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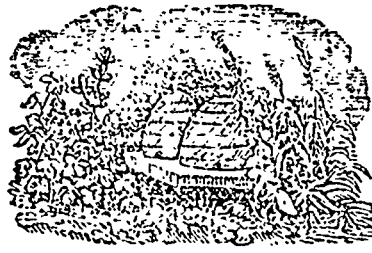
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" IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAE FIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1836. NUMBER XLV.

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.

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" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush	1s a 1 3d	
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" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3	25s
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ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR,
THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown, that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit indiscriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close.

March 2nd, 1836.

From Chambers's Historical Newspaper. INFLUENCE OF THE INJURED.

MR. O'CONNELL.

That Mr. O'CONNELL, who, little more than a year ago, was denounced almost by name in the King's speech of a liberal Ministry, as a grand incendiary, should have exercised so much virtual influence over the re-appointment of nearly the same men to office, is a fact which ought to induce those formerly his enemies to search deeper than they have hitherto done into the sources of his power, and the true philosophy of his position. This man, we fear has been generally estimated in England upon false and narrow grounds, even by those who are disposed to take the more liberal views of public questions. The anomalous and unauthorised exercise of his power, and his want of that status which is derived from custom, state honours, seem to have prevented the multitude from forming a just notion of him. Viewed abstractedly from unimportant and personal circumstances, Mr. O'Connell is unquestionably one of the most memorable historical personages of our day.

The good policy of honesty has long been a settled point in respect of our personal affairs, but it has not yet been sufficiently applied in politics. England has all along acted an unjust part towards Ireland, and nothing could be more clear than that she has not latterly profited by the injustice. It is much to be lamented that men, either as individuals or communities, should suppose that evil can either be commenced or persisted in with any permanent advantage to those who are guilty of it. True policy dictates alike to both, that wrong should be avoided in order that the parties against whom it is directed should acquire no undue influence over the others. If we think existence, does it not arm him from whom it is taken with the power of causing us to be degraded for ever? Do we even commit the slightest trespass on the comfort of a fellow-creature, without giving him the power, by an appeal to the sense of justice of our neighbours, to avenge it tenfold by loss of the esteem of those neighbours? The very clamour of complaint and remonstrance has a force, against which the most sullen obstinacy of the injurer is of little avail. In fact, by injuring, we give vigour and importance to what may naturally be very weak and paltry. A king, by a wanton outrage upon a beggar, might raise him to a position morally superior to his own. Only let the court of appeal be sufficiently powerful, and no revolution of condition but may be wrought by such means. It is from this cause that we so often witness the apparent paradox of a greater disposition in the injured to forgive the injurer, than in the injurer to forgive the injured. The latter has so much temporary importance from the sympathy of unconcerned parties, that he is usually rather pleased with his situation; while the other suffers so much from the contrary cause, that, attributing all his pain to the individual whom he has wronged, he regards him with the bitterest rancour. Indeed, there are few situations in life more distressing than when one has so far compromised his own dignity, fortune, and peace of mind, as to give his neighbour reason to say, "Thou hast injured me."

England, with regard to Ireland, is in exactly this predicament: it has endeavoured for centuries to

maintain what was from the first an injustice towards Ireland, and now, by the sympathy which the latter country obtains, the clamour which indubitable wrong entitles it to make, and the frightful barbarism which wrong has created, there is something like a reversal of condition between the two—Ireland, inferior as it is in wealth, population, and every ordinary kind of influence, having become almost a dictator to England. The leading portion of the United Kingdom now absolutely groans under the oppression of a detached province. Its affairs are deranged and obstructed by Ireland. It cannot advance a step for Ireland. It is troubled, frightened, taxed, tormented by Ireland. The concessions which it has already made in the vain hope of palliating the great injury have been enormous—every thing but reparation. It has built custom houses of the utmost splendour, given the handsomest possible grants for roads and harbours, and purchased Irish corn and bacon unburdened by poor laws. It has laid its head almost beneath the feet of Ireland. Nightly it weeps and gnashes its teeth in the House of Commons, vainly imploring the pity of Ireland. A more impressive example of the misery incurred by injustice, could not be adduced for the warning of both men and nations.

Scotland does not contain much more than a fourth of the population of Ireland, and with an inferior soil could not, under the same circumstances, have advanced to the same relative prosperity. But had the policy of the Stuarts, in forcing an Episcopal church upon Presbyterian Scotland, been continued after the Revolution, we have not the least doubt that it would have at this day exercised fully as much influence over England as the more populous sister isle. We should not, in that case, have found the representatives of Knox and Melville supporting Episcopacy in the other countries, as they are now doing, but a continued thunder of wrath, indignation, and complaint poured upon the English legislature, and probably more than one repetition of the events of the year 1640. Had such been the case, the State buildings in Scotland would have probably been a little better than they are, and even greater sums might have been expended upon Parliamentary roads. But the stern spirits of the north, poor as they must have continued to be, would have laughed at such palliations of the grand injury, and continued to threaten and overbear the neighbouring kingdom, as Ireland does at the present day, till full reparation had been made. It is needless, however, to speculate upon the results of a policy so unfortunate, for had England been obliged to support the reformed Episcopal Church in both countries, she must have utterly sunk long since beneath the rearing influences. She could not have performed the part of an ayurer on so extensive a scale without absolute ruin.

What is it, then, that invests Mr. O'Connell with the power of actively or negatively controlling the formation of a British ministry—what but the injuries which he is commissioned to avenge and to redress? How absurd to speak of this man as an individual—as an individual selfish or generous, or with any peculiarity of human character! In person, certainly he is an individual; but politically he is seven millions—seven millions of wronged men—men humble in con-

little heard of in the courts of the national legislature, but who, through our perverse determination to do them that which justice says we ought not to do, are almost able to turn the balance for general good. It is of no more importance that Mr. O'Connell should have the elements of a good citizen in his composition, than that the seven millions should be all of them in superfine coats. It is in the injury that the influence lies, and in no other circumstances of the condition. But whatever Mr. O'Connell may be, he certainly has the sense to perceive and appreciate the full advantages of his situation. To resist, as he has done, the blandishments of those whom he considers as the enemies of his country, and to despise the scorn and shame which many have poured upon him, must have required extraordinary firmness—for, however poor may be the appearance of a state office in comparison with the homage of millions, however famous apostasy would clearly be to his historical character, however consoled he may have been in the affections of the multitude for the indignities of the few, we find birthrights so often sold for messes of pottage, that he who has stood firm against such things may well be allowed the praise of a more than usually comprehensive intellect, as well as a more than usually vigorous character. The very expectations which are perpetually expressed in all quarters of the possibility of his taking some courtly or official honour, and thereby destroying his popular influence, show that to do so would be natural. There even appear to be some who would consider the offer of a ministerial office as an honour to Mr. O'Connell. Such must be the men who, in political affairs, never look beyond little inconsistencies in the opinions of statesmen, and, filled with anecdotes of what has been said or done by individuals, are unable to take a complete view of any single question. Mr. O'Connell evidently can feel the grandeur of his position, and, feeling it, can estimate all competing temptations at their proper value. He sees day after day how those who once opposed him are won by his steady advocacy of the rights of his country—how, while he stands firm to his principle, all others shake, and veer, and sink by his side—how every movement in affairs only brings him a little nearer to the great object at which he aims, and which must in the long run place him among the greatest of the benefactors of mankind. Considering how rapidly he is approaching this object, he would be impatient indeed if he could not wait till it has been gained.

Such are the remarks which have occurred to us in reference to the posture of affairs produced by the church established in Ireland. We treat the question apart from all other political questions—as one involving a simple and obvious principle of justice and policy. Our views may startle some politicians of almost all classes; but we would just ask if the institution adverted to has not been a rock of destruction alike to its friends and its enemies, and if there be any fair prospect of either Conservative or Liberal conducting the affairs of the country in a satisfactory manner, so long as one large portion of the people is frenzied by so palpable a wrong.

DANGER FROM COMETS.

As the comets traverse the planetary regions in all directions, it is natural to inquire whether there is not a possibility that some of them may approach so near to the earth as greatly to disturb its motion, or by an actual contact to produce the most disastrous effects. Upon this subject there is no reasonable grounds for fear. If it be not absolutely impossible that a comet may come in contact with the earth, the probabilities against such an event happening are millions to one. Among bodies so small in comparison with the immense space in which they move, and moving with all velocities, and in orbits that are inclined in all directions, and are of all dimensions, how small must be the probability that any two shall come in contact. Small, however, as this probability is for any one age, if we take into account a long series of ages, the probability may be greatly increased. If we suppose the earth actually to receive such a shock, it is easy to imagine the calamitous consequences which must follow. The axis and motion of rotation being changed, the waters of the earth would leave their ancient position, and would be precipitated toward the new equator. A great part of the human race and of the lower animals, would be drowned by the universal deluge or destroyed by the violent shock impressed on the terrestrial globe. Whole species of animals might be annihilated. All the monuments of human industry and invention would be overthrown. In such a catastrophe we find, too, a cause adequate to account for the ocean having overflown lofty mountains, in which it has left incontestable evidence of its presence; and to explain how the animals and plants of the south may have existed in the climates of the north, where we find the remains and impressions of them. Lastly, such an event accounts for the recentness of the moral world, the monuments of which go back scarcely

three thousand years. The human race reduced to a small number of individuals, and to the most miserable condition, would for a long time, be mainly occupied in providing for their preservation amidst the wreck which surrounded them, and would lose all remembrance of arts and sciences; and when, by the progress of civilization, they at length become sensible of the want of these, they would find it necessary to re-commence, as if man had been newly placed on the earth. It seems impossible to contemplate the picture of calamity here drawn, without being forcibly struck with the singular coincidence—that if we suppose the period of the approach of the comet of 1650 (which in that year made a considerable near approach to the earth's orbit) to be 575 1/2 years, and count back from the year 1650, seven revolutions, or a period of 4028 years, we reach the year 2349 before Christ—the year of the deluge as fixed by chronologists.—*Athe neum.*

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT. NO. 5.

NEW LAND FARMING.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir,—As there is yet so much forest land to cultivate, I conceive it may be useful to those engaged in, or about to enter upon that arduous undertaking, to state some facts connected therewith.

While some seem to be buoyed up with hopes, that if they had a piece of woodland they would have little to do but look at the trees tumbling, and gather in luxuriant crops; others seem to be deterred from attempting to clear land, by a supposition that it is the next thing to impossible to make a living by clearing the forest; none of these is the case. Any hearty industrious man, with as much in hand as will set him down upon his land clear of debt, build a house and barn, and keep himself and family for one year, with a stock of clothes to do them two, and what will purchase a cow, an axe and hoe, may with good management, at the end of five or six years, find himself in comfortable circumstances. I do not think it would answer any good purpose to take up much of your excellent paper, by entering very minutely into the particulars of what the new land farmer has to do, a lesson from a successful neighbour settler may do more than all that could be said; I shall merely advert to those things that are most apt to be overlooked, but which are at the same time essentially necessary to be attended to. The means of the settler should determine, as to whether it is hard or soft wood land he is to settle upon. I think £20 will go as far in making a beginning upon hard, as £40 upon soft wood land, although after a while he may do as well upon the latter as the former; the great consideration ought to be to have it good. When the situation is fixed upon beside a stream of water, or a spring, he ought to chop at least two acres, and have it cleared up before he begins to build; the house should be set in the north-east angle of the clear field, as there is the least danger of fire; the clearing should be extended upon the north and east sides as far as may be, as the crops will run the less risk of being burned; the part of the new field intended for grain ought to be rolled up the fall before, as if left to the spring it may be too late in putting in the grain, if there is no team to harrow, a rake about fifteen inches long, with six good stout iron teeth is preferable to the hoe, it will do the work better, and double the quantity; in clearing up the land the part intended for a hay field should be completely rid of small stumps, rotten wood, and every encumbrance of that kind, and care should be taken not to allow the sprouts to grow about the stumps; there is no need for spending time in being so particular with what is intended for pasture, as an old log lying will do little harm, and the cattle will destroy the sprouts. More than one green crop should not be taken before laying

out to grass, and the greatest care should be taken to provide the best clover and timothy seed to sow along with it.

It is a good plan to have what is called a year's chopping before hand: I cannot say that I ever found much difference as to the time the wood is cut; it is well to be chopping a tree whenever it can be got at.

A kitchen garden is deserving of early attention, a great many things may be raised there with little trouble that will afford comfort in the family. In it there may likewise be a few apple-trees planted, and bushes bearing different kinds of fruit, but be sure and have a good fence about it or it will be more plague than pleasure.

The dung should be taken particular care of; if put in a low wet place where it will not ferment, it may be kept for eight or ten years without losing much of its strength, whereas if laid in a high dry place, it will be nearly useless in two or three years, but it would be well to apply part of it to the poorest parts of the hay-field from time to time, as a top-dressing. It would likewise be a benefit to change the order of the hay and pasture fields after the third or fourth year, there would be a greater quantity of hay and the quality improved.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—Every agriculturist in this province, who possesses a farm that he wishes or expects to render profitable, should subscribe for the New England Farmer, newspaper. It is cheap, instructive and excellent in every respect. It has been conducted for a long period by an individual of great merit, Mr. Fessenden—and it is the only thing of the kind accessible here.—*Halifax Recorder.*

NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Novascotian.]

Union of the Colleges.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17. Mr Young moved the order of the day, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, concerning the proposed union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges, and the Colonial despatches and documents connected therewith.

He took a general view of the system of education pursued in Scotland, after which the college in Halifax was intended, by Lord Dalhousie, its founder, to be modeled. He adverted to the available funds for its support, which he stated to be as follows:

There is lodged in the three per cent Annuities the sum of £2,296 which yield yearly	£248 sterling,	£310 cur'cy.
The rent of the lower part of the building, about	80	"
The provision for the Pictou Academy might spare	250	"
	£640.	

On this last sum I may remark, that I have no direct authority from the Trustees of that Institution to make such a surrender in behalf of the New College, yet I have my reasons for drawing such a conclusion. As chairman of a Committee, I have read the petitions from the Trustees, and congregation connected with that Academy, and they bewail the total ruin of all their prospects as to its usefulness, under present arrangements; so that no doubt is left in my mind that it has proved, by the union of the two parties there, a complete failure.—It has almost no students, and it is sinking into debt. Its principal, Dr. McCulloch, by petition also, addresses the House, as if willing to resign, and prays that, as he has no means and no desire to be idle, the House will not over-

look his long services in any future plan of Provincial Education. From these circumstances I gather, if the Dr. be translated to the new college, with an adequate appointment, that at least the present salary of £250 a year may be transferred from the one establishment to the other, leaving the remaining £150 of the whole amount, voted for ten years, to be applied for the support of the Academy as a Grammar School, and for the payment of its existing debt. Should this concession be granted, and should a chair be assigned to the learned gentleman, who has devoted his life to instruction in the higher departments of learning, he will then move in a more useful sphere, and bring with him readily the funds for the establishment of one professorship. A salary of £300 to each chair may be afforded out of the gross sum of £640.

[After glancing at the substance of Lord Glenelg's despatch, recommending the union of Windsor and Dalhousie colleges, and stating the probability that the Governors of the former would willingly resign their charter. He concluded by moving the following resolution.]

"Resolved, That Dalhousie college be opened as soon as convenient, for the education of students in the higher branches of science and literature, on the broad, free, and extensive principles contemplated by its Noble Founder.

"That the two Professors be appointed in the interim, at such salaries as the funds will admit; with liberty to apply to their own emolument the tuition money paid for the tickets.

"That the Committee fully appreciate the liberal spirit, which has dictated my Lord Glenelg's Despatch, and feel gratified for His Lordship's anxiety to confer the advantage of a collegiate education on the youth of all classes, without religious distinction; yet, as the Governors of King's college have not surrendered their charter at the recommendation of His Majesty, the House have refrained from passing any bill, to unite King's and Dalhousie Colleges, leaving the points of dispute to be hereafter arranged and settled by His Majesty's Government.

"That the claim of £5000 loaned to the Dalhousie College by the Province, be freely, absolutely, and unreservedly relinquished, when the said College goes into operation.

"That a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill conformably to these Resolutions."

Mr. Doylo objected to the admission of clergymen as Professors, and moved in amendment:

Provided always, no clergyman of any denomination, shall be eligible to a Professor's chair. Mr. D stated, he proposed to speak more at length in a future stage of the debate After a few remarks from Mr Delap,

The SPEAKER said he would be brief in the observations he felt it his duty to make upon the Resolution now before the Committee. The subject had been mentioned several times when he was in the chair, and had not an opportunity of offering any opinion to the House. The subject now under consideration was one of great importance, and one which he hoped would be treated with calmness and moderation. It would, he said, be an useless waste of time to dwell on the advantages the Province would derive from the facility which might be afforded of procuring for the youth of it the means of education in the higher branches of science and literature; he would therefore take this as admitted by all, and he hoped the House would be disposed to provide the means of such education for all classes, without restrictions or distinctions of any kind. This House should gratefully acknowledge the liberal course pursued by H. M. Government, exhibited in the Despatch of the present Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies, now before the Assembly, and those to which it had reference.

By these documents it appears that the government are desirous of uniting the funds of Windsor and Dalhousie Colleges, deeming it, no doubt, to be in accordance with the wishes of the people of this province, and that the constitution of the United Colleges should be framed on the most liberal principles. It was contemplated by that Despatch that the Governors of King's College would surrender their charter; and could that have been effected, His Excellency was directed to apply to the Attorney General to prepare a charter for the United College, to be laid before the Assembly at its next meeting after such resignation. The Governors of King's College, however, did not feel themselves warranted to make this surrender, and it is not on any account to be kept out of sight that they were unwilling so to do, choosing rather to be left with their present means, than to give up the trust they hold under the law and the charter. Under these circumstances nothing was left for His Excellency more than to submit the whole views of H. M. Government to the Assembly, who must at all events have passed upon any charter if one had been submitted to them, and to leave them to determine whether they would carry into effect the liberal plan proposed by the Government or not; and here, and here only, is the power to legislate broadly upon the whole question. His Excellency has fully discharged his duty in submitting the subject to the House, in the only shape which, under the circumstances of the case, it was in his power to transmit it. Whether the Governors of King's College are willing or not to surrender the charter, a law would compel them; and provided that it were the opinion of this House, or a great majority of the House, such a law might be framed and carried through; but when I hear the opinions of so many members of this House against the measure, and when I know that the House is nearly divided in opinion on this subject, and the Governor's advice to it, I do not think that I would be consulting the best feelings of the country, or securing the order and quiet of this House, were I, who am the only governor in the House, to propose a resolution to that effect, and press it to a division—on a subject like the present I wish to keep all angry feelings apart from the question, and while the government have so fully put us in possession of their views, if we do not fully accord with them, let us at least submit distinctly to them our own opinion. The dispassionate manner in which the hon. gentleman from Sydney has conducted the debate so far, I trust will be imitated by other gentlemen. His Resolutions contemplate opening Dalhousie College, leaving Windsor to stand upon its present charter without being interfered with; and should that be the opinion of the House, as I apprehend it is, it may then be well to consider what are the funds by which this Institution is to be set on motion. I do not agree with the whole of the resolutions moved by my hon. friend, as I am not satisfied with the law by which Dalhousie College is incorporated, and my opinion I expressed as one of the governors.

[Here the hon. Speaker referred to the protests entered by him against the constitution of Windsor and Dalhousie severally, as applicable to a new and united college.]

If we have funds without any advance from the Province, it would be improper to suffer the Dalhousie College to remain longer imoperative. Here the Speaker referred to the funds. The dividends on stock in England, are £310, the rents £100; he said he was willing to support the Academy at Horton by a grant to the amount of £200 yearly, so long as it continued its present usefulness; and it must be remembered that there are before the House, applications from the Trustees of the Pictou Aca-

demy for further aid, which he was confident with all their interest could not be obtained, and without it that Institution was an entire failure; he would not charge the blame on any side at present, he had had sufficient of angry discussion on that subject in times past, and would never willingly engage in it again. The Trustees were now in debt, and the present course of education could not be kept up, he was therefore of opinion that the Reverend Doctor who had spent his life in this country, in diffusing the benefits of education, should be received from it, and part of its funds applied to pay the debt, and part to keep up a respectable grammar school; and that the higher branch of education should be given with Dalhousie College, which should be free and open to all. If £200 were transferred with the Doctor, and £200 left for that Institution, you would then have the means of providing first, for the principal £400 yearly, to be raised to £500 by tuition fees; and for the second, £200 yearly, to be raised to £400; such fees, and the dividends now due on the funded property in England, less the debts due by the College, which are above £1000 sterling, would put the house in order, and provide in part for other things requisite; and for the first year even a part of that sum might be applied to the Teachers. The board of Governors should be new modelled in the Act, and a suspending clause added; this would shew His Majesty's Government our views in the Act, and if it were agreed to, all would be ended; and if not, there would be then something before the Government to amend by, and which we might again consider; should this be done, a respectful Address should be presented through His Excellency to His Lordship the Earl of Dalhousie, requesting him to transfer to the Governors the funds standing in his name, and would authorize the Governor at convenient times to sell out of the funds in England, and vest the amount in the Province funds at 5 per cent which would add to the College fund, and give the Governors a more easy controul. These, the Hon. Speaker said, were but a hasty view of the question arising from what he had heard, that the House would not unite the Colleges—but, should these principles be agreed upon in Committee, much would be necessary in detail; and he therefore, would not at present pledge himself to any fixed points, until he heard the subject discussed in all its bearings; the subject is now fully before the House, and if no satisfactory arrangement can be made by us, yet all must acknowledge that H. M. Government, as far as they have had it in their power, have removed every difficulty out of the way, and left the subject open upon the most liberal grounds for our consideration. I shall say no more on the present stage of the question, but wait patiently for the opinions of others—after which, I may find it necessary to enter more fully into the debate. It is to be remembered, that without the surrender of the sum due by Dalhousie College to the province, it cannot go into operation, and if we legislate alone for this Institution, the House will, of course, be satisfied with the constitution of it before we abandon the claim.

Mr. STEWART followed at considerable length, he disapproved of the motion, and the amendment also, he thought the time too short and premature to decide on a question of such grave importance, and was therefore averse to entering upon it until the next Session, which delay would afford time to mature a plan for the union of the two colleges.

[We understand it has been deferred accordingly.]

The House will probably rise about the 2d or 3d of April.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1835.]

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by order of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,

JOHN M'KENZIE.

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-m

The Subscriber intending to quit Pictou early in the Spring, respectfully acquaints the Public, that he will dispose of his whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. at PRIME COST, the whole having been purchased by him with Cash, and being fresh Goods, great Bargains may be expected. He, at same time, requests that accounts against him may be rendered for payment; and all outstanding debts not paid up before 1st of May, will be put in suit without exception.

ALEXR. FORSYTH.

Pictou, 23th Feb'y, 1836.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4.

Clerk of the Peace Office.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the District Assessors, will be held on the first Tuesday, (the fifth day) of April next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, of said day, for the purpose of subdividing the General Assessment of District Rates, for the present year. Assessors whose limits are within the Township of Pictou, to meet in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou; those whose limits are within the Township of Egerton, to meet in the house of Mrs Chisholm, in New Glasgow; and those whose limits are within the Township of Maxwellton, to meet in the House of Mr John Finlayson, Merigonish. All Assessors, previous to the day of Meeting for the purpose aforesaid, are required to go round all the persons residing within their respective limits, and to take a correct account of their Lands, Stock, &c. for their guidance in laying on the Assessment.

By order of the Session.

JAMES SKINNER, Jun'r.

Clk Peace,

Pictou, 25th Feb'y, 1836. b w

PUBLIC MEETING.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS of the Township of Pictou, will be held on the first Monday of April next, being the 4th day of the month, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house in Pictou, to provide for the Support of the Poor of said Township for the present year, and all constables are hereby notified and required to give notice ten days previous to the day of said Meeting, to the said Freeholders, residing within the limits, to attend at said time and place, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time also the several Assessors and Collectors as shall be deemed necessary will be appointed.

GEO. McDONALD, } Overseers
NICHOLAS BECK } of Poor.

Pictou, March 10, 1836

NAILS,

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADLER, from Montreal, a large consignment of best, ending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or weighing, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any brought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Font of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agent will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A farther allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

SEEDS,

Growth of 1835.

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

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

SPECIAL.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

FOR SALE.

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop, A LARGE FRAME BARN,

and 30 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber.

A. McDONALD,
Blacksmith.

West River, 12h Feb., 1836. if

TO LET.

THE House occupied by Mrs Johnstone near the Shipyard. Also, the Shop in the house occupied by themselves. Apply to

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 16th September, 1835

ANY person who may have a spare copy of the PROVINCE LAWS (Session 1831) for Sale, will hear of a purchaser by applying at this Office.

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L., and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS, door Latches and spring Bolts; Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fire Irons; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazette, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbinnet, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, ploughlines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets,

Iron Ears No. B., black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE,

immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of

PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.

Nov. 18, 1835.

W. & J. IVES.

if

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect, and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.

This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PICTOU POST OFFICE.
18th MARCH, 1836.

A.	John c j
McAulay John T R	Donald M T
McAulay Donald—2 T R	William R H
Anderson Robert	Kennedy Widow
Asher Alexander—2 W R	Kentley Alexander F G
	Kerr Mr. M R
B.	L
Buchanan Hugh	M'Leod Murdoch—5 !
Barry James G M B	Ehenczor W R
Brown Robert—2 G H	David W R
Brown Alexander W R	James M T
	Alexander L R
Bradley John—2 W R	Samuel W R
Bain Donald M R	Roderick C
Bain John	" W R
Bruce " R H	John M R
Bell " M R	Robert
Baker Elizabeth R H	Hugh
Blair James, care of J	Margaret M T
Blair T G	McLean Hugh
C.	M " Allan T R
Carson James	McLennan Duncan
Christie Peter—2 F G	McLean Elizabeth
Cameron David W R	Logan James H W H
" James W R	Loade Vincent
" Hugh M T	Landesberry Alex'r. W R
Cassidy John	M
Cameron Margaret, S H	Murray William W R
Carson John W R	" " N L
McCardal Susan	Munro " 2 M T
Campbell Laughlan L H	Matheson Donald
" William M T	" Robert M R
" John N L	Morrison Donald C
" John W R	Morrison Kenneth C
Craig William	Maxwell William W R
D	Marshall Joseph W R
M'Donald Wm. W B, R J	McMaster James
" Donald M T	N
" Alex'r. M B	Nichol William C
" William M R	P
" Angus—2 C	Powell Robert F G
" Alex'r. near P	Penoy David B H
" Allan L H	McPhee Donald C J
" Donald W R	McPherson John
" William M R	Q
F	Quirk William C J
Foster John F C	R
Fraser William S. M R	Reid Margaret M T
Fraser Angus S H	Reid Alexander L H
Fraser Margaret M R	Ross "
Ferguson John G H	" Duncan R H
G	Rao John M T D H
Grant Peter L H	" Christopher
Grant William	Rogers Edward
Grant James	Redpath William S H
Graham Robert	Robertson John W R
Graham William	Rankin Colin W R
Gordon Alex'r.	Roddick James W R
H	S
Henderson John W R	Stevenson John—3 L B
" James	Sutherland Andrew C
Hughes Janet R H	" William M T D H
Hobson William	" Alexr. R J
I	Stewart Alexander L H
Irvine Mary	Smith Alexander M R
M'Intosh William	" William G H
M'Intyre James	T
M'Intosh John	Talbot James
K	Taylor James S M B
M'Kay Hugh D H M T	Turnbull James
" Christian R H	U
" William	Uiquhart Isabella T R
" Alexander R H	V
" Angus R H	Warwick John W R
McKenzie William, formerly of Invernesshire,	Wishart Margaret
M'Kenzie William C.	Willis David R H
" Margaret P T	Walsh Lewis—2
" John M R	Y
" George C.	Younie James

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:
1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, &c. Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.
5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late S2nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annan, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Deviser

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Edinburgh Patriot.

Correspondence between the Reverend Daniel Bagot and Dr. John Ritchie.

12, Howard Place, Edinburgh, Dec. 11, 1835.

Rev. Sir,—I have been desired by the Committee for the Relief of the distressed Irish Clergy, to ask if you will kindly meet them on Tuesday next, 14th December, in the Religious Institution House, 13, Queen Street, in the hope of your lending your valuable advice and assistance in promoting that benevolent object.—I am Rev. Sir, your very obedient servant,

DANIEL BAGOT,
Minister of St. James's Chapel, and Secretary to the Committee.

The meeting will be at two o'clock.

Rev. Sir,—I have just now received a note from you, as Secretary to "the Committee for the Distressed Irish Clergy," asking me to "kindly meet them" to day "in the Religious Institution House, in the hope of my lending my valuable advice and assistance in promoting that benevolent object."

Sir, I take for granted that to my being a minister of the gospel of peace I am indebted for this request; and were I not to relieve every species of "true distress" to the utmost of my power, I should disgrace the office with which I am invested. To my humble history I can refer, that I have not been deaf to the cry of the needy. By request, I lately preached and appealed to the Christian public in aid of the surviving sufferers by the barbarous murders at Rathcormick, and obtained for them ten pounds. I should be among the first to give my mite to your "object," did I see it to be "benevolent."—"The distressed Irish clergy!" Are they Popish? Presbyterian? Independent? Baptist? or Wesleyan? No! I know they are of the "Law Church" of Ireland.

Sir, as I believe that not one of "the distressed Irish clergy" came "in by the door," but have "climbed up some other way," and regard them as thieves and robbers, and rejoice in the prospect of their being driven out of the temple, and, though in spite of themselves, made honest men—I regard the distress which you mean to relieve as the consequence of the rejection of a Bill, having for its object a very meagre fraction of the reform of the "Church of England in Ireland," (to use its own classical phrase,) rejected by its avowed friends and patrons. The distress of these buyers and sellers in the temple of God, who never lamented the want of flocks, but are now crying, day and night, for being deprived of their flocks, is occasioned by the refusal of their application for the sabre and bullet to enable them to plunder and murder, as their use and want was, in the name of Him who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save."

Sir, I most cordially thank the Viceroy for his refusal to allow the Irish clergy to distress, plunder, and murder the Irish, with whom they never had any spiritual connexion, and on whose support they never could have any claim. This refusal is doubly grateful to a Scot, who reads in his country's history the same barbarous treatment inflicted on Scotsmen, by the same Church, and on the same sacrilegious pretence. I hallow the memory of my ancestors, who resisted unto blood similar outrage on conscience and nature. I revere those who are bravely contending in similar struggles. I deprecate any attempt to impose on my countrymen under the sacred name of "benevolence in aid of distressed clergymen," by calling on them to furnish a fund to support the "Law Church" of Ireland in robbing (now that they dare not murder) the Irish peasant, whatever be his religion or superstition.

Sir, I, a minister of the Prince of Peace, adjure you, who are one, in the name of him who hath said, "Do I not hate robbery for a burnt offering?"—of Him who brought "an earth peace, and good-will toward men," of that religion of which this is the "benevolent" key principle, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,"—to ask yourself what would be your estimate of Christianity, did you know it only through the medium of the "Law Church" of Ireland? Do not form an association which Protestantism, the religion which is wholly in the Bible, must repudiate—against which the very locality where you meet protests. Defend religion by her own only legitimate weapons. Dr. Chalmers will tell you they are "reason, scripture, and prayer." Strive, and I shall cheerfully go with you, to restore the support of the "clergy" to its true, because spiritual, basis—the inspired ordinance. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"—"Let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." In aid of

distresses incurred in accordance with this statute of our common Lord, I shall most readily contribute my mite; but to be of your Association would be, in my opinion, to associate with Antichrist in his worst feature—"to cover the altar of the Lord with tears, with weeping and with crying out" of the oppressed in His name—to encourage Ryder and others to repeat the plunder and murder (where possible) of the widow's son—to render the religion of Jesus an abhorrence in the view of justice and humanity. It thus must be, let it not be in Edinburgh, where the blood of the righteous shed under "Black Prolacy," still cries for retribution. With every desire for your success in aid of God's poor,

I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN RICHIE.

19, Salisbury Road, Dec. 14, 1835.

For Rev. Daniel Bagot.

To be communicated to Committee.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD is offered in the London papers, and in handbills by the last packet, by Mr. Henry Wheeler of the London Stock Exchange, for the apprehension of Stephen Lukoman, and the recovery of certain Spanish and Columbian Bonds and Bank of England Notes, which were obtained by said Lukoman fraudulently, in January last. For the benefit of our rogue catchers, we copy the description of his person:—"He is about 38 years of age, square built, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, sallow complexion, prominent nose, wide nostrils, small keen hazel eye, large ears, high cheek bones, broad flat forehead, light whiskers, brown wig, iron grey hair, upright gait, and gentlemanly manner."

UNITED STATES.

LATEST FROM EAST FLORIDA.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Army to his correspondent in this city, dated Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, February 12, 1836.

"We arrived here on the 11th, after a very boisterous passage from N Orleans. Each day we have been expecting to start for Fort King, but as yet have been delayed from time to time, until we begin to think we shall not go there at all. We start this morning, however, for the woods, and, if we keep on to Wythlaescho, it will be very well; if not, why no matter. There will be a force of 1,000 men to take the field, of which 450 will be regulars, and the balance militia. The prospects of a fight are pretty fair, and, in my next I hope to inform you that we have met and captured a great many Indians. I am in a hurry now, so that you must excuse me for not writing more."

In addition to the above, we learn from other sources that Gen. Gaines had reached Fort Brooke; that the sloop of war Vandalia was lying 14 miles below the Fort, not being able to get nearer; and that, for some days before, Indian signs had been seen within from 12 to 20 miles of the fort.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We understand that the "Cumberland Steam Navigation Company" have made arrangements with the proprietors of the new steamer "Royal Tar," to have her run once a week, the ensuing season, between St. John and Portland.—*Portland Advertiser.*

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Gazette, March 14.

House of Assembly of Lower Canada.—No quorum in Town.

We understand there is no longer a quorum of this Branch of our Legislature in town. They have again repeated the insult which they have offered to the Legislative Council for several years past, by sending up important Bills at the close of the session, and then breaking up the quorum, so that they must be lost if the Council exercises its just and necessary power of amending those that require it. These Bills then figure in the list of *Lost in the Council*! In one session, some time ago, no less than fourteen such Bills were sent up, when there was actually no quorum of the Assembly in town. Every one of them ought to have been rejected; but the Council had the *bonhomie* to pass several of them; and the most important, with the necessary amendments, were sent back to the Assembly, probably not being aware of the insult so offered to the Council.

Toronto, U. C., February 25.

It is generally rumored through town, that W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. is to have the appointment of Post-

master-General of this Province, after the enactment of the New-Post-Office Bill. His active, industrious and persevering habits are not among the least of his qualifications for this important situation, and his past services to the country well entitle him to the salary attached to it, which will, it is said amount to £750 a year.—*Cor. and Adv., U. C.*

The Address on Trade as contained in our last (one of the utmost importance to the country) was presented to his Excellency on Monday last, by the House of Assembly, when his Excellency said, that he would with great pleasure, have it transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have it laid at the foot of the Throne.—*Id.*

PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Presbytery of Miramichi, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, met in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham—present, the Rev. Mr. Steven, Moderator, Messrs J. Souter, J. Hannay, R. Archibald, and S. Fraser, Ministers; Jas. Gilmour, Samuel M'Keen, Esqrs. and Mr. Elliot, Elders. The Presbytery had under consideration various important matters connected with the body to which they belong. The reports from the different Churches already established, were satisfactory; and we understand, there is a prospect of further additions being made to their number. Two new Churches are in the course of erection on this side of the Province; and the Members of the Presbytery, with the view of encouraging their Presbyterian brethren at Bathurst, have agreed to give them at least one Sabbath's service each, during the present year. The Rev. Mr. Hannay was chosen Moderator for the current year, and the Presbytery adjourned, to meet at Richibucto on the third Wednesday of August next.—*Miramichi Gleaner, March 22.*

From the St. John N. B. Courier.

[Inserted by order of the Presbytery.]

The Presbytery of Saint John have suspended the Rev. DAVID SYME, their Provincial Missionary from the discharge of his pastoral functions. March 10th, 1836.

C W E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1836

By the extracts we have this day given from the debates in the Assembly, it will be seen, that a spoliation of Pictou Academy has been proposed, and that, we are sorry to say, by our own members.—luckily however, we have been saved from this robbery, by the conduct of the Governors of Windsor College, and too manly course pursued by Mr. Stewart, and, as we shall have an opportunity of exercising Elective Franchise, before this measure can be again brought under Parliamentary review,—we hope there is not a man residing in the four counties, of Cumberland, Truro, Pictou and Sydney, that will not be prepared to resist the erection of Dalhousie College, on the ruins of the other Institutions now in useful operation; and also to resist the appropriation of the £5000 of Province money to the uses of that Institution, which was improperly loaned to it some years ago.

Our readers should recollect, that at Pictou, a good Academic Education can be got so cheap that it is within the reach of nearly all—while at the same time, there is not probably twenty individuals residing in these four counties, that would be able to avail themselves of the honours of Dalhousie College, every species of living is so high in Halifax. It may be an Institution suited to the Town itself, and a few wealthy individuals throughout the Province, but let none deceive themselves by supposing, that it can ever serve any other purpose to the mass of the population, than to enable those classes we have named to depress them still further in the scale of society:—if the wealthy will have a high school in the Capital for their own exclusive benefit, let them endow it out of their own pockets; but the Grammar Schools, and Academies that are now in existence, is that which suits the wants of Nova Scotians: they have already done much good, and they will go on in an accelerated degree, to communicate that knowledge to the lower orders, which will fit them to act their part well both in social life, and in offices of public responsibility and trust.

We admire the art with which the movers of this spoliation introduced the subject; Pictou Academy, say they, has proved an utter failure, therefore we will take the money from it. Have they forgotten that the same House, until within a few years past, refused to encourage Grammar Schools,—the only natural means known of furnishing students to a college; it is too true, that the effects of this insane measure of theirs has been, to stop the supply of students for a few years, but it is equally true, that there are now some dozens of the first young men in the country, prepared and preparing for finishing their Education in Pictou Academy. Are they to be cut off from their hopes of having their education finished here, and is the money they have already expended to become a loss? We trust not, and we hope and believe, there is yet energy enough, in the free and independent electors of these counties to offer a successful resistance to this foul spoliation.

We shall resume this subject next week, being convinced that it is closely interwoven with the best and most enduring interests of the Eastern division of the Province.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND EGYPT.—A hostile collision is expected soon to take place between the troops of the Porte, now assembled on the Frontiers of Syria, and those of Mehemot Ali, now in that country.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. J. D. B. Fraser delivered before the Society on Wednesday last, a very interesting Lecture on *Combustion*, accompanied with many experiments, the success of which evinced his perfect familiarity with the science. On Wednesday next, Mr. Jas. Primrose Lectures on the Causes of the Diversity of the Form and Colour of the Human race.

The Society has of late been much annoyed by Boys and others not belonging to it, crowding in and occupying the room of the members and their regular guests—these must not complain if in future they are wheeled to the right about by the door keeper.

The following is an extract from an Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on Trade, to the King and Imperial Parliament. We sincerely wish the prayer of their Petition may be granted. We were always of opinion that the part of the Imperial Act to which it refers, was a dead letter, and defeated its own ostensible object. Nothing is more commonly to be met with in almost every house in these Provinces, than American reprints of British Books, none of which pay duty, except the few that are imported in name of Foreign Books. Were our Legislature to address the Throne also, pointing out the utter nullity of this restriction on Trade, for the protection of British authors, and applying for liberty to import Books freely from all parts of the world, on paying a moderate duty; the duties thereon would be collected, the great temptation to the immoral practice of smuggling would be removed, and a vast amount would be added to the sum of human knowledge in these Provinces.

"And that it is expedient to repeal the statutes under authority, of which tann oil and oil of all sorts, fish, dried or salted, and books which are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, are prohibited to be imported into this Province from the United States or other foreign countries, and to allow the people of this Province to buy oils, books and fish in whatever market such articles are sold cheapest."

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the school in this town under the superintendance of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTIE, was held yesterday. The progress which the numerous pupils under his charge appear to have made since last examination is highly respectable, and reflects great credit on themselves as well as their teacher. The branches in which Exercises were exhibited, were—the English, Latin, Greek and French languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing and Geography.

PICTOU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following Office Bearers were elected at the Annual Meeting of the Pictou Temperance Society, for the ensuing year:

Rev. James Robson, President,
Mr. John Patterson, Vice President,
" Mathew Patterson, Treasurer,
" A. D. Gordon, Secretary,

Messrs James Dawson, Mathew Archibald, William Brownie, James Hogue, and William Brown, junior, members of Committee.

No. of Members joined since the renewal of the Rules
24th March, 1835.

Adult members	49
Under 21 years of age	23
Ladies	14
	91

Died	1
Withdrawn	1
Removed	3
Expelled	4
Total	9

A. D. GORDON,

Pictou, 23d March, 1836.

Secretary.

AMOUNT OF MONEY

Received and expended by the Overseers of Poor from February 10th, 1834, until March 25th, 1835.

CASH RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
From J. D. B. Fraser, Overseer for 1834,	30	11	3
Laurence Miller's Legacy to J. Miller	10	0	0
From R. McKay, Esq.—arraars of 1834	3	17	10
D. Crichton, Esq. do. of 1833	2	2	0
A. Patterson, Esq. do. of 1833		18	6
Collectors of Poor Rates	195	13	8
	£243	3	3

CASH EXPENDED.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mrs Bell, West River	1	8	11
Robert M'Lean, for boarding A. Halliday	9	2	3
John Campbell, Carriboo	6	3	3
T. McKenzie, W. R. boarding his mother	6	0	0
Widow Rogers, Town Gut	2	7	3
John M'Farlane, Cape John	7	0	0
G Murray, O. Poor, expended in 1834	19	6	
Widow M'Carvey, Town,	11	0	0
Widow M'Kay, Town	4	0	0
Samuel Wilson for boarding Mrs M'Geo	11	2	7
John Maxwell, boarding late Wm. Moor	12	12	6
Widow Mingo, Town	4	0	0
John Miller,	13	16	8
Mrs. Maxwell, West River,	1	0	0
Widow McLaughlan,	8	5	7
Alexr. Fraser for his passage to Britain	6	10	0
Wm. McLean for boarding A McDonald and wife,	10	0	0
John Kerr for McMinn's child	1	8	6
Alex'r Brown, Green Hill	1	2	6
John McQuarry, Scotch Hill	3	0	0
Widow Corbet, U. S. River John	5	0	0
Doctor Anderson, medicine	5	5	11
John Warwick, for J McLean's child	1	16	0
Adw. Halliday, expts. sending to Halifax	1	15	0
J. Adamson, coffin for W Moor	0	19	0
Expensas on suit with Adamson	0	17	9
Widow Hunter, West River	1	17	6
M'Leod and wife, Cape John	9	0	0
Widow Monro, M. T, for her son, an idiot	1	0	0
James Grant, a poor man of Pictou town	0	8	0
Wm Dece for his passage to Britain	6	0	0
Pat Hackay & wife's passage to N York	3	10	0
Smith, a poor man, to carry him out of T.	0	6	0
Widow McKay of Rogers Hill	0	5	0
Hugh Munro, for boarding a sick man	4	13	0
Joseph Gass, a coffin for G Innis	12	10	6
Cash to a poor family from P E Island	0	12	4
McLeod, cooper, for boarding a lame man	3	0	0
John McKenzie, a lame man,	0	5	0
D Grant, F. G, boarding sick sailor	2	0	0
Mrs Sutherland, Fishers Grant	5	0	0
Money expen. by J Sellers, O. Poor. R J	14	11	10
James Dawson, for hardbills	0	7	6
" for a poor woman	0	5	0
Widow McKay, Rogers' Hill	0	5	0
William Simpson, W River	5	0	0
Widow McDonald, Carriboo,	5	0	0
Widow McLeod, Carriboo	2	0	0
Donald McKay, coltr., comsn. for 1834	0	19	6
J Brownie's commissions	0	12	5
Alex'r McIntosh's do.	0	3	1
Cash to Geo. Innces	0	10	0
Balance in treasurer's hands	35	6	2
	£243	3	3

GEORGE M'DONALD, Overseer of Poor.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WALLACE.—This meeting took place on the 7th inst. when there were present about four hundred persons; and, on motion, it was resolved, nem. con. "that the Eastern Section of the County of Cumberland, deserves to have a representative residing more immediately amongst them than it has hitherto had." A Resolution was afterwards introduced, stating that the meeting was premature—and should be dismissed for the present, and convened when the Members returned, in order that they might have an opportunity of defending their conduct, &c. On a show of hands, those of the Gentleman who introduced the resolution, and those of a son of one of the present County Representatives, were the only two hands held up in support of it!!! A division then took place for a Candidate, when there appeared for Mr. John McFarlane about 250 Freeholders. This Gentleman is accordingly to be brought forward; he has assented to pledges of the following purport: That he will protect the farming interest—that he will endeavour to effect the passage of a law, limiting the duration of the Assembly to four instead of the present term of seven years—that he will, on every occasion, advocate retrenchment, and endeavour to check the system of extravagant expenditure, which obtains in the House of Assembly. That he will advise with his constituents, and act in accordance with their views, on all questions of importance. —COMMUNICATED.—*Novascotian*.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. McFarlane has been put in nomination for Cumberland; we have known that gentleman intimately for many years, and believe him to be a man of sterling worth and integrity; independent in his circumstances and his principles, and altogether such a man as we should like to see at least three fourths of our next House of Assembly to be.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Old Rusticus" and "A Father of a family" in our next.

OBITUARY.

At his residence, (Belleville), on the 21th inst., Hugh Denoon, Esq. in the 70th year of his age. He was for many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Deputy Recorder, and the senior Magistrate of this District; and until very recently the Collector of Impost and Excise for the port of Pictou. These responsible public offices he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was a native of the parish of Red Castle, Inverness shire, Scotland.

At Newcastle (N.B.) on Thursday the 17th inst. Mr. Lewis Henry, aged 58 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, and for many years a respectable merchant and member of this community.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THAT old and valuable FARM, situated in New-Larg, adjoining the high road, leading from Pictou to Stewiack, formerly owned by Mr. John Campbell; about 45 or 50 acres of this farm is cleared, the greater part of which is under cultivation; there are on the premises good Buildings and outhouses, and also an excellent mill seat.

ALSO,

That Farm on Mount Delhousie, adjoining the high road leading from Pictou Town, through that settlement lately owned by William Tuto and John Conery; on this Farm there is also a House and Barn, about 20 acres of cleared Land, and the soil is of the first quality.—Possession of either of the above Farms will be given immediately.—For further particulars apply to WILLIAM MATHESON, West River, Pictou, March 30, 1836. mw.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:
40 Sides Neats Leather,
6 sides sole do.
1 dozen Calfskins.
Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.
March 30. J. DAWSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.
B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if.

LOST.

ON Thursday the 24th instant, on the road, near Forbes' Bridge, West River, a small SILK BAG, containing five pieces of worked Lace. Any person finding the same, will much oblige a young Lady by leaving it at this office. [March 30.]

LANDS

For Sale.

Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigomish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation: There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 150 Acres, 50 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Intorvale, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a well finished Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable.

Both the above properties are well accommodated with wood and water. Terms of Sale Liberal. For particulars apply to B. L. KIRKPATRICK. New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

TO LET:

FOR one or more years, and possession to be given on the first of May next: That well known crop and grazing FARM, commonly called East Point Farm, situated on the Harbour of Antigonish. Apply to William C. Hierlihy, Esq. at Antigonish, or to A. A. Ogden, Harbour. Antigonish, March, 1835.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER. Druggist.

NEW SCHOONER FOR SALE.

LENGTH of keel 50 feet, breadth 12 ft. depth 5 ft., admeasures about 25 tons and has two masts. If not sold by private sale before the first day of May next, she will then be sold at public Auction, of which due notice will be given. Terms—a credit of twelve months, on approved security. For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

22nd March. r-w Little Island

THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbet, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses. HUGH McLEAN: Arisaig, Gulf Shore, } 1st March, 1836. } cl-w

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
50 " Post Paper,
20 " Pot Paper,
6 " Foolscap Paper,
For sale by J. DAWSON. Pictou 16 March. 1836.

POETRY.

SONG.

The leaves are falling fast around
In wood and forest green;
The waters brown are rushing past,
And Autumn winds blow keen;

The nights are long, and dark and lone—
My heart is full of woe,
For I am far from thee, sweet one,
And all I love below!

When last I met with thee, Lady,
By Ettrick Shaw's fair,
The flowers they sprang around our feet,
While music filled the air;

The fleecy clouds above our head,
That top'd the mountains high,
While like the flaxen ringlets fair
That shade thy deep blue eye.

But all is dark around my path—
My heart is sad and sore,
Since the smile of love from thee
Alas, can no'er see more!

The Spring may come with all its pride,
And deck the flowery lea;
The birds may sing of love again—
No joy will come to me.

The day's broad sunshine, or the night,
Alike to me appear;
Since she is wanting to my arms,
The maid I love so dear.

MISCELLANY.

DETERMINED RULERS.—No further information had been received of the plunder of the Troughton by the Chinese fishermen; but measures had been adopted by the authorities to bring the offenders to justice. The Governor, in reply to the Hong merchants, declared that "*Heaven shall be searched, and the earth ransacked, to bring to justice the violators of the laws of the Celestial Empire.*"

ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES;—*found amongst some MSS. of a late Dowager*—If you have blue eyes languish. If black eyes leer. If you have a pretty foot, wear short petticoats. If you are in the least doubtful as to the point, let them be rather long. If you have good teeth, don't forget to laugh now and then. If you have had ones you must only snuper. While you are young, sit with your face to the light. While you are a little advanced, sit with your back to the window. If you have a bad voice, always speak in a low tone. If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice, never speak in a high one. If you dance well, dance but seldom. If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well make no previous excuses. If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please. If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction. If you find a person telling an absolute falsehood, let it pass over in silence; it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy by proving him a liar. It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles; what a folly to make enemies by frowns! When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart. When you are forced to blame, appear at least to do it with reluctance. If you are envious of another woman, never show it but by allowing her every good quality and perfection except those she really possesses. If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man, treat him with formality and every one else with ease and freedom. If you are disposed to be peevish or insolent, it is better to

exercise your ill humours on your dog, your cat or your servant, than your friends. If you would preserve beauty, rise early. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle. If you would obtain power, be condescending. If you would live happy endeavour to promote the happiness of others.—*Court Jour.*

MARRIAGE AS IT MOSTLY IS.—There can be no doubt that the common views of the universal unhappiness of the wedded state, in all Christian countries, are the result of gross exaggeration. But, making all allowances for errors from this source, language is too feeble to delineate the countless and unutterable miseries that, in all time since the institution of marriage, as recognised by Christianity, have resulted from these incompatible unions: for the simple reason that, in this transaction of so much more moment than almost any other, scarcely one of the parties in a thousand, it is believed, takes the least note of it in relation to the organic and moral laws. The young and the aged, the feeble and the strong, the healthy and the diseased, the beautiful and the deformed, the mild and the fierce, the intellectual and the purely animal, the rich and the poor, bring their incompatibilities to a common stock, add ruinous excesses of temperament together, and arouse from a short trance, to the conscious and sober sadness of waking misery. Weariness and discontent, relieved only by domestic discord, and a wretchedness aggravated by the consciousness that there was no escape from it but by death, is the issue of an union consummated under illusive expectations of more than mortal happiness. What multitudes have found this to be the reality of their youthful dreams! Yet, if this most important union is contracted under animal impulses, without any regard to moral and intellectual considerations, without any investigation of the organic and social fitness of the case, without inquiry into the incompatibility, without a mutual understanding of dispositions and habits, who can not foresee that the affections will soon languish in satiety; that repentance, disaffection, and even loathing, in proportion to the remembered raptures for ever passed away, will open the eyes of the parties to their real and permanent condition, and that by a law as certain and inevitable as that which propels water down a precipice! And this is not the darkest shade of the picture. By the same laws children are born, who advance into life to repeat the errors of their parents, to make common stock of their misery anew, to multiply the number of the unhappy.—(From the Art of being Happy.)

HORRIBLE AND ATROCIOUS BARBARITY.—*A Man buried alive!*—An inquisition was taken before Thomas Whitestone, Esq., coroner, and a jury of respectable gentlemen, at Bradford, on New Year's Day, on view of the skeleton of a man named Patrick Barry, who was buried alive about thirteen months since. The circumstances attending this appalling transaction are nearly as follow, and which have been given in evidence by one of the persons at the time. The deceased had been a millwright, for some time in the employment of a man of the name of David Burns, near Bradford; he was old and in a very delicate state of health, and being no longer able to work at his trade, Burns sent him on a car to some friends of his residing in Tipperary, with one of his sons and the informer, who had also been in the service. On their arriving there they were refused admittance at two houses, and were obliged to return back; on their returning they communicated the circumstance to old Burns, who asked them why they did not put him into a hole and throw a ditch on him, and immediately ordered another of his sons to go and make a grave in a small burial place convenient to the house, which he did, and the younger son and the in-

former brought him there, having previously taken off part of his clothes; they then drew him into the hole, and when covering him with earth, it is alleged he groaned twice, and stirred one of his arms, upon observing which, the informer called and said, they would all be hanged, that the man was alive. This, however, did not prevent them from pursuing their inhuman work, and the unfortunate man was covered in. Previous to the discovery of the body, which had on it at the same time some portion of the decayed articles of clothing, the informer described the place where it was interred, and most accurately the position in which the body was found; the head raised, the body inclining to the right side, and one leg also raised, as if indicating an effort to rescue himself, or of great suffering when they were throwing the earth upon him. It is a remarkable circumstance that over the body a child's coffin was found, of which the informer denies all knowledge. The jury came to the following decision, that the deceased was buried alive, by James Burns, Michael Burns, and John Connellan, and with the concurrence and knowledge of David Burns, the father, all of whom have been committed.—*Clarke Journal.*

AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday the 4th inst., two poor women, sisters, of the name of McKenzie, residing at a house at Tarradale Moor in Ross-shire, were found together in bed, quite dead. Margaret, the eldest, had been confined to bed for a few days previous; Mary, the younger, was of weak mind; she had been seen out of doors two or three days before. On Saturday, a relation who lives at a short distance from the spot, called at the cottage, and found the imbecile sister sitting at the fire, and the other in bed, but he did not hear the latter speak. Two days afterwards he called again, but there was none to receive him. The door was fastened—no person could be seen by looking in at the window—and no smoke issued from the chimney. He broke open the door, and on going to the bed, saw the females lying together dead. There was no appearance of struggling or violence; a few handfuls of oatmeal, and one or two salt herrings, were found in the house. Next day, the remains of the deceased, (who were both elderly and unmarried) were interred in the same grave, in the churchyard of Tarradale. The circumstance has excited a strong feeling in the district, and we cannot imagine a more lonely or striking spectacle than the cottage must have presented, with the two lifeless bodies stretched on the same humble bed, neither of which had known those soothing attentions, or that tender treatment, in their last moments, which usually precede death, even of the most forlorn and destitute.—*Inverness Courier.*

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Gerrit Smith, Esq., presented to the American Anti-Slavery Society, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, as a new-year's gift. The blessing of them that are ready to perish shall be his rich reward.

JOICE HEITH.—The death of this coloured woman is announced by the American papers. Her extraordinary age is pronounced by the Doctors who examined her after death, to be an extraordinary humbug, as she was evidently not more than half the age formerly announced.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. TAYLOR.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McNEILLY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Cape Breton—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatamouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arlivat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.