

paratory to departure and I was musing in melancholy mood over the events of the day, when the forbidding face of the keeper's wife peeped in at the half-opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

'Please your honor, I never seed a dead body look like that there corpse of the little girl up stairs. I've seed many a corpse in my time, but there's something unnatural about that there one, not like a dead body ought to be.'

'What do you mean?'

'Why, though her feet and hands are cold, her jaw ain't dropped, and her eyes ain't open—and there's a lumpiness in her limbs that I don't like. I really believe she's only wounded.'

L— and I hurried up stairs, and the smiths, with their baskets of tools dangling at their backs, followed us into the room. I anxiously searched for any pulsation at the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose appearance certainly corroborated the woman's surmise, but the total absence of all visible signs of life denied us the encouragement of the flattering hope—One of the smiths took from his basket a tool of bright fine tempered steel; he held it for a few seconds against Mary's half-closed mouth, and upon withdrawing it, said, with a loud and energetic voice, 'She is alive!' her breath has damped the surface of the steel!

The man was right. Proper remedies were applied to the daughter and to her parent, and L— had the gratification of placing the lost Mary within her mother's arms.

Miss Lobenstein's explanation afforded but little additional information. When she was brought to the farm by the villain Mills and his friend Billy the ostler, she was informed that it was to be the residence of her future life. She was subjected to the treatment of a maniac, her questions remained unanswered, and her supplications for permission to send for her mother were answered with a sneer. About three nights ago, she was ordered from her room, her shoes were taken off that she might noiselessly traverse the passage, and she was removed to the secret cell in the garden; some biscuits and a jug of water were placed beside her, and she had remained in undisturbed solitude till the instinct of her favourite dog led to the discovery, shortly after she had fainted from exhaustion and terror. There is little doubt but that the ruffians were alarmed at the watchings and appearance of the indefatigable L—, and withdrew their victim to the securest hiding place. I had the curiosity, in company with some of the officers, to descend into the Secret Cell; it had originally been dug out for the foundation of an intended house, the walls and partitions were solidly built, but the bankruptcy of the projector prevented any further progress. When Farrell and his gang took possession of the place, it was deemed easier to cover the rafters of the cellar with boards and earth, than to fill it up—in time, the existence of the whole became forgotten, save by those most interested in the concealment. Farrell contrived the mode of entrance through the glass frame of the forcing bed, and when the adjacent green houses were constructed, an artificial flue or vent was introduced to the depths of the cell, and supplied it with a sufficiency of air.

The magistracy of the county knew that they were to blame in permitting the existence of such a den as Farrell's Farm, and exerted themselves to quash proceedings against the fellows Mills and Nares, and their co-adjudors. A few months imprisonment was the only punishment awarded them and that was in return for the assault upon the head of the police, but in Billy, the ostler, was recognized an old offender—various unpunished offences rose against him, and he was condemned to 'seven pennerth' aboard the hulks at Chatham. The greatest rogue escaped the arm of justice for a time; but L— has since assured me he has every reason to believe that Farrell was, under a feigned name, executed in Somersetshire for horse stealing.

The Farm was converted into a Poor House for some of the adjacent parishes; L— received his reward, and when I left England, our Mary was the blooming mother of a numerous family.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Novascotian, April 13

THE LEGISLATURE—Our present No. contains two debates that will be generally interesting to the Country—one touching the Delegation, and the other respecting the pay of the Legislative Councillors. It also furnishes a correct copy of the Address to the Crown, as it finally passed the House. When the Debate appears, it will be seen how slight were the alterations made in the original draught. Most of the clauses were carried by large majorities,

and although the friends of the measure consented to some slight modifications, the opposition did not succeed in a single division. This document is the best answer which the Reformers of Nova Scotia can give to all the lies and misrepresentations with which they have been assailed, through a scurrilous and petulant Press for the last six months. If the People, on a calm perusal of it, agree with the Tory pack that there are no grievances in the country, we shall be much mistaken.

On Monday afternoon, a string of resolutions, moved by Mr Uniacke, in reply to an Address of the Constitutional Society of Montreal, was taken up, and elicited an animated debate. Another set, more moderate in tone—and passing by the Society altogether, was moved in amendment, by Mr Young. The discussion extended to a late hour, and was slightly resumed yesterday, on a motion to pass to the order of the day, which was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker; who gave us his reasons that a number of the Members had returned to their homes, that his Excellency would be down at an early hour to prorogue the House—and that the subject was one on which, if possible, the House should, if it expressed any opinion at all, be nearly or quite unanimous. This debate confirms the opinion we always expressed, that while the people of Nova Scotia were opposed to rebellion and bloodshed, they had no sympathies in common with the official faction in the Canadas, whose conduct had sown and fostered the seeds of discord which ripened into civil war. The general feeling of members was against the two extreme parties in the Canadas, and in favour of a system founded on equal rights and equal justice to all, and against the implication of the whole French population in the mad acts and guilt of a few.

The Session closed yesterday. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down about 3 o'clock, and went through the usual forms. The only Act dissented from was that relating to School Lands, for the ostensible reason given in the Speech. It will be seen that his Excellency takes the House to task for attempting to express the opinion of their constituents as to the formation of the Legislative Council, at a moment when such a step might lead to necessary improvements, and for not giving the Councillors pay. The country will decide which is right.

SPEECH.

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council,
Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

As the public business is brought to a close, I have great pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative labours.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you in Her Majesty's name, for the supplies you have granted for the public service for the present year. You have done as much as could be expected by your liberal grant of £10,000 for the service and equipment of the Militia, and it will be my ambition, as it is my duty, on any emergency that may arise, to give the fullest effect to the means of defence which you have provided. It is to be hoped, however, as the outbreak in the Canadas has been suppressed, and as the Government of the U. States have adopted active measures for maintaining neutrality on their frontier, that the amicable relations which so happily exist between the Governments will not be interrupted.

It would have afforded me much gratification, if the important business, which it became my duty to bring under your consideration, in obedience to her Majesty's commands (in consequence of your address to the Throne last

Session,) had been satisfactorily arranged; and I cannot but express my regret that a subject of such deep interest to the prosperity and tranquility of the Province, remains unadjusted.

I cannot permit to pass unnoticed, the resolution which you lately handed to me, expressing your regret that in the formation of the Legislative Council, her Majesty's gracious instructions had not been carried out, especially as you took occasion to present that resolution at the moment when you had reason to believe that it had become necessary for me to make some alteration in that Body, in consequence of instructions then just received.

It was my duty as well as my inclination, to give the fullest effect to those instructions; and I can confidently affirm that no means or exertions upon my part were wanting; but you, gentlemen, must first make provision for the payment of the Legislative Council, in a similar manner as you pay yourselves, before individuals can be induced, or can afford, to come from the country, and give up their time and labour without remuneration. It is unavailing to attempt to give satisfaction to all,—some individuals, no doubt, are dissatisfied that they were not named to the Council, but as I am responsible to Her Majesty for the selection which I have made, I shall firmly resist any attempt to encroach upon Her Majesty's prerogative, or to influence me in the fulfilment of my duty.

Mr President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it proper to withhold my assent to the Bill passed by you, for the appointment of trustees for School Lands in this Province, because some of the allotments have been for many years past, and still are, in the charge of Trustees nominated by my predecessors or myself, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature past in the year 1766.

I shall not fail, however, to transmit a copy of this Bill to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and request instructions for my guidance, in the event of the consideration of this subject being again resumed in the next session of the General Assembly; I trust that I need not assure you that I shall do so in such a manner, that it may induce the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government to the weight which is due to any subject emanating from both Branches of the Legislature.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the uninterrupted zeal and harmony which appears to have animated the two branches of the Legislature during the present Session, and I confidently rely that you will on your return to your homes, cultivate in your respective circles those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this rising and happy Colony.

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the various Branches of his Business,

will be executed to order, on moderate terms. Shop opposite Mr. Harper's Hotel, Church Street, Pictou.

March 28, 1838: if

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house, over the store, where he can be consulted as usual.

Pictou, March 28, 1838

c-w