

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1835.

By the Barque *Acadian*, arrived at Halifax, 20th instant, in 24 days from Greenock, British news has been received down to the 26th ult. The following is a brief summary of the most interesting particulars they contain.

The Irish Church Bill had been passed through the House of Commons and sent to the Lords.

The House of Commons had occupied much time in investigations on the Orange Lodge Question, and had found it necessary to commit one of the witnesses, (Col. Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary and Treasurer to the Orange Lodges in England,) to Newgate. The House, at our last dates had not come to any definite conclusions on the subject.

The following is the King's answer to the Address of the House of Commons, referred to in our last:—

"I have received your dutiful address, submitting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange Lodges in the army. My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations and injurious to the discipline of my troops. I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown than to the safety of the country and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks, and you may rely on my determination to adopt the most effectual means for this purpose."

Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued about the middle of this month.

In the House of Lords the Corporations Bill, it is said, has undergone so many alterations, that when it is returned to the Commons they will not be able to recognise it as such, the leading provisions of the Bill being rendered wholly nugatory by these amendments. This is indeed what was anticipated, and what may be expected of the other two great reform measures now before their Lordships, namely, the Irish Corporations Reform Bill, and the Irish Church Bill.

The situation of the Premier appears to be anything but enviable; in almost every measure he proposes in the House, he is assailed by the sneers and sarcasms of the Tory Lords, and in every division he is left in the minority; add to this, he is said to be the object of the frowns of Royalty: be this as it may, he is not without consolation; Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and many others have stood nobly by him, and the spirit of the intelligent men of Old England, are giving him demonstrations of their determination to abide by him to the last extremity. Addresses from the most populous towns and districts had been presented to him, praying, that he would stick by the helm of affairs, and maintain the peoples' rights, and assuring him that in doing so, the most triumphant results awaited him. In the mean time, the Commons have, very properly, determined to withhold the supplies for the year, until the result of the three great measures of reform be known. John Bull does well to keep a tight hold of the purse-strings till he gets his rights.

All this points forward to a hostile collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which cannot be far distant, and we shall soon see, when the two interests are thrown in the scale, whether the restoration of the peoples' lost rights, or the reign of misrule and corruption shall prevail.

In casting our eyes abroad on the present state of the civilized world, we are forcibly struck with the workings of the elements of commotion in one shape or another in almost every country. Attempts have been made almost simultaneously on the lives of the French King, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Bavaria. Spain is convulsed to its very centre, rendering assunder the manacles of feudal tyranny, and ecclesiastical bigotry and superstition.

Turkey stands trembling at the spectatorial view of her own weakness. Shorn of all her authority and dominions in Africa, and confined to a mere fraction

of what she once owned in Europe and Asia, she is now struggling for the last remnant of political existence, with the dictatorial policy of Russian diplomacy, and the warlike prowess of some of her own rebellious Pashas, in Alliance.

In the new governments of South and central America, in the United States and Canada the uneasiness of the people under the existing state of things, is daily becoming more apparent. In all these countries, a crisis of no ordinary interest is approaching.

The French Government has been trying to work impossibilities; they have begun by handcuffing the Press!

A pension of £300 a year has been settled on Moore, the Irish Poet.

The war with the natives at the Cape of Good Hope has been brought to a favourable conclusion.

Halley's Comet has been observed by the French Astronomers.

O'Connell has lately paid a visit to Scotland, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow was entertained with public dinners.

The King has received as a present from the King of Oude, a bedstead, a table, two chairs, and other articles of solid gold; two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. They were brought home in the duke of Argyle East Indiaman, and are estimated to be worth £50,000.

The committee on timber duties have reported, and we are sorry to say, it is unfavourable to the trade of this country. We refer our readers to the resolutions in another column.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SOME time ago, a number of individuals belonging to this town, friends of the Pictou Academy, adverted to its pecuniary difficulties, agreed to pay each, annually, a certain sum of money towards its support, during the continuance of the present Bill. The subscription paper lies with Jotham Blanchard Esq.; all therefore who feel inclined to annex their names to the begun list, may, by this intimation, know to whom application is to be made. There are many who have already proved themselves strenuous advocates of the Institution, and who, were its present embarrassments brought in detail before them, would be as forward as ever, to display their interest in its behalf. The second Teacher, to whom the trustees are in arrears to a large amount, has discontinued his labors; and there are almost no funds from which he can obtain payment. The hitherto course of education is thus interrupted, and unless it can be restored, the original design of the Institution is frustrated. Those who contributed largely, from time to time, towards its aid, had certainly no idea that it ever would be reduced to little more than a common Grammar School; and unless some salutary measure be adopted, there is the utmost risk of its sinking down to this paltry level. In order to prevent this, those who wish well to the cause of education, & to the intellectual and moral improvement of the country, ought, together with their own pecuniary support, according to their circumstances, to co-operate in bringing the state of the Institution before the Legislature, that it may be placed, in all time coming, on an efficient footing. This is due to themselves and to the Seminary. The prosperity too of such Institutions, it is the imperative duty of all who hold the responsible station of Legislators, carefully to consult. Party politics have too long exercised a predominating influence in the world, and the more such influence is checked and set aside, whenever, and so often as it may appear, the better will it uniformly fare with the community at large. To secure this, much depends on the stern and fearless integrity, which those who fill public and official situations, may be found to display. As respects the Pictou Academy, justice to the public requires, that its present state be impartially reviewed by the Legislature; and although to some the subject may be vexatious, still an early and due attention to its claims, will prove the surest method to be freed, for ever, from all painful feelings connected with the case. Were the Pictou Academy to fall, after all the labor, and money, and anxiety, that have been expended on its account, this, besides the loss to the public, would prove most mortifying to its friends, and doubtless not a few would reprobate themselves, when too late, for having been remiss in the proper season of exertion. Were the Institution to cease, one of the principal ornaments of Pictou would disappear. The sum of £100 annually in addition to what is now at the disposal of the Trustees, would en-

able them to pursue the present plan of education and this sum, strictly, could, without much difficulty, by the co-operation of friends be secured.

Any sum however small will be most gratefully received.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Captain Todd, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Captain Baker, Dr. Stevens and Lady, and Mr. Lane.

At Mrs. Davison's—Captain Osmotherly.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept.—23 Brig Ann, Thoms, Feb, 32 days—ballast to A. Campbell; Elizabeth, Simpson, Morigomish—plank to G. Smith.

25th—Schr. Rebecca, Cameron, Morigomish—butter, beef, and oatmeal to the master; Mary, Taylor, Crow Harbour—fish and dry goods to the master; brig Catherine and Hannah, Alderson, Sunderland, 27 days—ballast to G. Smith; Sir William Wallace, Johnston, Liverpool, 35 days—salt and dry goods, to H. Hatton, Adam Carr, and others; schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—salmon, &c. to the master; sloop Lady, Dewey, River John—staves to the master; Sarah, Mullins, Wallace, plank to H. Hatton; brig Caladonia, Newburyport—to the Mining Association.

26th—Schr. Sisters, Des Jardin, Mag. Islands—2 horses to master.

27th—Schr. Mary Louisa, Townsend, Charlottetown, bound to Sydney; brig Paragon, Goodchild, Cronarty, 70 days—passengers, bound to Quebec; schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—ballast to J. Carmichael & Co.; shal. Waterloo, Eison, Halifax,—ballast to master; shal. Dapper, Matual, Tatmagouche—flooring, paint, &c. to J. Hepburn.

DEPARTED.

Sept'r 24th—Schr. Rapid, LeBlanc, Halifax—coke by the Mining Association.

25th—Brig Paragon, Tucker, Providence, R. I.—coal by the Mining Association; schr. Mechanic, Kimbell, Salem—coal by do.; Eliza, Forest, Halifax—coal by Master; Jolly Tar, Vigneau, do. do.—by do.; shal. Mary Ann, DeLorey, Antigonish—do. by the Mining Association.

26th—Schr. Nancy, Fougeron, Miramichi—cattle; Brig Agenora, Dockendoff, Fall River—coal by the Mining Association; Schr. Ellen, Lunt, Boston—do. by do.; Unacke, Landres, Bay de Chalour—apples, pickled fish, and horses by A. McIntosh; Rebecca, Cameron, on a fishing voyage—salt by Master; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Fox Island—stores for the fishing.

29th—Schr. Sisters, Des Jardin, Magdalene Islands—salt and coal by H. Hatton.

30th—Schr. Isabella, Keauedy, Mag. Islands—stores by R. Robertson.

Brig Aurora, John Osmotherly master, of Aberystwyth, South Wales, left Bathurst on the 9th July, struck Bryan Island Reef on the 19th, was brought into harbour Mason, Magdalene Islands, on the 20th—materials saved and sold them for the benefit of all concerned.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Ql.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none
LAMB per lb.	3d
MUTTON per lb.	2½d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d