

a wide hiatus between the gentry and the labouring class; for the class of small farmers, which constitute the tenantry of the country, cannot be ranked much above those who labour for their daily subsistence.—The class of farmers in England and Scotland which forms the pride and the strength of Britain, is unknown in Ireland. Until such a class is created by some means, there is little hope of the improvement in agriculture of that country. As gentry can live in apparent splendour, while their tenantry, the farmers, as they are called, eke out an existence more pitiable than the class who labour for hire. A bond of sympathy is wanting betwixt them, and, until the connecting link is supplied, a reciprocal desire of mutual support, arising from an assimilation of interests, cannot be expected to exist among so widely separated classes of the community.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

To the Editor of the British American.

MR. EDITOR

The proposed Union with Nova-Scotia is in every one's mouth. I believe there is no doubt that Lord Goderich has promised it; and let it be carried which way it will, it will be carried. There are two objections to it, one is the Court of Chancery, the other is the House of Assembly; with respect to Chancery, that can readily be managed. We must have a resident Judge here,—make him Master of the Rolls. I have heard it said that a law Judge cannot be consistently master, because he must give different decisions probably on the same point. When the Judge sits in a Court of Law, he goes by law precedents, and probably gives a judgment,—when he sits in equity he goes by equity precedents, and possibly relieves by an injunction against the very judgment he had given at law, some of the law Judges frequently sit on the Bench with the Lord Chancellor. The other objection is not so easily answered; one might try to answer it by asking this question, whether, have the House of Assembly done more good than evil. It is clear that they have done all the good in their power for themselves, but what good they have done for the Island at large is another thing, and it is quite time that the question was asked. A House of Assembly is a magnanimous name, so is Cranberry Island Light-house; but our name or character will not borrow a few thousand pounds for us in London, and I am afraid we are vaporing ourselves into the payment of the civil List. Consider the sums that have been voted away by the present House of Assembly, and look at their gross amounts, to the Assembly itself for the last Session, 867*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, 291*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* of which is for the Printer and clerk. How many thousand pounds have been thrown away in useless roads and bridges, 90*l.* within a few shillings for King's County election witnesses. What is become of our money? Should we have been better or worse off if the old Council system had been continued? But if we are to have a

change, it were better to prepare for it, it is not unlikely that our Members would rate as follows, Queen's county 2, Charlotte-Town 1, King's county including George-Town 2, and alike number for Prince County the Town included, total 7.

The Nova-Scotia Members receive 35 guineas each for the Session. If our 7 members received the same sum it would amount to 35*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, including 10*l.* each for travelling expenses. Now our Members received last Session 25*l.* each, and the Speaker 60*l.*, making 475*l.* But see the tremendous sums expended for Clerks, fees, stationary, printing, and the Officers of the House. It would take our Members to Halifax, attend there and return, nearly four months, and there is the main inconvenience. To guard against Nova-Scotia influence, it might be advisable that our Members were obliged to reside in their respective Counties.—There are different modes of qualifying this inconvenience, for instance if our Members objected to give up four months in every year, elect double the number and let half of them serve turn about, or give them more money, or let them go but once in two years with a clause in the Act of Union that no business relating to or affecting this Island should be entered upon during the intermediate year, reserving to our Council the power of voting money for necessary expenditures, for instance, highways, during that year.

I am well aware Sir, that objections may be made to each of those modes, but the thing will be to point out better plans if we are to have a Union. I have heard resistance spoken of. It would be just such resistance as the Seals make when attacked on the ice, and as seeking for friends in Parliament, we may as well make a second attempt to borrow five thousand pounds. I think I hear the retrenchers already barking away at St. Stephen's Chapel, about the multiplication of paltry Governments! We may remonstrate and plead poverty, but I fear our former extravagance would stare us in the face. I should be happy to hear argument on the subject—cool, fair dispassionate reasoning, but election badinage will answer no good end.

With respect to your extract from the Cape Breton Herald, relative to Scattery Island, I am very glad to see the idea in print as to a Light-house, and I think this Island is as much bound to contribute towards one as toward those of Cranberry and St. Paul's Island;—if the measure had been proposed in the House of Assembly and objected to, then it might be a fair subject for censure in a Newspaper, but I cannot see that the House of Assembly is answerable for the omission of either or both of the Cape Breton Members, and when I see the Herald announce the expenditure of nearly 600*l.* in one year for

the North-east districts Roads. I cannot say that it evinces any great degree of negligence or partiality on the part of the Assembly. Sydney may feel sore, but we must think of the Island at large,—but let it speak for itself and I am very happy to see it has a Newspaper that can do it.

Your's &c.

A. I. T. E. R.

September, 1832.

FOR THE BRITISH AMERICAN.

I cannot for a moment suppose, Mr. White, that the Editor of the Christian Visitor will stoop to notice the weak and scurrilous attack made upon his useful and interesting periodical by the conductor of such a paper as the "Pictou Patriot." Had similar observations found their way into any other provincial Journal, he possibly might have felt some degree of annoyance, but he must be aware, in common with every respectable man who may be acquainted with the "Patriot," that to receive its praise, would be a far greater mortification than to encounter its abuse. With the man who could watonly libel and insult his Sovereign; and breathe his pestilential threats against his amiable and excellent Consort; and in the evanescence of his heart, heap mockery and contempt upon the ashes of departed greatness;—with the man who delights in speaking evil of dignities, and who writes under the painful consciousness of his own utter insignificance,—with such a man, Sir, I'll know the Editor of the Christian Visitor right, there can be no collusion, no contumacy.

The charge of blasphemy is idle in the extreme—did it appear that to sanction an act, was in all cases thoroughly to approve of it, there might exist some faint colour for the accusation; but in the present case the word was not used. For the wisest and best of purposes, the Almighty Governor of the world permits, and confirms or sanctions the rule of Tyrants, and requires from his people that they should show them all dutiful submission. Did not the Saviour himself when on earth yield obedience to that foreign and despotic yoke, under which his conquered countrymen painfully groaned? And did he not on a memorable occasion work a miracle, that he might be enabled to pay the tribute exacted from him by his followers? Yes, Sir, I am "antiquated" enough in sentiment to believe that no well instructed Christian can under any circumstances, save where his duty to the "King of kings" is involved, lawfully resist the "Power that be," he is patient to assume the name of a rebel, and when persecuted in one city, to flee into another.

I cannot conclude these few remarks without expressing my astonishment that the following extract should have given offence to the patriotic sensibilities of any British subject. "Whether the people have not been sufficiently checked by the counterbalancing power of the King, or an Aristocracy, their tyranny has been of all others the most odious and most galling."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

VINCEX.

* An allusion is here made to the Patriot of the 16th or 23d of June, and that of the 15th of September.

Shipping Intelligence.

ENTERED.

Schooners Isabella, M^o Donald, Pictou; Margaret Simpson, M^o Donald, Newfoundland; Priscilla, Warren do. Two Sisters, Hayden, St. Pierre; Sinalop, Jane Ann, Langel, River John. N. S. Erie, May, Jane, File, Newport, (Wales). Schooners Marmion, Irving, Newfoundland; Maria, Bishop, St. John's, Newfoundland; Maria, Praught, Miramichi; Steamer Pochontas, Pictou; Endeavour, Riely, Miramichi; Experience, Lunenburg, Halifax.

CLEARED.

Schooners Aimwell, M^oLeod, Baie de Chaleur; Maria, Bishop, Fishing Voyage; Isabella, M^o Donald, Pictou; Jane Ann, Langel, River John, N. S. Maria Praught, Fishing Voyage; Sinalop, River John; Margaret and Sally, A^o Frawley, Fishing Voyage; Endeavour, Riely, N^o Brunswick.