



TO LET.
THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable boarding and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common Schools, and produce testimonials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office.
[April 19th, 1836.]

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each.
[Oct. 21.]

SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,

WILL hear of employment by applying to
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
Pictou, April 27.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,
AN ANALYSIS

OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.
By DANIEL DICKSON.
Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.
April 27.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
vs.
David Rogers, Defdt.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

SEEDS,

Growth of 1835.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c.
Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned,

[FOR THE BEE.]

To the Young Gentlemen who have not yet completed their Philosophical Studies, at the Pictou Academy.

GENTLEMEN,—

To me it affords unbounded satisfaction, that now you have the prospect of immediately commencing, and perhaps of finishing your studies in the department of Natural Philosophy. To you individually it would be truly mortifying, to the Seminary to which you belong it would be discreditably, and to the general cause of liberal Education in this Province, it might be injurious, were you to mingle with the world, and to appear on the stage of public life, without those scientific attainments, which add lustre, embellishment and usefulness to the character of man. Without these acquirements, your intelligence would be circumscribed, your mental resources would be stinted, and you would be obliged to retire into the shade, while others would stand in a prominent attitude, and by their varied acquirements, would command the esteem and excite the admiration of their fellow men.

Throughout the whole range of science, there is no department more instructive, more pleasing, or more attractive than that of Natural Philosophy. Here the mind is neither distracted nor overwhelmed by Logical distinctions, by Metaphysical disquisitions, nor by abstract reasoning. Here we have the most lucid and fascinating Lectures, combined with beautiful and grand experiments. Here there is a charming landscape presented to the view, adorned with a succession of variegated and beautiful scenery, where every object is richly decorated, and calculated to arrest attention, and to excite the admiration of men. Here the mysteries of nature are unfolded in all their variety, wonders, and splendour; and profitable and delightful excursions may be made from one scene to another. Here instruction and entertainment are combined, and on the bounties and delicacies of nature the mind may feast in a luxuriant manner. By this branch of science, we become acquainted with the constitution of things; with the inherent properties of matter: with the ends which external objects are designed to subserve, and with the various modifications of which they are susceptible.

Is it not then an object of paramount importance to traverse the regions of natural Philosophy, and to cultivate the knowledge of this science? What pursuit more noble than to explore the recesses of nature, and what study more sublime than to contemplate the variety, the magnitude, the beauty and the grandeur of external objects! Can we envy the feelings and the dispositions of those who would deliberately extinguish the torch of science, as well as the lamp of literature; who would retard the march of intellectual improvement, and who in the nineteenth century, would almost plunge a whole community in the abyss of Heathenish darkness, and Gothic barbarism. But the light of the Sun cannot be extinguished by the feeble efforts of man, neither can the light of Science be quenched by puny mortals. The flame has long been kindled in Pictou, there it has glowed for years, and there at last it will burst forth, and swell into a brilliant and magnificent blaze.

Gentlemen, of you it is now expected, that you will approach the Temple of Science with alacrity and vigour; that you will relish the substantial and alluring knowledge that will be presented, and that with ardour and avidity you will prosecute the study of this charming science. From the known capabilities and experience of your venerable professor, from his zeal and devotion to the cause of Literature and Science, you may expect Lectures more complete than have yet been delivered, and experiments more varied and splendid than have yet been exhibited in this Province. I truly regret that my local situation and public duties preclude the possibility of my attendance with you. Since the time that I had the opportunity of studying Natural Philosophy, the Rev. Doctor has

been able to avail himself of new discoveries in Science; to search more extensively into the Arcana of nature, and thus at present he will be enabled to widen and to enlarge the circle of the course. By ordinary exertions you may climb the hill of Science with facility and delight, and thus in Scientific knowledge, you may far outshine the most of those who have preceded you at the Institution.

Perhaps I may be permitted to state, that I feel interested in your success, and also in the advancement of learning and science in this Province. I view the Academy not only as subservient to the interests of general learning, but also as closely identified with sound morality and true religion. It was for these purposes that the Fathers of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, planned its Constitution, contributed to its establishment, and prayed for its success. Though some of those venerable Fathers are now sleeping in the dust, yet their labours will not be ineffectual, their prayer will be answered in due time, and we are assured "That Judah shall dwell forever, and Jerusalem from generation to generation."

It is perhaps on account of its connection with morality and religion, that this seminary has been so long and so mercilessly persecuted; and that it is now almost entirely crushed. Such as have opposed it from motives of this kind, must have been woefully infatuated, and have a fearful account to render when they are arraigned at the bar of Christ. If simultaneous and combined exertions are made by the real friends of learning and religion, the Legislature may yet be induced to repair the Temple which they have wantonly demolished: to open the fountains which they have sealed, and to diffuse the refreshing and the salutary streams which they have stooped at their source, and dried up in their channels. At one time with the Legislature, there was a specious appearance of liberality toward this Seminary. But it has now been demonstrated, that their policy toward it was rotten at the core, and eventually it must be overturned by the potent arm of a free and intelligent people. If the friends of this Seminary choose to exhibit them, they have all the talents, the power, and the wealth that are necessary to make it independent. The time for silence and non-resistance is now past. The enemy has felt no delicacy in laying his ruthless hand on our fair Academy, and shall we now be prevented by squeamishness, from attempting to restore the Institution to an effective state.

Gentlemen, permit me to remind you, that as you have now the prospect of completing your philosophical studies, partly through the assistance of others, it becomes you therefore to be actuated with a sense of gratitude. Among those Gentlemen, there are a few in my congregation who have cordially responded to the call which I made on their liberality. At present I suppress their names, and all that I request of you is, that you will recollect, that in this obscure and hitherto much neglected part of the country, there is perhaps more liberality than can be found in some other older and wealthier communities.

With best wishes for your intellectual, moral, and religious improvement,

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, respectfully,

HUGH ROSS.

Tatamagouche, May 6th, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Agreeably to my former promise, I shall now lay before you, partly at least, what the scriptures evidently authorise on the subject of temperance.

All who are only in a slight degree conversant with the sacred Oracles must admit, that temperance is a duty which they positively enjoin. Of this it is unnecessary to enter into any formal proof. In the strict sense of the term, by temperance we are to understand the moderate use of that which is not prohibited in toto. Of such a use of any thing, two