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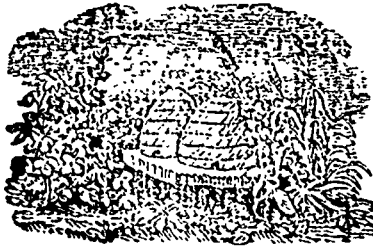
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1837.

NUMBER XLII.

**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.

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**FOR SALE,**

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

**FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.**

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.  
October 5, 1836.

**IMPORTED,**

In the Brig Squirrel, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber :

**ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 6 & 6½ ft**

Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

**ALSO:**

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES  
Carron STOVES, 2½ and 3 ft. lengths.

IRON, well assorted.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gallons each.

**GEO. SMITH.**

December 20, 1836. c-m

**FOR SALE.**

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

**JAMES BAIN**

Halifax, August 5th, 1836.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Merigonish.

**CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.**

Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

Terms of payment will be made very easy. Apply to R. Copeland at Merigonish, or to the Subscriber.

**J. PRIMROSE.**

February 8, 1837

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by  
**JAMES DAWSON.**

**SABBATH SCHOOLS.**

Extracts from Dr. Ferris' Address to the Association of Sabbath School Teachers, of the City of N. York.

**ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS.**

A proper and affecting sense of our responsibility, lies at the foundation of our work—it is the great stimulus to fidelity—it is the grand means of security against remissness and listlessness on the one hand, and self-confidence and self-satisfaction on the other. This will prompt to efforts after higher attainments and more complete qualifications, and this will sustain when we see not the success after which we aim.

It is the more important also to begin here, as in the want of a proper sense of responsibility is probably to be found the cause of the want of energy in Sabbath school pursuits, and the present low state of Sabbath school instruction.

How many are now enlisted in this important department of benevolent action, merely because there is a degree of respectability, even in the eyes of the world, connected with the teacher's place?—how many influenced by the persuasions of friends?—how many merely as a matter of course, reasoning that having been scholars long, it is a necessary consequence that they be promoted to the charge of classes? how many influenced by a regard for the company, male and female, they may find in a school?

What can we expect when any or all of these views operate, and there is no distinct, deep, thorough, heart-moving conviction of the immense moment of a work, which rates next to that of a gospel minister, and is intimately connected with it?

The responsibility of a Sabbath school teacher is to be estimated by the interests committed to him, and the ends for which he is called to labor. These are many, and may be variously stated: on the present occasion, we will confine our attention to three aspects in which the teacher's employment is to be viewed—*first*, as connected with religious education in our country—*secondly*, as connected with the great work of benevolence in which the Christian church is engaged—and *thirdly*, as connected with the salvation of souls.

Doubtless you have often thought on these things; still it is good to be put in remembrance. Nothing new or original can be expected at this advanced stage of our institution—it is enough, if old thoughts can be suggested in any way to revive in some degree their original impressions.

In carrying out the plan proposed, we observe first,—The responsibility of a teacher is seen to be fearfully great, when it is remembered that to our Sunday school teachers, mainly, is committed the Christian culture of the youth of our Country.

Of the importance of a religious education—of a culture which shall instil sound Christian principles into the minds of the rising generation, which shall properly direct the hands that are to wield the destinies of our country, there can, it is conceived, be but one opinion among the intelligent and judicious.

It is not enough that the people be enlightened; while human nature is what we see it, the additional influence of Christian principle is requisite.

The grand security is to be found in a system that brings its power to bear directly on the sources of in-

dividual and national evils—the passions of the human heart; or in other words, it is to be found in the cultivation of a good conscience—a sense of moral accountability—the dominant influence of those principles which not only check bad passions and licentious practices, but lead to the cultivation of whatsoever things are lovely and pure, and of good report.

And how shall all this be accomplished? Not by any influence or efforts adapted and confined only to those of mature years, and whose characters are set. While we may realise something from this quarter, it is almost as hopeless as the effort to bend the oak of thirty or forty years, and induce it to grow as the vine. Experience clearly shows that the great hope of duly affecting and directing those of mature years, rests principally on the fact of previously existing favorable influence. We are led then, necessarily, to regard the young with especial interest.

It is almost entirely as we may or may not succeed in training them, that we calculate on the perpetuity or speedy end of our excellent institutions.

The youth of each generation are the hope of our country, or the germ of its ruin, and while the Christian integrity and righteousness of each generation are required to transmit in unimpaired lustre our national heir-loom to the succeeding, a single generation of such men as controlled France towards the close of the last century, would bring us to the verge of the gulf, if not plunge us hopelessly into it.

The careful Christian culture of our youth is an indispensable, a present, and a constant work. Who shall perform it, is a question of vital moment.

We say that Providence points to the body of Sabbath school teachers as the persons who are principally to do it. Let us look at this position a moment.

We cannot expect legislative provision for it. However in former days a congress of our country might appropriate money for the purchase of copies of the word of God, and by their enactments honor the Christian religion, such is the present state of public opinion, that any movement such as we speak of, would rouse the stale cry of "union of church and state," and shake our country from one extreme to another. The majority of our population enter upon life, with only a common school education, and upon that system, if any, some provision would probably be engrafted, and yet the attempt to do it, as has been done in Prussia, would endanger the whole. Notwithstanding we are nominally a Christian people, and a very great majority are on the side of Christianity, our legislatures touch no point with more caution, than what may be connected with religion. It is not too strong probably to say, that it would be impossible to induce them to make provision for education in the great principles in which evangelical Christians are perfectly agreed, leaving the enjoyment of the privilege altogether voluntary. How this occurs, and whether right or wrong, is not our present enquiry; but it shows that nothing can be expected from legislative provision.

Nor have we much hope from our ordinary school teachers. There are establishments where a prominent place is given to religion, and their influence is most happy; yet in the mass little or nothing is heard of it. Here, too, the notion of liberality is carried so far as to sacrifice Christian principle to the prejudices

of a few; and this notion has driven out of them not only catechetical instruction, but even the reading of the Scriptures. While "the schoolmaster is abroad in the land," were he himself a man of sound head and heart, and carefully seeking the highest good of those under his care, much might be accomplished for the influence of Christian principles; but exparisoned as he now is in many a case, and floating from point to point, and relying on the business of instruction as a falcon hope, little is to be expected.

Nor does the present course of parents warrant high expectations in that quarter. The practice which obtained in the last century in many parts of our country, England and Scotland, and some countries on the continent, which brought all the youth of a household under regular parental instruction, has gone into sad disuse. It was a most happy and blessed practice—one which gave the parent the place which God has given him, that of the priest of his family. But owing either to a low state of piety among parents, or a criminal want of proper qualifications, or some other unjustifiable cause, few, even among Christian parents, are found gathering their flocks around on the holy Sabbath, and leading them into the green pastures of divine truth. Their neglect is the more culpable as their duty to their children is a natural primary duty, and neither reason nor the Bible allows any substitution.

Nor do the labours of the ministry warrant the expectation of much directly from them. These labours are so various, growing out of the circumstances of our times, that a proportionate attention must be given to every department, and it has become a matter of constant anxiety to preserve a proper balance between them, and preserve the good feelings of the friends of each.

His circumstances lead the minister to operate more directly on the adult portion of his charge, and if he retain the old system of catechetical instruction, excellent as it is, its benefits are partial. He has to contend unceasingly with the indifference of parents, and the dissimulations of children—out of five hundred, he may secure the attendance of some fifty of both sexes. If he would as a pastor carry his influence from house to house, it is a rare occurrence to find youth at home.

We are necessarily led to look in these circumstances to our Sabbath school teachers. Here is a great body of persons, whose specific business is Christian culture, and who have committed to them a great proportion of the children of our churches, and who have from time to time in succession, and for different periods, nearly all the youth of our older states—they are our last hope. While our circumstances lead us to look to them, they are peculiarly favored with facilities for accomplishing every thing we ask. They can gain access in the most familiar way—they are the particular friends of their charge—have their confidence—bring home truth directly and personally—can follow up their impressions by visits, and especially deepen them by an invaluable auxiliary in the well-filled department of juvenile religious literature; and it aids them exceedingly that the public mind has all confidence in their efforts, and readily yields the youth to them. Ministers may do much, parents may do much, the ordinary teachers may do much—but the Sabbath school teacher much more, and more than all.

Is it not clear then, if the view we have taken be correct, that to our Sabbath school teachers is principally committed the Christian culture of our youth, and if such culture be so important to our country—if it be indispensable to our prosperity—how immense the responsibility of a teacher's place—what a tremendous weight of obligation rests upon him! How many circumstances combine to magnify it. Look over this great and growing country—what is it destined to be?—who can give the bounds or limits of her power and importance a century from this time? And yet a fearful tide of evils is setting in—infidelity is rife—emigration brings in upon her the materials of ruin—commerce deluges her with turgid luxuries—while iniquity in her own bosom has far the advance of Christian efforts. Is it desirable that her glory be perpetuated—that integrity and uprightness preserve her—must the youth of each generation be brought up in the fear of God to accomplish this—and are they committed to our Sabbath school teachers?—What a work is theirs!

FOR THE BEE.

MR EDITOR,

Sir.—In reflecting on the Freeholders' Meeting, held in the Court House at Princeton, on Tuesday the 31st ult., for the purpose of making provision for the poor of the Township, I am astonished that the majority of the Freeholders there present, should concur with, or countenance the unjust sentiments and dishonest principles evinced by those who had made themselves

most active on that occasion. Indeed, the whole conduct of that Meeting, particularly that respecting the attempts of David Crichton, Esq. and others, against this Township, was such as would reflect discredit on any Christian community.

If upon strict examination of Mr Crichton's account, (I particularise him, as supposing him to be a principal loser), it is found that he has given of the necessaries of life, to relieve, the present wants of our half starving and abused Poor, in value to the amount therein stated, having advanced the same upon the credit of the Township, by orders of the Overseers, it is quite evident that we are justly indebted to him in the amount. If this then appears to be the case, and that we still persist in our refusal of the payment of this just debt, I leave conscientious men to judge whether we act honestly and uprightly in so doing, or not. Let us not suppose, that because there are many of us concerned in the fraud, our guilt will be less than if it were only an individual; in my opinion, an equal degree of guilt will attach to each one of us, as if himself only were concerned.

Let each one of us suppose himself to be in the situation of Mr Crichton, and to have given of the products of his own industry, in the same manner, and to the same amount, that Mr Crichton did, and when he had come to demand payment, to be insulted and treated with contempt; and then say from his heart, if he can, that he met with any but an abominable treatment; I am disposed to believe that none of us will think otherwise. How basely and ungratefully have we therefore acted respecting Mr Crichton every time he presented his account, in not only refusing payment, but, when he should have met with that expressed gratitude to which his generosity was entitled, in loading him with insults. It is truly shameful, and extremely unjust in us, even to think of swindling an honest man out of £70 or £80, of a just debt, because he cannot recover the same by law. It we would act in this respect as become professing Christians, we would not regard what is law, but what is justice; we should be guided by that golden rule of our Saviour, "As ye would that men should do unto you, so ye, even so unto them."

Probably, we will soon have another Meeting, when I hope (if it is the will of Providence), to meet my fellow Freeholders, not however as at the last meeting, with the frown of the wicked one on their countenances, nor with a peevish, angry disposition, which indicates the certain absence of all charitable feelings; but with the expression of benevolence visible on their countenances, and with minds cheerfully and willingly inclined to pay all arrears, and make a liberal provision for the poor, for the ensuing year. I hope when the Freeholders will have conscientiously investigated, or considered these matters, they will save the Township from further disgrace, by coming to an amicable settlement.

Doubtless, many of us have hitherto acted under very erroneous impressions respecting the arrearage; for we were blindly led by a few designing individuals, who, in order to gain their own objects, would not scruple to trample upon both the laws of God and man! Some of them have even laboured most assiduously, to persuade the simple among us to the belief, that if we pay the arrearage, we will be subjected to the payment of an equal sum annually—than which nothing can be more absurd.

I trust, Mr Editor, when you will have viewed the subject in its proper light, and considered the importance thereof, you will be disposed to give these imperfect remarks upon it, publicity. I hope you will make a reasonable allowance for defects, when I tell you that I am neither qualified by nature or art to make this *comme il faut*.

Yours respectfully,

A FREEHOLDER.

West River, Feb 8, 1837.

[The above Communication was not received until Thursday last.]

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1837.

THE JANUARY PACKET.—Our advices by the Packet are only three days later than those we were previously in possession of. We have therefore almost nothing new to offer. Advices had been received from Spain that the Queen's General Espartero had attacked and defeated the Carlists, before Bilbao, and succeeded in relieving that fortress. A part of the British legion was in the engagement, and nobly sustained their national character. General Evans was about to leave the Camp for the Senate. Gomez, the Carlist Chief, after having traversed nearly the whole

length of Spain (in the enemy's hands), with a mere handful of men, had succeeded in reaching Navarre, after many hair breadth escapes, having been several times surrounded by the Queen's troops. His small band of heroes were, however, greatly reduced, and the Carlist cause upon the whole, wore a very gloomy aspect.

Great distress prevailed in Ireland, owing to the scarcity and dearth of provisions.

An Anti Corn Law Society, had been formed in London, embracing many of the liberal members of Parliament.

A great fire occurred in Edinburgh on the 27th Dec. which consumed many houses in and about Greenside street, and Nottingham Place. About the same time, a tremendous snow storm prevailed throughout England and Scotland, which rendered all the great Post Roads for some days impassable.

Sir Michael Shaw Stewart died at Edinburgh on the 19th December.

The City of Edinburgh has become Bankrupt, and the authorities have offered a composition of 75 per cent to its creditors.

The Jamaica and Bermuda papers contain the particulars of the present unhappy difference between Great Britain and the states of New Grenada.—There is every prospect of a war, though it cannot be of long duration. The British Fleets, in the West Indies and in the Pacific, had received orders to proceed to the Main, and blockade the ports of Columbia, the President of which had issued a Proclamation, justifying the conduct of the Government, and calling upon the people to resist the threatened invasion.

The Port of St. Georges, in Bermuda, has been declared a Free Warehousing Port.

New Work.—Judge Marshal, of Cape Breton, has a Work ready for the Press, on the Duties of the Magistracy. It professes to give a comprehensive view of such British Statutes and Province Laws as require in any measure to be enforced by the Conservators of the Peace in this Province. Than this, we conceive no work could be more desirable at the present time, more particularly as the proposed consolidation of the Laws has been neglected. We have been favored with a reading of the Prospectus of the proposed Work, and we shall publish it so soon as it appears in any of the other Provincial papers. In the mean time we shall take the liberty of observing, that from the known acquirements and long experience of Judge Marshal, we have every confidence in the ability of the production. We are pleased to observe that he takes the same view of the present state of our Laws and Magistracy, which we have done frequently in this paper; and however willing we may have been heretofore in admitting any thing as an apology for our administration of the Law, when the Magistrates get the Judge's Work in their hands, we can no longer extend that courtesy to them.

BILLS, &c.—On the 16th ult., a Bill which had been introduced for enabling Members to vacate their seats in certain cases, was read a second time in committee of the whole House, and was lost by a majority of 11. The following was the state of the division:

For the Motion.—Messrs Chipman, Heckman, Morton, Dobb, Dewolf, Doyle, Holmes, McLellan, Dickey, W. Young, Upham, Huntington, B. Smith, Hatton, Annand.

Against the Motion.—Messrs. Archibald, Gouge, Elder, J. Sargent, McDougall, Whitman, DesBarres, McDonald, Taylor, Forrester, Spearwater, W. Sargent, Holland, Bell, Clements, Benjamin, Fairbanks, Rudoll, Umacke, Athson, G. Smith, Stewart, Lewis, Miller, Kavanagh, Wilkins.

On the 20th, the British Colonial Bank Bill, was passed; and the report of the Committee on the Road Service, was also received and passed, — granting £17,000 for the current year.

On the 21st, the House was chiefly occupied in receiving Petitions, among which we observe the following:

A Petition of David Crichton and others, merchants of Pictou, was presented by Mr Hatton; and a petition of Thomas Meagher and others, Tavern Keepers and others, resident in the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr G. Smith, and the same were read respectively, praying that the duties upon licenses for selling spirituous liquors may be reduced, and traders be allowed to sell in quantity as low as a quart. Ordered, that the Petitions be referred to Umacke, Hatton, H. Island, Bell, G. Smith, McDougall and Morton, who are to report thereon, and generally on the laws relating to licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, by bill or otherwise. A petition of the Rev. William Frazer, Bishop of Tanen and others residing at Antigonish, was presented by Mr McDougall; and a petition of William Matheson and others, Inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity, was presented by Mr Howe, and the same were read, praying that measures may be taken to have the restrictions removed upon the importation from foreign countries of reprints of British Authors and other books. A petition of Merchants Traders and others inhabitants of New Glasgow, and the East River of Pictou, was presented by Mr G. Smith and read praying that an act may be passed authorizing the Justices and Grand Jury in Session for the County of Pictou to assess themselves for the erection and maintenance of a Lock-up House in the town of New Glasgow.—Referred to Mr G. Smith, with leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer thereof. A petition of James Dawson and others, inhabitants of the County of Pictou was presented by Mr G. Smith and read praying that a more efficient Law may be passed to prevent ignorant and unskilful persons from practising in the profession of Medicine. A petition of James Dawson was presented by Mr. G. Smith and read, praying a drawback upon a quantity of Printing Paper exported by him to Prince Edward Island. Referred to Messrs G. Smith, W. Young, and Huntington, to examine and report thereon to this House. A Petition of Joseph Chipman, Surgeon, and others of the Medical profession throughout the Province, was presented by Mr Huntington and read, praying that Enactments may be passed to prevent ignorant and uneducated persons from practising Physic and Surgery.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—At its last meeting, Mr Marcus Gunn lectured "On the Properties of Heat."

Lecturer this evening, Mr Daniel Dickson; subject—"Tides"

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—"Old Rusticus," "Amicus Veritatis," "A Countryman," "P. S." and "Pertumnus," are received, but cannot all meet with attention till the Legislature is prorogued.

**SPURIOUS COIN**—Several cases have lately occurred of passing counterfeit coin. We were this morning shown a spurious Mexican dollar made of pewter, which was received at a store in town; and have no doubt that other attempts at their circulation are being made. The execution is clumsy, and the date of the Counterfeit 1825.—*Halifax Times.*

It is currently reported that Sir JOHN HARVEY, the present Governor of Prince Edward Island, is to succeed to the Government of this Province. During the few months that Sir John has administered the government of Prince Edward Island, his conduct appears to have received very general approbation. His opinion upon the important question that now agitates New Brunswick, will be known by reference to his speech at the opening of the Legislative Session, which we published last week. It is sufficient to say that it is on the side of the people.—*Saint John, N. B. Courier.*

**JAMAICA.**—The sugar crops are very promising this year, and planters are confident of making good returns.

A melancholy accident occurred in St. Ann's Bay on the 2d of January. A party of 17 ladies and gentlemen were out upon a water excursion; the boat was upset by a squall, and 7 of the party were drowned, namely four daughters of the Rev. George Bridges, the lady of Mr Justice Cocking, Lieut. Matheson of the 66th Regiment, and a servant.

**DIED,**

At Halifax, on the 27th ult., in the 44th year of his age, Mr. Philip J. Holland, late proprietor of the Acadia Recorder.

At Six Mile Brook, Mt. Pleasant, on Monday, the 13th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr Donald McKenzie, junior, in the 44th year of his age—leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their bereavement, while society is deprived of a worthy member. His upright conduct and many amiable qualities have gained him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was born at Stewart's Appin, Argyllshire, and emigrated to this County in the year 1805.

On the 27th ult., Daniel Charles, infant son of Mr Peter Davidson, West River, aged 11 months

At Eight Mile Brook, 2d instant, Mrs McDonald, wife of Mr D. McDonald, senior; leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. She was formerly of Rosshire, North Britain.

On the 2d instant, at Six Mile Brook, James, only child of Mr George Gunn, aged 12 months.

On the 4th instant, at River John, Christopher, son of Mr Kenneth Irving, aged 11 months.

**NOTICE.**

**WHEREAS** a Requisition has this day been presented to me, signed by a number of Freeholders of this County, requesting me to call a **PUBLIC MEETING** of its Inhabitants at an early day, to take into consideration the propriety of **PETITIONING THE LEGISLATURE, to alter the times of holding his Majesty's Supreme Courts, and any other improvement in the JUDICIARY AND MAGISTRACY,** as to the Meeting may seem most likely to save time and money to the Inhabitants generally.

I do hereby give Public Notice, that the said Meeting will take place at the Court House in Pictou, on **FRIDAY, the 10th day of March,** at 12 o'clock noon, and all persons are requested to take notice thereof.

J. W. HARRIS,

Deputy Sheriff

Feb'y 21, 1837.

**BARGAINS.**

**MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH** beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices.

March 1.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale at this Establishment, and by Mr James Fogo, Secretary of The Literary and Scientific Society.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF METEOROLOGY,**  
A Lecture, read before the Society, 4th January, 1837. Price, 1s.

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

**DEALERS** in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufacture of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon in 1780, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co., Halifax, where

**A SET OF PATTERNS**

may be inspected, consisting of **SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

**ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.**

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

**NOTICE.**

**AS** the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.

COLIN MCKAY.

New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

**ONE** ton, or more, good OATMEAL, for which Cash will be given, by **ANDREW MILLAR**  
March 8. if

**WRAPPING PAPER.**

**THE** Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.

Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

**THOS. G. TAYLOR.**

Pictou, Feb. 13, '37. m-m

**FALL, 1836.**

**THE** Subscriber has received per the ARR from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock **A very complete Assortment**

**OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.**

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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

**FIRE INSURANCE NOTICE.**

**THE** Protect on Insurance Company of Hartford, having instructed their Agent at Halifax to effect no new Insurance, nor to grant any further renewals from this date; notice is hereby given, that all Insurances against fire heretofore effected through the Agency of the subscriber either under the original policies, or by renewed receipts—which may terminate or expire henceforth, from this date, can only be continued by a new and formal application, (as to amount, rates of premium, &c.) as in the case of original Insurance: and such as have heretofore been insured at the "Etna" and "Protection" Offices can thus be effected, *de novo*, at the office of the "Hartford" Fire insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. by the subscriber, their Agent at Halifax, for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. It is requested to be particularly understood, that the Agent does not feel himself bound to continue, after a yearly policy has expired, any Insurances at the same rate as before, as the character of the risk may change, or the views of the Company alter as to premiums; and at present he has positive orders to increase the rate of premium on a certain class of risks as they shall severally be offered for continuation.

J LEANDER STARR.

Halifax, 6th Feb'y 1837.

N. B. The Subscriber having resigned the Sub Agencies of the above named Insurance offices, those making applications in future, relative to Insurance, will please do so by letter (post paid), or personally to Mr Starr, Halifax.

J. DAWSON.

Pictou, Feb'y 15, 1837. b-w

**NOW IN PRESS,**

a Work entitled

**A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,**

SHOWING

**THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,**  
According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 12mo. about 290 pages. Price 5s.

**THE TABLE OF CONTENTS** embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers, Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date, *All his Landed Property, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.*

Vz:—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the *Three Mile Inn*, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

**JOHN HENDERSON,**  
February 22. Blacksmith.

**ANNUALS FOR 1837.**

**T**HE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals.—

- The Token, The Now-Years' Box,
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual, J. S. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

**S**LEIGH BELLS.—A few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

November 8, 1836. J. DAWSON.

**INDIA RUBBERS.**

Just received from Boston, and for sale at the stores of *Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson,*

**A** FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov 8

*To be Sold or Let.*

**W**HAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

**ALSO,**

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called *Point Pleasant*, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

**SEVENTEEN ACRES.**

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good freestone Quarry; and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

Nov'r 8, 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

**LANDING**

From Brig *COMMERCE*, Captain *DIXON*, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

**C**HAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for sale by the subscriber:

**C**ARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3. boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc-Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Cast galle Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

**ALMANACS, FOR 1837,**

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by J. DAWSON.

**O**ATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter. November 20.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**A**LL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

**JOHN McDONALD,**

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

**DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.**

Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

**A**LL 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, 29th October, 1836. J

**A**LL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

**JOHN RUSSELL,**

cham 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, } Exrs**

**JAMES McINTYRE, }**

**PETER GRANT, }**

Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

**JAMES SKINNER, M. D.**

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of *Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law*; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

**KEN JNO. McKENZIE, } Ex'cu**

**JOHN HOLMES, } tors.**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of

**DONALD McDONALD, (Glenca)**

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of *Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law*, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

**KEN JNO. McKENZIE, } Ex'cu**

**PETER CRERAR, }**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

**JESSEY LOGIE,**

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present 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 the subscriber, at Halifax.

**PETER DONALDSON,**

13th April, 1836. Administrator

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.**

**JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.**

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. Jf

**A**LL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

**ROBERT BROWN,**

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.**

**THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.**

**THOMAS McCOUL, }**

4th November, 1835. ca-m

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Railroad, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground,' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

**JAMES SKINNER,**  
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

**IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.**

**CAUSE** { **WILLIAM MATHISON, Plaintiff.**  
vs  
**WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.**

**TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,** by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

**A**LL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

**TRACT OF LAND,**

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser, thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

**J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.**

*By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.*

Thomas Dickson, }  
Att'y of Plff. }  
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. Jf

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of**

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
Druggist.

September 21. Jf

From the Novascotian.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

*Council's Message—Structure of the Council.*

It being the order of the day, Saturday, Feb. 11, to go into this question, the House, on the motion of Mr Doyle, proceeded to take it up, and the Clerk having read the order of the day, and the Message of the Council, Mr John Young, after some preliminary observations which we did not distinctly hear, submitted two resolutions (the substance of which we gave in our last number.) Mr Young followed them up by some remarks in justification of the course pursued by the House, and illustrating the reasonableness of its demand by reference to the established usage of the House of Lords, and to that of the Upper Branch of many Colonial Legislatures. He concluded by saying that whatever might be the fate of his resolutions, he wished them to stand on the Journals, as a vindication of the conduct of the House in the matters to which they referred.

Mr Howe then rose and spoke to the following effect, I wish, Mr Speaker, either that I had the abilities, the eloquence, and the logical mind of the hon. gen. from the County of Sydney, or that he had taken the same views that I do of the present question. Or, Sir, I wish that I possessed your fine talents, and graceful oratory, that, on a former occasion, rescued this House from the degrading position in which it was sought to be placed by His Majesty's Council; or that having to rely upon the feeble powers of my own mind, it was less clouded by sad thoughts than it is now. The subject before us is in itself sufficiently serious and depressing—and I beg to assure Gentlemen all around, that it has been to me a source of infinite anxiety and solicitude. I feel that, not only this House, but the Country it represents, is placed in a position the most degrading—that we are cursed with a form of Government which is not that under which we can ever hope to prosper. Some Gentlemen may perhaps imagine, that I and others have sought the necessity which now forces us into this discussion—that we intended it from the outset; but I beg to assure them that nothing was further from my thoughts. I felt anxious that the doors of the Council should be opened—and intended, some time before the close of the Session, to invite the attention of the House to what I conceived to be imperfections in the structure of that body; but I had no idea that the two questions would have been blended; and when my hon. and learned friend from Isle Madame consented to strike out of the Resolutions the only words that could, by any possibility, be deemed offensive, I felt assured that the Council would yield to our reasonable demand, and that that branch of the subject was forever set at rest. I knew that it was the right and the duty of this House to represent to either Branch of the Legislature the views and wishes of the People—and, as we had sent up a temperate and respectful remonstrance, one with which the Council might, with a good grace, comply, I hoped that there would have been an end to the matter—and that we were rid of a vexed and troublesome question. I need scarcely turn your attention to the character of the answer; if I was more than ordinarily excited when it was read, it was because I felt indignant at the treatment which the whole Province, in our persons, had received; and I appeal to the hon. and learned Gentlemen who opposed those resolutions, whether the answer, read by the Deputy Clerk at the Bar, did not make their blood boil with indignation? Sir, I know they felt as I—as all who sincerely love the country in which we live, must have felt—that the people of Nova Scotia, and their Representatives, were placed in a perilous and degraded situation, if such in-

sults could be offered unrebuked. That while we possessed the name of Britons—that while we were accustomed to read British books, and study the British Law—we were without either the spirit or the forms of liberty enjoyed by the great country to which our affections cleaved. Then it was that the conviction flashed on my mind that the time was come—earlier it is true than I had expected—when we would be compelled to revise our local government, and mould it to a form more consistent with the rights and liberties of the People.

Sir, when I listened to that message, I could not but reflect how exalted must be the opinion entertained by those who sent it, of their own impunity and power, and how contemptible an estimate they must have formed of the dignity and privileges of this House; and, when I turned back to the numberless insults which this Assembly had received in former times, I could not but feel that the time had indeed arrived for advocating an entire reconstruction of the Upper Branch.

Sir, I had hoped to be able to bring this subject before the House in a manner suited to its importance, but my time and thoughts have been much occupied with other affairs. I have, however, drawn up some Resolutions that embody my own views, which I shall endeavour to explain as I go along. But that Gentleman may not suppose I am anxious unnecessarily to excite their feelings—that I am not enlarging on grievances which exist only in my own imagination, I shall take the liberty of quoting your own words on an occasion similar to this—and, though I possess not your ready eloquence and clear perspicuous mind, I trust that I feel as deeply as you did the situation in which we are placed. You, Sir, on the 1st of April, 1830, characterized the Council's interference with the Revenue Bills as “*a new lesson of degradation to be taught to this assembly.*” A “*new lesson*”—you, Sir, and the older members of this House, know how many had gone before. “*When,*” said the Speaker, on that occasion, “*we return to our homes, we should tell our constituents not to be deceived—that their Representatives possess neither power nor influence—to address no more idle petitions to us, but, to alter the address, and send them to the other end of the building.*” And again, “*tell not the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia that they enjoy a free Government—they have it not—the voice of their Representatives is outborne and rendered of no avail, when it militates in the slightest degree with the views of His Majesty's Council.*” Sir, what was true then, is true now—the species of insult which called for that indignant language, has but assumed another form—what you felt then, members all around feel at the present time—and for myself, I cannot disguise the fact, that if this House submits tamely to the recent insult; nay, if it allows the body which has offered it longer to distract the peace, and encumber the legislation of the Country, it will be indeed degraded; and a seat upon these benches, instead of conferring an honor, will be a mark of disgrace.

I have listened with attention to the language and the Resolutions of the hon. Member from Sydney—and I fully appreciate the love of peace and the desire for conciliation, which he has displayed. But I am sorry that I cannot support his proposition—because it neither meets the difficulties of our position, nor sustains the dignity of this House. The result would only be to induce a second insult—because, if the Council are consistent, they will either hold no communication with you on the subject, or send down their Deputy Clerk with another insulting Message. With them I would, on this subject, hold no further intercourse—the ordinary business of the Session must be gone through with them, that the re-

venue may not be lost or the Country injured, but let us seek redress elsewhere—let us go at once to the foot of the Throne, and ask His Majesty not only to open the doors, but to reconstruct the Council. Let this be our answer to their message—I am content that no other should be given. I am willing to let that document circulate as freely as the four winds of Heaven over the Province—to have what effect it may—I know that it will be rightly estimated by the people; they will weigh it against our firm but temperate resolutions, and not be deceived. Let us then leave it to its operation—let us be careful not to court further insult—but let us at once go to the very root of the matter, and present a comprehensive address to the Crown. With this object before me I have drawn up these Resolutions, which, if they are not as perfect as they might have been, had I had more leisure for reflection and research, express my own views, and trace out the line of conduct which I trust this House will be disposed to adopt. There may be errors, but, at all events, they embody and state those grievances which press most strongly on my own mind; and I wish to go at once to the fountain head for justice, to appeal from the Council to their Master—to ask him who should be the father of his People, wherever their lots are cast—and who has no more interest in refusing his rights to a Colonist than to an Englishman, and for a revision of our local government; we may bandy words with His Majesty's Council—we may send a saucy message by our Deputy Clerk, but to what end? At last we must resort to what I now propose, and therefore I trust that Gentlemen will see the propriety of doing it at once. Mr Howe then turned to the string of Resolutions, (noticed in the last Bee, page 324) and reading that marked No. 1. for the appointment of a Committee to draw up an address to His Majesty—and No. 2. referring generally to the choice of all the members of the Council from the Capital, he descanted on the absurdity of selecting an entire branch of the legislature, that was to pass upon the business of the whole country, from one particular town. This was no new complaint—it had been constantly urged. Mr Stewart in March—33, had in his place declared that “*besides its own representatives, Halifax had many non-resident Members, and had besides an entire Branch of the Legislature, sitting in secret and exercising a controlling influence over the Assembly.*”

Though he differed with the hon. and learned member from Cumberland in many things, he admired his fine talents, and had often listened with pleasure to his indignant denunciations on this and other subjects on which they agreed. Was there not good reason to complain on this head? He had travelled perhaps as much over the Province as any person of his age—but how could he pretend to represent distant counties, the high roads of which he had only ridden over once or twice, but of whose local wants and wishes he knew absolutely nothing—and yet, here was an entire Branch of the Legislature, almost every member of which knew comparatively less. Some persons may, Sir, be surprised, that being myself a resident in the town, I am anxious to do this justice to the Country—they may suppose that it is the interest of those I represent to accumulate in the capital all the honors, and power and patronage, of the Government—but, for myself and my constituents, I disclaim any such narrow and illiberal feelings. We seek for no advantages but such as arise naturally out of our situation—we repudiate the ancient prejudice that the town and country have separate interests—we wish equal justice and a fair participation in the influence and advantages of the Government to be extended to all. And we know that it is practically absurd that

men, without local knowledge and experience, should have the right to legislate upon all the Roads, Bridges, and peculiar interests, of important sections of the country, which they cannot possibly understand. For the proofs of their incompetence—their ignorance—their local prejudices—I did not think it necessary to turn to the dusty records. The impression were too strong upon my own mind, and I appeal to the older Members of this Assembly to say, whether they want evidence to enable them on this Resolution to come to a conclusion. We may differ as to the mode by which a new Council is to be created; some of us may be in favour of election—others may be anxious that the Governor should select them from the Towns and Counties, but all must agree that such a Body as this ought not for a Session to exist.

Mr H. then read the 3d. Resolution, referring to the mode in which the influence of the Council had been brought against that of the Assembly, in reference to Foreign Trade, the Custom House Salaries, Education and the Judges' fees; and quoted Mr Stewart's declaration on a former occasion, that "some five or six years ago the Council were asked to concur with the House in a request that the *Quit Rents* might be abandoned—they refused, but thought that £2000 ought to be given as a Commutation; and the next thing was a proposition from the Government at home to that effect." Similar language was held by Mr Murdoch, a Gentleman who was an ornament to the profession to which he belonged, and to the House while he was a Member—a Gentleman who, though he could not on principle support him in a recent contest, he regretted was not still upon the Benches. Mr M. had declared in his place that "when sent to ask the Council, to join the House about the Q. Rents, he found that they placed themselves in the gap against the wishes of the House—against the wishes and interests of the People. In 1829 and '30 they pursued the same course—standing aloof from this Branch of the Legislature, and throwing their weight in the opposite scale." Sir, this is the policy which His Majesty's Council have steadily pursued. They have invariably, upon all great questions, hung like a dead weight on the efforts of this Assembly. With the conflicting views of Gentlemen who differed as to this degree of freedom in the prosecution of foreign trade it was expedient to extend to Out Ports, I have nothing to do—we may differ as they did—but the question is, shall the requests and representations of a majority of this House, representing the whole Province, after grave deliberation and debate, be defeated by the secret despatches of a little knot of persons selected from a single town. In this, as in other matters, they did not truly represent the wishes of the People among whom they live. We ask for no monopoly of trade—we wish not to build up our prosperity on the ruin of other sea ports—we believe that all should share in the blessings of commerce, so far as is compatible with the security of all. But, Sir, while His Majesty's Council are desirous to confine all trade to this town, they have never been anxious to lighten its burthens. Did they join this House in endeavouring to remove the fees? to reduce the expenses of the Customs—No—and why not? because the Collector and his friends, and the Controller's friends, had an overpowering influence at the Board; and because it was necessary to protect their interest at the expense of the public. Had that Body joined this House upon this question ten years ago, at least £20,000 might have been saved to the Country. Another mode in which Members of the Council have sought to strengthen & extend their own power and influence, has been by monopolizing the Education of the country. For many

years four fifths of the population were shut out by religious tests from the only Institution at which any thing like a liberal education could be procured; and to which, from its position, and the costly habits encouraged at it, but few except the sons of the Councillors and great officers of the Government could be sent. To protect the interests of this Institution, although of late years the tests have been removed, the most determined hostility has been displayed towards every other establishment which might interfere with its monopoly, and diffuse among the mass of the people the blessings of education. Need I remind gentlemen of the inert condition of the Dalhousie College—of the long and disheartening contests, ending in the partial ruin of the Pietou Academy. Though I have often differed with you, Mr Speaker, and have sometimes abused you—I never can forget your struggles against this baneful influence, for the establishment of a cheap and liberal system of education in the Country. I have often listened with delight to your indignant denunciations of that system—and, when I have felt most disposed to find fault—most anxious to assail your public character, I have felt that your efforts for education might atone for many errors. One consequence of the monopoly which this Church and Council party had for years of the higher Branches of Education, has been, that they have never been without the aid of some of the most brilliant and highly cultivated minds in the Assembly, which, attached to their interests, and educated at the exclusive Seminary at Windsor, have, with few exceptions, been their ablest and most determined defenders. But, Sir, with all their efforts they could not dam up the streams of knowledge—they could not compel all our youth to pass through their narrow portals—they could not keep down the Provincial mind; and, while I am happy to see upon these benches the talented graduates of Windsor, I thank God that the alumni of the fields, the work-shops and the printing offices are springing up over the length and breadth of the land, to divide the intellectual arenas with them.

Mr H. then read and supported the 4th Resolution, that exhibited the relative proportions in which Churchmen and Dissenters were represented in Council. The facts which it stated were not to be denied—it was impossible that these things could be the result of accident. We might be told that a feeling in favour of the old loyalists and their descendants was at the bottom of the system—but there were other motives; and, while in the Council—on the Branch—in the list of Sheriffs—and in almost every Department and little Commission, upon which the influence of His Majesty's Council could be brought to bear, he found an overwhelming preponderance of the Churchmen above Dissenters, he had a right to reason upon the fact, and to charge such a system upon those by whom it was upheld. I am happy, Sir, that I can exempt the great body of Churchmen in this Province, from any wish to perpetuate this system. I do not believe that there is among any large portion of my Countrymen, any desire for political preference founded on religious distinctions. They ask that all shall be free and equal in the eye of the Government and the law—and Churchmen, as well as Dissenters, know that in such a Country as this, their faith can only flourish by the zeal, piety, and self denial of its ministers. They dislike as much as I do this blending of Church and State, to extend the influence and cement the power and patronage of a few.

The fifth Resolution referred to the Bishop's seat at the Council, to which he did not hesitate to attribute many of the evils of which he complained. He was well aware that he would be met by the argument that in Eng-

land the Bishops had seats in the House of Lords. But if they had, what was that to us—if, from peculiar circumstances that did not operate here, the Government in England had become incorporated with the Church—a union that now was felt to be burthensome and impolitic, by a vast majority of the nation—why should we copy the cumbrous machinery and imperfections of the old world which were inapplicable to the new? why should we create invidious distinctions among our population—justified by no necessity of state?—Ought we not rather to ask ourselves, what is suited to our condition—what is right, what is just and expedient, under the circumstances in which we are placed? and having found the answer, act with uprightness and decision.

The 6th Resolution, complaining of the distribution of patronage, read and illustrated by references. The Church had in the Council 8 - Dissenters four—all the Judges of the Supreme, and all of the Inferior Court but one, were Churchmen—so were 8 or 9 out of 12 of the High Sheriffs; and, as Hon. Gentlemen from the Country well knew, nearly the same proportions were preserved in all the little appointments throughout the Towns and Counties. If patronage was distributed according to population, the Church would have in the proportion of 9 1-2 to 25 1-2, whereas it now had 23 to 9, although only embracing 1-5th of the Inhabitants. This was a system that was unfair and unjust—one that he would oppose with all his might, and that the country would never submit to. The evils—the heart burnings and the discontent, which it was calculated to engender, flowing naturally from the faulty structure of the Council, and its extraordinary combination of powers.

By the 7th Resolution, he had stated that "two family connexions embraced five Members of the Council; and that, until recently, when two of them retired from the firm, 5 others were Co-partners in one mercantile concern." To be sure this was not quite so bad as the Council which formerly existed in what was now the State of Maine, composed entirely of one family—or equal to some of the Irish Corporations, constructed on a similar principle. But it was bad enough. It was melancholy to reflect that the views of 50 men, chosen by the People of Nova Scotia, might, after a month's grave deliberation, be defeated whenever the Council was not quite full by a combination of two families. Then, until recently, the old Banking Company had the same power, and exercised it too on more than one occasion. And, Sir, whenever, in private conversation I have supported the application of the elective principle to the Upper Branch—and have been told of the paucity of materials—the want of judgment and discretion on the part of the People, I have pointed to these five Co-partners, and asked triumphantly if the People would ever have committed such a blunder as that? No, Sir; though, if they had the power, they might, as they sometimes do in organizing the Assembly, make a foolish section, they would never be guilty of such absurdities as these. Think you, that they, had they wanted a Legislative body composed of 12, would ever have gone down to the Halifax Bank, and selected 5 out of 8 of its Partners? It is true that, since they quarrelled among themselves, two of them have retired from the firm; but for years the whole 5 sat at the Council Board, and the effect of their legislation on the Currency, and on the repeated decisions of this House, I need not take the trouble to explain. Sir, I do not wish to be personal—it has never been my desire unnecessarily to annoy—I never strike a blow that is not called for by a public necessity; but I do not hesitate to affirm my own belief, that, had it not been for the presence of those

the Bankers of the Council, we would not now have been left without any standard of value in the Country, and with one Currency for the rich and another for the poor. Three of those Co-partners are still members in the Council—they compose one fourth of the whole body; and Members, to satisfy their minds of the magnitude of this grievance, need only enquire whether the people would have been mad enough to choose one fourth of this Assembly—12 out of 49—from one Monied Institution, and if they had done so, would we not view with jealousy and suspicion all that those partners said and did in this Assembly? When they were wrong we would attribute to them selfish motives, and give them no credit when they were right. To this fate are the Bankers in the Council condemned, and their continuance there is a practical and notorious evil. If I am not reasoning justly from admitted facts, let the older members of this Assembly correct me. Upon this theme I have often listened to the indignant eloquence of some of them. The present Judge Bliss, than whom no man was more capable of forming an opinion—who is now an ornament to the Bench, as he was then of this Assembly, said in 1833, "that the combination of Bankers in the Council would be fair ground of suspicion, even if nothing could be charged against them; but, in the face of acts so daring and injurious, who could reflect upon the matter without the most serious apprehension." If, upon these matters, I came here merely to excite suspicions, and create useless agitation, I should be ashamed to occupy the attention of this Assembly—but, Sir, I give you as proofs that this is not the case, the public declarations of Senators and Judges—some of the ablest men in your country—and, if I am laboring to deceive you, they have taken great pains to deceive us all.

In support of the 8th Resolution, which relates to the Casual and Territorial Revenues, I scarcely need to produce any argument; the claims which are embodied in it have been matters of discussion for years—the main facts, and the reasoning arising out of them, are familiar to all our minds. Gentlemen will observe that I do not touch the utility of the Mining Association to this Province, or the expediency of interfering with their operations, I merely state the manner in which our Mines and Minerals have been transferred. My own opinion has always been, that they should have a chance to get back a fair profit on their outlay—but, if the principle be sanctioned that the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia can be given away to a needy Duke, and seized by his creditors in England, without any consent of the Provincial Legislature, and that all the wild lands of the Province can be given to another individual for an inheritance, there is no security for prosperity and peace in the land in which we live. As respects the Commissioner for Crown Lands, I believe there is scarcely a dissembling voice, either in this House, or throughout the Country.

The next Resolution (the 9th) referred to the presence of the Chief Justice at the Council Board—the influence he exercised—and the tendencies of his position. He wished to make no improper charge against the Chief Justice—he respected his talents and integrity, he had been tried before him once, and should be happy to be tried before him again, (a laugh) he meant that if he were selecting a person to do impartial justice between one man and another—a Judge, into whose Court he would go satisfied that the law would be impartially administered, the Chief Justice would perhaps be the man—but he would not permit the head of the Judiciary to sit in the Legislative Council, or mingle in the heats and contentions of politics. He referred to the effects of the jostling on the Brandy question, to

the fate of the Bills abolishing the Judges' fees.

Had Judge Haliburton not been in the Council, would that unfortunate dispute ever have occurred? or would not the Bills, abolishing the fees, have passed with but little opposition? In nine cases out of ten, if the views and wishes of the Colonial Assemblies were understood by the Government at home, and if their decisions were not swayed by the intrigues and representations of interested parties on this side the Atlantic, His Majesty and his Ministers would be disposed to do us justice. The people of England have no interests opposed to ours. Mr H. then referred to the influence which the Chief Justice wielded over the hopes and fears and prospects of some seventy or eighty Lawyers, and several hundred students, spread over the country, who naturally imbibed his political opinions, and were apt to support him against the views and interests of the people. Such as the learned Member from Cape Breton or Juste-au-Corps, might from the possession of wealth, or the force of talent, brave this influence—or his hon. and learned friend from the Isle Madame, who always thought of his own interest last, might disregard and defy it, but nevertheless over a large class of the less able and independent it was all powerful. For this reason, and many others equally sound, he was anxious to remove the Chief Justice from the Council. Let us, said he, act decisively on that truly British idea that Judges should be kept from the heats and contentions of politics. While we battle with each other in the open fields of political strife—while the conflicts of opinion rage without and within these walls—while we struggle and contend for the mastery; let us have some sacred tribunal to which, when blinded and agitated by passion or interest, we can all with confidence appeal. I implore the Members of this Assembly—of every party and of every creed—to set apart some sacred and holy place, untroubled with the storms without, and untainted by the faintest breath of suspicion—to which, when society is convulsed, and the imperfections of our nature have kindled into strife, we can all repair for justice, the surest foundation of peace.

The 10th Resolution, which related to the closed doors of the Council, he would not occupy time in discussing—he felt that it would commend itself to the mind of every man who heard him. But, said Mr H. as much has been said, and some misconception may have got abroad, as to what fell from me on this subject on a former day; I wish His Majesty's Council to understand the peculiarly ridiculous position in which they are placed. Though suspected of urging violence, I have invariably pressed reformers to keep the boundaries of the Constitution and the law; and I am prepared to maintain, that without transgressing these, the People may whenever they find the door unlocked walk into the Council Chamber.—Suppose 100 persons approach the door of our lobby and find that it is not locked, they walk in as a matter of course. But suppose they chose to visit the other end of the building—if the doors are not locked, and they walk in and take their stand without the Bar, how are they to be displaced? How will the Council get them out? Will they send and borrow our Sergeant at Arms to displace them, or will they order Joe Skallish to arrest the Ringleaders. No, Sir, they can do neither—and the only way in which they can remove the People, is by some Member rising in this place and requesting that the Lobby may be cleared. If the People then peacefully retire, I contend that there has been no outrage—they have but used their undoubted right, and yielded to the exercise of the Council's privilege. But if this were done five or six days in a week, the Council would be compelled to yield—and I

only make this statement, to shew the members of that Body in what a miserably helpless plight they are, even with all the protection of the Constitution and the Law; and I think it must satisfy Gentlemen who were so loud in their exclamations, that they had not examined the question in all its bearings.

But, Sir, I am approaching now the root of all our evils. These points which we have yet discussed are comparatively insignificant—when we come to survey that gross and palpable defect in our local Government, I mean the total absence of all responsibility to the Commons. Compared with the British Parliament, this House has absolutely no power. We meet like a Grand Jury—examine a few accounts—but we cannot expend a shilling without the consent of the Council—and, in fact, have no constitutional influence over the Branches of the Government. [Here he rose and read the 11th Resolution.] I ask, Sir, in this Resolution, for nothing more than British Subjects ought to have. If the statements in it are true, I appeal to any Gentleman who hears me to say whether we have any thing but a mockery of the British Constitution. An Englishman would consider himself no better than a Russian or a Turk if he had no other guards for liberty than these, Had it been necessary I could have turned back to the proceedings and debates of this Assembly, and accumulated abundant evidence of the correctness of the views I take—but I have already been compelled to occupy too much time. You, Sir, once declared "that this House formerly possessed a salutary control over the officers of the Government, who had seats in His Majesty's Council; because their Salaries depended on the Revenue Bills, and anxious were they indeed to have those Bills sent them from the Assembly. But now, I will ask, what control has this House over the Council? By permanent Bills we have provided permanent Salaries,—and hence the destruction of the constitutional control." Though you take no part in this debate, I know you feel the insult recently offered to this Assembly; and when your own language is recalled, must acknowledge that no improvement has taken place; and however such a state of things may have suited the early condition of this country, it is incompatible with our present advancement, and ought not to be tolerated for a single year.

[We are sorry indeed, that our limits do not suffer us to finish the patriotic and spirit stirring Speech of Mr Howe, which deserves to be read in every House and Hamlet in Nova Scotia. Never were the grievances of the Province so forcibly depicted. Our sincere wish is, that he may be rewarded by seeing them redressed. Mr H. was followed by several other gentlemen; and it was finally decided that the resolutions should be taken up in detail. The House again resumed the debate on the 24th, and the following paragraph from the *Nova Scotian* will show what progress had been made at that date. When the discussion is finished, we shall publish the Resolutions as amended.—Ed. Bee.]

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Members of Assembly are still busily employed, but their time is, during all the forenoons, and sometimes the evenings of each week, occupied with the Committees for trying the contested Elections. As several persons have been drawn upon each of these, they cannot all sit at the same time, and there is every prospect of some of them at least, lasting till the end of the Session. The House have been chiefly occupied during the last four days in discussing the Resolutions submitted on the 11th. The first four have passed, with some modifications. The fifth, which refers to the system of favoritism, pursued in the distribution of patronage, was lost on Tuesday, by a majority of nine.—*Nova Scotian*, March 1.



From Chambers's Educational Course.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCES.

**MASSSES OF MATTER—THEIR ATTRACTION AND MOTIONS.**—All things, of the existence of which we are informed by our senses, bear the general appellation of *Matter*, and, in contradistinction to those things of which we become conscious by thought, are denominated the *Materia World*. The earth which we inhabit, the air which we breathe, the distant planets and suns, and probably the whole of that space in which the heavenly bodies move, constitute matter, though some are much more solid or substantial than others. A stone, for instance, is more solid than water or air; yet all are alike matter. The earth is more solid than the planet Jupiter, which has been ascertained to be as light as cork; but still both are alike material. Even that vast realm of space, thro' which the planets are constantly moving, has been surmised on good grounds to have material properties, and to be a fluid of inconceivable thinness.

Matter, in all its forms, is subject to various fixed rules or laws, which must have been established by the Creator for very important ends. By one of the most important of these, it is ordered, that every particle of matter possesses a power of *attracting* other particles, this attractive power of each being in proportion to their respective sizes, their densities and distances being the same. Thus one of those globules of ink which sometimes start from our pen and settle lightly upon a hair of the paper, will be found to make a slight movement towards a larger drop which we carefully bring near to it. Thus, also, we often observe that a little stalk of tea, floating in our cup, no sooner approaches the side, than it makes a kind of dart towards it, and settles as nearly as it can along-side. *All pieces of matter would be observed to exercise the same influence over each other, if in circumstances equally favorable to allow of a movement.*

The attraction of a body is greatest in its immediate neighborhood. The attraction has also a reference, not to the surface of the body, but to its whole mass, the centre being the point where the influence is strongest. At a point twice as far from the centre as the surface is, the attraction is diminished to a fourth of what it is at the surface. At three times the distance, it is only a ninth; at four times, a sixteenth; at five times, a twenty fifth; the diminution being always as the *squares* of the distances—that is, the distances multiplied by themselves. The distance from the centre of any mass of matter to its surface is called its *semi-diameter*—that is, the half of its diameter or thickness. When we wish, therefore, to ascertain the relative amount of the attraction which any mass of matter exercises over another, we have to enquire how many semi diameters of the larger the smaller is distant from it, and to multiply that number by itself. The result shows how many times the attraction at this distance is less than at the surface. The moon, for instance, is distant 240,000 miles from the earth, or as much as sixty semi diameters of the earth: 60 multiplied by 60 gives 3600; consequently, the attraction exercised by the earth upon the moon is a 3600th part of what it would exercise upon the same mass at its own surface.

When the particles of a body can be suspended in the air in a fluid state, they will, if not under the attractive influence of some other body, arrange themselves, by virtue of the same law, around a centre, and take a spherical form. Thus, a small quantity of dew suspended on the point of a thorn or leaf, becomes a globule, because in that case, the attraction of the particles towards their own centre is greater than the attraction of any neighboring body. In consequence of this law of nature, it is considered probable that the globes of space, including our own earth, were originally in a fluid state—that, in that state,

they unavoidably assumed a spherical shape, and were then hardened into their present inconsistency.

Another of the important laws of matter relates to its movements. Rest and motion are equally natural to matter, and both alike result from certain circumstances. Thus, for instance, if a cricket-ball be allowed to lie upon the ground, it naturally remains at rest. If it be put into motion, it is natural for it to continue in that motion, until stopped by some countervailing force. In the case of a cricket-ball impelled by a bat, the air, which is another, though rarer kind of matter, presents a certain amount of countervailing force. Another countervailing force arises from the attraction which the mass of the earth exercises over the ball, so as to draw it to the ground. When on the ground, it encounters a third obstruction in the friction or rubbing of its body on the surface; this countervailing force being the greater in proportion to the roughness or unevenness of the ground. When at length *as much force has been exerted in stopping it, as was exerted in setting it in motion*, it comes to a pause. Being ourselves placed in certain circumstances where the forces just described are constantly operating, we cannot well conceive that it is equally natural for a piece of matter to remain in motion as to remain at rest; for, on account of those forces, we invariably see motion sooner or later brought to a stop. But, when we conceive a mass of solid matter set in motion through a space entirely free of all countervailing forces, we readily perceive how natural it is for it to continue in motion, seeing that, in such circumstances, an amount of obstruction equal to the impulse is not to be found.

We have now seen that, by natural laws, a fluid mass takes the spherical form; that different masses attract each other with forces respectively proportioned to them, their distances being the same; and that, if a body be set in motion in a place where there is no opposing force, it will continue in motion.

We thus see how the great globes of space, including our own, took their shape. In what manner they were first put into motion—whether by the operation of some law still existing, or by a direct and immediate interference of the Almighty Creator—is a question which scientific men are as yet unable to answer. But laws have just been stated, by which we can perceive how, after being set in motion they should have continued it. We can also tell how this motion should be increased; it is owing to the attraction exercised by the larger central body over those moving around it, at the distance which actually exists between them, and at the rate of speed which the earth exemplifies. The whole of these circumstances are calculated to suit each other, and if any one had been different, all must have been different, in order to preserve the economy of the planet. So also, if the attractive power of the sun were to cease, the earth would fly off in a direct line into space, as a stone which has been whirled for some time in a sling flies off when the string is slipped. To fly off in this manner, be it observed, was the original tendency produced by the motor of the earth, and is only suspended by the operation of the principle which draws it towards the sun. Our earth may thus be described as a thing kept steady between two forces which pull it different ways, one pulling it towards a centre, and the other driving it away from a centre. The first of these forces has received the appellation of *centripetal* [that is, centre-seeking], and the other the epithet of *centrifugal* [that is, centre-flying].

Attraction also bears the name of *gravitation*, from a word signifying weight; for weight is entirely a result of the law of attraction. To make this practically intelligible, a ball of iron, weighing a thousand pounds at the level of the sea, if weighed in a spring balance on the top of a mountain four miles high, will be found to have lost two pounds of its weight, in consequence of the attractive power of the earth's bulk being diminished to that extent at that remoteness

from the centre. In consequence of its fluidity when in a state of fluidity, the earth at its equator has a diameter exceeding that of its poles by twenty six miles; consequently, the surface of the poles is thirteen miles nearer the centre than the surface at the equator—a proportion being observed in all the intermediate places. Objects are therefore found to weigh more heavily in a spring balance as we advance from the equator to the poles. From the same principle, a pendulum moves more slowly in the neighborhood of the equator than at the poles. For these reasons, weights and pendulums have to be adjusted according to the distance of the place they are to be used from the equator.

The branch of science which bears reference to the laws for the movements of matter, is called *Dynamics*.

## MISCELLANY.

**WHO OUGHT TO DRINK SPIRITS?**—Not the rich, for in it there is no refreshment. Not the poor, for it injures their purse, their credit, their health, their morals, and their families. Not the idle man, for he is lazy enough without it. Not the industrious man, for it will render him idle and improvident. Not the merchant, for it will probably render him a bankrupt. Not the mechanic, for it will cause him to make promises which he cannot keep, and so he will lose his customers. Not the farmer, for it will make his cattle lean, his sheep hide-bound, his barn empty, and fill the windows of his house with old hats and old rags. Parents do not need it; children do not need it; masters do not need it; servants do not need it. Who does? Nobody. Why then does any one drink it? Because his reason is asleep, and appetite governs him.

**INTEMPERANCE IN LONDON.**—We regret to state says *Bell's Life in London*, of the 12th Nov. that several suicides have been announced in the daily papers during the week, all having their origin in habits of intoxication.

**A LOVER'S DEVOTION.**—An English paper says—The fair sex at Antwerp are all in a state of excitement at an occurrence which, it is said, has lately taken place there. It appears that a Parisian lady, celebrated for her beauty, and well known to the frequenters of *Fragrant's*, received a letter a few days since by the *prête poste*, which appeared to contain something voluminous. The lady hesitated to open the paper, thinking some absurd trick was intended, but her curiosity having at last got the better of her resolve, she unsealed the letter, and, to her extreme surprize, found in it the finger of a man, with these words traced in blood:—"Beautiful, but inhuman creature, I send you the little finger you required of me. Signed, L."

**LAWYERS.**—It seems there is quite a mania among young Englishmen to become lawyers. *Bell's Life in London* says, "No less than 147 gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attorneys of the Court of King's Bench during the present term."

**LAW.**—An action was recently decided in New Hampshire, in which the amount in dispute was a small *Calf*, and the legal costs on both sides are estimated over *two thousand dollars!*

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

*Charlottetown, P. E. I.*—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
*Miramichi*—Rev'd JOHN McCURDY.  
*St. John, N. B.*—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
*Halifax*—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
*Truro*—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
*Antigonish*—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
*Guyshorn*—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.  
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