

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the Christian Messenger.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 8.—On motion of Mr Uniacke the House went into committee of the whole, in consideration of the despatches of Lord Glenelg.

Hon. Mr Uniacke then moved resolutions to adopt the propositions of Lord C. Selig for the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue, on condition of a permanent grant of £8000 being made for the support of the Civil Government—for the providing for the other civil officers annually—and for the commutation of the fees.

March 9.—The house went into a committee of the whole, to resume the order of the day—the consideration of the despatches.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon moved an amendment to the resolutions before the committee. This provided that in exchange for the casual and territorial revenue, the following officers be provided for permanently, for during the continuance of the acts which should pass for the settlement of the Civil List, viz. for the present Lieut. Governor during his continuance in office, £2800; for his successors in office, £2000; for the present Chief Justice, £850; for his successors, £750; and for the assistant Justices of the Supreme Court, £500 each; all sums to be paid in sterling, and to be in commutation of the fees heretofore taken.

The amendment passed in committee without division.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon then moved a resolution to the effect that the house would provide annual salaries for the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the Provincial Secretary, Miss Cox's pension, the Superintendent of the coal mines, and the contingencies mentioned in the despatch of Lord Glenelg, to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the Province.

This resolution passed, and the house having resumed.

Hon. Mr Uniacke moved an amendment to the report of the committee, the original resolution for accepting the propositions of her Majesty's Colonial Minister.

And the house dividing thereon, all the members except Mr Uniacke voted against it.

The report on the first resolution was then received, and the question on the record was about to be put, when

Mr Howe moved an amendment to strike out the Attorney General and Secretary of the Province, with the intention to make the salaries of those two officers permanent, which was negatived—yeas 17, nays 26.

The resolution then passed, and a committee was appointed to draw up a bill in conformity with that and the preceding.

[From the Times.]

ASSEMBLY.—On Wednesday last, (March 14.) the Civil List Bill, framed on the Hon. Mr Huntingdon's Resolutions, passed the House, 30 to 18. The Bill fixes the salary of the present Lieutenant Governor at £3000, and of his successor at £2800; the salary of the present Chief Justice at £850; and his successor at £750, and to each of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, £500—all the sums to be paid in sterling, and to be in lieu of all fees. The salaries of the other public officers to be subject to an annual vote of the House.

On Saturday the Pictou Academy Bill passed. This Bill transfers Dr McCulloch, with £200 of the endowment of the Pictou Academy, to Dalhousie College at Halifax, which the supporters of the Bill affirmed would be opened for instruction with two classes besides the Dr's in the course of two or three months.

[From the Novascotian.]

THE JUDICIARY BILL sent up to the Legislative Council has been thrown out, and another introduced, for the abolition of the Inferior Courts. A Civil List Bill has been passed by the Assembly, which we fear will share the same fate. The Corporation Bill, after a hard fight, was abandoned by its friends yesterday, on finding that there was a majority against them in Committee on the 3d clause. A Bill passed the lower House last week, taking Dr McCulloch, with £200 of the sum granted to the Pictou Academy, to set the Dalhousie College in operation; it was carried through after a somewhat stormy discussion. Reports of these debates will be given in subsequent numbers.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1833

LATE NEWS.—By the February Packet, arrived last week at Halifax, we have London dates to the 8th of that month; and by an arrival at St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, we have dates to the 15th, being five days later. The advices by these arrivals are highly important, as they show the tone of British feeling on

the late outbreak in the Canadas, give the decisive measures of government relative to the future government of that country, and speak with the utmost confidence of peace being maintained with the U. States.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Halifax papers being still filled with the all absorbing Judiciary question, to the exclusion of nearly every other subject, and we being unable to obtain the Journals of the House, we have filled up our Parliamentary columns with a portion of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and other interesting particulars from late papers.

PICTOU ACADEMY.—The Bill relative to this Institution, which we notice this week, as having passed the Lower House, was to be finally disposed of on Monday, in the Legislative Council.

Much manoeuvring of party politics has been displayed in this affair; and we are sorry to see the old leaven of discord at work in every step of it. The most convincing proof of this is to be found in the fact that the parties seem to have changed sides; and each, to maintain its new politics, has despatched a special messenger, to appear at the bar of the Legislative Council, with petitions from hence for and against the Bill.

GREAT FIRES.—Our late papers inform us that the following buildings have recently been burned down: The royal Exchange, London; the royal Palace at St. Petersburg, 73 lives lost; the Italian Opera House at Paris; and the Bowery Theatre, New York.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—We were inclined to believe from the last advices we received from Canada, that no further disturbances need be apprehended on the Frontier. But from an extra slip issued from the Sentinel Office, Fredericton, on Monday evening, 19th instant, which has just been handed to us by a friend, we extract the following official account of an action which took place on the 4th instant, between 5 or 600 troops, under the command of Col. Matland, and a body of insurgents who had taken possession of Point Pele Island, in Lake Erie,

Glorious Action on the Western Frontier:—The Brigands driven from Point Pele Island (OFFICIAL)

AMHERSTBURG, U. C. March, 1838.

SIR,—When I wrote you on Sunday last announcing the defeat of the Pirates at Fighting Island, I did not think I should have to report to you another instance of a British Island being taken possession of in this quarter.

Early in the week, I received information from different quarters that Point Pele Island had been taken possession of by the Patriots from Sandusky Bay: this Island is of considerable magnitude, being from seven, to nine miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; it is situated in Lake Erie, about 40 miles from Amherstburgh, and 20 miles from the shore. I sent three or four local officers to ascertain the fact of their being there; they went close to the shore, and were fired upon; this, together with the circumstance of several people who had gone over to the Island to look for their property, and who were detained by the Patriots, confirmed me that the report was true. I, therefore, on Thursday afternoon despatched Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery to inspect the strength of the ice, and report as to the practicability of moving guns and troops to that place; he returned the following day at 12 o'clock, and reported that the ice was practicable and strong enough to pass. I therefore determined without loss of time to attack them by daybreak the following morning; accordingly, with two guns, (six pounders) the four companies of the 32nd Regiment, one company of the 83rd Regiment, a small detachment of 20 belonging to the Sandwich Troop of Cavalry and St. Thomas Troop Cavalry, one company of the Essex Volunteer Militia, and a small party of Indians, moved that evening under my own immediate command eighteen miles along the Lake shore, where I halted for some time to rest the horses, and at two o'clock in the morning commenced my march on the Lake ice, arriving at the Island just at the break of day."

"I had previously arranged my plan of attack which was as follows:—I directed Captain Brown, with the first and second companies of the 32nd Regt to proceed to the south end of the Island, and take up a position on the ice to intercept any attempt at escape by that direction; he was accompanied by a detachment of about 25 men of the Sandwich and St. Thomas cavalry. Having made this arrangement, I landed myself with the remainder of the force and the two guns, at the north end; the rebels fled on my approach, and escaped into the wood. I was now informed by some of the loyalists who had been made prisoners by the patriots on the Island, that they were in force to the amount of about 500. The troop moved on in extended order, and pursued them through the Island; but as the wood was thick, and

the snow extremely deep and heavy, the men were much retarded in their progress."

"The rebels finding themselves hemmed in on every side, moved out at the south end of the Island—the only place by which they could escape to the American shore, and upwards of 300 men, well armed and organized, upon Captain Brown's detachment, where they met with the greatest resistance, a brisk fire being kept up on both sides for some time and several of Captain Brown's detachment having fallen, he determined to charge them, which he did, and forced them back, (to the wood, where they retreated in great confusion) at the point of the bayonet. I particularly beg to recommend this circumstance to the notice of His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding."

"On the road inside of the wood, the rebels had a number of sleighs, by which means they succeeded in carrying away about 40 of their wounded men, the others succeeded in escaping at the southernmost point of the Island, and got over to the American coast, leaving killed on the spot their Commanding Officers a Colonel Bradley, a Major Houdley, and Capt. Van Rensselaer and Bl'keon, and seven others; some prisoners were taken, several of whom were severely wounded."

"I regret to say, that the taking of this Island has not been gained without considerable loss on our part, and I have to request that you will report for his Excellency's information, that 30 soldiers of the 32d Regiment fell in this affair, two of whom were killed, the others, some dangerously, some severely, wounded. I sincerely regret the loss of so many brave soldiers, and feel it more when I reflect, they did not fall before an honorable enemy, but under the fire of a desperate gang of murderers and marauders. A list of the killed and wounded I have the honor herewith to enclose."

"Having scoured the woods, and satisfied myself that the Island was cleared, I reformed the troops, and about 5 o'clock in the evening proceeded back, and the soldiers returned to their quarters at Amherstburgh that night."

"I have to regret that Mr T. Parish, a private in the St. Thomas Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, was killed in rear of the 32d regt. by a musket shot."

"Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, Mr Sheriff Lachlan, Captain Girty, and several other gentlemen, asked my permission to accompany me, which they did, and gallantly acted with their rifles, with our soldiers, against the rebels in the wood; I found them very useful, from their knowledge of the locality of the place."

"I trust this account repulse on this frontier of the American banditti, (let it be understood that I have it from satisfactory authority, that the whole of this gang driven from Pele Island are American citizens) will be a lesson to them, that they are not with impunity to hold British territory."

"A large tri-coloured flag, with two stars, and the word "Liberty" worked upon it, and eleven persons were also taken, some of whom state they were formerly on Navy Island. About 40 stand of American muskets, some ammunition, swords, &c., were also taken."

I am informed by the prisoners, that it was the decided intention of these people to land on the Canadian shore last night, and march upon Amherstburgh, destroying by fire on their way all the houses, &c. they had to pass, and for which eloquence of American citizens, from Sandusky Bay, had joined them the night previous to my attack, and made their escape back again, immediately on my appearance on the front of the Island.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the substance of this letter before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and forward it to Montreal, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAITLAND,  
Lt. Col. Com'g 32d Regt.  
and Col. Com'g Wes. Frontier,  
Col. Foster, Com'g Forces in U. Canada, &c. &c.

A subsequent Dispatch contains information that Sutherland, and a young man by the name of Spencer said to be his Aid-de-camp, have been taken prisoners, and no doubt are now lodged in jail in Toronto.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening Mr Alexander McPhail will lecture—On Early Navigation.

Next evening, Mr James Plimrose—On Agriculture.

Arrived—at Londonderry, brig Queen Victoria, Stevens, from Pictou

MARRIED,

At Roger's Hill, on Thursday last by the Rev. J. Ross, Mr William M. Rae Mount Dalhousie, to Miss Elizabeth Craig, R. Hill.