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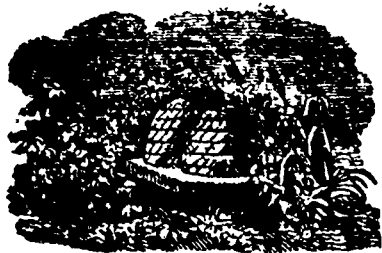
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1837.

NUMBER XLVIII

THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 13s if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s 6d additional will be charged for postage. Single copies 3d. each.

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FAMILY ECONOMY.

ARCHIBALD HART,

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN DYER,
James Street, Pictou,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has already received. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has now, in addition to his old, received

A FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS,

by which he will be enabled to give the most brilliant colours, to all kinds of Silks and Wearing Apparel of every description.

Also, having a superior method of renovating, taking out spots, and removing all kinds of filth from gentlemen's coats, vests, and trowsers, without the least injury to the cloth, making the old appear little inferior to new,—attention to this would be economy!

A H begs to intimate that he has been solicited to remain here during the season, with which he has complied, in hopes that he will be more successful and better supported than he was last year, if not, he will positively leave this place in June 1837.

April 11.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Memac Tobacco Manufactory*,
No. 74, Buxford Row,

A large quantity of *SNUFF*, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. P. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE:

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hattie, on the north west by lands granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment.

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country, fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 10 1836. 11*in

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.—CONTINUED.

BY W. E. BURTON.

AFTER a painful and fruitless search through all the various rooms, cells, and hiding places of that singular house, we were compelled to acknowledge that the assertions of the under keeper and his wife were but too correct. Mary Lobenstein was not among the number of the *detenues* at the Farm, nor could we discover the slightest trace of her. Still L— clung to the hope that, in the confusion necessarily attending our first search, we had passed over some secret cell or dungeon in which the poor girl was immured. The square stone building in the centre of the garden afforded some ground for this surmise—we were unable to open the small iron-banded door that was fixed to the side of this apparently solid structure. The under keeper declared that the key was always in the possession of Farrell, his principal, and that no one ever entered the place but Nares and his master. He was not aware that any person was confined in it; a spring of water bubbled up within the building, and he believed that Farrell used it as a wine cellar only. He had seen wine carried in and out of the place. Indeed the whole appearance corroborated the man's statement—there was no window, air hole or aperture of any description, excepting the small door before mentioned; and the contracted size of the place itself prevented the possibility of its containing a hiding hole for a human being, if a well or spring occupied the area, as the keeper affirmed.

Resigning this last hope of finding the poor girl, we gave our assistance to the magistrate in removing the prisoners, and placing the unfortunates whom we had released in temporary but appropriate abodes. In this service the under keeper and his wife proved valuable auxiliaries, in pointing out the incurable mad folks, and those who, in his opinion, had been unjustly detained. The prisoners were placed in our carriage, and conveyed to London, under the superintendance of L— himself, who promised to return during the evening with additional assistance. The policeman was despatched to Enfield for several carriages and postchaises. Some of the most desperate and confirmed maniacs were sent to the lunatic asylum, with the magistrate's order for their admittance, and two or three of the sick and sorrowing were removed to the Middlesex hospital.

I assisted the lawyer and magistrate in taking the depositions of several of the sufferers who appeared sane enough to warrant the truth of their stories. As night approached, I prepared for a departure, and Mr Wilson resolved to accompany me, we received the addresses of several persons from various inmates of the Farm, who requested us to let their families know of the place of detention. As we drove down the lane, we met L—, and a posse of police officers, who were to accompany the magistrate in his night sojourn at the house, and assist him in the removal of the rest of the inmates in the morning.

During the evening, I called with a heavy heart, and communicated the melancholy result of every scheme. I related minutely the particulars of every transaction—she listened quietly to my story, occasionally interrupting me, when describing the zeal of

the officer L—, by invoking the blessings of heaven upon his head. When she learnt the unsuccessful issue of our search, she remained silent for a minute only—when, with a confident tone, and a cheerful voice, she said—'My daughter Mary is in that stone house. The workings of the finger of providence are too evident in the wonderful train of circumstances that lead to the discovery of Farrell, and his infamous mansion. My child is there, but you have not been able to penetrate the secret of her cell. I will go with you in the morning, if you can spare another day to assist a bereaved mother.'

I declared my readiness to accompany her, but endeavored to press upon her mind the utility of farther search. She relied securely upon the faith of her divine impression, as she termed it, and declared that God would never suffer so good a man as L— to be disappointed in his wonderful exertions; the keenness of a mother's eye, the instinct of a mother's love would help him in the completion of his sacred trust. It was impossible to argue with her, and I agreed to be with her at an early hour.

I slept but little during the night, for my bruised shins and my shattered shoulder pained me considerably and the strange excitement of the day's events materially assisted to heighten both my corporal and mental fever. When I arose in the morning, I felt so badly, that nothing but the earnest and confident tone of the poor childless widow induced me to undertake the annoyance of the trip—I could not bear to disappoint her. I found the carriage ready at the door—a couple of mechanics, with sledge hammers, crow bars, and huge bunches of skeleton keys, occupied the front seat, and having placed myself beside Mrs Lobenstein upon the other seat, the horses trotted briskly along the street. During our ride she informed me that a lawyer, had called upon her from Elizabeth Bishop, the disappointed spinster, who it will be recollected, had lost her fortune by the intervention of the gentle Mary Lobenstein. The man stated that Miss Bishop had heard of the disappearance of the inheritor of her aunt's estate, and had desired him to give notice that if proof was not forthcoming of Mrs Lobenstein's existence, she should take possession of the property, agreeably to the provision existing in the will. 'I am sure,' said the mother, 'that woman is at the bottom of this affair—she has concerted the abduction of my daughter to obtain possession of the estate—but I trust in God that she will be disappointed in her foul design. A fearful whisper comes across my heart that those who would rob a mother of a child for gold would not object to rob that child of her existence, but my trust is in the Most High, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and will not consent to the spoliation of the widow and the fatherless.'

The probability of the poor girl's murder had been suggested by L— at the termination of our unsuccessful search, and had occupied a serious portion of my thoughts during the wakeful moments of the past night. Expecting nothing from the mother's repetition of the search, I determined to consult L— upon the feasibility of offering rewards to the villains Mills and Nares for the revelation of the truth, and if we failed in eliciting any intelligence, to institute a rigorous examination of the garden and the yard, and dis-

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 round, 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 thus 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 Turo, 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

which he could throw light. He would only add that during the period which had elapsed since 1832, since the passing of the bill respecting the Academy, there was comparative peace in the district. He need not remind the house what Pictou was before that period,—it was a bye word, and subject of reproach in the Colony. Since then, neighbours had lived like neighbours, animosity had diminished. Was it wise to stir up those feelings of hostility anew, and by the passage of this Bill, to dissipate the happier prospects which had grown up? Bloodshed might again be caused, and the disastrous state be renewed which all should wish passed for ever. Was it wise, when the Bill had passed for a certain period, to break in on its provisions in the middle of the Term? He knew Pictou as well as any man, and he knew that however kindly the people might be disposed, their passions were easily raised, and he knew of nothing which would more easily excite them than an interference like that contemplated by the Bill before the House. (The Rev. Gentleman was about retiring from the Bar when a note was put into his hand.) He should have mentioned he said that he and the Trustees who acted with him would make no objection to a proposal which had been mentioned elsewhere. They would be anxious to retire from the trust if others would also do so, and if the Legislature would appoint to the trust persons free from party spirit, persons from the Town of Halifax or elsewhere out of Pictou, who would be expected to act fairly and wisely for the good of all concerned. Speaking modestly, the party which he represented were one-half the inhabitants of the District of Pictou: they were a loyal peaceable people, and were entitled to some consideration. Was it right to make the interests of the District subservient to the interests of Doctor McCulloch,—to remove him with one half of the Legislative Grant to Halifax, and leave the other half with his party in Pictou, giving those of the Kirk no share in the public money? If there should be an Act of spoliation, why not divide the sum, and if £200 should be given to Dr. McCulloch, give £200 exclusively to the opposite party. If this were done, he would pledge himself that not a shilling should be asked for until a suitable school house should be built, and a system should be provided. The people whom he represented protested loud against this act of spoliation,—£400 granted to the District would be thus taken away from the larger proportion of the inhabitants, and they would be deprived of assistance for purposes of education.

(The Rev. gentleman having concluded his address continued at the bar for the purpose of answering questions which might be put by members. The interrogatories were made generally in a tone too low to allow their particulars to be caught by any one of the auditors except those immediately near the bar.)

(In answer to questions from Doctor Almon.)

Rev. Mr Fraser said, (directly, or by implication,) that when the new Trustees entered on the trust, they found the charge for Mr Blanchard's Mission to England; the old Trustees agreed that it should be collected from the friends to that measure; the institution was charged with the debt. The old Trustees were answerable for what remained now due of it.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

The measure was agreed to by the old Trustees, he supposed the new Trustees were not in the trust when the missions were instituted.

There was not the slightest intimation respecting the present Bill except that furnished by the newspapers, and by a private letter. If it were generally known thousands of signatures could have been obtained against it. Mr Geo. Blanchard was employed in the school about two years and gave general satisfaction.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

The person who set up the school in opposition to the Academy was of Doctor McCulloch's party.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

He could not give any adequate reason for the different degrees of popularity of the two schools,—the opposite party took their children at once from the school in connection with the Academy. Doctor McCulloch did not lecture through the country at the precise time that he ought to be lecturing in the Academy, but at the time when he complained of the injury in his hand.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

He could not say whether the Doctor lectured at that time with or without assistance.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

When Mr Blanchard withdrew from teaching, the lower branches were dispensed with. When the teaching of these became obligatory, Mr M. McCulloch was proposed as teacher, and he refused to submit to the examination which became necessary in choosing a teacher. Advertisements were made for applicants, and persons were prepared to compete for

the situation, Mr McCulloch retired because the examination was insisted on.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

He did not see why difficulties against the Academy should have arisen since 1832,—Doctor McCulloch was teaching, Mr M. McCulloch was teaching, and Mr McDonald was teaching. He could not conceive what new difficulties, should have arisen, except the refusal of the Doctor to teach Natural Philosophy, and Mr M. McCulloch's absenting himself from his duties. He, Mr F., lived at a distance from the Academy and could not state particulars.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The Kirk party did never give much pecuniary support to the Academy, and he was not prepared to say how many attended the upper branches or how many young men of that party were prepared to enter these, or wanted such education for their pursuits in life. There were other schools in the town, and he had been informed that the fees of the other Grammar school were lower, but he could not say that was any inducement.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

The reason why his party did not give more support was, that they were always over-ruled in their views respecting the institution. Some instances of this over-ruling were, the attempt to exclude the lower branches, to saddle the debt occasioned by Mr Blanchard's Mission on the institution, and to force Mr M. McCulloch on the Trustees.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

These, however, proved abortive attempts. The wish of the new Trustees was to lower the rate of fees to suit a poor country. The refusal to make mutual collections in aid of the Academy was another instance of the opposition of the old Trustees. There was no attempt at that time by the Kirk party to make collections not in concert with the others. The Kirk party did not subscribe, except a small sum, about £3 he had heard, since 1832: He believed that all those now taught the lower branches belonged to the Kirk party.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)

If his party received £200 a year, they would give security that a house should be built and that a system of education should be provided.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

This he believed would produce good,—his party would be content,—and it appeared, if Doctor McCulloch was removed to Dalhousie College with £200 a year, that would satisfy the Doctor's party.

Mr Stewart. Suppose the Legislature gave £200 a year without any reference to the Pictou Academy would they be attached to whidman from the trust, and go on of themselves?

Rev. Mr Fraser, Yes.

Doctor Almon, What security would you have that a vote of the Legislature would not take that sum from you if you once possess it?

President of the Council. That question should be put to the house of Assembly.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The Academy flourished about as well since 1832 as before. It had from 4 to 41 students before that period, and no lower branches were taught. If matters remained as they were no benefit adequate to the expenditure would be experienced. In its days it did not repay what it got from the public. But the people there looked to better times.

(In answer to Mr Unicke.)

The difficulties between the parties were not exactly religious; he believed the political power was at the bottom of all. Persons of either party in the Country could not be got interested enough and sufficiently unsuspected of prejudice, to form Trustees of the Academy. The dispute was called religious but he believed it to be political.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

He did not know exactly why the number of pupils should be so low as four at one time, his party had no confidence in the instruction.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

He did not express his pleasure at the establishment during a certain examination, but he expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the young men. Objections to the Institution existed before Mr McKenzie's time, but the Kirk party were too weak for opposition,—and they did not think it wise to disturb the country without having any prospects of success. Their opposition consisted in a wish to introduce the lower branches, and to exclude the teaching of divinity.

The benefit which was hoped from the opposition to the present Bill was, that if the opposite party found that their plans were in vain, and that the House would not countenance agitation, they might endeavour to please both parties, and matters might go on much better. The proposed transfer of Doctor McCulloch might be supposed in some degree to cause an amelioration of the Institution, but he did not know

that it would have much beneficial effect while the Doctor continued in the Province

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

When a vacancy in the trust was expected at one time, the person retiring was allowed to nominate Mr Smith; but when he (Mr F.) wished to retire, and to nominate in the same manner, the privilege was refused.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

The sum now possessed he thought might be made to answer the several branches taught. £150 might be given to each of the teachers of the higher branches, and £100 to the teachers of the lower.

(In answer to Mr Unicke.)

A remedy might be applied by the Legislature apportioning the money equally, and by appointing a new trust, of neither English nor Anti-Burghers.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

He did not know any mode of retaining the other party, except by letting them have the whole again—they look on the Academy as private property.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

They made that claim as the founders of the Institution, although it was understood to be for the general good of the Province. It was founded by their subscriptions in conjunction with an Act of the Legislature, and Legislative assistance.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)

He could not exactly state the number of children to be educated in the county of Pictou,—the population was about 20,000, one half of which belonged to the Kirk, from that might be judged the number of children.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

Party Politics decidedly occasioned the deficiency of pupils. [The Debate will be concluded next week.]

The bill for removing Dr McCulloch to the Dalhousie College, and the bill authorizing the Freeholders in every Township to appoint Trustees to manage School lands, were sent down from the Council, yesterday, agreed to.—*Novascotian*.

APPRENTICES.

THE Overseers of Poor for this Town, have at present, 2 BOYS and 1 GIRL, to be bound out on the terms prescribed by Law. One boy is seven years of age, the other, and the girl, are five years each.

F. BEATTIE, } Overseers
J. MAXWELL, } of Poor.

Pictou, April 11, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FOGO,
Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible.

January 31, 1838 m-m

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kemptown, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerratt and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

WANTED,
A FARM SERVANT,

CAPABLE of performing the general routine of WORK required in conducting a Farm in an efficient manner,—to whom a liberal salary will be given. A person of general good character only, need apply. Application to be made to

HUGH H. ROSS.

10 Mile Farm, West River, }
April 11, 1838. }

m-w

**R. FRASER,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,**

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has located himself in the store lately occupied by Mr John Crerar, whose every article in his line of business will be executed in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. He will constantly

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, AND PILOT CLOTHS;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment

He will also make up in the neatest manner, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Riding Habits; also, Gentlemen's Spanish and Circular Cloaks, Boston Wrappers, New Market and Hunting Coats, &c.

R. F. would also remark, that having made arrangements with Reposters of Fashions both in New York and Philadelphia, he will be able to supply his customers in due season with the latest approved fashions
Apr 11.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W. McKinlay, Booksellers, Halifax: *

THE HARMONICON;

A new collection of CHURCH MUSIC, containing 244 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.
February, 1838 J. DAWSON.

* AGENTS.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| R. Hartshorne, Esq. | Guyshoro', |
| J. W. Blanchard, | Antigonish, |
| James M. Gregor, | New Glasgow, |
| Charles Blanchard, | Truro, |
| James B. Davison, | Wallace, |
| William Campbell, | Tatamagouche, |
| Alexander McKenzie, | River John. |

Recommendations of the Harmonicon.

From the Novascotian] THE HARMONICON, the first Musical Work ever printed in Nova Scotia, has just issued from Mr Dawson's Press at Pictou, and is for sale at the Halifax Book-stores. It is a collection of Sacred Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn tunes, Anthems, &c., selected from the best authors, with a copious introduction to Vocal Music. The work is got up in a very creditable style, and is sold for 6s. with a liberal allowance to traders and others, purchasing 12 or more copies.

From the Halifax Pearl] THE HARMONICON — We have much pleasure in being enabled to speak in the highest terms of this selection of sacred music. The mechanical execution of the work is exceedingly creditable to the press of Mr Dawson of Pictou, from whence it has just been issued, whilst the compiler has evinced much taste in the selection of his tunes and anthems. We have a great variety of Tune Books in our possession, but we have not one of its dimensions, embodying so choice a collection as the Harmonicon. Its value, in our estimation, is exceedingly enhanced by the introduction of the greater part of W. Arnold's most admired compositions. These alone are worth the full price charged for the whole collection. To those also who are about to commence the study of sacred music, this work will be found of inestimable use, as the directions to learners are remarkable for their fitness and explicitness. The Harmonicon is for sale at the different book stores in town, and we feel confident that all who examine it, having any knowledge of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, will concur with us in the opinion we have expressed, of its great value as a compilation of the very best tunes extant.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line — all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER

Chemist & Druggist.

10,000 PAINFIRE SEGARS in quart. Boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be soon at the Office of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.:

All that valuable piece of

LAND,

consisting of 22 Acres, commonly called the "Battery Hill," fronting on the Harbour of Pictou.

As the Town of Pictou has a natural tendency to extend itself in the direction of this PROPERTY, the Subscriber has been induced to lay it off in a neat and convenient Town Plot, in which the Streets are so laid out as to correspond with the Streets of the Town of Pictou, in such a manner that no inconvenience will occur in extending the present Streets, and those who are desirous of purchasing the Lots above offered, will have the advantage of broad and regular Streets, the want of which constitutes so great an objection to the erection of buildings in the present town. The front of this property possesses every advantage to those about engaging in Commercial Business, or desirous of erecting wharves and Stores, as the channel of the harbour passes very close to the land at this place, and a very trifling expenditure of labour in cutting down the bank, would make an easy inclined plane, almost to the channel's edge. This Property is in fact the natural site of a town, and probably would have been at this time covered with buildings, had it not been for the state of the title, which is now however undisputed. Persons therefore desirous of laying out money to advantage, cannot make a better investment than in the purchase of these Lots.

At the same time, the Subscriber will offer **NINE LOTS,**

Of five Acres each, in the rear of the property in possession of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.

These Lots are of an excellent quality; and though they have never been cultivated, they have been in pasture a great many years and are nearly fit for the plough.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent deposit, 20 per cent in 6 months, 20 per cent in 12 months, and the remaining 50 per cent 2 years from the date. To be secured by mortgage bearing interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
STEPHEN BINNEY.

Apr 4th, 1838

**ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

THE Company having determined to renew its business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its well known liberality and punctuality in the adjustment and payment of losses, and from the present moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced to hope it will receive that fair share of the business of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and any farther information, that may be required will be freely communicated.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Halifax, N S Feb 14, 1838.

* * Mr Young has appointed James Fogo, Esquire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in Pictou. Application may therefore, in future, be made to him, who will regulate the Terms on which Policies can be obtained; and impart any other requisite information to persons wishing to insure.

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the various Branches of his Business,

will be executed to order, on moderate terms. Shop opposite Mr Harper's Hotel, Church Street, Pictou.
March 28, 1838.

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house, over the store, where he can be consulted as usual.
Pictou, March 28, 1838 e-w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JAMES FRASER,

Pictou, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within eighteen calendar months from this date; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVINA FRASER, Ex'rs.
RODERICK FRASER, }
JAMES D. B. FRASER, } Ex'rs.

Pictou, 9th April, 1838. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

MICHAEL DWYER,

of the Gulf, Teacher, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE McLEOD,
DONALD McDONALD, } Adms.
HUGH MCGILLEVRAV,
DONALD MCGILLEVRAV, }

Gulf Shore, January 1838. r-m.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex'rs.
JAMES McINTYRE,
PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Ex'r's.
ALEX FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Ex'r's
ROBERT GRANT, }

East River, 29th November, 1837, ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Adms.
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,

of River John, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BIGNAY,
Agent for
SUSANNAH LANGILL,

Nov. 3, 1837. r-w Administratrix.

2PO LEEPO.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE

In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838. The house can be examined by applying to

PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838.

For particulars apply as above.

March 14, 1838.

if

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

COLONIAL POLICY.

Our readers are aware of the opinions we have always held, in regard to the ministerial measure of settling the affairs of Canada by a Commission; and it is now matter of history, how much those opinions have been confirmed by the result of events. The first Commission of three resulted in Lord J. Russell's famous resolutions, which, as we foretold, drove the people to rebellion. The second is now about to be undertaken by Lord Durham, alone, who comes, vested with extraordinary powers of making and unmaking constitutions, but deficient in the only requisite which could render his mission successful—the power of granting Elective Councils. We will therefore venture to predict, with all his high fame for diplomacy, Lord Durham's mission will also prove a failure.

In both Houses of Parliament, those ministerial measures have been denounced in such strong language as would have been deemed treasonable by many in the Colonies; and it may seem paradoxical to some, how this opposition arises among the whigs and radicals,—but the reason is obvious: the whigs are attempting to govern the Colonies on tory principles; the tories, therefore, go with them, and are in hopes of perfecting the present measures on their return to office. The ministry in the mean time are losing many of their best friends, and the confidence of the country; but they entertain the hopes that on their retiring from office, a coalition ministry will be formed.

A motion was to be made in the Commons on the 6th of March, for the removal of Lord Glenelg from the Colonial Office, on the ground that the country had no confidence in him. Such discordant elements cannot hold together long.

The following is the language held by that master mind, Lord Brougham, in a speech on the Canada bill, in the Lords on the 18th January. It is strong, and in his usual sarcastic style; but it is strikingly true.

EDITOR BEE.

• • • I hold those to be deeply responsible and much to blame who did not, immediately on introducing the resolutions, send out such an overwhelming force as to make resistance hopeless, or, at any rate, the probability of success improbable. You say that this people paid no taxes, and Lord Gosford has constantly reminded them of this, and the boon that they enjoy in the shape of trade to this country; but was it a trifle to tell to the people of England that you have taken from the people of these provinces £20,000 a year, which was refused to you by their Parliament, and over the expenditure of which you had no control? Twenty thousand pounds were taken without the consent of the representatives of the people. Why, what was it that Hampden resisted in this country? a sum less by far than £20,000; and that Hampden has gained for himself an imperishable fame, in the possession of which the Plantagenets or the Guelfs might envy him. In taking steps therefore, in opposing the Government in taking from them their money without the consent of their representatives, England has set them the example and the Canadians have only been following that example. I throw this out with a view—which, above all others, is nearest my heart—to prevent the shedding of one drop more blood except where strict justice absolutely and rigorously demands it, and with a view to calling on those in whose hands the sword of justice is placed altogether to sheath that sword from the moment that the rebels shall have laid down their arms. I will point out the injustice of the course which is proposed to be adopted. I mean injustice in abolishing the constitution, the propriety of doing which is to be discussed in the House of Commons. It is proposed that the colony shall be governed without any representatives whatever; that the constitution

of the whole of the eight provinces shall be suspended, because one of them, containing 10,000 inhabitants, about one sixty-sixth part of the whole population, has misbehaved. For some time the measures of the noble lord are confined to one corner of a question, and then they are suddenly spread over the whole of it, embracing all points, whether they are effected or not, justice at one time is applied to a few only, and then it is extended suddenly to all, when experience has been dearly bought. For a long time there are no troops in Canada, and in this the supineness of the Government is shown, and then it is thought that they can depend on the loyalty of the people; but the moment the question comes of taking away the money from the people without consent of the representatives of the people, of governing them without laws, of making the laws absolute, say, despotic, then the question spreads from province to province—it pervades the whole land, and extends to the whole mass of the people. The whole mass of the people are affected by disaffection in some degree, and what shadow of a justification is there for the province being in want of troops? (Hear, hear.) What justification is there for suspending the constitution, and for establishing a despotic government? It seems that this constitution, this defective form of government, is only the precursor of another arrangement. Whether the noble lord has himself formed any distinct idea of what the new form is to be, I know not; and my mind is so dull that I cannot conceive what new steps will be hereafter taken. It is true that there is a proposition that a certain number of persons shall be elected from the various provinces to assist the Governor, but how those representatives are to act, or what measures are to be adopted, I cannot discover. But, above all, how the representatives are to be appointed is the question which is of the greatest interest, and which is involved in the greatest mystery. The plan, at present, is most obscure; but I sincerely hope that the necessity which might arise for its being called into operation will soon cease, and that the disturbances have now reached their full height, that nothing of the vigilance of Government at home will be required, but that the authorities, military and civil, of the colony, will have succeeded in putting down the revolt, and in restoring general peace and tranquility. I sincerely trust that that has been done, and that all blood has now ceased to flow. But the question whether it will be politic to continue the Canadians as subjects of this empire, must arise when the present disturbances shall have entirely ceased; and I cannot but doubt whether the authority of those who framed these resolutions, and who did follow them up with any one vigorous act, are men who are fitted to preside over the question at that crisis—the real crisis—which will be the time at which the talent, the firmness, and the wisdom of the Ministers as statesmen will be tested. When that crisis shall come, I shall pause, I shall hesitate, I shall falter, painful as it must be to me to acknowledge it: but I shall pause before I can declare it to be my opinion that they have proved themselves to be fit men to meet the difficulties which will arise in the exigencies of that time. I am not one of those who set a great value on a colonial possession such as Canada—I hold it to be worth absolutely nothing; and I think that it should be at once dissevered from this country when it can be so without any infraction of those sacred principles of liberty, or violation of the rules of paternal justice, and if it can be taken from us without any sacrifice of our own national honor. I am clearly of opinion that we ought to make up our minds to an amicable separation of the colony from this country, and by joining that to the other provinces in the

neighbourhood to form a union of sufficient stability and strength to counterbalance the colossal empire of the United States. (Hear, hear.) Whatever sinister aspect the colonial affairs may now bear, I hope that justice may be obtained from those who now manage the affairs of this empire, and that they will bestir themselves and heal the wound which their improvident and neglectful, and to a certain degree, imbecile government has caused. All Canada cries out for an Elective Council, and refuse it you cannot. In this country a very, very small part of the people have raised their voices against this council, the House of Lords; a very, very small portion of the people have called out for its abolition, which would have the effect of destroying the English constitution. But in Canada the case is different. There every voice is raised that the system of government may be altered, that the Council may be elective; and there the Council is established only on the footing of the constitution recently given to them. If you my lords, had acted as the Legislative Council in Canada have acted, the people of England would not have rested satisfied with your government, but the cry for some alteration would have been loud and universal. But the wisdom of your lordships has averted this, and we see that an insignificant fraction of the people only have ever attempted to raise their voices against the continuation of the present plan of government. (Hear.) It is true that occasionally your lordships have rejected some bills which have been sent up from the House of Commons, and then, indeed, observations have been made almost as loud, as those which have been hunched at the Council of Canada; but you, my lords, have not acted as the Canadian Council have acted. What has been their conduct? Why they will not pass any bill at all; whether the bills regard the police, the distribution of Crown lands, the civil government of the people, the internal commerce of the country, the trade with foreign ports, it is immaterial; all are alike rejected. No wonder, then, that the voices of the people should be loud and vehement; but much wonder it is to me that a cause so great, and on which the people are unanimous, should not have been found to have been altogether irresistible. It is in vain to send out any one to refuse boons, if you arm him with powers to refuse to do that which alone can recommend him to the purpose. Should not my noble friend (Lord Durham) receive other powers besides those given to him by this bill—a bill as odious as the notorious Massachusetts Bill, I know that the mission on which he is sent will reflect neither honor nor credit on him, let him discharge his duties in any way he may. I once more, then, beseech your lordships to make up your minds to do justice to the colony, and to reform unhesitatingly whatever the people of Canada have a right to call upon you to grant, I have no other desire than that right and justice should be done to Canada, and that the character of England should be maintained; but I am sure that by granting those prayers which are addressed to this country from Canada, the character of the Sovereign, the honor of the nation, and the happiness of the people will be secured. (Hear, hear.)

In discussing the same Bill again, on the 1st of Feby., the following words fell from Lords Brougham and Melbourne, in reference to the conduct of Sir F. B. Head. Our readers will observe how well they coincide with the opinions we have always held, of that Gentleman's incapacity for governing:

• • • The noble and learned lord affirmed, that under the administration of the colonies by the noble earl (Aberdeen) opposite, the freedom of the Canadians had been enlarg-

ged; they having obtained the command of the supplies—the power of the purse. What was the complaint then made against them? They were told that whatever abuses existed they had the power themselves of redressing them. They were given that power. They were told they could, until they obtained redress, withhold the supplies. They were told they had the power and they used it. Short-sighted men! Innocent men! they believed you when you told them you gave them that power—they believed you when you said they had the power of the purse—they believed you when you told them they were clothed with the power of redressing grievances and all they then did was to use the power which you bragged you had given to them—they withheld the supplies until their grievances were redressed—and the instant they used that power, for the purpose, the express purpose, for which it was given—the instant they did that, you have turned round upon them, and the noble Lord who actually gave them these powers says to them, “You have abused these privileges which were given you; you are violating the constitution, and therefore the constitution shall be torn away from you.” (Hear, hear, hear.) It was a mockery—it was the most unbearable insolence and insult put upon a people—first to boast that political privileges were given to them, and that the power of the purse was conferred upon them;—and the instant they used their privileges, to say, “Oh, you have abused these privileges; it was never meant you should use them: we only meant to round a period in a despatch, or to round a period in a vice-royal speech at Quebec; you were never to use the power which was given to you; it was only conferred upon condition that you would always be pleased never to refuse, and always to grant.” (Laughter.) Now he could understand the table d’ike opposite supporting the present course, because he had opposed the act of 1831, and, if he were not mistaken, his protest against it was recorded upon the Journals of the House. Upon the Canadians refusing supplies, the Government had passed resolutions; these resolutions the noble earl opposite had admitted were calculated to harass and vex the Canadians. (Hear, hear.) The natural consequences were produced; and they took no pains to prevent them. Not a line had been written, not a man had been sent not a pound had been spent, to prevent what was the inevitable, the natural consequence of their eighth resolution. And now they had in one of the two provinces a scene which baffled all description, a scene which he defied the history of any civilized or Christian country could produce or match. A governor who was appointed to administer the law, to exercise the powers of the state for the protection of the subject; one who was nominated to administer justice in mercy; one who was appointed above all mankind to prevent crime; and only in the hard necessity of the case to punish crime, when it was not in the power of the governor to prevent it—they heard it avowed and boasted of by an individual so situated—they heard it in his despatch—they heard it in his speech to the people whom he misgoverned, that he did not think it right, though he knew that preparations were making for crime; though he well knew, and was accurately informed, that a rebellion was hatching that traitors were laying their plans; that disaffection was going on day by day; and seduction menacing by traitors. (Hear) Gracious God! did he live in a civilized country? Was he to be told that this was to be the conduct of the mother country? Did it after all turn out that the mode in which they governed, was thus,—that they found disaffection, and they did nothing to put a stop to it? They

sent away troops. (Hear, hear, hear.) But, the great objection was ripen disaffection into revolt, which the presence of a regular army could have prevented. This was not done, and blood was shed upon both sides. The blood of the disaffected, to be sure had been shed, but so also had the blood of the innocent, and the blood of those whom they allowed the arts of traitors to become disaffected.—It was then, and not until then, that they found the Queen's peace to be restored. (Hear, hear, hear.) He called to the venerable bench of Bishops to lay this case to their hearts.—(Hear, hear.) He called upon the respected judges of the land to state how they dealt with those who came, not as the vindicators of crime, but as the tempters of it; when they saw before them those who could have prevented crime and yet did not do so, but preferred prosecuting their unfortunate victim to judgment. (Hear.) And yet the governor of Upper Canada had the confidence and the courage to boast of this to those whom he had maltreated, and whom in the exercise of his trust he had betrayed. The same governor, it was understood, had thrown out some threat with respect to the United States of America. It appeared that the American territory had been violated. It was difficult to prevent volunteers from doing this; it would have been easy on the other hand, to have prevented a regular force from doing any such thing.—(Hear, hear.) If they had such troops there, not only would not the peace with America be disturbed, but they would not now be engaged in the hopeless struggle in which they were involved. If it had broken out they would easily have overpowered it. With military subordination, no such rabble as they had employed could have perpetrated the act committed with respect to the American shore for no such rabble could then have at all proceeded there. (Hear.) They were informed that the outbreak was a mere trifle—there were a few people, a handful in the corner of the country, a few thousands in rebellion and all the rest of the provinces were perfectly sound. In Upper Canada the Government did not require a single soldier. Such was the loyalty in Upper Canada that the Governor, when asked how many men he could spare from the colony, answered in his usual boastful style, “All.” It was now proposed to reward their zeal and loyalty by depriving them, not of a part only but of the whole of their constitution. Because a few broke out in revolt, a “mere handful up in a corner,” it was proclaimed that an end should be put to the liberties of the whole people; and a noble friend of his, and a friend of liberty—a strong friend of liberty, and a Reformer, was to be sent out to them in the character of dictator.

Melbourne—The noble and learned lord had made some very severe observations on the despatches from Upper Canada of Sir Francis Head; and unquestionably these might be considered as not altogether free from a certain over-eloquent tone, not altogether unmingled with imprudence—(hear, hear)—and as exhibiting a mode of proceeding somewhat hazardous in its character; for it appeared from Sir Francis Head's own statement that it was only owing to accident, and to a little hesitation and want of resolution on the part of those by whom we was assailed, that he had not suffered very severely from his over-confidence. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Viscount Melbourne) quite agreed with the noble and learned lord that if they were to judge entirely from the expressions used by Sir F. Head himself, it could hardly be denied that that officer would appear to have given encouragement to those crimes which, it was stated, might by a different line of proceeding have been prevented.—But it must be considered that these expres-

sions were best in the epigrammatic pointed style which Sir F. Head was known to admire and which might lead persons to see in them a wider statement of what had been done, and what dangers had been incurred, than was meant to be conveyed. In considering the question of propriety of delay in interfering in what was going on, it must be remembered, that in the present times a preventive or precautionary policy was not very popular; that a man ran great risks in pursuing it; that until an insurrection actually broke out there were very few persons who would admit that there was an intention that it should break out.—Had such strong measures been taken as to prevent the outbreak, and the parties in question had not actually joined themselves to the insurgents, it would have been asserted on all sides that there never had been the slightest intention of insurrection; that nothing had ever been proposed to be done but by the most constitutional means; and, therefore, though undoubtedly he could not praise the prudence of Sir F. Head's conduct, on his own showing, yet in all probability, if that officer had interfered too early, he would have run the risk of a charge of having interfered without any reason whatever.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves relating to fortifications on our frontier.

Resolved, That the maritime frontier, and the extensive interior position of this State are in a defenceless and exposed situation, and we rely with confidence, that the Federal Government will cause suitable fortifications to be erected for the defence of the same.

Resolved, That the erection of a strong fortification in some eligible position in the Eastern section of the State, is imperatively and loudly called for by the increasing necessity of extending the protection of our laws to the citizens living in the vicinity.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence, to procure suitable appropriations for the objects contemplated in the foregoing Resolves.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send one copy of his message to the Legislature in relation to fortifications, and one copy of these Resolves, to the President and Vice President of the United States, to each of the Heads of Departments at Washington, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838—Read and passed.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1838—Read and passed.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838—Approved.

EDWARD KENT.

THE DEB.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1838

We have copied the Debate and Evidence in the Legislative Council, on the Pictou Academy Bill, as far as our limits would admit, from the time that we received it; and we are sorry we could not have given it entire; but our readers may depend on getting the remainder next week.

We are sorry, indeed, that our Pictou feuds should be exhibited in the highest Assembly of the Province, in so melancholy an aspect. The public good seems to be utterly lost sight of amidst the strifes of parties.

In our last volume we noticed, under the head of “A nest of Petty Tyrants,” the persecution, by the Assembly of P. E. Island, of three of its members. Our readers will perceive by the annexed

paraph, that they are still persevering in depriving King's County of its representatives, and incarcerating these hapless men in the common jail at Charlottetown, for no other crime than differing from the majority of the House in their politics. Truly it is no wonder that discontent and rebellion exist in the Colonies, when such things are allowed to be carried on with impunity, under the very eye of the Colonial Government.

"Last night, about 7 o'clock, the Sergeant at Arms reported to the House that Mr Le Lacheur was again in custody, having been brought to town by the Deputy Sergeant from Tignish, near the North Cape, where he was arrested on Wednesday last. It was thereupon ordered, that he be forthwith committed to the Common Jail of Charlottetown, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly."—*P. E. Island Herald, March 31.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The anonymous communication relative to the Literary Society, which was handed to us for insertion, is inadmissible, for reasons which must be obvious to the writer. We have always been warm friends of that Institution, and our columns are always open to communications respecting it, when they come through the regular channel.

The verses by "R. G. T." will appear next week.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Such of our Subscribers as are in Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, are informed, that we have requested Messrs Budden and Vennar, merchants, Moncton, Mr Wm. Anderson, merchant, St. John, N. B., and George Kerr, Esquire, Miramichi, to receive payments for the BEE, and give discharges for the same,—to either of whom they will please remit at the end of the present volume.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening by Mr Hepburn—On Hydrodynamics. Mr James D. B. Fraser will lecture next evening—On Hydrogen, with experiments.

SCRAPS.

Considerable disturbances have arisen in Greece in consequence of decrees restricting the liberty of the Press, and the employment of foreign troops in the Queen's service.

It is remarkable, that while the commencement of winter has been mild in North America, it has been unusually severe in Europe and South America.

The Church of Scotland having petitioned Parliament for a grant of certain lands in Scotland, denominated the "Bishops' Tields," counter petitions have been presented by the Scottish Dissenters, and much agitation prevailed in the two bodies in consequence.

A law abolishing Gaming Houses has passed the French government. All of these nefarious establishments, existing in Paris, were closed on the evening of the 31st December.

So warm is the winter in Canada, that steamboats were plying without intermission on Lake Ontario, in the last week of March.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Miramichi, and appears to have met with that encouragement which such undertakings deserve. A Bank is also being established at the same place.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, John, son of Mr Dillon, in the 31 year of his age.

At the East Branch, East River, on the 20th March, Catherine, aged 10 years, and on the 29th, William, aged 2 years, children of Mr Edward Lynch, of that place.

At Drummond, West Branch East River, on Thursday night, the 12th April, James Fraser, in the 55th year of his age, an old and respectable

inhabitant of Pictou, and a native of Inverness-Shire, N. Britain.

At Rogers' Hill, on Tuesday morning last, Stewart, son of Mr Angus McDonald, aged 14 years and 10 months.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

And possession given on the first of May next: The FARM belonging to the subscriber, lying between James Kitchin's and Thomas Patterson's. The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

THOMAS RUTTER.

April 18. tf

FOR SALE.

A substantial and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and STORE, with frost proof Cellar, and a BARN; the whole built within the last two years.—Situate on the West River, and adjoining the Seven Mile Inn, in one of the very best situations for business that is to be found within many miles of Pictou, and a most desirable situation for a dry goods & grocery store—it being nearly in the centre of four of the most public roads in the County. If immediate application is made, a good bargain may be expected, and immediate possession given. Apply to

ALEX. McDONALD, Tailor.

West River, 16th April, 1838. b-w

THOMAS BROWN, TAILOR.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

in that house belonging to Mr Yorston, (nearly opposite Mr John Geddie, watch-maker,) where, by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Pictou, April 17, 1838. tf

THE Firm of Ross & Primrose, of Pictou, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all indebted to Ross & Primrose, are requested to make immediate payment to him

A. P. ROSS.
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber having already notified those indebted to him of the necessity of having their accounts with him settled and paid, and many having neglected to do so, he begs further to inform them that such accounts as remain unsettled at the 15th of May next, will, without reserve, be put in a legal course of collection.

JAS. DAWSON.

April 11, 1838.

CLOVER SEED.

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society who want RED CLOVER SEED, will please call immediately on the Secretary for it. March 28.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted. ALSO: Codfish Oil. tf January 17.

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of 3d top N A CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of red CANADA WHEAT, for seed Pictou, March 21, 1838. tf

1250 LBS. CLOVER SEED just received, via Habtax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by JAMES D. B. FRASER. March, 1838.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of—English and Sweden Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax, spikes, nails, heads, and tools;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete, pots, ovens, gobbets, and sauce pans, copper and iron cast stoves, copper, B M, and metal teakettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach facings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges (variety); tanner mountings, bed screws, garden hoses and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws, razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses, butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives, iron and B M spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS, (well assorted);

Coopers' tools, lines and twines, Blacksmiths' and other files; roller mills, spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPLING MACHINES**; brass sofa and table castors.

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other shears; combs;

TENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' ballows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass, putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (var ety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.

A few Chinese and other such SHAWLS; Palm leaf HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.

Water street, Pictou, June 16.

PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF THE BEE.

HAVING lately announced an intended change in the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our duty to state what that change is. The present Proprietor intends to associate his Son with himself as joint owners, and in future, one of the two will devote his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Paper, by which means, and the ready access we have at all times to an almost endless variety of reading, we hope to be enabled to make material improvements in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other important improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, we trust the exertions we are now making for the general improvement of our periodical, will be duly appreciated, and that our reward will be commensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price, mode of payment, &c., the paper will remain unchanged for the present, except in this one particular, that no Paper will in future be sent to places beyond this County, where we have no agent, unless they are paid in advance, or satisfactory references made to some individual on the spot. We trust this early opportunity of letting this be known, that those whom it affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared for the change.

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March, 1838. tf

POETRY.

From the National Gazette

MY NEEDLE.

Poets have oft invoked the muse,
For themes as low as their old shoes;
Why then should I disdain to choose

My needle

Thou little glittering pointed thing,
How long a ditty could I sing,
Of all the comforts thou canst bring.

My needle

How many a sad and lonely day,
Far from the happy and the gay,
Hast thou not helped to pass away.

My needle.

How many an hour of converse sweet,
Has guided by with noiseless feet,
While plying thee with tugs and fleet.

My needle.

Thou art a squire too of woe,
Yet thou dost ne'er intrude, I know,
On conversation's cheerful flow.

My needle.

The kindly care that seeks to soothe,
The daily path of those we love,
How should I wean without thee prove.

My needle.

When gratitude the gift would prompt,
To friends, to land, and means were scant,
Thy ready aid supplied my want.

My needle.

And oft when wintry tempests blow,
And sadly mourns the child of woe,
The power to serve, to thee I owe.

My needle.

And even England's monarch ought
To bless the gentle hand that taught
The use of thee with pleasure fraught.

My needle.

MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

When about ten years old, I attended a primary school in N. Y. state, taught by a minister advanced in life, a man of violent temper and passions, especially when a little excited, as they often were, by whisky. He prayed in his school morning and evening, and was anxious to have all the scholars take delight in the exercises. He had a long whip with which he could reach all around to the circumference. When he prayed he placed himself usually in the centre of the room. There I seem now to see him stand, whip in hand, spectacles raised on his head, his light grey eyes wide open, glancing and glaring all about the room, from under his shaggy brows—*praying*; and if he saw a smile or a motion, he would cut us over our shoulders without mercy and keep praying while whipping, and whipping while praying. In this way he aimed to delight and profit his scholars by his prayers. But aside from the horrid impiety and irreverence of the scene, his course made the scholars utterly disgusted with him, his school, and his prayers.

All would say, that master little understood human nature. But, as well as those who whip children to make them love and obey their parents, or to love the Lord with all their hearts, and their neighbour as themselves; would you whip children to make them love to pray, read the scriptures, go to meeting, and to make them give their hearts, their time, and their efforts all to the Lord? Why not, if for any

thing? If any good objects can be secured by the whip, why not those? All feel that the direct way to make children hate and shun goodness, is to whip them to make them love and practise it.

There is something in the very nature of man, that leads him to resist, from earliest life, all efforts to control his will by physical violence. I mention the fact, not intending to say whether it is right or wrong; and the submission to right produced by the rod in children, is only *apparent* ostensor than *real*. The whole moral being rises up against all attempts at physical coercion. The law of love and kindness, moral power, subdues the soul: physical power may bend the body, but braces up the soul to a stronger and fiercer resistance.

It tends to blunt their moral sensibilities, to prevent their sense of right and wrong, and to make them think that might gives right, and to beget in them a spirit of brutal violence. I wonder children grow up with so much humanity, for they are generally treated as mere brute animals; and the only authority most parents attempt to establish over their children, is an authority based on mere brute force. These little immortals, God's representatives on earth, and bearing on their brows the image and superscription of Deity, are subjected to much the same degrading treatment as brutes. This destroys in them all sense of the dignity and glory of human nature, and they become assimilated to brutes in the violence and ferocity of their temper. Moral greatness and grandeur are not appreciated.

A parent's influence over his children should be based on higher and holier ground than his authority over his beasts. Our dominion over our beasts may be based on violence, but our influence over the souls of our children should be based on love, and the power of mind over mind.

An Irish attorney threatened the printer of a Dublin paper with prosecution, for inserting the death of a person who proved to be alive. The menace was accompanied with this shrewd observation, that "no printer should publish a death unless he had it expressly communicated by the party deceased."

HORRIBLE.—A child in Baltimore, aged five years, seeing its father drink some whisky, in the course of the evening, and observing where the bottle was placed, rose from his bed in the night, and drank so much that it expired before morning.

An unfortunate married man was ill used by his Xantippo, he was even treated with occasional thrashing. His friends rallied him upon this and at last spurred him on to declare that he would make an effort to be master. One day, not long after, his better half was so furious that he found himself compelled to seek shelter under the table. Just at this moment the voices of his friends were heard in the passage. "Come out, come out," cried the wife, fearful of an exposure. "No, no," cried the husband in triumph; "come out, indeed, not I, I'll show for once that I am master!"

SCIENTIFIC JOKE.—The Society of Arts in London have been handsomely hounded. A carriage with but one wheel, and to be used without horses, was advertised to be exhibited at a certain place, and the members of the Society, and the public in general, were invited to come and examine it. The ardour of their expectation was somewhat damped when they were shown a wheel-barrow.—N. O. *Picyans*.

Return what you borrow good; when you mean to steal, say so, and no return will be expected.

LADIES IN BORNBOU, AFRICA.—Sometimes the daughter or the wife of a rich farmer will be mounted on her particular bullock, and precede the loaded animals, extravagantly adorned with amber, silver rings, coral, and all sorts of finery; her hair streaming with fat, a black rim of kohl at least an inch wide, round each of her eyes, and, I may say, arrayed for conquest at the crowded market. Carpets and tobacs are then spread on her clumsy pulfres, on which she sits, and with considerable grace, guides her animal by the nose. Notwithstanding the peaceableness of his nature, her vanity still enables her to torture him into something like caperings and curvetings.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In Bornbou, when a man refuses to pay his debts, and has the means, on a creditor pushing his claims, the cadi takes possession of the debtor's property, pays the demand, and takes a handsome percentage for his trouble. It is necessary, however, that the debtor should give his consent; but this is not long withheld, as he is pinnioned, and laid on his back until it is given; for all which trouble and restiveness, he pays handsomely to the cadi, and they seldom find a man that gets into a scrape of this kind twice. On the other hand, should a man be in debt, and unable to pay, on clearly proving his poverty, he is at liberty. The judge then says, "God send you the means," the bystanders say "Amen;" and the insolvent has full liberty to trade where he pleases. But if at any future time, his creditors catch him with even two tobacs on, or a red cap, on taking him before the cadi, all superfluous habiliments, are stripped off, and given towards payment of his debts.

Sir John Cullier, the miser, used to return thanks that he had been born on the 29th of February, because then he kept his birth day only every fourth year.

A NEW LOAN—"I say, Jack," shouted a Smithfield drover the other day, to his pal, "these curs'd sheep von't move in this weather—lend us a bark of your dog, will you?"

EPICURAM.—An old gentleman of the name of Gould married a girl of nineteen. He wrote a letter to a friend, informing him of the happy event, with this couplet:

"So you see, my dear friend, though eighty years old
A girl of nineteen falls in love with old Gould."

He received a reply in these terms:

"A girl of nineteen may love Gould it is true,
But believe me, dear sir, it is Gold without U."

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—A western school-master has the following sentence in a round text upon his door: "No licking the school-master in the holidays."

The steamer *Sirius*, was to leave London on the 25th March, and Cork Harbour on the 2d day of April, for New York. She is not one of the large steamers intended to be employed in this line, but is chartered by the company, in order to make the experiment at an earlier date than they otherwise could if they waited for the completion of the great vessels now building for that purpose. The *Sirius* is said to be a new and beautiful boat of 700 tons burthen and 320 horse power; while the leviathans intended for the line, are to be 1800 tons burthen.—N. Y. *Emigrant*.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.