

"What! commit the government of a town containing some thousands of true orthodox Protestants to Catholic *Idolaters*—never, never!"—"Just as you please, gentlemen," rejoins the Catholic;" "you call us *Idolaters*, and we call you heretics; perhaps both parties are in the wrong; but remember this, that if you do not concede to us what we concede to you—if you refuse to treat with us on equal terms—*there is and can be no union.*" Who doubts that in such a case overruling necessity—that necessity which has sometimes produced a friendly understanding between the *Mufti* and the *Pope*, the *Pope* and the *English Primate*, between fanatics and atheists, regicides and ultra loyalists—would have vanquished all scruples, and led to a union on equitable terms?

A political community, in its most perfect state, is merely a *benefit society on a large scale*. Its advantages are purchased by concessions, but they are concessions required from all. The rich surrender right of private war, and submit to heavy taxes, that they may enjoy their property in quiet. The poor give up "tugging" and "sorning," robbing in bands, and levying "black mail," that they may earn a decent and sore subsistence by wages;—and the bigot renounces the power of persecuting "idolaters," that he may escape persecution itself under a change of circumstances. A political society, we grant, is rarely or never the result of a compact; but its perfection consists in approaching as near as possible to what an equitable compact would have rendered it. The stronger party may impose tyrannical terms on the weaker; but the union thus effected, is not real, but apparent, and carries the seeds of dissolution or repeal, in it—for there can be no permanent union unless founded on a perfect community of rights, such as would satisfy each party, if both were at full liberty to accept or refuse the conditions held out. Down to this day Ireland has not been united to England; it has been merely held to it by violence.

The history of civil government is a history of usurpations, and the gradual destruction of these usurpations constitutes the progress of freedom. It cost immense efforts to disabuse mankind of the notion that the victors in battle had a right to murder their prisoners, or sell them into slavery. It cost immense efforts to dissipate the idea that king's were God's viceregents, and had a right to govern as they pleased unchallenged. It cost immense efforts to convince Europe that a silly, toothless, old man in Rome had not a right to dictate what the whole intellectual world should or should not believe, and to burn those who dissented from him. It cost immense efforts to persuade those who upset the *Pope's* authority in some countries, that they had not a right to lord it over the conscience as he had done, and copy his barbarities. It will cost immense efforts at this day to convince certain bigots and hypocrites, fighting under the banners of Episcopacy and Presbytery, that Papists (men holding the faith of Alfred and Robert Bruce, Fenelon, and Pascal) are not outcasts, blasphemers, perjurers, worse than heathens, scarcely worthy of toleration, and never entitled to share civil and political rights on equal terms with Protestants? The source of these errors lies in the proneness of the mass of mankind to mistake power for right, ancient usurpations for embodied justice. Kings arrogated irresponsible power because they had bands of armed men to enforce their claims. The *Popes* assumed the right to slay heretics, because they found themselves in possession of the power to do it. The English reformers having got the same power, asserted the same right; and the mass of the people acquiesced in all these tyrannical pretended rights; because they saw them constantly in operation,

and thought them part of the order of nature. To this day the bigot of each sect sees all things through his own party-coloured medium. Men of great benevolence or high intellect, such as Pen and Fenelon, Robertson, Adam Smith, Stewart, Campbell, Channing, rise above this region of clouds and rainbow hues, and see in the diversity of sects, and their incessant contests, only a reason for placing them all on an equal footing; but their opinions gain ground slowly. *Inequality of power* has generated the persecuting doctrines which still infest society. Had the slaves in ancient times been always able to make terms for themselves, they would have been slaves no longer, but citizens; and the usurpation of the stronger party would not have been converted into a right. If the Hussites and Huguenots had been strong enough to set the *Pope's* mandates at defiance from the first, the right to burn heretics would never have been acknowledged. If the Irish at the Reformation and the Revolution, had been in a condition to treat with England as an independent party, their religion, the Catholic, would have enjoyed the same privileges in Ireland which Episcopacy obtained in England, and Presbytery in Scotland. The pretext for keeping them in a degraded state, is, that they are Papists and unworthy of trust—the cause is, that they are (or rather were) the weaker party, and do not get justice at the hands of the stronger. In the long run, however, justice and policy coincide; and Ireland, which might have added greatly to the strength, prosperity, and glory of Britain, has been to her a constant source of insecurity, weakness, and disgrace.

PROSPECTUS
OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED
THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,
OR LAND-SURVEYING;
BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing, the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 20 octavo pages—price 10s.
Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. DUNCAN McLELLAN.
Tatamagonche, 23d August. b-w p

TO LET.

A Commodious Dwelling House, in the Town of Pictou, with Stables and Garden attached, very convenient for a small family, and the premises in good condition. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber. GEORGE SMITH.
Pictou, August 15, 1836. cwt

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person who will give information where my wife Mrs Charles Stewart, who absconded with one Michael Power about the first of June last, is now residing, will confer a favor on her disconsolate husband. CHARLES STEWART.
Pine Tree Gut, 25th August, 1836. m-w

BANK
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each,
(Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.)
With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

- George De Bosco Attwood, Esq.
- Edward Blount, Esq.
- Robert Brown, Esq.
- Sir Robert Campbell, Baronet.
- Robert Carter, Esq.
- William Robert Chapman, Esq.
- James John Cummins, Esq.
- James Dowie, Esq.
- Oliver Farrer, Esq.
- Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
- William Medley, Esq.
- William Pemberton, Esq.
- George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P.
- John Waldron Wright, Esq.

The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next. ROBERT CARTER.
New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.
SIR—I request that you will allot to me shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.
I am, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Signature at length, : : :
Place of abode, : : : :
Date, : : : : : : :
All Letters must be Post Paid.