

cloud. Supposing that we are now dismissed, it would be impossible to issue the writs and call another House before the 31st March, when the Revenue laws expire. Let that event take place, and an unusual activity would show itself in the disposal of all dutiable articles. Abundance of capital about Halifax would be instantly called into action, and the year's revenue would be lost and sacrificed before any effectual measures of a remedial character could be adopted. We have been tauntingly addressed and urged to strike the note of proud defiance, to display our courage, to brave all consequences, but the melancholy state of our financial affairs speaks a different language. We are not at liberty to follow the dictates of high minded pride, or gratify our own temper, because we are the guardians of the public interests, and must consult, not what is most spirited, but what is most prudent. We must then expunge the whole string, and, on bringing in our Address to the Throne, shun the phraseology which has been the cause of all this trouble.

While this course is sufficiently mortifying, it has at least the recommendation of being safe. It shows to the country what they have been too long ignorant of, that this House have no substantial power. It can be bruised and crushed and trodden under foot by the other Branch with perfect impunity, and it has no relief save in tame submission. We dare not tell the truth in our Resolutions, except the truth itself be mixed up with the honey of flattery, and conveyed to the ears of the Council in the smooth and rapid and silvery phrase of obsequious courtesy. What degradation! that we dare not give utterance to our very grievances in a firm and manly tone, without hazarding the quiet and prosperity of the country. The words of the Resolution, to which the Council have taken exception, are strictly accordant with truth,—‘that some at the Board evince a disposition to protect their own interests and emoluments, at the expense of the public.’ Will any man rise here and say that that is false? (Mr Uniacke, I say it is not true.) Mr Young rose to a high key, and said it is, and that he would easily prove it, in the case of the Judges' Fees. Was not a bill passed unanimously in this Assembly to abolish those fees, on the express conviction that they were demands without authority. Did not resolutions pass, declaring them ‘unconstitutional and unlawful?’ And has not that Bill been rejected by the other Branch over which the Chief Justice presides; and, notwithstanding our Resolutions, are they not exacted to this hour in the very teeth of our authority, who, by the constitution, have the sole right to impose taxes on the people. Does not then the Chief Justice sit at the Board and protect his own emoluments, and are not those emoluments raised at the expense of the Public? The Message affects not to deny the fact, it only reprobates the language. How many poor settlers in the woods, who are dragged in to Court from inability to pay, contribute to swell and amass those fees; what privations they often suffer, what hardships they endure, in their rigorous collection by course of law!

My support to the rescinding of these Resolutions is not dictated by the fear of being sent back to my constituents; any honorable Member who has espoused the cause of the people in this contest, need not be burthened with any such apprehensions. A right minded Constituency never desert the man who has stuck by them in the hour of trial and difficulty, and his return to this house, in case of dissolution, is as certain as sunrise. But the situation in which we are now placed has not come upon us unexpectedly. I told from the very first, the hon. mover of these resolutions that they ought to be postponed till toward the last of the Session, for that they would infallibly lead to a collision. It is not so much any particular terms in which these resolutions are couched, as the bold and indignant spirit of reform which breathes in them, that is the object of abhorrence to His Majesty's Council; and this controversy would have been stirred up, even although the whole words which are taken as the ground of quarrel had been omitted.

I have said before that we have no power except carrying the key of the treasure. We have the liberty of opening it to the Council, to allow them to take out what sums they please, and for what purposes they approve of, clogged with such conditions as they choose to impose; and they have this year refused their assent to the £10,000 for the Road service, till we first set apart a certain portion of it to Post Roads—thus encroaching on our undoubted privilege, and divesting us of the shadow of authority. While I feel this wrong, while I consider the seat I here occupy as hold in dishonor, I am constrained, for the sake of the country, to vote for blotting out the whole string of Resolutions, although I voted for every one of them in their order, except the last, which proposed an Elective Council, an innovation that I thought too hazardous, and repugnant to the genius of our excellent constitution.

[The learned gentleman from the County of Sydney was followed on the same side by Messrs Huntingdon,

Lewis, W. Young, and Howe, and Messrs Holmes, Bell, Doyle, Forrester, and Uniacke spoke against it,—when the question was taken on the original Resolution, which was carried, 25 to 14.]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1837

TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—It was with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that we announced in our paper of the 15th instant, the formation of an Agricultural Society in this place, which we sincerely hope is the precursor of many similar Institutions in this fine section of the Province.

The Society met on Thursday evening last, and elected the following gentlemen Office Bearers for the current year, viz: J. W. Harris, Esquire, President; A. Patterson, Esquire, Vice President; R. Dawson, Treasurer; J. Dawson, Secretary; Matthew Patterson, M. J. Wilkins, Esquire, D. Fraser, D. Hockin, and J. D. B. Fraser, Committee.

The Rules having been submitted to the public in our last paper, the Agricultural interest of the County generally, are now invited to patronise the Society. It is by the united efforts of many, that the natural resources and capabilities of the soil can be most effectually developed. We are aware that many will be disposed to start the question, ‘What advantages are we likely to gain from joining such an Institution?’ This question we shall answer as far as our memory at present serves us. The advantages flowing from Agricultural Societies class themselves under two heads—namely, such as the members themselves more immediately enjoy, and those in which the community at large participate. Of the first class we may name, 1st, ready access to Books, Magazines, and Papers on Agricultural Subjects; 2d, Seeds of the best quality, and Agricultural implements of the most efficient description, at prices varying from 15 to 30 per cent lower than they can be procured elsewhere; 3d, frequent changes of seed, and the introduction of approved breeds of Live Stock, and lastly (though not least), the enhanced value of seed, stock, and other productions, as well as the lands of Members, being the result of skill and science, will be a munificent remuneration.

The second class of advantages, or those in which all the community may participate, will be found in a free competition for the Society's premiums, for the best and largest samples of Agricultural productions, experimental results, new discoveries, &c., and the facilities afforded for procuring at second hand, good seed, stock, and agricultural knowledge.

Leaving this subject for the consideration of an intelligent people, we would now drop a hint which may be of service to many. For a number of years past, we have observed that our farmers have been too late in sowing their grain and planting their potatoes; and to this cause more than any other, may be attributed the failure of the crops. An impression seems to have got abroad that wheat, oats, and barley, are tender, and will perish with the cold and rains in April; but nothing can be a more fatal error than this; they are all hardy seed, and the superabundant moisture of the soil and atmosphere at the season we have mentioned, is absolutely necessary for their ready and vigorous vegetation. Every attentive observer of the last season, must have seen, that those who committed their seed early to the ground, regardless of the lingering remains of winter, had abundant crops of well filled grain, and their cellars stored with fine, dry, mealy potatoes;—while all others who protracted their sowing and planting till late in May, had their crops overtaken with the frosts, and nearly, if not altogether destroyed.

No one need be afraid to sow his grain if the soil be stiff enough to bear up the cattle's feet; but care should be taken after the harrowing is performed, that the plough be passed along between every two ridges

to drain off the standing water in the time of rains—because, if this be neglected, the standing water will unquestionably destroy the seed. These remarks apply to all soils except those which are perfectly level, or so nearly so as that the water will remain in the furrow after the plough.

Next week, we intend to recommence our Agricultural department.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY have evidently come to the present Parliament, with an accession of strength, in the confidence and affections of the people; this is fully admitted by the Tory organs themselves, and it is proved by the fact that in both Houses of Parliament, the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was carried without an amendment;—that in the Lords having been moved by Lord Fingal, a Catholic Peer; and that in the Commons by Mr Ashford Sanford. This intelligence, we believe, will be universally gratifying.

MR DICKSON'S Book, entitled, ‘A Guide to Town Officers,’ is now neatly printed off; but it will not be issued for a few weeks, to afford the Author an opportunity of appending any alterations, which may become necessary from the Acts of the present Session of the Legislature.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last meeting Mr J. W. Dawson lectured upon ‘Volcanic Action.’ This evening Mr M. Gunn will read a Paper, entitled, ‘Thoughts on the present extent and prospect of human Knowledge.’

CORRECTION.—We have been desired to contradict a statement made in the communication signed ‘A Farmer,’ in our last. The late Overseers Messrs McKenzie and Geddie, did not give Mr Crichton a personal obligation for the balance of his account against the township of Fictou.

SUMMARY.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Colony has passed an Act for loaning a considerable sum of money to those settlers, who have unfortunately lost their crops by the early frosts of last year.

The three Members whom we mentioned some time ago as having been taken into custody, by order of the House, for an alleged misdemeanor, were still in *du-rance vite* at our last advices. The people of the Island seem very generally to participate in their opinions; meetings had taken place at several places, at which resolutions were passed, expressive of their indignation at the conduct of the Executive and the House, and of sympathy for the unfortunate victims of their tyranny. A disposition appears to prevail, that the people should send a Petition to the King, direct from themselves, without transmitting it through the usual channels of Communication.

NEW GRENADA.—The differences existing between Great Britain and the Government of New Grenada, have been amicably settled—the latter having submitted to the terms dictated by the former.

A further decline in the price of American Flour is noticed in our last papers; S. F. averaged from \$11 to \$11 50c.

A new Commission of the Peace has been issued for the Island of Cape Breton.

VICE ADMIRAL, the Honorable Sir Charles Paget, K. C. B. is appointed to succeed Sir Peter Halkett, on the North American Station.

THE LEGISLATURE of Upper Canada, was prorogued on the 4th instant.

The Death of the Earl of Dalhousie is confirmed.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday evening last, by the Reverend Donald McIntosh, Mr Murdoch McKenzie, to Miss Marion McLeod.

In Halifax, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr B. L. Kirkpatrick, merchant, New Glasgow, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hutton, Esquire, of this town.

By the Rev. John McKinlay, on the 21st inst., Mr William Fraser, to Miss Clarinda Herbourn. Also, on the 23d, Mr Alexander Falconer, Toney River, to Miss Catherine McKenzie, Carriboo Island.

DIED.

On Friday last, aged 75 years, Mr William Bannerman, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

On the 3d inst., at St. Stephens, Charlotte County, N. B., the Rev. Peter McIntyre, Minister of the parish of St. James's.

At Arichat, on the 10th inst., Thomas F. Chandler, Esquire, Merchant.