

REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon,

A L. that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along Murdoch McKenzie's north line thence north 45 deg. W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law.

SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William
Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

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.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

[From the Economist.]

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW REIGN.—Ten days ago, the course which her Majesty should adopt in her Ministerial arrangements was a subject of absorbing speculation; and it was desirable that her Majesty should terminate it by a prompt and decisive indication of her intentions. It needed, however, no great powers of divination to foretell the conclusion to which her Majesty's position would naturally incline her. The late Duke of Kent was, by principle, attached to the Whigs; the more intimate associates of the Duchess are supposed to have been chiefly selected from the same party;—and add to this, that her Majesty having found them in office (virtually placed in it by a vote of the House of Commons, and supported in it by the implied confidence of her predecessor upon the throne), it would have appeared extraordinary, and indeed unreasonable, if she had dismissed them from her service. Even had her Majesty been disposed to re-model the Ministry, it would not have been prudent to do so, until the result of the impending elections should have explained to her Majesty the sentiments of her subjects. The continuance, therefore, of Lord Melbourne and his Colleagues in their present situation, was not only the natural, but the proper, course for her Majesty to pursue. It is certainly going too far to hold forth to the country the supporters of Lord Melbourne's administration, as being "Queen's men," and the "Queen's friends," peculiarly and exclusively. On the other hand, it is as certainly beyond dispute, that the Whigs enjoy under Queen Victoria, the reputation at least, of Court favour in a greater degree than they did under William the Fourth. The establishment of the Queen's household is of a

character to confirm this presumption; and it is not at all unlikely to operate upon the present balance of parties, in a manner sufficiently strong to give the Whigs an eventual preponderance. We do not undertake to prophecy that her Majesty's supposed leaning to the Whigs will produce this effect; we merely mean that it will have a tendency to produce it, though it may probably be more than counteracted by the increase of vigour, which, during the last five years, has evidently animated the wealth of our Tory aristocracy.

Be this as it may—in other words, whichever party shall prove predominant—we see some grounds for entertaining a hope that the first year of the Queen's reign will be less unquiet, than the seven years which preceded it. Ever since the accession of William the Fourth, the public mind has been almost entirely occupied by a conflict of political opinions. The politician excuses this devotion of the Legislature to the discussion of abstract principles, by telling us—as in the struggle for the celebrated Irish Appropriation clause—that the recognition of a political principle is the infallible and indispensable precursor to all concessions of practical reform. It would have been more correct in the politician to have told us, that he can only achieve organic changes by a preliminary triumph of the principles which suggest them; and from a conviction that, for at least the first few years of the present reign, all attempts at organic changes will be suspended, we indulge in the expectation that discussions of a mere political character will less monopolise the attention of the legislature, and make way for the calm consideration of subjects, which will lead to results as important, though not so imposing, as those for which the warfare of party spirit is usually waged on. If the Tories succeed in recovering such a majority in the House of Commons, as alone will enable them to keep the Government in their possession, the very hopelessness of carrying organic changes will put them on the shelf for a time, as it did even Parliamentary Reform itself not more than ten years ago. On the other hand, if the Whigs go through the ordeal of the forthcoming election victoriously, there is a delicate sense of honour in the aristocracy of that body, which will restrain them from pushing any organic change, during the infancy and helplessness of the Crown; so that in either event we may augur more repose than we have lately enjoyed, and with it more favourable opportunities for enquiring into those social and commercial derangements, which have frequently caused so much public mischief and individual misery.

How far, however, these opportunities will be turned to a good account, will greatly depend upon what description of representatives is returned to the House of Commons. We urge upon every constituent who is concerned in trade, manufacture, or commerce, to consider how material it is to have men in the House of Commons competent to grapple with those important subjects which, for the last forty years, have been to our literature a riddle, and to our Parliaments a never ceasing source of difficulties and blunders. We would impress upon them to make tried talent and industry, in this department of the statesman's business, a principal qualification for their votes. It is, to be sure a qualification that has hitherto been very seldom put forth; but the rarity of its appearance and the silence of its pretensions are solely owing to the indifference with which the public have been accustomed to regard it during the excitement of party contentions. We are glad to perceive that several of our contemporaries, in calling forth such gentlemen as Mr. Jones, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Morrison, &c. entertain the

same views as ourselves. The introduction of such a class of men into the House of Commons, would be a greater improvement in its composition, as far as useful and correct legislation is a desideratum to a country which is suffering so much from the want of it, than any which has hitherto been accomplished.

[From the Spectator.]

A GUESS AT THE NUMERICAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.—The strength of parties in the next House of Commons is the subject of busy conjecture at present. We say of conjecture, for as yet our data are too imperfect to be made the basis of any thing that deserves the name of calculation. The Times says that 200 Conservatives will be returned without opposition, and that nearly 200 more will stand contests, this would give the Opposition 300 votes; but vague talking of this description merits as little heed as the declaration of another Tory journal, that the Conservatives will have a majority of 100 in the next Parliament. The Whigs, we know, calculate upon a gain of 50, counting 100 on a division; which, with their present majority of 20, would make them once more formidable in the legislature. But how are these 50 votes to be obtained? Where are they to come from?

It is expected that 10 new Liberal members will be returned for Ireland; and this expectation rests upon the authority of men said to be well informed on Irish electioneering statistics, and who as we are told, will go through the island, naming the certain result of every election. In the narrow compass to which their observations are confined, the whole number of members being only 105, we may place some reliance on the accuracy of this statement, knowing the parties from whom it emanates. But 40 more votes are wanted to make up the Whig compliment.

In consequence of the election occurring before the autumn registration, the Scotch Tories will lose the opportunity of bringing their recently created voters into action; and hence a material advantage to the Ministerialist. We now expect that there will be a gain of three votes, instead of a loss, in Scotland. We shall thus have—

Ireland	10
Scotland	3
	13

Thirty-seven would still be required to make up the fifty; and for these we must turn to England.

The Whigs, who anticipated so confidently a considerable accession of strength from the English elections, ought to have better means of information than we have been able as yet to procure from public or private sources. We wish they would point out as distinctly in England as in Ireland the constituencies which are to be converted from Tory to Liberal. According to present appearances, there is a probability of gaining one member each in 18 of the counties and towns; but there is a per contra to this account. There will be a certain or probable loss in other 18 of the counties; so that the account as regards England is balanced.

It is hazardous to speculate on so frail a foundation as that we have been examining; but on the supposition that the ministerial gain is confined to the 13 votes from Ireland and Scotland, this would give an addition of 23 to the existing Whig-Radical majority of 20; and with a majority of 43 on Church questions, the Ministry might certainly keep out the Tories; with a favourable Court, and the prospect both of a long reign and a long parliament. Under these circumstances, would the Tories think it worth their while to expend much money on the ensuing elections? It may be