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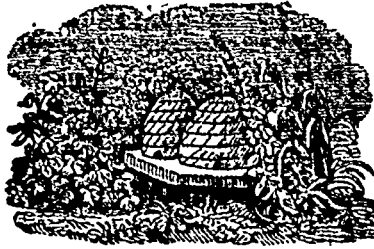
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA"

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1838.

NUMBER XLVI

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. 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.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s., for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 36s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Chcese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes - 1s 3d a 1s 6d	
" at end of road 17s	Salt pr bush	
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qil 16s a 18s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N S, 22s 6d a 25s	Turnips pr bush	
" American & V none	Veal -	3d a 4d
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alswives none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M	" "	15s
Beef, Quebec prime, 45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia 47s 6d	" "	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble 17s 6d	" "	2 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou, 28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney, 30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	" Canada prime	85s
Coffee 1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian 5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup 50s	Sugar, 57s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine 40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine 50s	" "	2 65s
" Nova Scotia none	Salt	8s a 10s

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of red 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.

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

700 LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by
J. DAWSON.

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c. by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston.
March, 1838.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER, and BOAT NAILS, assorted.
Also: CEMENT if January 17.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL — CONTINUED.

BY W. E. BURTON.

The next morning by daybreak, I was sitting on the top of the Cambridge coach well wrapped up in a large white top coat, with a shawl tied over my mouth. I got on the coach at the inn-yard, and as we neared the church, looked out anxiously for my friend Joe; but he was not to be seen, nor could I discern any thing of him for six or seven miles along the road. The first stage was performed; and while the horses were being changed, Elliot, the coachman, pointed out a strange ill-looking man, in a close light waistcoat with white sleeves, white breeches, yarn stockings, and high-low shoes. 'That fellow,' said Elliot, is always in company with the man you have been inquiring about. I have seen them frequently together come from over that stile; he is now waiting for Joe, I'll bet a pound.'

I alighted, and bargained with the landlord of the small road-side inn for the use of the front bedroom, up stairs. I took my post, and as the stage departed, began my watch. Joe did not appear till late in the afternoon—his friend eagerly seized him by the arm, and began to relate something with great anxiety of look and energy of action. They moved off over the stile. I glided out of the house and followed them. A footpath wound through an extensive meadow, and the men were rapidly nearing the farthest end. I hastened my pace, and gained the centre of the field ere they were aware of my approach. I observed a telegraphic signal pass between them, and they instantly stopped their expedition, and turning back upon their path, sauntered slowly towards me, but I maintained an easy gait and undisturbed countenance, and continued my walk for some moments after they were past. As I climbed the farthest stile I observed them watching me from the other end of the field. I saw no more of Joe or his friend for the rest of that day and the whole of the next.

I was much annoyed at my disappointment, and resolved not to be again outwitted. Every possible inquiry that could be made without exciting the curiosity of the neighborhood, was instituted, but I was unable to obtain the smallest information, either of the abducted lady or Joe's individuality. His friend was known as a vagabond of the first class—a discharged ostler, with a character that marked him ready for the perpetration of any crime.

I was hunting in the dark, I had nothing but surmises to go upon, excepting the declaration of the huckster, that a man named Joe was the means of Miss Lobenstein's absence, but I was not sure that I was in pursuit of that identical Joe. The mystery attending the object of my suspicion gave an appearance of probability to my supposition, but it seemed as if I was not to proceed beyond the limits of uncertainty. I resolved, after waiting till the evening of the next day, to return to the tap room of the Blue Lion, and the impenetrability of my gamekeeper's disguise.

Tying my rough coat up in my shawl, I eloped the bundle under my arm, and walked quietly along the road. As I passed through some posts on the side walk, a post chaise was coming through the ad-

joining toll gate. A scuffle, accompanied with high oaths, in the interior of the chaise, attracted my attention; a hand was dashed through the carriage window, and cries for help were loudly vociferated. I ran towards the chaise and ordered the postillion to stop; a coarse voice desired him to drive on; the command was repeated with violent imprecations, and the horses feverishly lashed bounded rapidly away. I was sufficiently near to catch hold of the back of the springs as the vehicle moved; the motion was violent, but I kept my grasp. The back board of the chaise, where the footman should stand, had been covered with a double row of iron spikes, to prevent the intrusion of idle boys, but determined not to lose sight of the ruffians who were thus violating the peace of the realm, I pressed my bundle hard upon the spikes, and jumping nimbly up, found myself in a firm and pleasant seat.

The carriage rolled speedily along. I determined, at the very first halting place, to summon assistance, and desire an explanation of the outcries and demands for help. If, as there seemed but little doubt, some act of violence was being perpetrated, I resolved to arrest the principals upon the spot. While cogitating on the probabilities of the result, I received a tremendous cut across the face, from the thong of a leather whip, jerked with considerable violence from the window of the post chaise. A second well directed blow drove me from my seat, and I fell into the road, severely lacerated, and almost blind.

I rolled upon the dusty ground, and writhed in excessive agony. A thick wale crossed each cheek, and one of my eyes had been terrifically hit. It was yet early night, and the public nature of the road soon afforded me assistance. A young man passed me, driving a gig towards London; I hailed him, and requested his service. A slight detail of the cause in which I had received my injuries, induced him to turn and receive me in the vacant seat. The promise of half a guinea tempted him to drive rapidly after the chaise, and in a few minutes we heard the sound of the wheels. The young man cheered his horse to greater progress, but we were unable to pass the vehicle in advance, and it was not till we both drew up to the door of the roadside inn, where I had previously stopped, that we discovered that we had been in pursuit of a mail coach instead of a post chaise.

The waiter declared that "nothin' of a four wheel nature; 'cept a vagin and a nearse" had passed within the previous half hour. Placing my gig friend over some brandy and water, I sought the recesses of the kitchen, that I might procure some cooling liquid to bathe my face with. While busily employed at the yard pump, the sound of voices from an adjoining stable arrested my attention. The dim light of a lantern fell upon the figure of the ostler whom I had seen in company with mysterious Joe. I advanced lightly in the hopes of hearing the conversation. When I reached the door, I was startled by the sudden approach of some one from the other side of the yard, and compelled to hide behind the door. A stable helper popped his head into the building and said—

"See here, Billee, vat I found sticking on the spikes of the chay, you've left in the lane."

My luckless bundle was produced, and speedily untied. Directly Billy, for so was the suspicious os-

... named, saw my rough, ... coat, he ex- claimed, with considerable energy -

"I'm blessed if we ain't looked after. I seed this ore toger, a walking arter Joe and me in the mow- dow yonder. Ye thout a respectable, so ye muzzled back. And I'm jiggered, ... vornt sitting behind our conveyance, ... a vollop of two with your vip to ... off Tommy, my tu- lip, I'll go back v' your ... and wait a while till the vind changes."

"It was evident then, ... was connected with the abduction of the day, ... or convincing proof that he was the active agent in Miss Lobenstein's af- fair. With respect to my ... the ostler, I deter- mined to try the effects of a ... coercion, but con- cluded that it would be better to let him reach some distance from his usual haunts, to prevent alarming his comrade Joe.

"In about an hour the post-chaise was driven to the door; and the ostler, much the worse for his potations was placed within the body of the vehicle. I was soon after them in company with the young man in the gig, and we kept the chaise in sight till it had en- tered the still and deserted streets of the city. It was nearly midnight; the drunken ostler desired the scarce- ly sober postilion to put him out at the door of a tavern. I walked up to the astonished couple, and, arresting them on a charge of le ouy, slipped a pair of small but powerful spring handcuffs over the ostler's wrists. I conducted him, helpless and amazed, to an adjacent watch-house; and mentioning my name and office, desired his safe custody till I could demand his body. The postilion, who was guarded by my gig friend, became much alarmed, and volunteered any information that I might desire. He confessed that he had been employed that afternoon, by one Joseph Mills, to carry a lunatic priest to the Franciscan Monastery, at Enfield Chaso, from whence it was as- serted that he had made his escape. The existence of a religious establishment in that neighbourhood was entirely unknown to me, and I questioned the postil- ion respecting the number of its inmates, and the name of the superior, but he professed to know nothing be- yond the locality of the building, and declared that he had never been inside the yard gate. He admitted that Joseph Mills had employed him several times upon the same business; and that, rather more than a fortnight ago, Billy, the ostler, had desired him to bring up a post chaise from his master's yard, at a minute's notice, and that a young lady was lifted, in a senseless stato, into the chaise, and driven down to the building at Enfield, as rapidly as the horses could be made to go.

"I took down the directions respecting the house, and at day break this morning I reconnoitered the front and back of the building. If I am any judge, that house is not devoted to monastic purposes alone; but you will see it to-morrow, I trust; for I wish you to accompany me as early in the morning as I can start, after procuring the warrant for a general search into the secrets of this most mysterious monastery."

It was nearly noon the next day before we were enabled to complete our necessary arrangements. L., Mr Wilson, the Attorney, Mr R., a police mag- istrate of some distinction, and the reader's humble servant, stepped into a private carriage, while a police officer, well armed, sat with the driver. The magis- trate had been interested in the details necessary for the procurement of the warrant, and had invited himself to the development of the mystery. An hour's ride brought us to the entrance of a green lane that wound its mazy length between hedges of prickly holly and withered Hawthorn trees. After traversing this lane for nearly two miles, we turned again to the left, by L.'s direction, and entered a narrow pass between a high brick wall and a huge bank, surmounted by a row of high and gloo y trees. The wall formed the boundary of the monastery grounds, and, at a certain place, where an ascent in the narrow road favoured the purpose, we were desired by L. to mount the roof of the coach, and, by looking over the wall, to inspect the back front of the building. Massive bars of iron were fastened across every window of the house; in some places the frames and glass were entirely re- moved, and the gratings were fixed in the naked brick- work; or the apertures were fitted with thick boarding - excepting a small place at the top for the admission of the smallest possible quantity of light and air. The windows of a range of outhouses which extended down one side of the extensive yard, were also securely barred, and a small square stone building stood in the middle of the garden, which immediately adjoined the yard. Two sides of this singular construction were visible from our coach top, yet neither door nor win- dow were to be discerned.

One of our party pointed out a pale and wild looking face glaring at us from one of the grated windows of the house. "Let us away said L., we are observed; and a farther gratification of our curiosity may prevent a successful issue to my scheme."

"This looks more like a prison than a monastery or convent," said the magistrate.

"I fear that we shall find it worse than either," re- plied L.

In a few minutes the carriage stopped at the gate of the building, the front of which exhibited but few points for the attachment of suspicion. The windows were shaded by blinds and curtains, but free from gra- tings or bars. The palings that enclosed a small fore court, were of massive oak, and being mounted on a dwarf wall effectually prevented the intrusion of un- invited guests. The gates were securely closed, but the handle of a small bell invited attention, and a lus- ty pull by the driver gave notice of our presence.

L., who had quitted the vehicle by the off-door requested the magistrate to keep out of sight, and with his brother officer, retired behind the coach. Our course of proceeding had been well arranged; when the door of the house was opened, I put my head from the carriage window, and requested to see the super- ior of the convent. The attendant, a short, ill- looking fellow in a fustian coat and gaiters, desired to know my business with him. "It is of great secre- cy and importance," I replied; "I cannot leave the carriage, because I have somebody here that requires my strictest attention. Give your master this card, and he will know exactly who I am, and what I re- quire."

Our scheme succeeded. The fellow left his post, and unfastening the paling gate, advanced to the edge of the footpath, and put his hand in at the window of the carriage for my card. L. and the officer glid- ed from their concealment, and secured possession of the outer gate and the door of the house, before the fellow had time to give the alarm. The driver, who had pretended to busy himself with the horses, imme- diately opened the carriage door, and in a few seconds the whole of our party were mustered in the entrance hall. The man who had answered the bell, when he recovered his surprise, rushed to the door, and at- tempted to force his way to the interior of the house. The police officer stopped him, and an angry alterca- tion ensued - he placed his finger in his mouth, and gave a loud and lengthy whistle. L., who was busi- ly engaged in searching for the fastenings of an iron screen, that crossed the width of the hall, observed the noise, and turning round to his mate, said quietly "If he's troublesome, Tommy, give him a pair of gloves. In two minutes, the fellow was sitting help- less on the ground, securely handcuffed.

"Confound him," said L., "he must have come out through his grating; there is no other entrance to the hall, and yet I cannot discover the door-way; and I am ... his signal has made it worse, for I heard the click of spring work directly after he gave his whistle."

"This grating is a common appendage to a convent or religious house," said Mr Wilson. "Perhaps we are giving ourselves unnecessary trouble - let us ring the bell again, and we may obtain admission without the use of force."

[To be continued]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1833.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Reports of the Legis- lature have been unusually uninteresting this session. The Judiciary Question has taken up a large portion of the time of the Assembly, and the Legislative Council have seen fit to throw out their Bill, and in- troduce another, having for its object the abolition of the Inferior Courts. This will likely share the same fate in the Lower House, and our Courts will then remain as they were.

The honble Mr Stewart and other members have asserted that any change of the system whatever was unnecessary, as the people were seeking none. This, however, is incorrect, as many petitions from this County, numerously signed, were presented last ses- sion, praying for the entire abolition of the Inferior Courts, and other changes; and if the question be to stand over to another session, we believe the whole Province will petition for its removal, as a useless and expensive waste of time.

We are apprehensive that the two Houses will not enter into one another's views of the Civil List Ques- tion, and thus another favourable opportunity for its adjustment will be lost.

We have nothing later this week from Canada.

SUMMARY.

EMIGRATION.—By the last advices from the Cape of Good Hope, Intelligence has been received that a large body of the original Dutch settlers of that Colony, having got dissatisfied with the British Colonial Government, had emigrated to the North East, far beyond the limits of the Colony, and had located themselves on the fertile banks of a large river. They had several sanguinary encounters with the natives, and fears were entertained for their ultimate safety.

PERSECUTION.—The friends of Missions in Lon- don have been thrown into deep affliction, by recent accounts received by the London Missionary Society, from their missionaries in the Island of Madagascar. It appears that the reigning Queen has determined to suppress Christianity in her dominions, and that ac- cordingly a system of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and death had commenced. Some of the native converts had sealed their testimony with their blood; and the missionaries implore the prayers of all Christians in behalf of the Madagascar Mission.

SEVERE WINTER.—The winter has been unusually severe all over Europe. In Germany, Holland, and England, the thermometer had been repeatedly down to zero, Fahrenheit. The navigation of the Thames had been obstructed by ice, and during the first week of February every thing on the river was at a stand still. Much damage had been done to the shipping, by floating ice. Skating was a favourite amusement on the rivers and lakes, and many serious casualties had occurred in consequence.

THE CLOCKMAKER.—A second Volume of this highly popular Work, is about to issue simultaneously from the London and Halifax press. Price 7s 6d.

D MARGESON, Esq., Agent in this town.

ALBION MINES.—We understand that the coals have been reached in one of the new shafts, near the Foundry, at the depth of 220 feet. A specimen of the coal (which appears to be excellent), and also of the superincumbent mass of shale, has been sent us.

A ... three years old, weighing 1000 lbs., is now being exhibited in Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.—In a Philadelphia daily paper, we find the following extraordinary announce- ment:

"Infidelity versus Religion, and vice versa.— This discussion, before a numerous and respectable auditory, was commenced in Trinity Church, on Tues- day evening last, and will be continued this evening."

COMMUNICATED.

RODGERS' HILL, March 18th, 1833.—This day, the School taught by Mr Alexander Sutherland, in the Upper District of Rogers' Hill, was examined by me, in presence of some of the Trustees and other mem- bers, and respectable spectators.

The proficiency made by the scholars, since his commencement, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, not only redounds to the credit of his talents and diligence, but also to the inherent genius of the pupils, which yet would have remained latent, if not by the zeal and assiduity of the teacher, called into life and activity.

The number of scholars present was thirty seven. It should be impressed on parents that when they are bestowing education on their children, that they are conferring a lasting benefit, and in selecting a teacher, their attention should be directed to choose a person qualified to impart pure learning, and of exemplary conduct, in which the present gentleman has not failed to succeed. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

We are happy in being able, this day, to lay before our readers, a notice of the late JOHN YOUNG, Esq., from a late number of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. It is truly gratifying to observe the people of other climes, doing justice to the memory of an individual in whom science and talent united, to enable him to develop his truly benevolent purposes. In looking back to the era of Agricola's Letters, we feel ashamed and confounded at the ignorance or malevolence, which could render such philanthropic designs in a great measure abortive.

COMMUNICATED.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Pictou Temperance Society took place on the 27th of March, in the Court House. The Rev. Mr McKinlay, the President, in the Chair. After opening the Meeting with prayer, as customary, James Fogo, jr. Esquire, addressed the audience.

The unanimous thanks of the members of the Society were tendered to Mr Fogo by the President, for his readiness in coming forward on this and former occasions.

The following statement of the number of names of Members, as they stand on the books, was submitted by the Secretary:

No. of Names,	123
From which deduct 28, accounted for as follows,—dead, 3; removed, 10; withdrawn, 4; breach of rules & expelled 6;	23
	100
Female Members,	14
Male do. (adults)	61
Youths, under 16 years,	25—100
Joined at the Meeting,	3

The following persons were elected Office Bearers, for the ensuing year:

Rev. John McKinlay, President; Mr J. Patterson, V. President; Mr M. Patterson, Treasurer; Mr Adam Gordon, Secretary; Messrs James Fogo, Charles Robson, Francis Beattie, John Stiles, and Alexander McPhail, Members of Committee.

[The Rules of the Society will be published in the next number of the Bee.]

From the Novascotian.

Her Majesty's Ship Vestal arrived on Tuesday morning, bringing 180 Soldiers, part of the complements of the 65th and 93d Regts. The Hercules 74, which arrived this morning, brings portions of the 15th 34th, 65th, and 85th, Regts. in all about 400 men.

The Minden, 74, had sailed from Gibraltar for Bermuda with the 11th Regt. recently stationed at Zauto.

In consequence of many reports and as many contradictions, respecting the amount of force to be employed in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick we annex a detail of the regiments and numbers, which may be implicitly relied on:

Cavalry, 5 squadrons	500
Brigade of Guards, 2d Battalion of the Grenadiers, and 2d Battalion of the Coldstream	1,600
Service companies of 10 regiments at present stationed there—viz, 1 Royals, 15th, 24th, 32nd, 34th, 43rd, 65th, 66th, 88rd, and 95th, of 430, rank and file each	4,800
On passage, 11th and 73rd Regiments, and 93rd Highlanders, 600 each	1,900
Augmentation, to make the 10 regiments in Canada, &c. up to 600 rank and file each	1,200
Under orders, 23rd and 71st Regiments	1,200
To which we may add, Artillery there and under orders, about	900
Total	12,000

Now, if from the above we deduct 4,000 rank and file, the usual force stationed in these Colonies, it is quite evident that augmenting all the regiments up to their full strength (or about 8000 men) would only supply the deficiency occasioned by the reinforcement now under orders.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening, Mr James Primrose will lecture—On Agriculture.

MARRIED,

At Tatamagouche, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr Robert D. Culton to Miss Hannah Pride, third daughter of Mr Elisha Pride, of St. Mary's.

On Thursday last, by the Rev Charles Elliott, Mr Frederick Langill, of River John, to Miss Melinda Bigney, of the same place

On the same day, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, at River John, Mr John Foster, to Miss Sarah McLean, both of Point Bruly.

At Antigonish, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Trotter, Mr James Bradshaw, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr John Williams.

At the same place, on the 20th ult. by the same, Mr Joseph Biswhanger, to Jane, second daughter of William Pushce.

DIED,

On the 20th ult., at the Lower Settlement, East River, Nancy, wife of Mr William Sutherland, aged 54 years, leaving a husband and large family. Mrs Sutherland is justly regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintances.

A number of Advertisements are unavoidably omitted.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be seen 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.

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

STEPHEN BINNEY.

April 4th, 1838.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Scot's Hill Temperance Society, will be held in the School House, on Thursday evening, 12th instant, at 6 o'clock. April 4.

TO LET.

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

THE HALIFAX PEARL,

A Weekly, Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, in the quarto form; price 15s per annum, in advance.

Agents at Pictou,

DR. W. J. ANDERSON, JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, March, 1838.

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, 1838. if**m 10

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JONAS 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

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March, 1838. if

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. if

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 negotiate the Terms on which Policies can be obtained; and impart any other requisite information to persons wishing to insure.

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 Jerrat 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 Miller, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchaser may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the Bee.

ALSO,

Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

HOW MUCH GOOD MAY SOMETIMES BE DONE BY ONE ENTERPRISING MIND.

MR. MILLAR's late article entitled "George Ross, the Scotch Agent," which appeared in our 303d number, will have made, we believe, a strong impression on many of our readers, as showing how much good may sometimes be done by one enterprising mind. It is a great and important truth, that such a mind, tolerably well directed by moral feeling and good sense, may occasionally prove of vast service to a community. The late Sir J. Sinclair was an example of such a mind, so directed; and it would be difficult to over-estimate the good results that have flowed from his long-continued and most useful exertions, in diffusing sound views on the subject of agriculture, and in stimulating practical men to adopt them. There are many such minds operating in more obscure walks, but not relatively less deserving of praise. As an instance, we would put our readers in recollection of a certain Citizen Jaffray, of Stirling, who, by his enlightened zeal, was mainly instrumental in introducing the blessings of Dr Jenner's discovery in his native district. It is, indeed, at all times, and in all places, so possible to suggest and urge improvements of various kinds, that there is no necessity for a single superior mind throughout the whole world remaining unemployed. There is not any where a village but will afford a proper field for the exertions of a Jaffray, nor any where a county which may not be advantaged by the activity of a Sinclair. When one field of exercise is found too wide, a smaller one may be tried, but it is in reality much more easy for individuals to act for the benefit of an extensive circle, than is generally imagined. Many a thing has been done for a narrow circle, which has, without additional effort, proved useful for a wider one. The exertions of Mr John Wood in education were originally designed only for a few charity children; and the first infant school was intended as an economical and convenient means of tending the youngsters of a factory, during the work hours of their parents. It is a great matter to make a beginning in any improved system, and thus at least hold up an example. No superior mind, disposed to do good to those around, should ever despair; they should begin.

A remarkable instance of a community benefited by the better light and patriotic zeal of an unpretending member of its own body, occurred a few years ago, in our colony of Nova Scotia. During the last war, this colony, extending over a space of two hundred miles by about fifty, and containing a population of 70,000, was apparently in a thriving condition. Halifax being a station of the British marine force, there was a vast resort of strangers, and a large extra expenditure of money. The inferior husbandry of the district was unable to supply the required food, and consequently the farmers although extremely indolent and ignorant, and conducting their operations on a very small scale, obtained high prices for what they had to dispose of. They never thought of taking this opportunity to extend or improve their husbandry, but were content to see a large portion of the demand for domestic consumption supplied from the United States and from Britain. No wonder that our friend Samuel Sheik represents his countrymen as laughing at the simplicity of the Blue Noses, as the Nova Scotians are called. It is at the same time to be observed, that, from appearances in the climate and soil, it was generally supposed that Nova Scotia was not designed to be an agricultural country.

The conclusion of the war, when the artificial prosperity was withdrawn, seemed to condemn the province to ruin and despair. The value of land fell, trade declined, the currency became exhausted; prices were reduced; and a universal gloom settled on the minds of the Colonists. Up to this time, in consequence of the original poverty of the generality of the agricultural settlers, their penury and the ignorance, the business of a farmer was held in great contempt. "Whoever any of these," we are informed, "were so successful or so parsimonious as to amass a little wealth, they were sure to escape from the plough, and betake themselves to something else. The keeper of a tavern or a tipping house, the retailer of rum, sugar, and tea, the travelling chapman, the constable of the district, were far more important personages, whether in their own estimation or that of the public, than the farmer who cultivated his own lands. He was of the lowest caste in society, and gave place here to others, who, according to the European standard of rank and consequence, are confessedly inferior. This sense of degradation was perceptible among husbandmen themselves. Such of them as were under the necessity of working, sat about it with great reluctance, and always under a mortifying sense of shame. They would blush to be caught at the plough by their gentry acquaintance, as much as surprised in the commission of crime; and if they saw them approaching, many would skulk from the

field, and plunge into the neighbouring thicket. The children were easily infected with this humbling sense of inferiority, and the labours of the farm were to the young men objects of aversion, as those of the dairy were to the women. Hence the family was brought up with habits and feelings inconsistent with their station in life; and that respectable class of men, known in England as the ancient yeomanry of the country, who were the owners and cultivators of their own lands, had no footing in the Province. The profession was considered as abject, low, and debasing. The daughter of a farmer, the least above poverty, demeaned herself by milking a cow, and was never seen in the potatoe or turnip field. The sons, again, made little other use of the horses than to ride to church or market; and instead of being accustomed to ploughing, drilling, reaping, composting, and such like operations, they became country schoolmasters, crowded to the capital as clerks and shopboys, commenced petty dealers, and many of them turned smugglers.

When such views were predominant among a people, it is easy to infer the state of their agriculture. The principles of vegetation were so grossly misconceived, that few even of the farmers imagined that plants, like animals, stood in need of food; and manures of all kinds were either disregarded, or shamefully wasted and thrown away. The dung by many was suffered to accumulate about the barns, till it became a question of expediency, whether it was less expensive to shift the site of the building, or to remove such an intolerable nuisance; and several instances are on record where the former alternative was preferred. No sorts of compost were ever mixed together; peat earth was scarcely hoard of; and limo, if known, lay unwrought in its native quarry, and was in no request.

Further, the agricultural machinery in use betrayed the same visible tokens of the degradation of the art. The ploughs were of unskilful construction; fags were rare; and a thrashing-mill did not exist in the Province. A machine for sowing turnips in rows; a weeding plough with moveable mouldboards, or with bent coulters to cut up and destroy whatever grew in the interval of the drills; a cultivator or a grubber, were implements, of which the names had hardly crossed the Atlantic. The state of the land was of a piece with all the other circumstances of agricultural debasement. As limo had never been supplied to subdue the stiffness of clay soils, they had all the defects of their original constitution; and the agricultural instruments were both few and imperfect, a complete pulverisation had seldom or never been attempted, and its benefits were hardly understood.

Now these and other equally lamentable features of the agriculture of Nova Scotia, were superseded by all the improvements of modern agriculture in a very few years, primarily through the enlightened exertions of one colonist. This was a gentleman named Young, a native of Falkirk, in Scotland, who, after pursuing a mercantile life for some years in Glasgow, emigrated to Halifax in 1815. He was a man of vigorous native powers of mind, which had been cultivated in early life by an education for the clerical profession. He had devoted particular attention to political science, and before leaving Glasgow, wrote a pamphlet on the rights of industry, which had a marked effect in tranquillising the minds of the workmen of that large city. He had also become versed in agriculture, both as a science and an art. While pursuing the business of an importer in Halifax, his attention was attracted to the dismal state of the provincial husbandry, and he conceived the bold idea of rousing the attention of the community and government to the possibility of improving it. He accordingly commenced the publication of a series of Letters in a Halifax newspaper, under the signature of Agricola. In one of the earliest of these publications, he pointed out the good which had been done in the mother country by the establishment of agricultural societies, and urged the formation of such a society in the province. He then proceeded to treat of the climate of the province, and showed that it was fitted for the production of every kind of bread corn. In other letters, he treated of soil, of agricultural implements, and the various other departments of rural economy. The series extended to thirteen parts. The first three, it is said, passed without notice. Before the tenth had appeared, they sold seven, scientific information, and a certain forcible eloquence which the author allowed himself to indulge in, the better to attract popular attention, had caused them to become the common object of talk throughout the province. So great was the impression they made, that the Governor, the Earl of Dalhousie, and the council of the province became eagerly interested in the subject of the discussion. The former personally corresponded with the unknown writer, and was induced to take an extensive journey through the province, in order to acquaint himself personally with the agricultural condition, and to see measures for its improvement. It soon became a general conviction, in accordance with the views put forth by Agricola,

that in the soil lay the chief resources of the Province; and immediately the business of the husbandman, from being deemed mean and sordid, became fashionable. Before the winter had passed, a Central Board of Agriculture was organised in Halifax, under the patronage of the legislature, and local ecclesiastics, connected with it immediately sprung up in all directions. There was a general feeling that Agricola should now make himself known, and allow himself to be placed at the head of this body; in consequence of which, Mr Young, though with considerable reluctance, did divulge his secret, and was immediately constituted secretary to the board, at first without salary, but afterwards at a fixed allowance. Not content with these exertions, he purchased a small estate in the neighbourhood, on which he proceeded to exemplify with success the doctrines he had laid down in his letters.

The effects were soon visible. In 1822, when the letters of Agricola were collected into a volume, the following was the state of Agriculture in the province: "In the history of no country has there ever been recorded a more radical and instantaneous change, than has been witnessed in Nova Scotia. Improvement has proceeded with such gigantic strides, that already the point is out of sight from which we started; and although the whole has been effected in little more than three years, it is with difficulty we can bring ourselves to the belief that the provincial husbandry was in such a state of barbarism at the commencement of the period. The present aspect of our rural situation is of a most consulatory nature; and although we have not yet reached independence in bread corn, we are running to the goal with remarkable celerity. In some articles of produce, as potatoes and turnips, we have outstripped the demand, and produced a repletion in the market; in others, as oats and barley, we have raised enough for the home consumption; but we are still greatly deficient in wheat. Yet the well-directed attention now given to the collecting and preparing of putrescible manures and composts, to the extirpation of weeds by summer-fallow and the drilling of green crops, to the improved modes of ploughing, and the more perfect pulverisation of the soil, must shortly lead to an extended culture of the grain, fully equal to the wants of the community. Limo, too, has been pretty generally tried, and found so beneficial as to be sought for with much avidity, and applied in considerable quantities. Rotations on the best principles have been also introduced; and the benefits of white and green crops following each other in succession, have been studied, and are beginning to be justly appreciated. Oatmeal of native growth has, within this last year, been greatly consumed among the farming classes in the eastern and middle divisions of the province; and no less than 29 mills for grinding have been erected, partly, it is true, through the operation of the bounties offered by the Central Board, but chiefly from a sense of the great value of this article of subsistence.

The Scotch husbandry, in all its branches has been fairly transplanted into Nova Scotia; and although many still adhere to old prejudices, and to old modes, there are in every country zealous and intelligent cultivators, who are setting the very best example. A spirit of reform actuates the whole agricultural mass, and, provided the energy be sustained for a few years longer, we shall master the difficulties which have befallen us, and place the independence of the country on a fixed and immoveable ground. The foundations of this noble structure are already laid deep and solid, the masonry is in progress, the columns are raised on their pedestals, the workmen are plying their respective tasks with all the life and bustle of active industry and nothing is wanting to finish the building, but the continued superintendence of the architects, and an adequate supply of funds."

Now, all this was, in a certain sense, the work of one energetic and enlightened man—one standing in all external respects on a level with a mass of his fellow citizens, and who commenced operations without even the use of his own name. Mr Young afterwards distinguished himself as a member of the legislature, displaying in that situation great sagacity and public spirit, and supporting his views in the House of Assembly by a masterly strain of eloquence. He died in the beginning of October 1837, with the regrets of the entire body of his fellow-citizens. Such a man, we conceive, well deserves a more extensive commemoration than what the newspapers of his own province can give him. Services like his were what caused the dedication of the first forceful minds that rose in early Greece. How many countries are there even within the limits of the British empire—we have only to look across a narrow channel for one—in which one or two such men might effect similar revolutions, and confer similar benefits! It is evidently worthy of notice, in Mr Young's case; that without a knowledge of natural science, he could not have done what he did for Nova Scotia. There is a eminence of the same degree of talent throughout the

world; but what is their knowledge? They have a dreamy recollection of a few Roman authors read at school, but are ignorant of science. The Georgics of Virgil which direct a bullock to be slain and left in the fields, that the bees may be generated in the putrescent body, would have been a poor substitute in Mr Young's mind for his acquaintance with the laws of agricultural chemistry, as laid down by Sir Humphry Davy. But for the accident of his possessing some knowledge of science, acquired not in early education, but in the course of an active mercantile life, the acceleration of the productiveness, wealth, and population of this important province, might have been retarded indefinitely. Yet, obvious as the benefits of science are, there is but a small and obscure fraction of the thinking minds of our country which maintain the propriety of making it a part of education. What with insane fears, rivoted prejudices, and opposing interests, it only enjoys at this moment a kind of clandestine existence even in the few seminaries to which it has been introduced.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 2.

Sir R. Inghs wished to ask a question on two subjects of considerable importance. The first related to the Caroline steamer, and he wished to know whether the government were in possession of any further accounts than had appeared in the American papers, respecting the Caroline steamer, and whether the noble lord would favor the house with a statement of the situation in which Mr Fox, her Majesty's minister at Washington, was now placed towards the government of the United States?

Lord Palmerston said that with regard to the Caroline, no official accounts had been received at the Colonial-office, and nothing on the subject was known, except what had appeared in the American newspapers. He could answer the question with relation to Mr Fox, as despatches had been received from him in the course of the day. These despatches were dated the 5th of January. Mr Fox on the 2d of January had received a letter from Sir Francis Head, stating what had taken place with regard to Navy Island, and the occupation of that place by a body of persons armed and equipped within the territory of the United States, and assisted by American citizens. Mr Fox, therefore communicated these facts to the Secretary of the United States, and received in reply a friendly communication; in the first instance verbally from Mr Forsyth, containing an expression of sentiments such as might be expected from the friendly spirit of the United States government towards this country, and the high sense of honour by which that country has been actuated in its doings with foreign countries. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the communications that had taken place between her Majesty's government and that of the United States.—He thought the house might confidently trust—although there might have been, on both sides, acts committed not consistent with the laws, and in violation of the treaties that existed between the two countries, that the house might trust that nothing had taken place to interrupt the friendly relations which existed between this country and the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The struggle in the Commons is over, and the Canada bill has passed through the committee, but it has been purchased at a price which no government ought to have paid for it. We pointed out the two courses which have been pursued. The course of concession was that which was adopted. All Sir R. Peel's amendments were acceded to; and, from this moment, it is demonstrated to the country that, let who will be nominally minister it is in his hands all real power is vested. He is as much Dictator in the House of Commons as Lord Durham will be in Canada, if he ever arrives there, which we confess we begin to

think very doubtful, for, without foreseeing the precise march of events, the distracted state of the liberal party, and the firm organization of their opponents, indicate the probability of some change occurring between this and April, which will replace the conservatives upon the Treasury benches. Never was a government so cruelly damaged by its own errors, and the want of ordinary precautions, as Lord Melbourne's government has been during the last two nights. Their bill, clumsily drawn, and carelessly worded, was most remorselessly dissected, by Sir Edward Sugden and Sir William Follett. Their Instructions which never ought to have been printed—contain at least as much to be objected to as to be praised; and Lord John Russell, in lieu of availing himself on Thursday, of Mr Ellice's speech, to concede gracefully what it was impossible to resist, founded upon a declaration which he could not sustain, and completed the triumph of his opponents last night by its unqualified retraction. We say, therefore, again, that the Canada bill has been bought at a price which never ought to have been paid for it, and that we see not how a government is to be carried on which seeks its strength in the forbearance of its enemies.—*Weekly Chronicle, (ultra radical.)*

The minority who voted against the third reading of the Lower Canada government bill.—Thomas Attwood, Birmingham, Edward Baines; Rukes Currie, Northampton, John Temple Leader; Sir Wm. Molesworth; Thomas Wakely; Henry Warburton; Wm. Williams, Coventry. Tellers for the Noes, Mr Hume and Mr Grote.

In the *Eclectic Review* for Feb. 1, we find the following views of Canadian affairs, which are clearly the result of much reflection.

"No elected body, if liable to a re-election or rejection, can be an independant body. If the same electors have to chose two Houses, without any other difference than the money-qualification of those elected, both Houses, with that exception, will be counterparts of each other. The great object of having a second House, is to prevent the influences which govern the first House from leading to the enactment of rash and improper laws. If the same influences govern both Houses, that object can rarely be effected. To give independance, respectability, and public confidence to such second House, should be the great aim. Wealth will not give these—birth will not give these—all the nonsense that Papineau and the Canadian party talk about, of the necessity of wealth to form an aristocracy or second House, is sheer delusion. If the members of their Legislative Council really possessed such wealth, they would hate it ten times more—because it would become ten times more influential and mischievous." There might be a plan, however for forming a Legislative Council, which would embrace all those objects and which would, we think, be popular, even with the French Canadians themselves. Our plan of future government would be as follows:—

"1. Let there be but one House of Assembly, or Commons, for the whole of the British dominions in North America, to which representatives may be sent, according to population, from Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c.

"2. From such House of Assembly, let an upper House, or Legislative Council, be formed, to consist, besides the present Councillors, of all members who have been returned for say 14 years by the same constituency. These gentlemen, enjoying public confidence, may be supposed to be devoted to public interests, and, with the experience they will have gained, may be fairly fitted to correct the errors of the Lower House; and, being made inde-

pendant of both the popular and the monarchical influences, by holding their seats for life, will form the best and readiest court of appeal to which both may refer.

"3. The Executive Council, and all placemen, save the Governor-General and his Secretary, should, as the present holders die, or are dismissed, be North Americans by birth or adoption, and should sit in both Houses, or either House, as they might consider expedient from time to time, but must not be permitted to vote, and, of course, need not be returned by any constituency.

"4. The three estates so formed, to be enabled, by an act of the Imperial Legislature to unite the British tenure of Canadian lands, 'free and common socage,' or, which our readers will better understand, as freeholds in fee, with the French law of descents, in cases of intestacy; so that, in seeking to induce them to abolish and abandon their feudal tenures which promote fraud and prevent improvement, we may not deter them from so doing by the injustice and inhumanity of our law of primogeniture.

"5. To give to the House of Assembly so formed, the full and entire control and appropriation of all the Crown and other revenues, duties, &c., upon the distinct stipulation, that out of such revenues and duties, a permanent civil list should be forthwith passed.

"6. To leave to such three estates all questions regarding emigration, official responsibility, the wild lands, and the law of tenures for future settlers; but not to permit any existing tenure to be altered without the consent of all parties concerned.

"7. To have no state or dominant church whatever; but leave all matters affecting religion or education, and the disposal of all funds for the object of either, to the decision, appropriation, and apportionment of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council—the Executive Council and Governor not to be permitted to interfere in the matter.

"8. To give local charters to the different towns and districts creating municipal bodies by popular elections, and giving to such municipal bodies so created the sole right of declaring and maintaining that mode of tenure which each may deem the fittest for its own locality."

BILL TO MAKE TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

The preamble sets forth the impossibility, in the present state of that province, to call together the House of Assembly; that it is expedient the province should be governed on constitutional principles that as, in order to the preparation of such measures as it may be desirable to propose to Parliament for improving the constitution of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, and for regulating divers questions on which the said provinces are jointly interested, the Governor-General of her Majesty's provinces in North America has been authorized to summon a meeting, consisting of the Governor-General and of certain other persons respecting the interests, and opinions of her Majesty's subjects inhabiting the said provinces, it is in the mean time necessary that temporary provision should be made for the government of Lower Canada. The Acts constituting a Legislature for Lower Canada are suspended until the first day of November 1840, and her Majesty is authorized to appoint, or to authorize the Governor of Lower Canada to appoint, such a number of Legislative Councillors as to her Majesty shall seem meet, and to provide for the removal, suspension, or resignation of such Legislative Councillors. The ordinances made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the major-

fyng to the friends of religion. We trust that the labours of Mr Geddie, through the divine blessing, may prove abundantly useful among the people of his charge. At the conclusion of the ordination, a Bible and Missionary Society was formed, and a considerable number came forward and enrolled their names as members.—*P. E. Island Colonial Herald, March 24.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr Young from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of opening the printing of the House to contract, reported accordingly. The report merely gave the facts, and explained the nature of the various information received—that Mr Howe would not consent to print a sheet of 8 pages less than £5 that the Committee had obtained letters from Messrs. English & Blackadar, Gossip & Conde, and Cunnabell, on the subject, stating that Mr Howe's charges were reasonable.

The House went into Committee of the whole on bills,—and the bill to alter and amend the act to regulate and support the Pictou Academy was committed.

The bill went to transfer Dr McGulloch from the Pictou Academy, together with £200 of the sum of £400 granted to that institution in 1832 for a term of 10 years, to take his station at the head of Dalhousie College, in Halifax, which the bill contemplated was about to be opened.

Mr Holmes reprobated the violation of the Law, which gave to Pictou £400 for ten years, for the purpose of education. He could never agree to deprive his constituents of what they conceived to be their rights.

The hon. Speaker defended the bill. The Academy was in a useless state—so was Dalhousie College, and the only plan he could devise to bring them into efficient operation, was that before the Committee. One professor's chair would thus be established in Dalhousie College, and he had an opportunity of knowing, as one of the governors of that Institution, that there were funds sufficient for two more professorships which would put the College into pretty fair operation.

The hon. Mr Uniacke denounced the bill as ruinous to the contentment and peace of the inhabitants of Halifax, by the transfer of all the broils and disturbances which had distracted Pictou by removing the Dr. who had been most deeply involved in them to Dalhousie College; and raised his voice in opposition to the injustice of depriving Pictou of the grant of the Legislature for the support of education.

Mr Howe supported the bill as the only method of getting Dalhousie College in operation. He contended that the right of the Academy to the grants of the House could not be enforced, inasmuch as it was granted under certain conditions which were not complied with.

Mr Doyle spoke warmly against the principle of the bill, which he maintained would be productive of injury to Halifax, and injustice to Pictou. Upon what principle of reason or justice was it that Dalhousie College, which was intended for disseminating the higher branches of education upon a broad and most liberal foundation, should be placed under the control of the man who had mixed up with the red hot contentions of the district wherein he resided, and would of course carry with him the spirit which engendered them?

Several other members spoke briefly on the question, and on the question being taken in the House, the bill was carried—26 to 17.

Saturday, March 17.

On the third reading of the bill to alter and amend an act to regulate and support the Pictou Academy,

Hon. Mr Uniacke moved as a rider, that the bill should not go into operation till it was found to be satisfactory to the governors of Dalhousie College, and to the Trustees of the Pictou Academy, or a majority of them, and his excellency the Lieutenant Governor should, by proclamation, declare the same to be in full force and effect.

Mr Lewis moved in amendment that the House would grant a further sum of £200 to Dalhousie College, so soon as it went into operation with four professorships, filled without regard to religious distinctions, and with no class for Theological study.

The amendment was withdrawn after undergoing some discussion—the rider was negatived, and the bill finally passed, to be sent to the Legislative Council.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Business is drawing to a close, but there are several important measures yet to be disposed of. The Judiciary—the Civil List—the Dalhousie College Bills, are still before the Council. The Rev. Donald A. Fraser, and A. P. Ross, Esq. were yesterday examined at the Bar, touching the passage of the latter, and the present condition of the Pictou Academy. The Bill will probably be discussed in Council to-day. On Saturday a Resolution passed the Assembly, declaring the opinion of the House still unchanged, that one day's compulsory training added nothing to the efficiency of the Militia; but placing at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor £10,000, in order that, in the event of any Declaration of war, or hostile invasion, the Militia might be equipped and disciplined, so as to make them serviceable in defence of the country.—*Novascotian, March 28.*

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

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.

18,000 PRINCIPE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

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For a term of Years:

THAT valuable Property at the head of the Harbour of Pictou, commonly called 'The Belmont Estate,' and recently occupied by Mr Robert Hogg There is a

HOUSE AND BARN

on the Premises; and the Proprietor can cut annually between 6 and 7 tons of Hay. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO, Att'y at Law.

March 14, 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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A new collection of CHURCH MUSIC, containing 214 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.

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

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, 1839.

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.

CLOVER SEED.

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

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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, HUGH McGILLEVRAY, DONALD McGILLEVRAY, } Admsr.

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, } Admsr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. r

POETRY.

THE WATERFALL.

I LOVE the roaring waterfall,
 Within some deep romantic glen,
 Mid deserts wild, remote from all
 The gay and busy haunts of men,
 For its loud thunders sound to me
 Like voices from Eternity.

They tell of ages long gone by
 And boings that have passed away,
 Who sought, perhaps, with curious eye,
 Those rocks where now I love to stay
 And thus its thunders sound to me
 Like voices from Eternity.

And from the past they seem to call
 My spirits to the realms beyond,
 The ruin that must soon befall
 These scenes where grandour sits enthroned,
 And thus its thunders sound to me
 Like voices from Eternity.

For I am on a torrent borne,
 That whirls me rapidly away.
 From morn to eve, from eve to morn,
 From month to month, from day to day;
 And all that live, and breathe with me
 Are hurrying to Eternity.

This mighty cataract's thundering sound
 In louder thunders soon must die,
 And all these rugged mountains round
 Uprooted must in ruin lie,
 But that dread hour will prove to me
 The dawning of Eternity.

MISCELLANY.

UNIVERSITY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.—For the last two days the peace of our city has been seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of the inhabitants exposed to not a little danger, by the riotous and disorderly proceedings of a large body of students of the University.

The disturbances are supposed to have originated in a snow-ball skirmish in front of the College, between a party of students and a few idle tradesmen on Thursday afternoon. The affray commenced in a spirit of harmless amusement, at first from some cause or other it had not proceeded far when on the part of the students it assumed a more alarming aspect. From a good-humoured encounter they proceeded wantonly and indiscriminately to attack all passers by, and maliciously to break the windows on the opposite side of the street. At length the police interfered, and succeeded in apprehending several of the assailants, who subsequently obtained their liberty, however, on the intercession of about 50 other students, who, along with the other prisoners, all pledged their word of honor not to resume the warfare. No sooner, however, were the prisoners released, than they, to the amount of about 300, met in the quadrangle of the College, and came to a resolution to renew the disturbance on the following day, and to arm themselves with bludgeons and other weapons for the occasion.

Accordingly they met at the College, on Friday, and the assault commenced with more fierceness than ever. They ensconced themselves behind the gates of the College, from whence they sent forth an almost unintermitting shower of snow-balls, frequently with stones placed in the heart of them, for hours together, breaking an immense number of panes of glass on the opposite side, and severely wounding passengers. A large crowd soon collected, and almost all the shops in the neighbourhood were shut. About three o'clock the police (a few of whom had been

in attendance most of the forenoon) assembled in considerable force, and led by the captain and lieutenants made several strong but ineffectual attempts to burst open the northern gate of the College, and disperse the rioters. The struggles between the two parties were at times of the most desperate description. Sticks and batons were freely used on both sides, and several severely wounded. The police succeeded in capturing 37 of the students, whom, one by one they dragged to the police office, but who were subsequently allowed to get out upon bail.

About half-past three the Lord Provost and magistrates appeared, and attempted to restore order by mild and conciliatory measures, but in vain; the students would not listen to them. His lordship then drove up to the Castle, and brought down a detachment of the 79th regt. with muskets and fixed bayonets, who soon took the College by storm, and somewhat cooled the courage of the assailants. As evening came on the crowd gradually dispersed, and the military then retired to the Castle.

During the whole evening, however, the students paraded the streets in the same way as on the preceding evening, with a large crowd at their heels shouting and hallooing. A scuffle occasionally ensued between them and the crowd, and a number of windows were broken in the course of the perambulation; but no other serious disturbance took place. The students have agreed to open a subscription among themselves to remunerate such of their number as may be fined by the magistrates.—*Scotsman*.

A REMARKABLE PERSON.—Among the names in our obituary of to-day, is that of Mr John Miller, teacher, Cotton-street. A more surprising example of self-independence and self-support, under physical malformation, is rarely to be met with. Mr Miller was only about three feet in height, his knee joints did not play, and the motion of his legs was produced at the hip joints alone. His arms were one of them a few inches long, the other rather longer, but less than half the length of an ordinary arm. His longest terminated in something having a distant resemblance to a finger and thumb, which enabled him to hold a pen. When he first learned to write, he did so with his foot, with which he also performed many useful actions. He became a teacher 20 years ago. In ruling his copy books, he held the pencil in his teeth, and moved the roller with considerable accuracy and expedition. When young, application was made by a showman to get him for an object of exhibition, but he armed himself with a poker, and dared the showman to touch him. He paid great attention to teaching, and, at one time, had about 120 scholars. Latterly, however, he had only 30 or 40, and as they were chiefly of the poorer classes, his income was very scanty. He was of a good disposition, and most independent in his feelings. He could not brook the idea of parochial support, but, by means of his school, supported his mother until her death, a few years ago, and himself since. The falling-off of his school, the fear, and the feelings too, of poverty, probably hastened his death. He was taken ill on Saturday last, and died on the Monday following.—*Paisly Advertiser*.

A punctual man is rarely a very poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill and cannot ascend.

In a book of accounts found in the premises of a bankrupt small dealer in a city of the west of England, were found the following names of customers to whom credit had been given:—"Woman on the Key; Jew Woman; Coal Woman; Old Coal Woman; Fat Coal Woman; Market Woman; Pale Woman; A Man; Old Woman; Littel Milk Girl; Candle Man; Stable Man; Coachman; Big Woman; Lame Woman; Quiet Woman; Egg Man; Littel Black Girl; Old Watchman; Shoemaker; Littel Shoemaker; Short Shoemaker; Old Shoemaker; Littel Girl; Jew Man; Jew Woman; Mrs in the Cart; Old Irish Woman; Woman in Corn-Street; A Lad; Man in the Country; Long Sal; Mrs Irish Woman; Mrs Feather Bonnett; Green Bonnett; Green Coat; Blue Britches; Big Britches; The Woman that was Married; The Woman that told me of the Man."

'Won't you write some lines on me?' said a scoffer to a roguish young poet. 'Certainly, sir'—answered the other with a polite bow.

As soon as the other's back was turned, he chalked the word 'sheep-stealer' between his shoulders.

A female college, with power to confer degrees, is in full operation in Mississippi. About sixty young ladies are now receiving instruction in the institution.—The whole land will soon be overspread with feminine doctors of law.—*Louisville Journal*.

P. E. ISLAND.

THRUSHING MACHINES.—Joseph Pope, Esq. of P. E. Island, in a letter he addressed to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society on the 21st January last, in speaking of the increased desire to obtain threshing machines, and the relative value of the different sorts introduced there, says,

The machine imported by Mr Braddock, from the United States, I believe, has not been found to answer (the Horse Power excepted), but I understand it has lately been much improved by its enterprising owner.

Boyer's I have not seen, but report states that it is a failure. During the last year there have been three threshing machines, of four horse power each, put up in this settlement, by Mr James Narraway. They all work well, but are, in my opinion, on too large a scale for general use. The same ingenious mechanic has lately erected one for myself, of three horse power; one for Mr Stephen Wright, driven by water; and is now constructing one for Mr. J. R. Gardiner, of two horse power.

I have given mine a fair trial, and find it is capable of threshing from 25 to 30 bushels of barley or oats, per hour, without at all distressing the horses, and performs its work in the most satisfactory manner.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending Mr Narraway, through the Society, to the notice of my brother farmers, being fully assured, from my knowledge of his skill as a mechanic, that he will do ample justice to any one who may please to employ him.

[Mr Narraway offered his services in constructing threshing mills and other machinery in this place; but for want of employment was obliged to go to P. E. Island, and it gives us much pleasure to see that his mechanical genius is duly appreciated there.]—*Ed. Bee*.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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