr. Matthew Forester was chosen Serjeant at Arms, Mr. John Jennings, Deputy Serjeant, and Mr. Gibbs, Messenger.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an answer to His Excellency's Speech; and afterwards the Grand Committee of Justice, one of the standing committees of the house, was selected. On a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the house, jointly with Members of His Majesty's Council, for the examination of the public accounts,

Mr. Doyle moved that the words "jointly with Members of His Majesty's Council," should be struck out of the resolution. The appointment of a joint committee had been an innovation of late years and an invasion of the peculiar privileges of the house. He would

first inquire of the Speaker, whether, any intimation had been given to him by the Members of His Majesty's Council, officially, or otherwise, of their intention to open their doors to the public. Upon Mr. Speaker's reply that no such intimation had been given, Mr. Doyle proceeded to state, that in the lower house they dare not exclude the public from their deliberations, while in the council, a correlative of their branch, in which the people's interests were equally dealt with, the popular voice was set at defiance.

Resolutions had repeatedly passed the house, and were recorded on the pages of the journals, that both branches should be open and accessible to the public. No longer ago than last session, such a resolution was passed, and had, by means of the Press, been spread over the land. He did not apprehend that the Council would consider their resolution as a threat, but as the expression of the popular wish. When he looked at the age and experience of many around him, he could not conceive for a moment, that the members of the Council could imagine a resolution of this kind, to have its origin in excited feelings. They were met there as the vehicles of popular opinion, and had a right to express their wishes. When the last resolution passed the house on that subject, it was said, "It is too late, the session is about to close, it had better be put off to a new house." They were now told that it was too early, and if certain persons were to be believed, no time at all would be found suitable for the advocacy of this measure. Allow me, said Mr. Doyle, to review the conduct of the Council during the last session, and ask whether they acted justly to the people, whose interests ought to be the object of their deliberations. Look at the many measures passed by the house, and suffocated by the Council, which would have met with a different fate, if the public eye had been allowed to superintend their proceedings. He now referred to the bill for the abolition of oaths, which had passed the House unanimously, and to the judges' Fee Bill, neither of which he conceived would have been rejected, had the public had access to the deliberations of the Council. But, if they had been rejected, members and the public would have known the grounds of rejection.

It was said that the upper Branch was not elected by the people, but members should think of the vital importance to the people, of the measures upon which its voice had to pass. The house did not know what was done in the Council, and were often obliged to wait for weeks in ignorance of the fate of bills sent up for their concurrence. He was led to believe that there were some in the council desirous of such a change, and he thought that, in justice to them, who as things now stood were involved in the odium of every unpopular measure of the Council, however disinterestedly and honourably they might have acted, the House ought to pass the resolutions which he pressed upon their attention. He would move that it be

Resolved, That the practice hitherto pursued by His Majesty's Legislative Council in this Province, of excluding the people from their deliberations, is not only at variance with that of the House of Lords in England, and that of several of the Legislative Councils in other British North American Colonies, but contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and injurious to the interests and liberties of this country.

Resolved, That while this House has no desire to deny to the Upper Branch of the Legislature the right enjoyed by the Representatives of the People, and sanctioned by public opinion of closing their doors during the discussion of questions of order and privilege, and

on particular occasions, when the public interest may require secret deliberation, yet they should fail in their duty, if they did not express to His Majesty's Council, the deliberate conviction of those they represent, that the system of invariable exclusion, pursued for a series of years, and still pertinaciously continued, is fraught with evil, and has a tendency to foster suspicion and distrust.

Resolved, That the House is prepared to provide the expence which may be incurred for the accommodation of the public in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Resolved, That the Clerk do carry these Resolutions to the Council, and request their concurrence.

Mr Doyle's resolutions were seconded by Mr Howe, and an animated debate followed, till dark when the adjournment was moved and carried.

CAUTION.

Clerk of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

WHEREAS, many accidents have happened by Boys and other persons sliding and coasting down the hills in the streets of the Town of Pictou,

It is ordered, That all Boys and other persons hereafter found sliding or coasting on the snow or ice, in sleds or sleighs, down the hills, or upon the streets, of the town of Pictou and suburbs thereof, are hereby made liable, upon conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, upon his own view, or upon the oath of one credible witness, to imprisonment; and to find security for his or their good behaviour for the future; and all Magistrates, Constables, and other persons, are hereby required and commanded to be aiding and assisting in bringing to punishment all offenders.

By order of the Sessions,  
JAS. SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou Jan'y. 20, 1836.

FOR SALE.



ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Hahfax, August 6th, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ARR from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schr. Gryhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

IS CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS. 3 Coaks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Store.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30.