

cover if possible, the remains of the unfortunate murdered.

The magistrate received Mrs Lobenstein with tenderness and respect, and sanctioned her desire to penetrate into the mystery of the square stone house.

L.— had nothing new to disclose, excepting that, in one of the rooms several articles of female apparel had been discovered, and he suggested that Mrs L. should inspect them, as, perhaps, something that belonged to her daughter might be among them. The mother remarked that her daughter left home without a bonnet or a shawl, and it was scarcely likely that her body clothes would be in the room. She, therefore, thought it useless to waste time in going up stairs, but requested the locksmith to accompany her to the stone house in the garden. It was impossible to help sympathizing with Mrs Lobenstein in her anxiety, the magistrate deferred his return to London, where his presence was absolutely necessary to preside at the examination of Messrs Nares, Mills, & Co., and the warm-hearted L.— wiped the moisture from his eyes as he followed the mother across the yard, and heard her encouraging the workmen to commence the necessary proceedings for the release of her darling child. The lock of the stone house was picked—the door was thrown wide open—and the maternal voice was heard in loud exclamation, but the dull echo of the stone room was the only reply—the room was no living creature within the place.

We found the interior of the building to correspond with the description given by the under keeper. The walls were hollowed into bins, which were filled with wine bottles, packed in saw dust, a circular wall, bricked up a little above the level of the floor, filled the centre of the room, the water rose to within a foot of the top of the ground—an old pailley and bucket, rotten from disuse, clogged up one side of the doorway, and two or three wine barrels filled up the remaining vacancy of space. It was impossible that a human being could be concealed in any part of the building.

Mrs Lobenstein sighed and her countenance told of her dismay, but the flame of hope had warmed her heart into a heat that was not to be immediately cooled. 'Gentlemen,' said she, 'accompany me once more round the cells and secret places—let me be satisfied with my own eyes that a thorough search has been made, and it will remove my doubts that you have overlooked some obscure nook where the wretches have concealed my little girl.' The range of chambers was again traversed, but without success, and the widow was compelled to admit that every possible place had been looked into and that a farther search in the house was entirely useless. The old lady sat down upon the last stair of the second flight, and with a grievous expression of countenance, looked into our several faces as we stood around her, as if she were searching for that consolation it was not in our power to bestow. Tears rolled down her cheeks, and in ghastly sobs told of the anguish of her heart. I was endeavoring to rouse her to exertion, as the only means of breaking the force of her grief, when my attention was drawn to the loud yelping of a dog, a small cocker spaniel, that had accompanied us in the carriage from Mrs Lobenstein's house, and in prowling round the building, had been accidentally shut up in one of the rooms. 'Poor Dick!' said the widow, 'I must not lose you; my dear Mary was fond of you, and I ought to be careful of her favorite.' I took the hint, and walking down the gallery, opened the door of the room from whence the barking proceeded. It was the apartment that contained the articles of wearing apparel, which Mrs L.— had visited in her room, without discovering any token of her daughter. But the animal's superior instinct enabled him to detect the presence of a pair of shoes that graced the feet of little Mary when she quitted her mother's house, on the day of her abduction. Immediately when the door was opened, the faithful creature gathered up the shoes in his mouth, and ran to his mistress, and dropped them at her feet, inviting her attention by a loud and sagacious bark. The old lady knew the shoes in a moment—'Yes, they are my girl's—I bought them myself for my darling—she has been here—she has been murdered, and the body of my child is mouldering in the grave.' A violent fit of hysterics ensued, and I conveyed her to the care of the wife and sister of the under keeper, who had not been allowed to leave the house. (To be concluded in our next.)

The number of languages and dialects now spoken is 3014. Of these 587 are European, 937 Asiatic, 226 African, and 1264 American.

A REAL DIALOGUE.—Belvidera—"It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur—thirty-six poor little squirrels put to death to make a muff for us!"

Emily—"Yes, it is cruel. Why don't the monsters take their skins off without killing them!"

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

From the Novascotian.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.—PICTOU ACADEMY.

[A Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly, having for its object the removal of £200 a year, (part of the Legislative grant that extended to the year 1842,) and Doctor McCulloch, to Dalhousie College, for the purpose of setting that Institution on operation.]

Petitions for and against the passage of the Bill were presented to the Legislative Council, and that house assented to the prayer of parties to be heard at their Bar. This assent occasioned the transactions given below. As these transactions are interesting to many of the readers of The Novascotian, they are given at considerable length, and with due attention to strict justice between the parties. The examination however, could by no means be heard distinctly in all its parts. The interesting debate which occurred in the House of Assembly, on the same subject, has to be postponed to a future number.]

The order of the day being the consideration of the Pictou Academy Bill, and the hearing of evidence on the subject, at the bar of the House. The order of the day was moved and taken up.

PICTOU ACADEMY BILL.

A Report on the subject of the Pictou Academy which was made in 1831, signed by C R Fairbanks, Esq., &c. was read, as was the Report of 1833, signed by Mr Howe, Chairman of the Commission appointed on the subject, and others of that Commission. A petition from Doctor McCulloch, and several other petitions for and against the passage of the Bill, were also read.

Dr Almon moved that the Rev. Mr Fraser be heard at the Bar of the House.

The Rev. Mr Fraser appeared at the Bar, and spoke to the following effect: The Rev. Gentleman said, that a sense of duty called him to appear in that position, on very short notice, and without being prepared as he would wish to be. The bill under the consideration of the hon. House was in a great degree a secret measure, the party which he represented were kept quite ignorant of its origin and progress,—their first information was by means of the Public Press, and he was called on, without time for preparation, or for consultation with his friends, to oppose its passage before the house. In this circumstance, the house would see cause of suspicion respecting the bill. Common courtesy should have induced the originators of this measure to have informed the Trustees of the Academy; but those of them, at least, with whom he acted were entirely ignorant of it. If any other regulations were to accompany or follow the bill, he knew nothing of them, and only gained his knowledge of the measure by a perusal of the document itself, and by hearing the petitions which had been read to the house. There was something to complain of in this mode of acting. In some of these documents it was asserted that a wretched influence had been exercised over the Academy, since the opening of the trust in 1832; this was a startling proposition, but he did not know how it could be proved. It also appeared by the documents that the new and old trustees have changed places. Formerly, the old trustees contended for the higher classes to the exclusion of the lower; now, they are willing that these branches should be swept away, and that the luminary of the eastern wilderness should be finally removed; while the new trustees, who formerly argued for the lower branches of Education, now stand forth for the retention of the higher classes, and opposed the withdrawal of £200 a year, from that district, as an act of spoliation. Did not the charge of wretched influence carry its own contradiction on the face of it? The trustees with whom he acted were only four against eight,—and how could such a minority unduly influence the management of the Academy? It had been also asserted, that the friends of the new trustees had forfeited pledges given,—that they pledged themselves if the bill of 1832 passed they would raise money for the support of the Academy, and they had not done so. True they had contributed only a very small sum, but that could be explained. In the first place, these persons, from the moment of their introduction into the management of the Academy, were met by a spirit of opposition and hostility. Their propositions were not attended to, or were swept off the table of the board with but little ceremony. Was it reasonable then to expect that those persons who thwarted, should exert themselves in the cause? That they should raise money to place in the hands of those who acted so contrary to the better judgments of those called on to subscribe? Besides this,—the trustees at one time agreed that the two parties should proceed to raise money by mutual exertions. A friend of each side was to go in company, and to collect from

both parties. This proposition gave much satisfaction to the party with whom he acted. But when the period arrived, and the Missionaries expected to go forth, Mr McKinlay refused to comply, stating that his congregation had expressed their dissatisfaction—that they had subscribed large sums, and that collections should not be made in partnership, until the other side had subscribed an equal amount. He Mr F. Granted that the Kirk party had not subscribed as much as the other side, but they had subscribed more than they had received credit for, and if the others had given much more, had they not the sole benefit of it for a number of years? A circumstance also, connected with the debts, occasioned much objection; An individual (Mr Blanchard) had been engaged by the friends of the Academy to go Home, and to misrepresent there the motives and conduct of the Kirk party. A debt of £600 was thus incurred, and the new trustees were resolved never to admit that debt on the books of the establishment if they could effectually resist it; they uniformly therefore protested against it. The trustees were hampered for means when that mission was resolved on, and yet they allowed that lavish expenditure for that purpose! To return to the wretched influence that had been charged, was it proved by the number of pupils? When he cast his eye over the documents of the Academy, he found that in a series of years it never had above fifteen, and sometimes only four pupils. Did the Kirk then exercise that influence before they were admitted to the trust? What reason could be given for a decrease of its usefulness since—was not Doctor McCulloch, and Mr M. McCulloch, and another teacher there now? This investigation would be further prosecuted before that house than was contemplated when the Bill was before the other branch of the legislature. At a time when Mr M. McCulloch absented himself from the duties of his office, because he was not regularly paid, several of the members of the Kirk party came forward and guaranteed the payment of half a year's salary from their private funds, in order that the system should be carried on according to the law, till there should be an opportunity of petitioning the legislature. Mr McCulloch returned to his duties, on that pledge, but before the expiration of the six months, he again absented himself, and went away, following other avocations. After an absence of three months he returned again, and took his former position without giving the board of trustees any information on the subject. He knew that he had the power to do so, for that the four trustees who would oppose such conduct had no effectual controul. Was it cause of wonder that an establishment of education should wither while its teachers could act in that manner? In 1832 the trustees were bound to carry on the system as they found it, and to introduce the lower classes in addition;—the trustees were surprised to find that the branches of Natural Philosophy had not been taught for some time; the Doctor was spoken to on the subject and his answer was, that he had hurt his hand and was not able to perform the necessary experiments in these branches; when urged, he decidedly refused, except the board agreed to hire an assistant for him, and to pay such assistant themselves. At this time the Doctor received £250 a year, yet he refused to teach those branches, except under those conditions;—he Mr F understood that those branches, were a most important part of the system, the part from which the most practical benefit was expected. At the time when the Doctor made this excuse, he proceeded to the Albion Mines, to Halifax, to St John, N B, and to Charlotte Town, P E Island, lecturing on Natural Philosophy for his private benefit, while his zeal for the Institution over which he presided was not sufficient to induce him to teach the same within its walls;—was it any wonder that the Academy did not flourish under such treatment?

The question was one of a complex nature, requiring more time and talents than were at his disposal, to bring it adequately before the house;—but he doubted not that some members of that house were acquainted with the history of the Institution previous to the year 1832. In addition to the causes of failure already noticed, another should be mentioned: When the lower branches were introduced, and a teacher was sought, several candidates with their applications in an unaccountable manner. Subsequent to 1832 the lower branches were taught by Mr Blanchard of Tfuro, of whom he would speak highly in every particular—and while he taught the pupils amounted to thirty, and the fees of the school produced more than those of the higher branches taught by Dr McCulloch and his Son. When he retired from his station, a person of the Kirk party took his place, and not a child of the opposite party but was taken away and placed in an opposite Grammar School opened near the Academy. No comment need be made on that fact: From that moment the object seemed to be to cast obliquity on the lower branches connected with the Academy, and to perplex the public mind on that subject. He wished to be examined by the house on any given