

other half of the year it must be continually receding to a greater distance. If the first of these were to continue, the earth would, after not a great number of revolutions, come into contact with the body of the sun; and there is reason to believe that long before it reached that luminary all life on it would become extinct, all moisture would disappear, and the remains would be converted into a gas, or perhaps into vapour. If, on the other hand, the earth were to be continually receding from the sun, it would very speedily pass into the regions of space, congelate and frozen, so as never again to admit of life or of motion in any one of its parts. But both these catastrophes are prevented by means the most apparently simple, but at the same time the most perfectly successful. The very fact of the earth's approaching nearer to the sun contains in itself the necessary elements of a succeeding removal from that luminary; and the removal in like manner contains in itself the elements of a return. It is the same with all the bodies in the heavens of which we have any knowledge; and therefore it is that the study of the heavens becomes so eminently instructive in the knowledge of God the Creator.

[FOR THE BEN.]

Freeholders of Pictou, attend to the following few and simple queries—

1st, What is the real character of a country when Lawyers become chief proprietors of its soil, legislators, public pensioners, and filling all the chief offices of its departments?

2ndly, Have Lawyers an exclusive right to a seat in the Legislature of the Country, and are they the only qualified persons for that office.

3d, Is a moral and sober community more productive, in a pecuniary point of view, to a Lawyer, than one the reverse?

4th, Will the much talked of retrenchment and reform affect the Gentlemen of the Bar collectively or individually?

5th, Are Lawyers the most competent to Legislate on Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, &c. &c., owing to their previous studies and habits.

6th, Lastly, is it the interest of the gentleman often referred to, that our Laws be simplified, suits diminished, useless and expensive Courts abolished, and fees reduced?

A FREEHOLDER.

Monday, 7th Nov.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN:

In consequence of the erection of Pictou into a County, you are, by the dissolution of the last House of Assembly, now called to elect for yourselves Representatives: and having for eighteen years been, in that capacity, the object of your choice, when Pictou continued a section of the County of Halifax, I again respectfully offer myself a Candidate for your suffrages. The nature of my business during a long residence among you, has identified my interests with yours, and conscious that as your Representative, I have uniformly exerted myself to advance the improvement and prosperity of Pictou, I trust that my past services will not be overlooked. Should you honour me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to act upon those political principles which have already received your approbation, and also, by all possible means, to promote every local improvement in the County which may subserv the interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Education.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most ob^d. humble Servant,
GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, Nov. 4, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a great many friends and acquaintances, I have been induced to accept your suffrages to represent you in the next

General Assembly. Time will not permit me to visit you in person, nor is it indeed necessary, as nineteen years' residence among you, has enabled me to know the situation and local wants of every settlement in the County. Should I be one of your choice, you may rest assured, that whatever little abilities I possess shall be exerted for the improvement of your Roads—in fostering and protecting Agriculture and Commerce,—and in upholding and disseminating, on liberal views, Education to all classes of society.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most ob^d. humble Servant,

Nov^r 5, 1836.] PETER CHERRAR.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

As you are now called upon to elect Representatives to serve you in the General Assembly, I am induced, from various considerations, to make you a tender of my services. Should you think proper to honour me with the charge of your interests in the Legislature, I will exert my humble abilities to promote the prosperity of this valuable section of the Province.

I have prepared a small pamphlet, setting forth my leading opinions, which is now in circulation, and to which I solicit your attention. In this document I have recorded opinions, which, should I prove unwisely unfaithful to them, in my future conduct, will pronounce upon me an unavoidable sentence of inconsistency and irresolution.

If you feel disposed to confer your confidence upon me I shall feel highly honoured; and, if you should prefer the advocacy of others, I shall retire happy in the consciousness of having made a respectful tender of my services to the Freeholders of a County, in the prosperity of which, I shall ever take a very lively interest.

Your very obedient Servant,

Nov. 10th. MARTIN J. WILKINS.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN.—

In compliance with my promise made at the close of the last General Election, and at the solicitation of various friends, through whose influence I stood at the head of the Poll for this County, I again offer myself a Candidate for your Suffrages at the approaching Election.

Since that period you have, by your patient perseverance, been enabled to procure for yourselves a standing which had previously been in effect denied to you; your reasonable claims for a participation in the Elective franchise of the Province, have at last been conceded to you—and although the portion granted, is inadequate when compared with other sections of the Province, yet you have an opportunity within yourselves of exercising a great right secured to you by the Constitution,—a right of selecting the individuals to whom the protection of your civil, religious, and political privileges is to be entrusted; and through whose agency, the advancement of the public good may be looked for. This District being now made a County, and separated from Halifax and Colchester, you are privileged to return to the General Assembly one Township and two County Members.

In thus acceding to the wishes of my friends, it is due to them, and you generally, to lay before you the subjects which cannot, without an indifference to your common interests, be lost sight of, and to which the undivided attention of your Members should be turned.

No country can be ranked as great or important where its Agriculture and Fisheries have been allowed to languish or suffer from neglect, the encouragement and promotion of these should form the primary objects of Legislation, as with their prosperity and increase, the commerce and independence of every country are vitally connected. The County of Pictou has within its boundaries capabilities eminently calculated to enrich its inhabitants, increase its trade, and promote industry; possessed of a superior soil, extensive mineral and other resources, a system is but wanted to diffuse generally throughout the inhabitants the benefits which there are calculated to bestow. In realizing these great advantages, and in giving to the Farming population that assistance and encour-

agement so justly due to them, nothing can more facilitate these desirable objects than the establishing on a sound and lasting basis, a judicious system of Road and Bridge making, thus opening up and improving the interior of the country over which the great bulk of the people are scattered, and rendering communication with other parts of the Province of easy access. If prudent and careful legislation on these great branches of national Wealth be pursued, it must eventually call into full exercise the resources of the country, and promote prosperity.

Inseparably connected with the physical character of every people, is that of intellectual improvement, and one cannot stand in very high estimation without the influence of the other, on this ground, a scheme of Education adapted to the wants of a young country, is all important; one which would hold out to all classes the blessings of cheap instruction, and to which the less opulent could readily apply.

These, are some of the matters so affecting your dearest interests that their neglect would be a dereliction of duty and a violation of confidence on the part of your Members. No member that you can return may be able to procure or gain at once, the advantages here referred to, but I hold it to be his bounden duty, to employ every exertion for their accomplishment.

In the present state of the Province, labouring under a heavy debt, and having a scanty Revenue, the greatest economy might be used, it should be husbanded with a prudent hand, and all public salaries should be reduced to a scale comporting with the means of paying them. Whether this reduction be called for in the branches of the Judiciary of the country, or the other offices of Government, still all should be remunerated and provided for, in proportion to the available means of the country. In these matters therefore a reasonable reform and retrenchment, may be introduced and made, without in any degree lessening the independence and respectability so necessary to be attached to these Offices. In doing so, your rights and interests will be best subserved, and in the end accomplished. To this, I conceive your Members' attention should be directed, and it forms a part of that duty, to which my assiduous care shall be devoted, should you at the approaching Election commit the same to my management.

As regards myself individually, I shall make no comment; residing with you for upwards of thirteen years, and acquiring through you whatever I may possess, my interest is intimately blended with yours. With your prosperity or adversity therefore as a people mine must stand or fall—for the accomplishment of the former my studious exertions shall be used; whilst for the prevention of the latter, no effort shall be left unemployed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob^d. Servant,
HENRY BLACKADAR.

Pictou, Nov^r. 4, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 26th Oct^r, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitation of a number of yourselves, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing my native Township in the next General Assembly.

Should you commit this important trust to my charge, my anxious endeavour will be to prove myself deserving of your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob^d. Servant,
ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 8th Nov^r, 1836.