

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

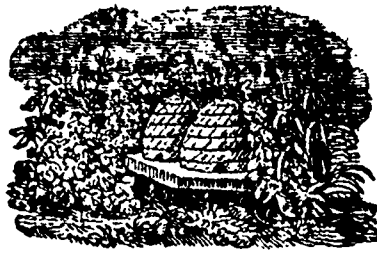
Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVICUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1833.

NUMBER XXXIX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage. Single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.
For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 85s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, per bushel	Hay	per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr m 50sa 60s	Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" " homlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,		nono
Beef, pr lb	Ad. Mutton		
Butter, " "	16d.	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s
Cheese, " "	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Minas, pr chl 17s	Pork		4d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes -		1s 2d
" at end of railroad 17s	Salt pr hid		
Coke	Salmon, smoked,		2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl 16s a 18s	Shingles pr m		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb		7d a 8d
Flour, N. S.	Turnips pr bush		
" American s r	Veal		nono
	Wood pr cord		12s

HALIFAX PRICES.			
Alcwives	nono	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	65s	" "	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	nono
" Nova Scotia	45	" "	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	2 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 8d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	nono
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada prime	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	nono	Salt	8s a 10s

THE Firm of Ross & PRIMROSE, of Pictou, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all indebted to Ross & Primrose, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

A. P. ROSS.
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1833

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JEREMAS BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FOGO,
Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible
January 31, 1833.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mr Doyle's Bill for limiting the duration of General Assembly, and Mr Young's Bill for abolishing the oath of Abjuration and Supremacy, went through a second reading.

Encouragement to Agriculture.

Mr Morton moved a resolution that some encouragement should be given to agriculture, in the shape of a bounty. He said it had been the practice since he had been in the House, to appoint a committee on this subject. But he was inclined to think that unless they granted something better, the agricultural interests of the country would be materially retarded.

Some encouragement should also be given to the manufacture of wool and flax—our wool at present was mostly all shipped off to the United States, whether all our ingenious young farmers are attracted—the country had vast resources and capabilities, notwithstanding which, it was still in a backward state—it was evident that something was wanting to develop these resources; either the inhabitants themselves were deficient in spirit and enterprise, or else some aid was necessary from the Legislature in the shape of bounties. Premiums and bounties were very prevalent in the United States, and he did not see why they might not be rendered as efficient here—a committee might be appointed to enquire into the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the country. The wild lands if properly cultivated, would maintain seven or eight times the number of the present inhabitants—he was afraid that unless some aid was granted, say five shillings an acre on land that should be redeemed and cultivated, the country would always remain as it now was, nothing more than a fish country.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon was disposed to the opinion, that the best thing they could do was to grant a small sum to improve machines.

The Speaker explained that the House could not grant money for any purpose until it was discussed in the committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr Uniacke suggested that the matter should go to a select Committee. With all the abundant crops this year, the prices of agricultural produce still remained high, in consequence of the high rate of duties already levied for the protection of agriculture. The fair mode of encouragement was by judicious legislation, and not by granting bounties; the committee of Ways and Means, without making an extensive view of the subject, but overburdened with zeal in the cause of Temperance, had taxed every thing in the shape of ardent spirits; the duties on some wines were so high that when he had given our fish in exchange for them, and brought them to our ports, after lying for a length of time in the warehouses without a purchaser, they had at last to be shipped off to Canada. In this way our commerce was crippled. They would do an important service to the country by a revision of the taxes, and it might be as well to depute a certain number of the members for that purpose.

Hon. Mr Dewolf made some remarks in a very indistinct tone. We understood him to say that he thought agriculture was encouraged by duties. He said the young men who had gone to the States, had

most of them returned, and were becoming more industrious. The state of the funds of the country would not allow them to hold out much encouragement in a pecuniary way, the only thing they could do was to give them good roads.

Mr Smith and Mr Waterman made a few observations, but were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr Howe considered this a very important subject, and hoped they would all give free expression to their feelings. They should all feel bound to support the trade and agriculture of the Province. The hon'ble member for Cornwallis always takes a great interest in matters of this sort. He has spoken of the emigration of our young men to the States. They thought they were going to a land flowing with milk and honey; but I fear many of them will travel far before they find a land like Nova Scotia. I should like to arouse in them a love for the place of their birth, and see them take a just pride in its advancement and prosperity. One reason for this running off to the States arose from the absolute want of a good bankrupt law, such a law as the hon'ble Mr Uniacke has introduced. If we had had such a law I am convinced that many a wanderer would have remained—and I hope to see that bill pass; it alone would be a great encouragement to agriculture. Not only trade, but all other branches of business, might then be carried on with some degree of safety and justice. A young man of my acquaintance went off to Canada, and travelled over a great part of it; he told me that, contrasted with Nova Scotia, the people in Upper Canada were poor—they raised larger crops it was true, but they were farther from market, and had worse roads, so they were very little bettered by that. He came back to Nova Scotia and cast his lot among us—he purchased a quantity of land in Sydney County, and settled there. The best bounty you can give a young Nova Scotian is a good industrious wife—and send him with an axe on his shoulder to chop away at the wilderness lands and make a good farm. If the matter was referred to some such Committee as had been suggested—and if proper pains were taken to examine into it, a good deal of information and benefit might be derived. Before giving a bounty on the cultivation of wilderness land, we should endeavour to furnish the land itself on better terms by a revision of the system.

Mr Thorne thought the best encouragement they could give would be, to take care that the land was not monopolized.

After a brief discussion, a committee to take into consideration the state of agriculture and manufactures, was appointed, viz. Messrs Morton, Holland, Huntingdon, J. Sargent, McLellan, Lewis, Holmes, Forrestal, McDougal, Young, Kavanagh, and Elder.

WEDNESDAY, 21st.

Mr McLellan brought in a Bill to abolish the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Colchester, which was read a first time.

Mr Dickey brought in a Bill to abolish one of the sittings of the Inferior Court for the Counties of Colchester, Pictou, and Cumberland, and to alter the other sittings.

Mr Young brought in a Bill to improve the administration of Criminal Justice.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr Smith brought in a Bill to abolish the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas throughout the Province.

Public Printing.

Mr. Goudge moved the following Resolution, the object of which was, to throw open to competition the printing of the Journals and other proceedings of the House, now exclusively done by John Howe, Esq.

Mr Joseph Howe begged leave to retire from a discussion in which he felt it would be unbecoming in him to take any part, and withdrew from the house by general consent.

Mr Goudge said, that in bringing forward this Resolution, he had no charge to make against Mr Howe—he was actuated by the reasons set forth by the Committee, namely. That a considerable saving of the public money might be effected. They could not get the printing done better; but, by throwing it open to competition, he was convinced that it might be done more cheaply.

Messrs Forrester, McLellan, Fairbanks, and Young, followed on the same side, and Messrs, Morton, Dewell, Holmes, Uniacke, Bell, and the Speaker, spoke in favour of the old system, when, at the close of the discussion, Mr Young moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that a Special Committee be appointed to take up the subject matter of the said report, and to communicate with Mr Howe, and take evidence, and to report upon it during the present session, which being put, was carried 26 to 14.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3d.

Crown Lands.

This day was chiefly occupied in debate on the subject of Crown Lands, in which the House generally concurred in the opinion, that some important changes were absolutely necessary in that department. With this opinion we believe almost every man in the Province will agree. At the conclusion of the debate the House came to the following Resolutions,—

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Crown Lands in this Province, and to report such plan for the future management thereof, and of the application of the proceeds arising therefrom, as they shall deem advisable, with power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved,—That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to furnish this House with such information on the subject of said Crown Lands, as he possesses, and may be necessary from time to time to assist the enquiries of the said Committee.

Messrs Fairbanks, Spearwater, hon. Mr Huntington, Holland, Chipman, Smith, Annand, Miller, Upham, Holmes, McDougall, Desbarres, Kavanagh, Young, Lewis, and the hon. Mr Uniacke were appointed.

[FOR THE BEE.]

THE School on the Middle River of Pictou, taught by Mr Hector McKenzie, was examined on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Donald McIntosh, in the presence of the Trustees. The number on the roll was 60; of these 50 were present at the examination. It was most pleasing to all present to witness the ease and correctness with which the lower classes read their various lessons. The distinctness and readiness with which the pupils at English Grammar had gone through their different exercises, bore decided testimony of the abilities and success of the Teacher, and the diligence and attention of the pupils. Such of Mr McKenzie's pupils as were examined on "mental calculations," evinced a promptness and accuracy in answering the numerous questions that were asked, as called forth the satisfaction of all present. This most essential department of education, we would most earnestly recommend to all teachers of youth, as we conceive it to be essentially useful to all who may engage in mercantile transactions and other pursuits.

It also afforded no ordinary mental gratification, to perceive throughout the whole of the examination of this interesting School, that Mr McKenzie has been most assiduous and successful in improving the judgment and understanding, as well as in exercising the other faculties of the minds of the young committed to his charge: a method which ought never to be overlooked in every system of education.

Middle River, Feb 9, 1838.

ADDRESS FROM THE FREEHOLDERS

Of the Gulf Shore, County of Sydney, to Thomas Dickson, Esquire.

INFLUENCED at the approaching political contest, in which you seem to be a Candidate, by a just sense and knowledge of your political integrity, and sincerity of conduct, during the long period of our Representation by you in Provincial Parliament, we judge it incumbent on us to give you that recommendation which we feel confident your merit deserves.

We therefore, uninfluenced either by party faction or personal partial estimation, recommend you to our neighbouring County, as a Gentleman, able, willing, and in every respect qualified, to serve them in the capacity you now aspire to. At the same time, we tender you our sincere respect and esteem, and wish that your honest endeavours shall not on this occasion, through party faction, deprive your Country of your service, only regretting that you declined offering them to a people who so highly appreciated them while employed in their Representation.

By order of the Meeting,

A. MCGILVRAY.

February 5, 1838.

Pictou, 7th February, 1838.

SIR,

Through you, as Chairman of the Meeting lately held by the Freeholders of the Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, I beg to return them my best thanks for their very flattering approval of my conduct, while I had the honour of being one of their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province, which, in the form of an Address, has just been handed to me by Mr Alexander McDonald, of Arisaig. This testimony of their good opinion of me, I shall prize the more highly because it comes not only unsolicited, but at a time when slander has attempted to give me the character of a rejected Candidate in your County.

I also beg my friends to accept of my most grateful acknowledgments, for the handsome manner in which they are pleased to recommend me to the notice of their neighbours in this County.

I can but ill express the feelings in which I receive the latter part of the Address. The kindness and sympathy which it breathes will however prove that my past conduct has secured the respect and esteem of no inconsiderable portion of my fellow men, and that my services, however humble, when honestly employed for the public good, will meet their reward.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of my long tried friends, the Freeholders of the Township of Arisaig.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. DICKSON.

Mr Alexander McGilvray, }
Arisaig. }**FOR THE BEE.**

TO THE REV. KENNETH J. MCKENZIE.

SIR,

In your closing speech on the hustings, on Monday you seemed to reflect on the conduct of those Kirkmen who had voted against you. Now as I myself am one of them, I take the liberty of thus publicly telling you why I did so. It is scarcely necessary to

say any thing at present in reference to your conduct in abandoning your profession as a clergyman, and leaving your congregation to shift for themselves as they best could—as I know there is but one opinion upon the subject, and you must feel that it is not favourable to you. This is however, a painful subject and I shall say no more about it.

At the Election in 1836, the party opposed to us expressed their willingness that each party should name one of the Candidates for the County, and that there should be no contest. This was done; and if we are dissatisfied with our selection, it is our own fault, and not theirs; for I am satisfied that had either yourself or Mr Blackadar, or any other person been offered by us, they would have agreed to it. But at the Town Election, when Mr Hutton was returned in opposition to Mr Patterson, many of our party thought from the support which Mr H. received, that they could without difficulty support all the three members from among themselves. It was then they began to crow and exult over the others; and several of the leading men among us said publicly, that now as they were sure of their strength, they would trample the Antiburghers under their feet and crush them to the earth, and put their feet upon their necks,—and that they would have a new creation of magistrates, so as to give them the preponderance in the sessions; and several of these aspirants to the magistracy were named, (verily if ever they are appointed, they will be an honour to us,) and you know that the application for the appointment of some of them was actually made;—and that very many of your own friends in this Town signed an Address to Judge Sawers, requesting him to interfere and prevent their appointment, which Address I believe did, for the time, prevent it. Was any thing else necessary to arouse our adversaries, and to disgust ourselves? No Sir, it was enough; and you have seen that it has had that effect.

I know that among Kirkmen there are some who are desirous to do what is right; and that notwithstanding we have the preponderance as to members, we must allow they have it as to wealth and influence. And I have never yet heard an instance of their doing any thing to injure the Kirk party, which, upon making a strict enquiry into the fact, did not prove to be either untrue or the work of some individual among them; and which was as generally condemned by their party as by ours. Now, Sir, when we find this to be the actual state of things, I ask you, is it fair that we should be so selfish and ungenerous, as to insist upon monopolising to ourselves the whole of the representation for this County. I say for myself, and I know that many of our party are of my opinion, that it is not fair. Many of us get our living from among them; and it is ungrateful to take advantage of our numbers to do them an injury. That they may be successful in returning Mr Dickson, is my sincere wish; at the same time, I must express my happiness, that your conduct upon the hustings has been what I expected from you, and that the other party, so generally, express themselves pleased with your gentlemanly behaviour. I might say a great deal more; but I am afraid this letter will be too long for Mr Dawson to publish. I therefore conclude for the present, and subscribe myself on this occasion,

AN OPPONENT.

February 18.

AMERICAN.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 31.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—About 12 o'clock at noon, a fire broke out in Avenue D. between Fifth and Sixth streets, in a row of modern two story brick houses.

Before one o'clock all the houses in the Avenue between the two streets mentioned were on fire, together with some rear buildings on Fifth street.

The wind is at present blowing a heavy gale, and it is feared that the fire department will not be able to conquer the flames, until the fire shall have reached the river.

From 15 to 20 houses are now on fire.—These are worth probably about \$5000 each. They will no doubt be wholly destroyed even if the firemen succeed in preventing the further spread of the destructive element.

Half past 1 o'clock.—The fire, we have just learned, has crossed to Lewis street, and two or three blocks are said to be on fire.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 20.*

We learn from a passenger in the steambat that the fire was supposed to be subdued before the departure of the boat.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 31.*

T W E E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1838.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—As a change in the ownership of this Paper is in contemplation, to take place on the 16th of May next, at the close of the present Volume,—it is expected that all accounts due to this establishment, up to that time, will be paid on or before the first day of June following.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Printing for the House of Assembly.—The Province is much indebted to Mr Goudge, for bringing this subject before the House. It has not only been made a monopoly of for many years, but a great annual expence has been incurred, without any adequate benefit being derived. For example, some 80 or 100 copies of the Journals of the House of Assembly have been printed for the use of the Members and officials; but the public are as thoroughly kept in the dark with regard to their contents, as they are with the Koran. Last year we had orders from the Freeholders of this County, to procure about a dozen copies of the Journals for their use. We wrote to Mr Howe, enquiring if they could be had, and at what price; but that gentleman never descended to reply, from which we concluded that they could not be got.

In Upper Canada, we observe a much more commendable practice prevails: almost every matter of public importance, which comes before the House in the shape of Petition or Resolution, is immediately sent to the Printer, and one or two thousand copies ordered for the use of Members, who immediately disseminate them among their constituents; and no action is had on the measure until the people get time to consider it.

Again, at the end of each Session, not less than 2000 copies of the Journals are printed for circulation, which gives the people an opportunity of judging of the conduct of their Representatives. All this, we believe, is afforded at very little more expence than our system of monopoly and darkness costs. Indeed, we feel satisfied that if the printing of the House was laid open to competition, as many hundred copies of the Journals, as there are now dozens, will be got for the same money, and other work proportionably low.

In discussing this subject again, after the Committee have reported, we hope Members will keep in view the two objects we have noticed, namely, cheapness, and a much more extended dissemination over the Province, of the Journals and other Public Documents; and we would recommend to the several Counties to have petitions got up and sent to the Legislature, praying for a due consideration of these valuable objects.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK have passed a Bill, 16 to 12, authorising the Governor to raise a Volunteer Force by bounty, of 1600 men, to serve in Canada; for which purpose they have voted £3000. Something of the same kind, we believe, is

in contemplation in this Province; but we hope our Representatives will take the precaution to consult their Constituents before they dissipate our small resources in a manner so unnecessary.

PICTOU COUNTY ELECTION.—On Thursday last, at half past ten o'clock, the Poll was opened here for the election of one County Member, in the room of the honorable George Smith (promoted to the Legislative Council), when, after the Election Law and the Writ being read by Mr Sheriff Harris, THOMAS DICKSON, Esquire, was nominated by William Matheson, Esquire, seconded by Robert McKay, Esquire. The Reverend KENNETH J. MCKENZIE was next nominated by James Fraser Esquire, seconded by Doctor Martin; and no other Candidates appearing, they then addressed the Freeholders in neat, appropriate speeches,—after which the Polling commenced, and was carried on with great spirit for four days, Mr Dickson being all that time ahead of Mr McKenzie. At the close for this Township on Monday, the numbers were, for Dickson, 577, McKenzie 531.

Great credit is due to J. W. Harris, Esquire, for the excellent arrangements he had made for the protection and comfort of the Freeholders; and it is to this,—together with the peaceful admonitions of the Candidates, and the other speakers on the hustings—and the returning good feeling between the parties, that so much good order has happily prevailed throughout. The Poll will be re-opened at New Glasgow this day.

CLEANINGS FROM THE LATE PAPERS.

THE city of Acepulo, in Mexico, has lately been destroyed by a succession of earthquakes.

Texas, it is said, is again the theatre of War.

The Russian armies in Circassia, have been defeated with great loss, and all the last advices were evacuating that country in great disorder and precipitation.

Prussia, Hanover, Belgium, and Holland, are at present in a state of great excitement; and the general peace of Europe is in some danger of being disturbed from that quarter.

A new plot has just been discovered, against Louis Philippe, King of France. One Hubert, and many other suspected persons have, in consequence, been arrested.

Don Carlos has again got at the head of so large a force, as to meditate a descent upon Madrid, and the adjacent forts and cities in the plains.

Many of the leading journals, both in England and America, are denouncing the conduct of Lord Glenelg in appointing Colonel Arthur as Governor of Upper Canada. The London Sun compares it to "throwing a firebrand into a barrel of powder."

We request the particular attention of our readers to the "Despatches" in this day's paper. They are every way important. Next week, we will call attention to some others, for which we had not room to day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Vox Populi" is too personal, aside from this, were it published, the effect would be to injure the cause it proposes to forward. "Piscator," for similar reasons, is also inadmissible.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, in the 11th year of her age, Margaret Helen, only child of Mr Donald Sutherland, of this town.

2 TONS OATMEAL WANTED by the Subscriber. J. DAWSON.

February 14. u-w

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackerel, for sale by A. P. ROSS. January 1, 1838.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Es'rs.
JAMES SCINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836 ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANN SMITH, } Administratrix.
m-m

Pictou, 13th December, 1837.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Es'rs. }
ALEX FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Extr's
ROBERT GRANT, }

East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admrs.
ABRAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Adm'r's.
HUGH CHISHOLM, }
WILLIAM ROBERTSON } Adm'r's.

East River, Sept. 4, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838, For sale for 7½d each, by J. Dawson.

DESPATCHES FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The *Nova Scotia* of the 31st ult., in commenting upon these Documents, says,—On Tuesday, Sir Rupert D. George brought down and delivered at the Bar of the House, three Despatches from Lord Glenelg, founded upon the proceedings of the Assembly at its last Session, and accompanied by a number of other papers, explanatory of the views and principles enunciated in them. We have thrown out the Reports of the proceedings, both in the Assembly and in the Legislative Council, which would have been furnished in this number, to make room for these Despatches, because we believe that from one end of Nova Scotia to the other they will be read with gratification and pride. The passages which we have printed in capitals and italic, will show the almost entire sanction of the departed Sovereign, and of our liege Lady Queen Victoria, and their Ministers, to the conduct of the Nova Scotia Reformers. The fact is that King William the Fourth was, Queen Victoria is, and Lord Glenelg and her Majesty's Ministers are, Nova Scotia Reformers, to an extent fully entitling them to be denounced as Rebels, and burnt in effigy by the officials at Annapolis. With what feelings must these folks read the declaration that the Sovereign, in acceding to the wishes of the Assembly, expressed in their Resolutions (the rescinding notwithstanding) "*makes no reluctant concession, but meets them with a cheerful assent, convinced that the greater part of the measures which they (THE REFORMERS) have suggested, will be conducive alike to the honour of his Crown, and the welfare of his faithful subjects, inhabiting this part of His Majesty's dominions.*" We have not much leisure for comment, but we cannot but observe that, as a Nova Scotian, we feel much more like "a man and Briton" than we did this time twelvemonth; as a Legislator, that we are placed in that position of honourable weight and respectability which the Constitution under which we live intended that the confidential servants of the country ought to occupy. As respects the details involved in these documents, we can only say to the people, rely for present on your friends—they will endeavour to do what is just and right, under the new circumstances in which they are placed.

MESSAGE.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly copies of the Despatches to which he alluded in his opening speech, with copies of various other papers, either referred to in those Despatches, or connected with the subjects to which they relate.

Her Majesty having, as these communications amply testify, evinced her earnest solicitude to meet the views of the Assembly, by cheerfully consenting to place at the disposal of the Legislature, her Casual and Territorial Revenues, and the whole Crown Domain in this Province, in exchange for a Civil List; subject only to the conditions by which his late Majesty was pleased to qualify the corresponding concession in Lower Canada and New Brunswick, the Lieutenant Governor is persuaded that the Assembly will, with equal cheerfulness, acquiesce in the proposals which are now submitted to them by her command.

In bringing this subject before the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor is instructed to advert to the settlement recently made with New Brunswick, as a precedent to be followed as far as local circumstances will permit.

Among the papers which accompany this Message, are letters from the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, expressing their willingness to accept the rate of salary proposed to be affixed to their offices,

without fees, and the Lieutenant Governor earnestly trusts that the House will adopt Her Majesty's gracious suggestions in this respect, by making adequate provision for the independence of the Judges.

C. CAMPBELL.

Government-House, 23rd Jan., 1833.

DESPATCHES.

(copy.)

Downing-Street, 30th April, 1837.

Sir,

I have received your Despatch of the 9th of March, in which you transmitted to me a Report of the proceedings of the Legislature of Nova Scotia since their meeting on the 21st of last January.

It is a ground of sincere satisfaction to me, that the House of Assembly rescinded the Resolutions which they adopted on the state of the Province; and I am happy to perceive, on reference to the Journals of the House, that the Resolutions are rescinded on the motion of the same Gentleman who had originally proposed them for the adoption of the House.

Hitherto mutual confidence has reigned, almost without interruption, between His Majesty's Government and the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, and I should deeply have regretted to be required to participate in a discussion conducted on either side in a different spirit. I hasten, therefore, to obviate, if possible, any such controversy, and to place you in possession of instructions for your guidance in the questions embraced in those Resolutions. It is the more incumbent on me to adopt this course because you prepare me, not indeed for the immediate revival of all the topics, the discussion of which had been suspended, but for an intimation of the desire of the Assembly for some alteration in the form of their existing Constitution.

I am happy to assure you that His Majesty, in acceding to the wishes, or what he conceives to be the wishes of the Assembly, **MAKES NO RELUCTANT CONCESSION, but meets them with a CHEERFUL ASSENT, CONVINCED THAT THE GREATER PART OF THE MEASURES WHICH THEY HAVE SUGGESTED WILL BE CONDUCTIVE ALIKE TO THE HONOUR OF HIS CROWN, AND THE WELFARE OF HIS FAITHFUL SUBJECTS, INHABITING THAT PART OF HIS DOMINIONS.**

1st.—His Majesty abstains from expressing any opinion on the questions debated between the two Houses of Provincial Legislature, with regard to the disuse of Divine Worship in the one, and the exclusion of the public from the Debates in the other. The King is persuaded that the very grave importance of those measures will be duly appreciated by either House, and that the interference of the Executive Government on such subjects would not only be misplaced, but injurious, as it could not fail to be regarded, and justly, as an encroachment on the peculiar privileges of the Legislature.

2dly.—You give me reason to infer that the Assembly desire such a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, as would bring it into correspondence with the system at present in force in the Canadas and in New Brunswick. It is, of course, understood in the Province, that in all the British Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, except the Canadas and New Brunswick, the Council is a single Chamber, called at different times to the discharge of Legislative functions, and to the duty of assisting in the administration of the Executive Government.

The separating this Body into two distinct Chambers, the one Legislative and the other Executive, is an experiment which was first tried in the Canadas by the Act of 1791, and

repeated in New Brunswick in the year 1832. So far as I have been able to judge, the result of this innovation has not been such as to exclude very serious doubts respecting its real usefulness.

It may well be questioned whether the maintenance of the existing constitution of the Council of Nova Scotia would not be the best mode of subjecting that Body to a direct and effective responsibility, and of securing to each of the two houses of Legislature its just weight and legitimate influence in the deliberations and measures of the other.

His Majesty, however, is graciously prepared to act on this question in conformity with such advice as shall be deliberately tendered to him by the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, because the King will not refuse to his people in that Province every participation in the Institutions of the other Provinces of British North America, which their Representatives may regard as conducive to the general good; and because his Majesty is convinced that their advice will be dictated by more exact and abundant knowledge of the wants and wishes of their constituents than any other persons possess or could venture to claim.

I willingly abstain from entering on the discussion of the alternative of an Elective Council suggested in one of the rescinded Resolutions; it is unnecessary for me to say more on this subject than to express my conviction that the suggestion was thrown out by the Assembly rather as a possible compromise of a supposed difficulty, than as expressing any fixed opinion that the evils of which they complain could be remedied only by so essential a change in the constitution.

3dly.—The objections made by the members of the Assembly to the actual composition of the Council are *but too well founded*, and whether that Body shall retain its present form, or shall be resolved into two separate Chambers, it must undergo a very comprehensive change in its component parts.

It is now for the first time disclosed to me, and, as I have reason to think, it was never understood by any of my Predecessors in Office, that in this small Body there have been included several gentlemen united together in one Commercial Partnership, that the Members have been chosen almost without exception from the inhabitants of Halifax or its vicinity, and that the great majority of them are all members of one Religious community, which is stated to be least numerous of any of those into which the population of Nova Scotia is divided. It is impossible that distinctions so invidious should not be productive of serious discontent. Especially must this be the case when peculiarities of religious belief are assumed as the ground of admission or exclusion.

In the list which you propose to transmit for his Majesty's consideration, of Gentlemen qualified to sit in the Council of Nova Scotia, it will be your care to introduce the names of persons connected with all the great interests, Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, or Professional, existing in the Province.

You will also, as far as possible, propose Candidates connected with all the great interests, Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, or Professional, existing in the Province.

You will also, as far as possible, propose candidates connected not merely with the Capital, but with the other principal Towns and with the rural Districts.

Your recommendations will be altogether unimpaired by any consideration of the relation in which the proposed Councillors may stand towards the Church of England, or any other Society of Christians; it will indeed be your care to avoid as far as possible, such a selection as may even appear to have been dic-

tated by motives of this description, and it may, therefore, be necessary that you should advert to difference of Religious opinions amongst the various Candidates for this honor, not as constituting any criterion of eligibility, but as a security against the semblance of undue favor to any particular Church.

If the information on which the House of Assembly proceeded shall prove to be accurate, it is not improbable the necessity may arise, not merely for the introduction of many new Members, but for the exclusion from the list of Councillors of some of the Gentlemen at present holding seats there. I advert to this subject the more readily because as no charge has been preferred against any individuals, such a change, if really essential to the establishment of public confidence in this Body, will be made without the infliction of any reproach or unmerited pain on any of the Gentlemen who may be immediately affected by it. Thus, for example, I do not think it defensible that more than one Member of the same Commercial House should sit at the Council Board; and if it be true that this rule has been violated, the retirement of one or more Members of any such firm will not, I trust, be regarded, as it certainly will not be designed, as a personal slight or degradation.

4thly:—The next in order of the questions raised by the Assembly is, whether the Chief Justice should retain his seat in the Council.

On this question I do not anticipate any serious difficulty. In the event of the separation of the Council into two distinct Chambers it is his Majesty's pleasure that neither the Chief Justice nor any of his Colleagues should sit in the Executive Council. Even if that change be not made, the King thinks it right that neither the Chief Justice nor any other Judge should be present at any of the proceedings of the Council in its Executive capacity. The principle to be steadily borne in mind and practically observed is, that all the Judges including the Chief Justice, should be entirely withdrawn from all political discussions, and from all participation in the measures of the local government, or of any persons who may be acting in opposition to it.

It follows that even in Legislation the Chief Justice and his brother Judges should take no part, whenever, as must often happen, the adoption or rejection of a law may involve some question of party politics. The only motive for retaining the Chief Justice in the Councils, would be that he would probably contribute to the general improvement of the permanent laws of the Province, with a greater extent of experience and knowledge, than any other member of that body; but it may fairly be questioned whether this advantage can be acquired consistently with that security which his Majesty is most anxious should be taken, against any of the Judges being drawn into the political discussions of the Country.

Perhaps the wisest course would be, that which prevails in some of the Colonies, eastward of the Atlantic, where the Judges are excluded from the local Legislature, but are required to revise every Act, before it is finally passed, and to report their opinion, whether it is framed in such a manner as to secure the attainment of the object which the Legislature may have in view.

The benefit of judicial knowledge, and experience is thus obtained without any sacrifice of judicial independance. These, however, are questions on which His Majesty desires to act, in conformity with the deliberate opinion of the People at large and with the benefit of the advice of their Representatives.

5thly.—With regard to the management of the unsettled lands of the crown, you will consider my instructions to Sir A. Campbell as addressed to yourself. I am aware of no reason

why the same system should not be established in both Provinces, subject to such minor modifications as local experience may suggest to the legislature of each respectively.

6thly.—With respect to the financial question, I fear that the disparity which unhappily exists between the financial resources of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will render it impossible to pursue a course precisely similar in each. Having, however, in my Despatch to Sir A. Campbell, and to his successor Sir J. Harvey, fully explained the principles on which his Majesty has been pleased to authorize a settlement of the financial administration of New Brunswick, I have his Majesty's commands to authorize you to enter into any arrangement with the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which may be consistent with and sanctioned by those principles. I inclose for your information and guidance, copies of the more recent parts of that correspondence.

Having thus adverted to the opinions and wishes which appear to have been entertained by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, I trust that I am entitled to conclude that they will find in this Despatch a satisfactory proof of his Majesty's earnest solicitude fully to meet their views for the public good of the province. The King has indeed peculiar pleasure in thus expressing his sense of the high claims which the Legislature of Nova Scotia have established to his Majesty's favour, by a long uninterrupted course of loyal and zealous attachment to the British Crown, united with an unwearied care for the well-being of that important part of his Majesty's Dominions which is confided to their protection.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

To his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell,

(COPY.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th July, 1787.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated 1st May, 1837, No. 71, with the address to his late Majesty, and to yourself, which it incloses.

Although these documents reached me on the 14th ult, the painful circumstances in which the country was then placed by the melancholy illness of his late Majesty, prevented their being submitted to him; but I am happy to find that on all the principal questions to which these addresses refer, his Majesty's pleasure was signified to you in my despatch of the 30th April, No. 77.

Having had the honor of laying your Despatch, with its inclosures, before the Queen, I have received her Majesty's commands to refer you to my former Despatch of the 30th April, and to signify her Majesty's concurrence in the instructions therein conveyed to you. With reference to some of the demands now preferred in a more specific shape in the Address from the House of Assembly, I am further commanded to return the following answer.

1st.—THE CLAIM OF THE ASSEMBLY TO CONTROL AND APPROPRIATE THE WHOLE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE ARISING IN THE PROVINCE IS FRANKLY ADMITTED BY THE QUEEN, IN THE COMPREHENSIVE AND SPECIFIC FORM IN WHICH THAT CLAIM IS NOW PREFERRED, subject only to the conditions by which His late Majesty was pleased, in the instructions to the Earl of Gosford, and to Sir Archibald Campbell, of which you possess Copies, to qualify the corresponding concession; as, however, in Nova Scotia a permanent provision has already been made by law, for the support of various Public Officers, the discussion of the terms of the proposed Civil List may be drawn within much narrower limits, than in the adjacent Provinces.

2ndly. The amount of the Salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands is admitted to be a fit subject for the deliberation of the local Legislature, and every part of the expenditure connected with the land granting Department, will, very properly, be subjected to their scrutiny and revision; the conditions being, however, maintained, for which the Crown has stipulated in New Brunswick, as to the management of Crown Lands being vested exclusively in the Executive Government, subject to their liability to account to the Legislature for all expenses incurred in conducting that Branch of the Public Service.

3dly. Discouraging as the accounts of the receipt and the expenditure of the Land Granting Department since the year 1831, undoubtedly are, they at least prove that her Majesty's Government judged rightly in opposing the advice offered to them at the time, as to the continuance of the old system of gratuitous grants of land. The returns have rather more than balanced the outlay. Whereas, if these counsels had been followed, the outlay would have formed an uncompensated charge on the other branches of the Provincial Revenue.—You are well aware that the expectations of drawing any considerable income from this source were never sanguine, nor does it now seem reasonable to indulge such hopes. It will be highly gratifying to Her Majesty to learn that the local Legislature have been able to devise any scheme for rendering this branch of the Revenue more productive, or for managing and collecting it at a reduced charge.

4thly. The title of the Mining Company to their lease being undisputed, it is superfluous to say that her Majesty's Government have no power to resume the Grant. The introduction of their Capital into the Province, is at least a very material compensation for any prejudice which the inhabitants may have sustained by the creation of their interest in the Mines. Supposing, however, that the Province was injured by that transaction, the error will now be repaired to the utmost possible extent, by placing the rents and royalties at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, and by the enactment of the proposed law respecting the Territorial Revenue of the Crown, which will render it impossible that this measure should be drawn into a precedent.

5thly. The exclusion of the Collector of the Customs from the Councils, whether Legislative or Executive, is a measure suggested by the Assembly, but as they have not explained the grounds of that suggestion, I can advance no further on this subject than to state, that the strong and obvious motives which appear to recommend this officer's admission into the Council, are opposed by no considerations of equal weight which have occurred to me.

6thly.—The language of the Address would seem to indicate an opinion, which is not yet distinctly propounded, that the Assembly of Nova Scotia ought to exercise over the Public Officers of that Government a control corresponding with that which is exercised over the Ministers of the Crown by the House of Commons.

To any such demand Her Majesty's Government must oppose a respectful, but, at the same time a firm declaration, that it is inconsistent with a due advertance to the essential distinctions between a Metropolitan and a Colonial Government, and is, therefore, inadmirable.

On the other hand, the influence which the Assembly claim to derive from the power of refusing the supplies properly belongs to them: it being always assumed that this power will be exercised only in defence of the Constitution, and of the rights which the Constitution has created; and it being further assumed that this privilege of refusing the supplies shall

not extend to the case of those Officers for whom provision is to be made by the Civil List.

7thly. The Assembly having deliberately expressed their opinion that the welfare of the Province would be promoted by creating two Councils instead of one,—Her Majesty defers to their judgment on that important question, not indeed without some distrust of the soundness of the conclusion, but convinced that it is a topic on which the greatest weight is due to the advice of the Representatives of the People.

The Queen can give no pledge that the Executive Council will always comprise some Members of the Assembly, but commands me to state that the circumstance of any Candidate for that honour possessing that share of public confidence which his election as a Member of the Assembly indicates, must of course be considered enhancing his claims to be preferred to those who, in other respects, may not possess higher qualifications for his trust. The principle on which Councillors should be selected, is explained in my despatch of the 30th April. You will, with the least possible delay, transmit to me a list of the names of such gentlemen as may appear to you best qualified to compose the Legislative and the Executive Councils of Nova Scotia.—Her Majesty has observed with regret, the discussions in which the Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia have recently become involved. That regret is, however, materially qualified by the observation that their differences do not relate to any vital and cardinal principle, but are such as may be entertained by those who are yet prepared to co-operate in the pursuit of the one common object, the Public Welfare.

I shall best testify my respect for those branches of the Legislature by declining to enter on those controverted questions, persuaded as I am that the means of reconciliation will be more readily discovered without the intervention of a third party, and that this happy result cannot long be deferred, in a case like the present, where both parties are animated by a lively zeal for the public good, and both are directed by wisdom and experience in the prosecution of that purpose.

You will communicate to both Branches of the Legislature this Despatch, and my Despatch of the 30th April, as containing the Answer which Her Majesty is pleased to return to their Address.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GLENELG.

Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

(COPY.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st October, 1837.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Queen, your Despatch of the 21th of August, No. 93, containing the plan for a Civil List to be proposed to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the surrender to their appropriation of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, and also containing certain suggestions as to the future composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils. I have received her Majesty's command to return the following answer.

In approaching these questions, it is impossible for me not to advert to the similar discussion in which it became my duty to engage with the successive Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, and through them with the General Assembly of that Province. The successful issue of that negotiation is in no small degree to be ascribed to the advantage I enjoyed of direct personal intercourse with two

members of that House, who had been deputed to visit this country, with a view to a more free and unrestrained communication with the Ministers of the Crown. In the present case I have not that advantage, but I trust that, notwithstanding this circumstance, an adjustment equally satisfactory to all the parties concerned, may be concluded. If, however, in the further stages of this discussion, any unforeseen difficulties should arise, and if the House think it convenient to attempt the removal of them by a Deputation similar to that which was deputed from New Brunswick, they may be assured that their delegates will be received with all the respect and confidence to which Gentlemen charged with such a mission would be so eminently entitled. The comparison between the cases of the two provinces, exhibits a contrast unfavourable to the financial resources of Nova Scotia. While in New Brunswick the Crown placed at the disposal of the Local Legislature, an annual revenue of very large amount, and which had experienced a constant and rapid increase, the whole income which it is possible in Nova Scotia immediately to place at the disposal of the Legislature, assuming the correctness of the estimate contained in the paper No. 3, annexed to your despatch, amounts only to £9,190 per annum. Of this sum no less a portion than £3,440 is derived from taxes appropriated permanently to certain specific services by Acts of Assembly.

The sum of £6,050 appears to be all that is drawn from property vested in Her Majesty in right of the Crown, although the increase which has recently taken place in the chief source of the Crown Revenue in Nova Scotia, warrants the expectation of a further progressive augmentation of it. The exigencies of the public service do not indeed depend on the amount of the funds which it is in the power of the Crown to surrender. Yet it is impossible altogether to exclude that circumstance from consideration in determining the extent of the demand to be made on the liberality of the Assembly for a Civil List. Having had frequent occasion, in my correspondence with the Governors of the other British North American Provinces, to state fully the principles on which alone, in my opinion, the demand of such a provision for any of the public servants of the Crown can be defended, I abstain from the repetition of them on this occasion. The despatches to which I refer, have been published for the information of Parliament, or have been communicated directly to you. I confine myself therefore to the general statement that the chief, if not the only, motives by which Her Majesty's Government are induced to stipulate for a Civil List, are, first, the desire to exempt the Governor, the Judges, and certain other public officers, from a pecuniary dependence, which would be incompatible with the firm and impartial discharge of their public duties; and secondly, the wish to prevent the revival, from year to year, of inconvenient and unseemly discussion as to the amount of the remuneration to be assigned to the chief Executive and Judicial officers of the province. These ends secured, Her Majesty's Government have no real, I may add no imaginable motive, for further solicitude on the subject. They have no wish to place any other part of the annual expenditure beyond the annual revision of the Assembly. It is not to them a matter of any serious concern, whether the salaries to be assigned in the Civil List be of greater or less amount, provided only they are sufficient for the maintenance of the officers, in whose favor they are granted, in that station of society to which they must belong. I am not only willing to admit, but even anxious to assert, that in fixing the amount of official salaries in British North America,

great frugality should be observed. In countries recently settled, it is of moment that moderate and simple habits of domestic expenditure should prevail, and should be respected; nor is there any exception to that rule which I should more strongly deprecate, than one which would enable, if not require, official men to distinguish themselves from other classes by a less strict economy, and a more costly style of life. Some qualification of this opinion is indispensable in the case of the Lieutenant Governor. It is unavoidable that he should maintain an establishment, and other appearances, commensurate in some degree with the dignity of the Sovereign whom he represents. It is on every account desirable that he should place himself at the head of the local society not merely in his political relation to them, but in whatever concerns social intercourse and hospitality. These are duties which must involve a serious expenditure, and which must render the Government of the Province a heavy burthen, rather than a pecuniary advantage, if the present emoluments should be materially diminished.

I do not however shrink, even in the case of the Lieut. Governor, from pursuing to their legitimate consequences the principles to which I have already adverted; and I am happy to find that you concur with me, in thinking that on a vacancy in the Office some reduction of the present salary may be made. I have no wish that the Lieutenant Governor should be in the receipt of a greater income, than, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Assembly may regard as adequate to his maintenance. If they should fix that income at a rate below his present receipt, they will, I am convinced, admit the necessity of a proportionate reduction in the expenditure which is incurred, rather for the support of the dignity of his office, than with a view to his personal gratification. It is right that I should distinctly apprise the House, that I am not entitled to calculate on the continuance of the Parliamentary Grant, to the Lieutenant Governor, beyond your tenure of Office; even should circumstances render it necessary to propose to Parliament to continue the grant during that period. In proceeding to apply the principles, which I have thus briefly stated, to the present case, there is another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of. I refer to the comparatively small Revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia, which renders it the more incumbent on Her Majesty's Government, to avoid all unnecessary expense, in the maintenance of those officers which are essential to the public service. After an attentive consideration of the several suggestions which you have made on this subject, and of the circumstances of the Province, I am of opinion that it would not be right to insist on so large an amount as £9,190 per annum for the Civil List, in return for the surrender by the Crown of the Revenue now at its disposal. It appears to me that £8,000 would be a sufficient sum, if properly applied, to meet those peculiar expenses for which, on the principle already stated, it is essential to provide in the proposed Civil List. I am therefore to inform you that Her Majesty will be willing to accept the sum of £8,000 sterling, as the amount of the Civil List for Nova Scotia. I proceed to suggest the services to which, in the event of this sum being granted, it should be applied; and in doing this, I have thought it desirable to affix at once to each office, included in the following list, that sum which it is proposed permanently to appropriate to it, reserving the question of the right of existing officers to the full amount of salary, which was attached to their respective Offices at the time of their appointment.

Lieutenant Governor	£3,000
Provincial Secretary	1,000
Chief Justice	1,000
Three Judges	1,950
Attorney General	500
Solicitor General	100
Miss Cox's Pension	115
Superintendent of Mines	100
Contingencies	200
	<hr/>
	£1,965

You will observe that I have omitted from the list several of the charges suggested by yourself, as fit to be comprised in an appropriate Civil List. The first of these is £200 for the Lieutenant Governor's Private Secretary. I have not thought it necessary to insist on this allowance, as I think it is sufficiently provided for by the salary of £3,000, proposed to be attached to the Lieutenant Governor's Office, with an allowance of £200 for contingencies. It is intended, therefore, that no additional expense shall be incurred on account of a private Secretary.

2nd.—I propose, that the salary of the provincial Secretary shall be reduced on the first vacancy to £950. This will leave £359 applicable to the expenses of this office, a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, will I hope prove amply sufficient. I do not of course propose to interfere with the salary received by the present Secretary. The charges therefore, now incurred for the Clerks, and contingencies of his Office, must be defrayed during the tenure of his Office, from some other source; I shall advert to this again, in a subsequent part of this despatch.

3rd.—I can find adequate ground for exempting from annual revision, the salaries of the Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary, the Harbour Master at Sydney, or the Clerk of the Executive Council.

4th.—I have omitted the Commissioners of Crown Lands and the Surveyor General, not because the independence of such functionaries of annual votes, is in itself undesirable, but owing to the small amount of the Revenue derived from the sale of Lands, which appears to me not to justify a proposal that the salaries of those Officers should be included in the Civil List, intended to be permanent or for a term of years. Having adverted to those charges, which, although suggested by you, I have not thought it right to include in the previous list, I proceed to make a few observations on some of the charges which are contained in that list. I have fixed the salaries of the Chief Justice and of the other Judges, at a rate which, under all the circumstances of the case, appears to me adequate. As, however the proposed amount would not, at least in the case of the Chief Justice, be equal to the salary at present, received, together with the average amount of fees, I cannot of course propose that in the event of a Civil List being granted, the right to receive the fees should be abandoned, in consideration of the higher rate of salary. An opinion on this point must be given to the Judges.

If they are willing to accept the rate of salary proposed to be affixed to their Offices, and to forgo the receipt of the fees, the arrangement need not be postponed. If, on the other hand, this should be declined, the new arrangement must be postponed during the existing tenure of Office. In this case however, the present salary alone will be received and the difference between that and the proposed salary to be hereafter paid, will, in the mean time, be subject to the appropriation of the legislature. The effect of this arrangement will be, that the Province will ultimately gain the amount of the fees, in addition to the Crown Revenue proposed to be surrendered. I have fixed £500 as the salary of the Attor-

ney General, on the principle stated in my despatch on this subject, No. 87, of the 25th June last. A small surplus, liable to be increased on the cessation of Miss Cox's pension to £140, will remain, after providing for the services above enumerated and which will be applicable to any incidental expenses not specifically provided for. There will thus be placed at the disposal of the Assembly about £1500, the difference between the Revenue to be surrendered, and the amount of the proposed Civil List. I regret, however to observe, that this must be subject, in the first instance, to those charges which, though not intended to be placed on the Civil List, have hitherto been defrayed from Crown Revenue in N. Scotia, and which cannot at once be abandoned without a violation of existing interest, which I am confident the Provincial Legislature will be equally anxious with her Majesty's Government to respect. Among these are included the temporary charges of the Office of Provincial Secretary, to which I have before adverted.

With respect however to these, and to the remaining charges of this nature, I wish you to consider whether some immediate reduction might not be made without a violation of any pledge on the part of the Crown to the actual holder of the Office. With regard to the scale of salaries in the preceding list, I must repeat that I am not solicitous to stipulate for any precise amount of remuneration for the various public offices to be included in the Civil List. Her Majesty will expect, and indeed strictly require, that no such officer should receive any increase of his official emoluments by an annual grant of the Assembly. They should therefore be fixed at once at such a rate as may be adequate to the proper maintenance of the officers. If estimated on any other principle they could not be accepted. If estimated on that principle, they must not be rejected even though the Assembly should differ from you in opinion as to the amount of the sum which ought to be assigned for the entire support of any one or more of those officers. It would be injurious and unreasonable to suppose that the House would wish to refuse them what is requisite for their subsistence in that rank of society to which they must belong. I proceed to the next subject of your despatch, namely, the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Your suggestions have been formed avowedly on the conclusion that it was my intention that all the members of the present Council should belong to one or other of the new chambers.

Anxious as I am to avoid whatever may tend to unnecessary offence or discontent in any quarter, I cannot satisfy myself that it would be right in the present instance to act on the rule to which you presumed that I should adhere. I feel it to be a duty in the composition of the two Councils, to make that selection of individuals which I have reason to believe would be least open to just exception and which would afford the most satisfactory proof of the desire of her Majesty to intrust the duties attached to Members of the representative Councils, to gentlemen entitled to the confidence of the great body of the inhabitants. In omitting, however, from the new lists any gentlemen who are Members of the present Council, I wish it to be distinctly understood that nothing can be further from my intention than to inflict on them any pain or subject them to any reproach or discredit. To avoid any such suspicion, her Majesty has been graciously pleased, in accordance with your suggestion, to intimate her desire that they should retain their present rank in society on retiring into private life. With the very imperfect personal knowledge which I have of qualifications of the different candidates for

seats in the Council, I could not venture to submit any final advice to her Majesty on that subject without the support of your authority. It is at the same time extremely desirable, that the separation of the existing Council into two bodies should take place without further delay; and under these circumstances I feel that the safest course which I can adopt is to convey to you her Majesty's authority, at once to appoint, provisionally, to each of the Councils, those gentlemen whom you consider best qualified for the discharge of the respective duties which will devolve on them. You will, of course, inform me without delay, of the selection which you make in pursuance of this instruction, and of the ground on which it has proceeded; and in case you should find it unnecessary provisionally to appoint the full number of which the Councils are intended ultimately to consist, you will at the same time transmit to me the names of other gentlemen from whom the vacancies may be supplied.—With respect to the Executive Council, you will carefully adhere to the following principles: first, that no more than one fourth be public officers; secondly, that the members be drawn from different professions, and different parts of the Province; and thirdly, that they be selected not only without reference to distinctions of religious opinions, but in such a manner as to afford no plausible ground for the suspicion that the choice was influenced by that consideration.

With reference to the presidency of the Legislative Council, Her Majesty is pleased to confide that duty to the Senior Member for the time being, with the exception of the Bishop, and the Members holding offices of emolument under the Crown. This arrangement is recommended by the experience of other British Colonies. You will communicate to both branches of the Provincial Legislature a copy of this despatch, as explanatory of the principles by which the Queen has been guided in the measures actually adopted by her Majesty, and in the application to be made in her Majesty's name for a Civil List.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedt. humble Servant,
(Signed) GLENELG.
To Major General, SIR COLIN CAMPBELL,
&c. &c. &c.


LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

FOR SALE.

 THAT VALUABLE FARM, occupied by Mr Robert Gass, situated ½ a mile west of this town,—consisting of nearly **EIGHTEEN ACRES**, all fit for the plough.

There is on the premises, a neat STONE HOUSE, and near it an excellent spring of water. There are two thorn hedges planted the entire breadth of the Lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two or four equal lots, as can be agreed on. For further particulars, apply at this Office. January 10.

POETRY.

HOME.

Is there a place that can impart
Blest visions to the aching heart?
Is there a place whose image dear
Can soothe our grief, dispel our fear?
That place is home.

The sea boy o'er the ocean far,
And inse'd 'midst elemental war,
Oft as upon the giddy mast
No thinks of scenes and seasons past;
He sighs for home

The soldier tired of warfare's strife,
Tired of its rude and boisterous life,
Oft mid the battle's deafening roar,
Thinks of his own his native shore,
And thinks of home,

The exile in far distant climes,
Oft, oft remembers bygone times,
And o'er whatever land he roves,
Remembers still the land he loves,
Remembers home.

Whatever hardships be our lot,
Still home's the touch stone of the heart,
Whatever can our bosoms cheer,
Whatever we regard as dear,
Is found in home.

But there's a home prepared on high
A home, more blissful in the sky;
Then let us, while we here remain,
Prepare for that where pleasures reign,
Our heavenly home.

MISCELLANY.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—Riding a mettlesome horse at a Review, which said horse, at the report of the guns, takes flight, and runs away with you *a la Gilpin*, thereby exposing you to a shout of derision from all the spectators.

Going with a party of pleasure on the water—while in the act of handing a lady into the boat, your foot slips and you tumble in up to your neck, dragging the affrighted fair one after you.

Dreaming that you have suddenly acquired a large fortune stretching your hand to grasp the welcome booty—waking, finding nothing in your fist but the bed post.

Having given in a large company, a ludicrous description or imitated the peculiarities of a person, asking a person who sits near you, whether he is acquainted with the object of your fun; who coolly answers, "Perfectly well, Sir; he's my Uncle."

At a College examination, seeing the man before you unable to pass it, in a subject with which you are not half so well acquainted as he is.

Cutting off the leg of a fowl so skillfully as to send it into the lap of the lady next you.

Having finished your story, hearing a person gravely inquire whether that is all.

A HOME QUESTION.—Lord G—, over the entrance to a beautiful grotto, had caused this inscription to be placed, "Let nothing enter here but what is good." A witty lady, who observed this, pointedly exclaimed, "Dear me! where does his lordship enter?"

Advice.—Sir Francis Bacon was wont to commend the advice of a plain man of Buxton, who sold brooms. A proud lazy young fellow came to him for a broom on trust, to whom the old man said, "Friend, hast thou no money? Borrow of thy back and of thy belly; they'd never ask thee for it, should be darning thee every day."

CHEAP AND ELEGANT PERIODICAL.

THE HALIFAX PEARL is published every Saturday morning on superior paper and type, at the very low price of 15s per annum, if paid in advance. Each number contains eight large quarto pages. The first number of the new series of this work, beautifully printed on an enlarged sheet, has just been issued, and may be seen at the different book-stores in town.

The Pearl has been published for the public, not a section of it; and while endeavouring to amuse and improve all readers in turn, it has been very solicitous to give offence to none. It has sought to be entertaining, without violating morality and decorum; grave, without tediousness; and moral, without austerity;—to impart useful knowledge, unencumbered by crabb'd technicalities; to inculcate great principles, irrespective of party bias; and to diffuse the all-important truths of revelation, divested of controverted tones. It will ever eschew a'l political warfare and all polemical strife. The Pearl is confidently recommended, as a periodical unequalled in cheapness, respectable in general appearance, and in a literary point of view, not unworthy of an enlarged patronage. Persons who are desirous of subscribing to the Pearl from the commencement of the present year, are requested to forward their names, as early as possible, to either of the Halifax Booksellers, or to the Printing Office of Mr W. Cunnebell, as but a limited number of copies have been struck off.

Postmasters and other Agents obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money in advance, will be entitled to receive one copy for every six names.

Agent for Pictou, A. P. Ross, Esquire.
PEARL OFFICE, Halifax, January 12.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PRIVATE SALE:

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hattie, on the north west by lands granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment.

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 1838. 11^om 10

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.
December 6.

EARLY SEED OATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers a few bushels Early Hop-ton Oats, at 5s. per bushel—weighing 42 lbs. They were sown last year on the 5th of May, and reaped on the 6th September, being the earliest cut in this County.

ALSO,

For Sale,—A few bushels superior Seed Wheat.

JAS. DAWSON.

January 31.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE.

ALSO,

Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; epikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;

pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacing; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,

(well assorted.)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mill; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES**; brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of
**WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK
GOODS**,

A few Chinese and other rich **SHAWLS**; Palm leaf **HATS**, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea

TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

superior ginger, tobacco; snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT HOOKIN, **Senior Horse Doctering or Farriery**, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 25th day of February next; those failing to do so, will then be dealt with as the law directs—let the amount be ever so small.
January 31. b-w

SNUFF.

For sale at the **McMack Tobacco Manufactory**,

No. 74, BRADFORD ROW,

A large quantity of **SNUFF**, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of **SHEET COPPER**; and **BOAT NAILS**, assorted.

ALSO: Codfish Oil. If January 17.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,

One half of that new and well finished **HOUSE**, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing

A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply to J. Dawson. [October 11.]