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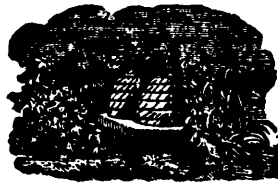
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"SUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNIMENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1836.

NUMBER XLIII.

THE BEE

AS 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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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, 35s. 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, Ampr hbl 22s 6d	Hay pr ton	50s
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s
" homlock - 30s a 40s	" 2	30s
Butter, fresh, pr lb 3d a 4d	Mackerel	30s a 35s
" " - 8d a 9d	Mutton pr lb 3d a 4d	
Cheese, n s - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr ct 12 6d a 14s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 18s	Oats pr bush	none
" shipped on board 14s 6d	Pork pr lb 3d a 3 1-2	
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Potatoes pr bush 1s a 1 3d	
Coke 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 11s	
Codfish pr Ql 12s a 14s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 8d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, s pr cwt 16s a 18s	Turneps pr bush	1s 6d
" Am s pr bbl none	Veal pr lb 3d a 3 1-2	
" Canada fine - 40s	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alswives 13s a 14s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m 60s a 65s	" 2	17d 6d
Beef, best, 4d pr lb	Mackerel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime 50s	" 2	30s
" Nova Scotia 48s	" 3	25s
Codfish, march'ble 16s	Molasses	14 8d
Coals, Pictou, 28s	Pork, Irish	70s
" Sydney, 80s	" Quebec	60s
Coffee 1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	70 a 75s
Corn, Indian 5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup 48s	Sugar, good,	37 a 42s
" Fine 35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine 42s	" 2	60s
" Nova Scotia 35s	" 3	55s

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'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

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; and Accounts then unswelled, 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 the Penny Cyclopaedia.

ARBITRATION

Is the adjudication upon a matter in controversy by private individuals selected and appointed by the parties. This mode of settling differences is very frequently resorted to as a species of amicable litigation, and a means of avoiding the delay and expense of a lawsuit, and the publicity of a trial. It has the further advantage of providing an efficient tribunal for the decision of many causes—such, for instance, as involve the examination of long and complicated accounts,—which our ordinary courts of law are, from their mode of proceeding and the want of proper machinery, incompetent to investigate.

The person appointed to adjudicate is called an arbitrator, or referee. The matter on which he is appointed to adjudicate is said to be referred or submitted to arbitration. His judgment or decision is called an arbitration, or, more usually, an award.

Any matter actually in controversy between private persons may be referred to arbitration; but a prospective agreement to refer any differences which may hereafter arise is not binding. Nor can any injury be the subject of an arbitration, unless it is such as may be a matter of civil controversy between the parties; a felony, for instance, which is a wrong, not to the party injured merely, but to society in general, is incapable of being referred.

There are no particular qualifications required for an arbitrator. In matters of complicated accounts, mercantile men are usually preferred. In other cases, it is generally considered advisable to appoint barristers, who, being accustomed to judicial investigations, are able to estimate the evidence properly, to confine the examination strictly to the points in question, and, in the making of the award, to avoid those informalities for which it might afterwards be set aside. Both time and expense are thus saved by fixing on a professional arbitrator. Any number of persons may be named as arbitrators: if the number is even, it is usually provided that, if they are divided in opinion, a third person shall be appointed, called an umpire, to whose sole decision the matter is then referred.

A dispute may be referred to arbitration, either—1. When there is an action already pending between the parties relating thereto, or—2. When there is no such action.

1. In the former case, the parties to the action, if *sui juris*, are in general competent to submit to arbitration. The reference may be made at any stage of the proceedings; if before trial, it is effected by a rule of the court, either of law or equity, in which the action is brought; if at the trial, by an order of the judge or an order of *Nisi Prius*, either of which may afterwards be made a rule of court. The usual mode of proceeding is for the parties to consent that a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff for the damages laid in the declaration, subject to the award of the arbitrator.

The person named as arbitrator is not bound to accept the office, nor, having accepted, can he be compelled to proceed with it. In either case, if the arbitrator refuses or ceases to act, the reference is at an end, unless the contingency has been provided for in the submission, or unless both parties consent to ap-

point some other person as arbitrator in his stead.

Previously to the late statute for the amendment of the law; 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 42, the authority of the arbitrator was revocable by either party at any time before the award was made; but by that statute it is declared that the authority of an arbitrator cannot be revoked by any of the parties without the leave of the court or the judge; but it is still determined by the death of any of the parties, unless a clause to obviate this is inserted in the submission, and if one of the parties is a single woman, her marriage, being in law a civil death of her rights, will have the same effect. The order of reference usually provides that the award shall be made within a certain period; and if the arbitrator loses the day slip without making his award, his authority ceases, but a clause has usually been inserted to enable the arbitrator to enlarge the term; and now, independently of any such clause, the court, or any judge thereof, is, by the late statute for the amendment of the law, empowered to do so. The authority of an arbitrator likewise ceases as soon as he has made or declared his award. After this (even though it be before the expiration of the time appointed) he has no longer the power even of correcting a mistake.

When the arbitrator has accepted his office, he fixes the time and place for the parties to appear before him. Each of them furnishes him with a statement of his case, which is usually done by giving him a copy of the briefs on each side; and on the day appointed he proceeds to hear them, (either in person, or by their counsel or attorneys,) and to receive the evidence on each side, nearly in the same manner as a judge does at an ordinary trial: but he is frequently invested by the order of reference with a power, which courts of law in no case possess, of examining the parties themselves.

No means existed of compelling the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents, before an arbitrator, until the statute 3 and 5 Will. IV. c. 42, authorized the court or a judge to make an order to that effect; disobedience to which order, if served with proper notice of the time and place of attendance, becomes a contempt of court. The witnesses, thus compelled to attend, are entitled to their expenses in the same manner as at a trial. And where the order requires the witnesses to be examined upon oath, the arbitrator is by the same statute authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may require; and any person giving false evidence may be indicted for perjury.

The extent of an arbitrator's authority depends on the terms of the reference: it may either be confined to the action pending between the parties, or it may include any other specified grounds of dispute, or all disputes and controversies whatever existing between them at the time of the reference. Where the matters referred to him are specified, it is his duty to decide upon them all: where they are not specified, it is his duty to decide upon as many as are laid before him. In no case is an arbitrator authorized to adjudicate upon anything not in fact comprehended in the reference; such, for instance, as any claims or disputes which have arisen after the reference is specified, anything not expressly included in it. As nothing can be referred by the parties but the differences ex-

GREAT BRITAIN.

From Papers by the February Packet.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—FEBRUARY 4.

This day the second Session of the second Reformed Parliament was opened by His Majesty in person. The day was rainy, and the crowd which assembled to witness the royal cortege proceed from the Palace to the House of Lords, in consequence was not large. His Majesty left the Palace in state, shortly before two o'clock, and was received at the entrance with the customary observances. The body of the House, as well as the gallery, was crowded.

His Majesty having taken his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon the House of Commons to their Lordships' bar, and the house, preceded by the Speaker, having taken their places, the new Lord Chancellor, kneeling, presented to His Majesty, the copy of the Royal Speech, which the King read in his usual firm tone, as follows—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of affairs both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me these friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them: and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for a continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove cause of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the U. States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French: the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour, of both.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present government of Spain inspires me with the hope, that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions: and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

"I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay—they have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

The state of the commerce and manufactures

sting between themselves, an arbitrator can have no authority to bind any who is not a party to the reference.

An arbitrator being a judge appointed by the parties themselves for the final settlement of their differences, his decision on the merits of the case submitted to him is conclusive; the question is set at rest, and never can be agitated between them again. But if his award be partial or illegally made, the superior courts have the power of setting it aside, upon application being made within reasonable time. This happens either, 1, where the award is not co-extensive with the arbitrator's authority; or, 2, where it appears on the face of it to proceed on mistaken views of law, or to fail in some of the qualities required for its validity; or, 3, where any misconduct has been committed. This may happen in two cases: 1st, where the arbitrators have been guilty of corruption or other misbehaviour, as, if they have proceeded to arbitrate without giving notice of the meeting, have improperly refused to receive evidence, or committed any other gross irregularity in practice: 2dly, where it is proved that the arbitrator has been misled by fraud used by either of the parties. Where an award is absolutely void, as where it is made after the authority of the arbitrator has ceased, it is not in general necessary to set it aside, as it is incapable of being enforced.

When the award has been made and delivered, if one of the parties refuses to comply with it, the other may bring an action against him on the award. But the most prompt and efficient remedy is to apply to the court for an attachment, grounded on the contempt of court which he has been guilty of by disobeying the order of reference. In opposing this application, the other party may insist on any objection apparent on the award itself, but if there were any other objections affecting its validity, and he has neglected to apply to the court to set it aside within the time fixed by them for that purpose, it is too late for him to avail himself of them.

When, in the original action, a verdict has been given for the plaintiff subject to a reference, if the defendant does not abide by and perform the award, the plaintiff may, by leave of the court, enter a judgment and sue out execution for the whole damages mentioned in the verdict.

2. Where no action has been commenced, the parties may refer their differences to arbitration by actual agreement. Every person capable of making a disposition of his property may be party to such an agreement: no peculiar form is necessary for its validity.

Whether the submission be verbal or in writing, it is in the power of either of the parties to revoke it, and thus put an end to the authority of the arbitrator at any time before the award is made. In order to prevent this, it is usual for the parties to make it a part of their agreement, that they will abide by and perform the award; and if after this either of them should, without sufficient reason, revoke his submission, or otherwise prevent the arbitrator from proceeding with the arbitration, he will be liable to an action for the breach of his agreement.

The time for making the award may be enlarged, if there be a clause to that effect in the agreement of submission, or if all the parties consent to it, but not otherwise. There are no means of compelling the attendance of witnesses, nor has the arbitrator the power of administering an oath; but the witness and—if they have agreed to be examined—the parties are sworn either before a judge, or, in the country, before a commissioner. They may, however, be examined without having been sworn, if no objection is made to it at the time.

The courts cannot enforce performance of the award by attachment; the only remedy is an action on the award itself, or rather on the agreement of submission. The defendant may insist on any objection apparent on the award itself, but where there is any other ground for setting it aside, his only remedy is by a bill in equity. Thus it will be seen that where the reference is by agreement, many inconveniences occur, particularly from the deficiency of the remedies; but the legislature has enabled parties to put such references on the same footing as those which are made where a cause is depending, by enacting, by 3 & 4 Will. III. c. 15, that they may agree that their submission (which it is held in this case must be in writing) shall be made a rule of any of his Majesty's courts of record, (and in practice courts of equity have long enjoyed concurrent jurisdiction), and insert such agreement in their submission; and this submission may at any time afterwards be made a rule of court, by producing the affidavit of its execution made by a witness thereto. The provisions of the new statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, apply as well to arbitrations made in pursuance of such agreements of submission, as to those made by order of court; and the law is the same in both cases, except in some few points of practice.

of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture, may deserve enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your attention to the ecclesiastical establishment with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purpose for which it has been instituted.

Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of tithe in England and Wales; and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principles of toleration on which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which, whilst they remedy any doctrine or discipline of the established church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice, is the first and most sacred duty of a sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose, in some of the departments of the law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded on the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty; and the experience of the salutary effect of the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit those questions of domestic policy, to which I deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people.

MR. MACLEOD.—We are sorry to find, from a notice in the *Scotsman*, that Mr. Macleod, the sitting Member, is not to represent the county of Sutherland in the next Parliament. The representation of that county is well known to be entirely at the disposal of the Duchess-Countess of Sutherland; and we have, therefore, no doubt that the surviving head of that noble family, raised to a Dukedom for their zealous advocacy of the Reform Bill, will, in what-

over way they may dispose of their patronage, send no individual to Parliament, who is not, from conviction, disposed to support the principles of the present Liberal and Reform Government. But we nevertheless regret to lose the benefit of Mr. Macleod's upright and consistent services in the House of Commons, and sincerely hope that some liberal and independent constituency, anxious to be represented by an individual of their own sentiments, in whose honour and integrity they can thoroughly confide, may invite Mr. Macleod to be a candidate for the seat. Mr. Macleod is Lord Lieut. of the county of Cromarty, united with Ross-shire in sending a member to parliament. He is a man of ability and good business habits, originally bred to the Scotch bar, and is never absent on a division. He voted for Mr. Abercromby to be Speaker, and for the Amendment on the Address, in February, 1835.—*London Courier.*

THE PRESS.—PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.—We are not astonished to hear from several concurring quarters that there is every probability of the Ministers having a considerably larger majority in the next session than in the last; not that the number of members embracing extreme opinions on either side has been increased—which is the single element of those amusing calculations on which some of our Tory contemporaries have lately endeavoured to rekindle the expiring hopes of their party—but the moderate men on both sides are inclined to rally round Lord Melbourne's ministry and support it, as the only means of preventing the Government from being torn in pieces by the fury of the two extreme parties. The passage we quoted yesterday from the *Times*, notwithstanding the sneers and gibes, with which it was mingled, is a distinct proof that our contemporary is a decided advocate of the Whig policy, though it might from the fact it has, for itself unfortunately taken, like to see what policy administered by other hand. Between the Registration Society of Dublin, formed for the very purpose of supporting the Administration, and the passage we yesterday quoted from the *Times* there is not, in principle, a shadow of difference; and we number amongst the cause of our hopes of the Ministerial superiority, in the next Session, the certainty that the *Times* will aid the Ministers to keep in check the aspiring revolutionist and the fanatic Orangeman. In fact, the difference between the Ministers and their opponents, on the Irish Church question is so clear—the arguments in favour of their views are so irresistible—the progress of things in Ireland is so uncontrollable—their moderation has been so exemplary, falling far behind the necessities of the case, rather than going beyond them—that every sensible and rational member of either House may be expected to reinforce them, and enable them to carry their views into effect. Since they have been replaced in office they have proceeded so quietly, yet so firmly and diligently, in the path of their duty, rather checking the otuborant zeal of their supporters than giving it a fiery impulse, making no boast of their success, and seeking none of the glaring honours of a triumph, that they have convinced all reflecting men that the powers of the government are safely lodged in their hands, and will neither be intemperately and harshly exercised, so as to promote rebellion, nor suffered to fall into disuse, so as to encourage revolution. It is because their conduct has convicted their opponents of errors, and because events must have satisfied all reasonable men that Orange Tory policy is wholly impracticable and ruinous, and not because they have obtained any increase of servile and devoted partizans, that we look forward to their obtaining and preserving during the session, much larger majorities than they had in the last Parliament.—*London Courier.*

FALMOUTH, Jan. 23.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the various appointments and creations consequent on the late filling up of the Great Seal—Sir C. C. Peppys having taken the oath as Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain; Mr. Bickersteth having been sworn of the Privy Council, and his subsequent appointment as Master of the Rolls; three peerages have been conferred—the barony of Cottenham, county Cambridge, on the Lord Chancellor; that of Baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, county Fife, on Lady Campbell, the Attorney General; and the barony of ... for his services in the ... the history of ... on the new Master of the Rolls ...

Broughton has been promoted to the Bishoprick of Australia; and Mr. M. Annesley to be a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Lieut. Col. Sir John Hervey has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edwd. Island.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—A gentleman who was in a Highland glen, but who has recently been on a trip to England, writes us in the following terms:—"I am returned from Liverpool, and the spectacle of prosperity—not the 'Robinson prosperity' that we had ten years ago, but the import of raw materials from, and the export of manufactured goods to every part of the habitable globe—from the New World that Canning called into existence, round to China and the farthest Ind, that are by the reformers set free from tory chains, why, it surpasses all that you can imagine. I observed, that in every corn yard after we once passed Langholm, the top of several stacks were grown green, and, over all that country, there is a great crop of inferior and ill harvested corn. I saw several samples—all coarser and worse than the grain round the Moray Firth. The consumption of beef, mutton, bacon, whiskey, bread and ale, exceeds all that ever was known in any country whether in ancient or modern times. Long continuance to it! My only other observation was, that sheep were every where in beautiful condition, and the owners, whether breeders or feeders, in great spirits. So we shall hope for another good season, anno 1836."—*Inverness Courier.*

DEATH OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR—We regret to learn that Sir John Sinclair died on Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, at his house, in George Street. The Right Hon. Baronet had been complaining for about a week, but was not considered dangerously ill; his death accordingly, was sudden and unexpected by his family.—*Dundee Adv., Dec. 29.*

FOREIGN.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.—We said yesterday that a speedy dissolution of the Cortes, at Madrid, was a propable event, and we find our statement confirmed by the following telegraphic dispatch, transmitted from Bayonne, and published in the *Journal de Paris* of yesterday:

BAYONNE, Jan. 31

"A decree of the Queen has dissolved the Cortes in virtue of article 24 of the Royal Statute."—*Madrid, Jan. 28.*

M. Mendizabal, it seems, was pledged to this measure, in order to allow a new election immediately after the establishment of the electoral system, which has been lately passed. He might perhaps have had other reasons of a more urgent nature for taking such a step. The opposition was evidently gaining ground in the Chambers.

INDIA.—We have received Madras papers to the 8th of October, inclusive. No event seems of late to have created so much sensation in that Presidency as the arrival there of a Roman Catholic Bishop in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor. A public meeting of the Catholic inhabitants was called to congratulate him on his arrival, and to pass a vote of thanks to the See of Rome for his appointment. The journals of India and the European inhabitants generally, were much delighted with that emancipation of the press which Sir Charles Metcalfe has accomplished, and public meetings had been held in the Presidencies to devise means of ...

sequences of the liberality of men in power being thus recognised, rewarded, and rewarded by the people at large.—*Courier.*

COMMUNICATION WITH IONIA.—The Levant arrived here on the 17th instant, from Athens, and sailed on the 21st for the same port. In consequence of an agreement between the Greek Government and the owners, this steam packet will, twice a month, perform the voyage between this port and the Piræus, touching each time at Smyrna, Tchesme, Scio, Syra, and Tino. The want of a regular communication between Turkey and Greece had hitherto proved a desideratum severely felt by the foreign representatives, diplomatic agents, and commercial classes in both countries, as well as by travellers. The Greek Government has done every thing in its power to render this undertaking a profitable one to the owners. The same advantage which foreign ships of war are entitled to, have been granted also to the Levant. It performs six or seven days' quarantine. Early in spring, the steam communication between Vienna and Constantinople will be fairly established. A traveller will then be able to go from Vienna to Athens in seventeen days. The cabin fare amounts to \$100, living included. Owing to the rapidity of currents in Hellspont, Bosphorus, and Danube, the voyage from Athens to Vienna will require twenty-one days. Letters from Trieste mention as positive the establishment of four Austrian steam-boats, which are to run between Greece, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria.

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 purpose above mentioned, at which time also the several Assessors and Collectors as shall be deemed necessary will be appointed.

GEO. M'DONALD, } Overseers
NICHOLAS BECK, } of Poor.

Pictou, March 10, 1836.

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, 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either 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.

LOST!

BETWEEN the 3 Mile Inn and Pictou, on the 9th instant, a SILVER WATCH. The Person who may have found the same will be rewarded by leaving it at Mr. Geddie's, Watch maker. Pictou 16 March. 1836.

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.

Pictou, } Court of General Sessions, SS. } January Term, 1836.

Estimate for 1836.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s d. Includes entries for Mathew Patterson, John McKay, Adam D. Gordon, etc.

Order of Sessions,—

Table detailing the sum of six hundred pounds presented by the Grand Jury to be assessed and raised for the purpose of paying the amount of the foregone assessments.

The Appropriation of the Licence Money by the Sessions, for 1836.

Table detailing the appropriation of licence money for various purposes such as repairing roads and bridges, and expending in the Township of Pictou.

Estimate for Support of the Poor, &c.

This sum will be the probable amount that will be required for the support and maintenance of the Poor, for the Township of Pictou, for the current year...

Estimate of the Amount to be Assessed upon the Town of Pictou.

This sum will be the probable amount required for the support of the pumps and wells, for the current year... Total amt of Town Assessment, 1836, £198 0 0

Having been directed by the Court of General Sessions, to make up a statement of the several Receipts of the District, and the probable sums required for the services of the present year...

List of persons Licenced to keep Public Houses, for 1836.

Table listing names of persons licensed to keep public houses, categorized by location: RIVER JOHN, WEST RIVER, NEW-GLASGOW, and NEW GLASGOW.

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...

By order of the Session. JAMES SKINNER, Jun'r Clerk of Peace Pictou, 29th Feb'y, 1836.

SEEDS, Growth of 1835. The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed...

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...

ALEXR. FORSYTH Pictou, 24th Feb'y, 1836.

THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN

THE SUBSCRIBER Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbet, Esquire, situated at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others...

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ALBION. A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE OF EUROPE. Commenced its fourth Volume 1st January 1836, Price—\$6 per Annum, exclusive of postage...

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 1st.]

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.
W. & J. IVES.
Nov. 15, 1835. if

NOTICE.

THOSE to whom the Subscriber has rendered
their Accounts, will please take notice, that
if they are not paid before the 15th April next, he
will look for them being paid in Cash after that
date.
J. R. KITCHEN.
Pictou, March 9, 1836. mw

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

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

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH ON
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop
E, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bollovs, Anvils, and
Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces,
Rods, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,
LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind,
Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, 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; Fonders and fire
Iron; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spades
and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett,
Peltisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white
and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron
check, striped shirts;

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

Stobbinnett, Laco, Prints, Gingham, gown stripes,
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,
Reg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (vari-
ety); shou thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord,
plogghnes, wool cards;

**GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND
STATIONERY;**

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

Coogh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

ALSO: ON HAND,

9 Lb of Wire, Grain Tin, Candel-stick Springs,
Lantern Lights, Tin'd Kivels,
Iron Bars 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 immedi-
ately, and have their accounts adjusted.
January 6, 1836. if

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans
as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.
if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late
WILLIAM MORTIMER, 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.

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 Es-
tate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Mer-
chant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES,

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 26
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 26 feet to a lot the property of the
late William Mortimer—extending south to the chan-
nel 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,' con-
taining 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 sub-
scriber.

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 su-
burbs 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
82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the prop-
erty 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 Por-
ter, containing 116 acres.

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

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the
Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 169
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 commodi-
ous dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New An-
non, fronting on the south branch of the French Riv-
er 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
banks 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 Mar-
shall, containing 800 acres, being the whole of a tract
granted by Government to John Moor and Susan he
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 Devisor
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

That valuable and well known prop-
erty, near the centre of the town of Pictou,
part of the real estate of the late John Duff,
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
ABRAHAM PATTERSON
Pictou, 18th Dec'r. 1835. if

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Prov-
ince, 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 set-
tle their respective accounts, on or before the first
day of May next, otherwise they will be pro-
ceeded 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 Hou-
ses, a Blacksmith's Shop,
A LARGE FRAME BARN,

and 80 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,
J. McDONALD,
Blacksmith.

West River, 12h Feb., 1836 if

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and
GARDEN, and also the SHOP
lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The
house is well adapted for a small family. For
Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers.

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on
Sutherland River, Merigonish, formerly posses-
sed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and
on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS
in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Coleraine
Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and
McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120
acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East
by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. J.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres,
on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land be-
longing to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given,
THOMAS G. TAYLOR
15th December, 1835. m-m cc-2

ALMANACS FOR 1836,
For Sale at this Office.—Price 7 1/2 cts.

NOVA-SCOTIA.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Novascotian.]

Education—Common Schools.

As much anxiety prevails throughout the Country, in consequence of the approaching expiration of the School Act—and the uncertainty as to measures likely to be adopted for the support of a system of general education, we hasten to lay before our readers the following Report, made to the House on Saturday, by a Committee composed of a member from each County; and which will form the basis of the acts and appropriations of this Session:—

The Committee appointed to examine the various Petitions regarding Schools have agreed for the present, to confine their attention to the Act passed in 1832, for the encouragement of Common and combined Grammar Schools, leaving Academic and other institutions of learning to form the subject matter of their final report.

The Committee are unanimous in recommending the said Act to be continued for the space of two years longer, not because they entirely approve of the principle, on which it is constructed, viz: The voluntary subscription of the inhabitants within the different School Districts, but because they reckon that the Province is not yet ripe to assume the burden of maintaining a system of elementary education, by an equitable assessment on the population, according to their ability. One of the Petitions submitted to their notice, and subscribed by thirty-six signatures from Middle Musquodobit, strongly argues on the insufficiency of the existing Act, to accomplish the effects which are expected from it; and calls on the Legislature to take the matter into their serious and deliberate consideration, and to enact that hereafter the common Schools shall be supported by a just and equal assessment on the means and property of every individual. The declaration of these sentiments, thus publicly expressed, cannot fail to be regarded as the dawning of a better and more liberal tone of thinking, which must extend and propagate among all classes, when the superior advantages of this plan are contrasted with the dubious and uncertain means which have heretofore been adopted for the support of common education; and a hope is entertained that during the next two years the liberal minded within the several Districts will exert themselves to place their Schools on such a footing; and in order to facilitate this end, a slight modification in the fifth clause of the Act has been suggested:—"That when a majority in place of two thirds (as at present) of the Freeholders and Inhabitants shall agree at the Public Meeting, to be held in the manner therein mentioned, to raise the several sums required, to be provided for the maintenance of the Teacher, by an equal rate and assessment upon each person according to his ability, then the amount shall be levied in the same manner by which the poor are now provided for."

In recommending the mode of assessment as the surest basis of education, the Committee have looked back to the several Acts which have been passed by the Legislature, and which have been suffered to expire either from the want of disposable funds, from a difference of opinion between the two Branches of the Government, or from a change of plan in the structure of the machinery, or in the amount of compensation. No teacher could ever regard his appointment as of a fixed and permanent character; and this very uncertainty has deterred from that profession the only class of men who were calculated to fulfill its duties. The master of a School, with a precarious and incompetent income, has none of the motives to prepare himself by an adequate training with the various knowledge which he ought to possess; and the Trustees on the other hand, with the slender remuneration they can offer, have been obliged often to hire persons, who to themselves were objectionable, either in a moral or intellectual point of view.

The committee have not been inattentive to the systems which other countries have established for diffusing the blessings of education, and they have met with examples which fully justify, from their tried success, the principle of assessment. The North American States have both their Common and Grammar Schools supported by this method, and it is found in perfect accordance with the feelings of that active and intelligent people. The immense benefits extended to the whole community, of having permanent institutions to train the rising generation in the elementary branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, orthography, a hundred fold, the petty inconvenience of a small portion of every man's means being taken and appropriated to so deserving a purpose; and the plan is now so thoroughly wrought into the very frame of society, as to incur the risk of ever being abandoned. Scotland also is another memorable instance of a happy government, since the era of the reformation

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS
Received from the Commissioners of Schools for the year 1835.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	No of Schools			No. of Scholars.	No. of Do. free.	Amount raised by people.		Amount paid by Provincial Treasury.		REMARKS.	
	Combined	Common	Total No			£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Halifax District	1	18	19	820	23	1099	0 0	225	0 0	The particulars for which	
Pictou do	2	59	61	2029		406	0 0	406	0 0	blanks are left do not ap-	
Colchester do	3	45	48	1177	156	1522	0 0	428	0 0	pear from returns received.	
Hants County	1	28	29	903	70	619	15 0	368	6 0		
Kings do	2	29	31	1026	5	895	0 0	426	0 0	In some instances, returns	
Annapolis, Eastern Dist.	2	45	47	1461	213	1235	0 0	247	10 0	for half of the year only	
do Western do	1	34	35	690	67	778	0 0	230	0 0	have been received; in such	
Yarmouth & Argyle do	1	53	54	1623	307	1281	0 0	227	7 7	cases it has been assumed	
Shelburne County	3	9	10	275	33	266	0 0	157	1 0	that the amount raised by	
Liverpool do	1	23	26	620	53	560	10 0	352	8 1	the people in the period	
Lunenburg do	3	41	44	1236	0	1070	0 0	432	10 0	for which returns are wan-	
Cumberland do	8	30	32	972	1085	0 0	325	19 0	ting, has equalled the am-		
Sydney, Upper District				85	783	95	785	0 0	230	0 0	ount raised for the six
do Lower do				17	349	60	311	4 0	156	0 0	months for which returns
Cape Breton, N. E. Dist.	1	17	18	654	32	951	1 0	205	0 0	have been received.	
do N. W. do	1			43		93	3 8	158	6 8	Returns of common	
do S. do	1	18	19	627				98	0 0	schools not received.	
Total,	26	248	270	15,292	1,153	12,453	6 2	4,687	2 4		

in supporting Schools by legal and compulsory rates; and the experience now of three centuries has only tended to strengthen and fortify all the arguments, which were at first urged at the founding of parochial Schools, by their sanguine and zealous supporters: and to this national institution, resisted at the beginning with a plausible valence and energy, has been ascribed the rapid progress of the people, notwithstanding the natural poverty and barrenness of the country, in all the arts which minister to civilization. In the very lowest ranks rarely can a person be found incapable of reading, of signing his name, or of working the common rules of figures; and this early mental cultivation, however small and limited, is universally beloved to contribute greatly to the moral habits of the nation, and to their worldly success in every quarter of the globe to which they emigrate.

The plan of these Schools is easily sketched and detailed. In every parish one of them must of necessity be founded; and, besides the house or apartment for teaching, a suitable dwelling under the same roof, or a distinct dwelling, must be provided for the master. No part of his income is derived from the public funds, but the freeholders in every parish are bound to furnish him with an annual sum called the salary, and to keep the School and its dwelling in ordinary repair. The salary varies considerably, according to the size and wealth of the parish, being in some as low as £20, and in others rising above this by various gradations, according as Landholders are desirous of attracting men of the first talents to the instruction of their youth. But the salary alone is the sum which the law compels the inhabitants to provide, and the other emoluments growing out of fees and wages, are paid by the parents who send their children thither for instruction. The Parish then merely gives a partial contribution to the support of the Teacher, to enable him to accept a lower rate of wages from all without distinction, and also to extend his care gratis to such children and orphans as could not otherwise be educated. The freeholders, many of whom never had families, or have families grown up and settled, are not burdened with the whole cost of maintaining these schools, but only with a small portion of it, so as to lower the rate of tuition; and to make learning more accessible to the middle and poorer classes; and accordingly whenever their own sons and daughters are placed under the superintendance of the Master, they have to pay him the customary fees exacted from the rest of the Community. Whenever a vacancy occurs in a parochial School, Candidates, by public advertisement, are invited to offer themselves, and a day of public examination is fixed, when such as appear undergo a comparative scrutiny, touching their qualifications and proficiency; and the teacher not qualified is forthwith installed into the situation, not liable to be dismissed afterwards, except for misconduct.

For half a century past none have been allowed to enter into competition, who are not capable of teaching the higher branches; and a thorough knowledge of the Latin tongue; with a moderate share of the Greek, is regarded as indispensable. In towns or villages which rise within the bounds of a Parish, either from the increase of manufactures or the natural growth of population, Schools of all kinds, and many of them, taught by females, spring up, and which all are left to their own fate, having no support other than the fees of tuition. With this the Law in no shape interferes, but confines its requisitions to one

public School, with a Master of suitable attainments in some central part of the Parish.

Though the Committee refrain from recommending our Common Schools to be meddled after this fashion; for, as yet, we neither have the Teachers nor are able to provide for them on the same liberal scale, yet several of them are of opinion that something approaching to it may be grafted on our present system. They would recommend the continuance of the last Legislative grant in its amount for the general purposes of education—but to this, whenever the majority of the freeholders and rateable inhabitants shall so determine, should be added, a further sum to be raised, and levied by assessment upon all classes indiscriminately, married and unmarried, old, and middle aged; which two sums united form the Salary of the Teacher; and the Trustees, when it is so determined by the majority of the inhabitants, who assemble at such public meeting, shall fix the rate of wages payable by such Parents as take the benefit of the School, and should also have the power of admitting orphans and poor children without fees. If we follow the Scotch plan, the assessment will be confined within the limits of the School District, but if we adopt the American, it will comprehend a whole Township; and by one general assessment will provide for all the Schools situated within its boundaries.

To give effect to the compulsory rate, the act for the encouragement of Schools, should either be perpetual or be for a long term of years; that the Provincial aid held out may be depended upon both by the Teachers and also by the rateable inhabitants; and this permanence of the grant will both be a stimulus and security for the founding of Schools on this stable and permanent basis. Such a system is not open to the many objections which have been urged against the system of compulsory assessment. Wealthy Freeholders who have no children themselves, are only called upon for a moderate contribution to assist the cause of general education; while the teaching of the poor, which may be justly regarded as an exercise of the purest charity, will give to this unfortunate class the best means of earning for themselves an honest livelihood, and of neither dishonouring Society by their crimes, nor burdening it with the effects of their recklessness and improvident habits. Men of easy circumstances should bear in mind that in thus contributing their quota they are multiplying the chances of being forward those rare talents, which occasionally appear among the humbler orders, and which in many instances, when thus receiving the advantage of early culture, have given a powerful impulse to those arts and sciences from which all men derive an immediate and personal gratification.

To the Petition from New Caledonia in Granville, which asked the aid of the Legislature for building a house of different apartments for a male and female School, the Committee were inclined to reply, that the large sum required for common schools absorbs all that the Provincial liberality can afford, and that the act requires the erection of a building as the first requisite for claiming any support.

Three Petitions were also taken under consideration presented by Schoolmasters, who complain of their being deprived of a participation in the public money in the last division made by the Board of Commissioners. Two of them came from the County of Halifax, the third from Cornwallis, and all of them would have

been entitled to their just proportions, had their returns been forwarded to the respective clerks of the Board in proper time. Instead of providing for them by distinct Grants, Messrs. Wheeler, Donvoly and Morton, are favourably recommended to the Commissioners in their next division of the public money.

On a memorial from the coloured people in the Town-plot of Dartmouth, it was determined that when any future application of this kind shall be made to the Commissioners, they will apply part of the money at their disposal to assist the coloured population to give the means of education to their Children, although a School has been already entered on their books for that particular District, and also, that if a French or Highland Settlement, desire a school to be established for teaching their children in their respective mother tongues; the Board in the several Counties will give effect to their wishes.

Lastly, the Committee have agreed to subjoin to this Report, the actual amount of Provincial money expended in 1835, for the support of education in the Province, which comes to £6,830 16s. as per abstract; and to recommend that all the Academies now existing and other seminaries of learning, pass under review, when the documents and papers in reference to the union of Windsor and Dalhousie colleges, shall be furnished to the House, in order that this vast sum, drawn from the treasury, may be so subdivided and appropriated as to afford the population, of all sects and denominations, a vigorous and efficient system of General Education.

ABSTRACT—EDUCATION FOR 1835.	
Common and Grammar Schools	£4711 7 4
Academies—Windsor £441 8 9—	
Halifax Grammar School £150	594 8 8
Pictou £400—Horton £300—Annapolis £100—Yarmouth £100	900 0 0
Liverpool £50—Lunenburg £50—Mr. Uniacke's £100	200 0 0
Poor House £25—Indians Cape Breton £50	75 0 0
Infant School £50—National—Catholic—and Acadian Schools £300	350 0 0
	£6830 0 0

JOHN YOUNG, Chairman,
 HUGH BELL,
 JOHN CRIGHTON,
 W. H. ROACH,
 W. O'BRIEN,
 JOHN CROW,
 JOSEPH OXLEY,
 H. HUNTINGTON,
 GEORGE SMITH,
 JAMES B. UNIACKE,
 SAMUEL CHIPMAN,

C M B B B B .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1836

By the Camden, packet, arrived at Halifax, 5th instant, we have London news to the 4th Feb. They contain little that is interesting; we make the following

SUMMARY.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on the 4th Feb. by His Majesty in person. The Speech from the Throne will be found in a previous column.—The territory of S. Australia has been elevated to the rank of a British Province.—Sir C. Peypys has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; Mr. Bickersteth, Master of the Rolls.—Trade and Manufacture of every description continued in full activity, and in some articles a considerable advance had taken place, particularly in Iron.—Mr. O'Connell had been entertained to public Dinners at Liverpool and Birmingham.—Some of the papers give a frightful account of the atrocious butchery perpetrated by the Christians on the captive Carlists at Barcelona. The war in the North of Spain is still prosecuted with various success: surely it would be humanity in the other European Powers, to put an end to this desolating war in some shape or other.—The United States it was thought by the last advices, had collected a military force in Florida, sufficient to subdue the hostile Indians; we may shortly expect to hear of their extermination.

COLONIAL.—On the 26th Feb'y the Assembly of Lower Canada agreed to an Address to the King and the Imperial Parliament in support of the 92 Resolutions: it is a spirit stirring document; it not only insists on their original demand, but advances new claims, which we doubt much whether even the Reformed Colonial policy will be disposed to grant.

The Legislature of New Brunswick have granted £350 per annum for four years, to the person who shall run a Steam Boat of not less than 70 horse

power between Miramichi, Pictou, and Charlottetown, for five years.

The Legislature of Jamaica have passed an Act for the encouragement of white emigrants to that Island, which promises to be of great service to the Planters.

OWING to a press of other matter, we have not been able to attend fully to the Legislative department this week. We are informed that the Currency Bill has been so often amended by the one House, and crippled by the other, that it has ultimately been thrown out by both.

ORDERS have been received by the several Collectors of H. M. Customs, to receive the Doubloon at £3 6 0 sig. in payment of duties.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING.—At a Public Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of Pictou, held in the Court House, on Saturday, the 12th inst., agreeably to Public Notice given by John W. Harris, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of this District, calling the same, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, soliciting his appointment of individuals to act as Street Commissioners, in whom the community at large can place confidence, and whose exertions will only be directed to the public good; and praying his Excellency to take such other measures as may be requisite to relieve them from the present grievous system, which is persisted in to their detriment and loss—and therefore,

Moved, by Mr. James Killer, senior, seconded by Mr. Daniel Hockins, That John W. Harris, Esq. be the chairman to preside over this Meeting.

Moved, by Mr. John McKay, seconded by Mr. Nicholas Beck, and Resolved That it is of much importance to this Town, that the improvement of its Streets, should be confided to the management of a Board of Commissioners possessing qualifications, to entitle them to the confidence of the community at large, and to enable them to discharge faithfully and efficiently the duties attached to an office in which both public and private interests are so deeply involved.

Moved, by Mr. George McKay, seconded by Mr. James Killer, senior, and therefore Resolved, That as the community are the most deeply interested in the acts and proceedings of such Commissioners (then office being purely of a local character); it is indispensably necessary that the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, should have such a controul over their public servants as to prevent the injury of any property or the prosecution of ill judged schemes of street alterations.

Moved, by A. P. Ross, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. D. B. Fraser, and thereupon Resolved, That George Smith, Esquire be requested to procure an amendment of the Act that regulates the appointment of street Commissioners for the Town of Pictou; that the number of Commissioners be increased to five, that a clause be added to the Act, pointing out a mode of remuneration for injury done to private property in the improvement of the streets, and that any vacancies in the Commission be filled up by persons named at a public Meeting, called for that purpose.

Moved, by Mr. James Skinner, jr., seconded by Henry Blackadar, Esq., and unanimously Resolved, That a clause be inserted in the new Act now solicited: that when the Commissioners of the streets deem it expedient and necessary for the public good, to alter or make improvements in any of the streets in this Town, where any detriment or loss may accrue to individuals, that the Commissioners do nominate one person to act on the part of the Town, the parties interested to nominate another, and that these two have the power to nominate a third, to value the amount of damages, which amount to be confirmed by the order of either the Supreme or Inferior Courts, to be assessed on the Inhabitants of the Town at the first General Sessions to be held thereafter.

Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be recommended to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be the Commissioners of streets for the Town of Pictou, viz: Messrs John Taylor, Peter Crerar, Daniel Hockins, Adam D. Gordon, and James D. B. Fraser.

Moved, by Mr. James Primrose, seconded by Henry Blackadar, Esq., and thereupon unanimously Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to George Smith, Esq., signed by the chairman, for and in behalf of this Meeting.

Moved, by Mr. James Primrose, seconded by A. P. Ross, Esq.,—and unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John W. Harris, Esq., for his attention in conducting the Business of this Meeting.

J. SKINNER, JR.
 Clerk to the Public Meeting.

Pictou, 15th March, 1836.

Remarks by the Editor.] We are sorry that the controul over the doings of the Commissioners of

streets and sewers, sought for in the 3rd Resolution, has not been kept sight of in the 4th. Any other amendments to the Act sought for, is of utter insignificance when compared with this: it is of no consequence whether we have one, three, or five Commissioners, so long as they are irresponsible. While this is the case, their proceedings will be viewed as arbitrary and unsatisfactory,—the Inhabitants will be always in danger of being oppressed with burdensome taxes to pay their damages, and individuals, of being ruined by their improvements. We should wish to know what compensation a Shopkeeper in Water st. is likely to obtain at the hands of three men, who may be interested in its payment, for having an embankment made at his shop door, of some three or four feet in height, or the streets cut down so as to place him as many steps above its level, at the mere caprice of five, or any number of irresponsible Commissioners? such a loss could not in fact be valued, a level entry to a shop being of so much importance, that were it destroyed in either of the ways we have stated, the shop would never again command half the rent, and might even be rendered untenable.

We beg to inform Mr. Howe of the Novascotian, that his friend Mr. Slick, the Clockmaker, has got into an awkward scrape. Not having previously visited this part of the Province, and being desirous of giving his Printer some account of the manner in which the Scotchmen cook and eat their oatmeal, he lately took a trip over Mount Thom, laden with sundry Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, on which he had forgot to pay the duties. This circumstance did not escape the vigilance of our Customs Officers, who, to prevent his getting into deeper difficulties at a greater distance from home, kindly took charge of his horse, waggon, and Yankee notions, until he could procure a certificate of the character of his Wares. We have seen the fine grey horse with which he won the race, but the animal appears to have been on poor fare, and to have lost much of that fire and energy, which he must have possessed on that memorable occasion.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday Inst, Mr. A. P. Ross delivered a Lecture on Hydrostatics, illustrated by Experiments, which rendered it highly interesting. On Wednesday next Mr. J. D. B. FRASER will Lecture on COMBUSTION, accompanied with Experiments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“A Correspondent” in our next. The Verses of “Solodormitor” are below par. A Friend to Temperance” is received.

FIRE.—About one o'clock on Monday morning the 14th Inst. a fire broke out in the house of WILLIAM GRAHAM, Mason, West River.—Such was the rapidity of the flames, that himself, with his wife and three young children, had barely time to escape with their lives from the devouring element. The House, with every thing it contained, was entirely destroyed. We would recommend his case to the consideration of the public, who are ever ready to render assistance in such distressing circumstances.—Communicated.

DIED,

In this town, on the 13th ult. after a severe and protracted illness, which he bore with much resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. John McKenzie, carpenter, aged 57 years. He was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1832, in the ship Canada.

At Halifax, on the 3rd inst. in the 54th year of his age, John Homer, Esq. M. P. for Barrington.

At Tatamagouche, on the morning of Sabbath the 6th inst., after a short but very distressing illness, in the 17th year of his age, Master William Pearson, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Pearson of Truro. In the District of Colchester, there have been but few young men, who were more esteemed by the public, whose illness excited greater sympathy, and whose death is more sincerely and deeply regretted. In his disposition he was mild and affectionate, in his manner he was unobtrusive and inoffensive, and at all times was affable and obliging. During his life he was noted for correct deportment, and while pain distracted and convulsed his tender frame, he exhibited christian fortitude in a high degree. He was attentive to the ordinances of religion, made considerable proficiency at the Sabbath School, and seemed at the closing scene to have a firm hope of a happy immortality. He promised to be a comfort to his surviving Parent, and being prompt, correct and faithful in his business, he gave satisfaction to the family with whom he resided, and who interested themselves in his welfare. But he is gone! The flower is cut down in its bloom! He has passed through the dark valley. He has met the king of terrors, and though the conflict was severe yet there is reason to hope that he obtained the victory, and triumphed over the last enemy.

POETRY.

TO MY SON.

BY JAMES GRAHAM

Twice has the sun commenced his annual round,
Since first thy footsteps totter'd o'er the ground,
Since first thy tongue was tun'd to bless mine ear,
By faultering out the name to fathers dear
On nature's language, with her looks combined,
More precious far than periods thrice refined
On sportive looks of love, devoid of guile,
I prize you more than beauty's magic smile
Yes, in that face, unconscious of its charm,
I gaze with bliss, unmingled with alarm
A soul full of a boding horror flies
Alas! my fancy, uttering fateful cries
Amidst thy power, his harmless life defend,
And bid me part, 'gainst me the man late send
And yet a wish will rise,—would I might live,
To see thee, when his memory firmness give
For on it would a joy in death impart,
To see I still survive I within his heart;
To think he'll cast me, lay the vale of years,
A retrospective look, bedew'd with tears,
And tell, regretful, how I look'd and spoke,
When walks I lov'd, where grew my favourite oak;
How gently I would lead him by the hand,
How gently use the accent of command;
What lore I taught him, roaming wood and wild,
And how the man descended to the child;
How well I loved with him, on Sabbath morn,
To hear the anthem of the vocal thorn;
To teach religion, unallied to strife,
And trace to him the way of life the truth, the life
But far, and farther still, my view I bend,—
And now I see a child thy steps attend;
To wander church-yard wall, thou tak'st thy way,
While round thee, pleased, thou soost the infant play,
Then kissing him, white tears suffuse thine eyes,
Drooping, thou taltest him, There thy Grand-father lies.

SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. DOYLE said,
The hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Stewart)
declared that this Road System is not a
system of abuse—that the frauds and evils of
it only exist in the wit and imagination of my
Colleague. It may be that the people of Cape
Breton are exceptions to the general rules of
the Province—or that they are conscious of
having representatives of less immaculate cha-
racter; for we have often received applications
from Road Commissioners upon the ground of
neglecting service—and no longer than
yesterday a letter was handed to me, the signa-
ture of which, if necessary, can be attested by
my learned Colleague, though not one of our
own constituents at present, and which is as
follows—

Sir, I enclose you a petition, for Road mo-
ney which I request you to present. I wish,
though not in your District, that you would
get me appointed a Road Commissioner, in
which case you may depend upon my vote and
interest should you ever want it, which is con-
siderable."

Hon members may laugh, but I believe, that
it with equal frankness, they would show their
own correspondence by the post, there would
not be a few of very similar epistles. From
the smile of intelligence on the countenance of
the Speaker, I am satisfied that he has seen
enough of them in his time. I do not think
that Cape Breton is the only corrupt county in
the Province—Cumberland, however, must be
purer—the hon. and learned gentleman's con-
stituents would never attempt to taint his in-
tegrity; for not content with exposing their cor-
respondence, as I do, he would bring them to
the bar of the House. He tells you that Ma-
gistrates are liable to temptation—Grand Ju-

rors are given to evil—but we—we, the choicest
and representatives of these men—we only are
above suspicion—and therefore we will retain
this patronage in our own hands; and he will
retain it—it is too sweet—too useful, to be
lightly given up.—Novascotian.

From the National Intelligencer

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—With regard to the
Indian War in Florida, we are sorry to say
that the accounts continue to be any thing but
favourable. The Jacksonville Courier reach-
ed us yesterday of as late date as the 21st Jan-
uary, being the latest News from that quar-
ter. Through this channel we learn that, on
Monday, the 18th January, the St. Augustine
Guards, (a volunteer company,) with a few
men from Mosquito, had an engagement near
that place with a force of 150 Indians, in which
they had eighteen men killed and wounded, the
Indians having lost at least as many men,
though they were very near cutting off every
man of the volunteers, on their retreat to their
boats. On Friday, the 16th, Lieutenant Rug-
gles, of the Army, set out with fifty recruits,
just arrived from N. York, for the head quar-
ters of General Clinch. A letter from Black
Creek, January 19th, states that information
had reached there that Colonel Parish, of Mid-
dle Florida, with about one hundred men, had
an engagement with about an equal number of
Indians, in which seven Indians were killed,
and two white men killed or wounded.

Persons have been sent to the
Light House at Cape Florida; so I presume
the light will be resumed in a few days. It
now can be said, although painful it must be to
the feelings of all Americans, that the Western
Peninsula is in possession of the savages, and
that our government have, for want of proper
energy, allowed these savages to murder fami-
lies in the very heart of our country

FROM FLORIDA.—LATEST.—The steamer
John Stoney has reached Savannah, on her
way to this city, from St. Augustine. We learn
by a passenger in the Wm. Seabrook, arrived
this forenoon from Savannah, that he had con-
versed with a passenger in the Stoney, who in-
formed him that the St. Augustine militia, sta-
tioned at Mosquito, about sixty miles south of
that place, had had a skirmish with the Indians,
in which they lost three men killed. One man,
belonging to a steam boat on the St. Johns,
was shot on the wharf at Picolata, whilst en-
gaged in getting wood. It was reported that
the Indians had crossed the St. Johns, in three
bodies, about 150 strong. Great fears were
entertained for Capt Drano's command, who
had left Picolata some time previous, with
about 60 men, as an escort to a quantity of pro-
visions, &c., for Camp King. Nothing had
been heard from Gen. Clinch; at the latter
place.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening
from Columbus, Ga., informs us that much ex-
citement prevailed there on the subject of the
Indian hostilities—it was said that 500 of the
Creek Indians, had left the nation within a
short time past, in small bodies to join the Se-
minoles, in Florida.

MEXICO.—The Editors of the New York
Courier and Enquirer have received Vera Cruz
papers to the 8th of January

It appears that on the 3d of December, Gen.
Santa Anna passed in review 6000 men at San
Louis Potosi, destined to recover Texas. Im-
mediately afterwards, five Generals, with 2000
line of men took up their march; and we find
the van guard, under Gen. Sesma, had reached
Salinas, about 30 miles from the Rio Bravo del
Norte, on the 8th of that month.

Santa Anna left San Louis for Leona Vica-
rio, in Cohahuila, on the 2nd January, and is
perhaps by this time in Texas. There is no
longer a doubt that the continuation of the pres-

ent system of government in Mexico and the fate
of Santa Anna himself, depend upon the result
of the expedition against Texas.

The Supreme Government, under the date
of 30th December, caused the following de-
creto to be published and circulated in every
district of the republic:

Art. 1st. All foreigners that may land in any
port of the republic, or shall make their way
into the interior, armed and with the intention
of attacking her territory, shall be regarded and
punished as pirates, considering that they
do not belong to any nation at war with the re-
public, and that they do not act under any re-
cognized flag.

Art. 2. Foreigners that land in any of our
ports, or seek to introduce arms and ammunition
by land through any channel in a state of insur-
rection against the government of a nation, and
with the avowed object of placing such imple-
ments of war in the hands of her enemies, shall
be treated and punished in the same manner."

(Signed) TORRELL.

The Editors of the Courier remark:—"On
the whole we should say the Mexicans appear
to have plenty of troops, but little money, and
the continuance and rapidity of the advance
of the army on Texas, will depend greatly on the
means of transport and provisions they have at
command."

UNITED STATES BANK.—There is a reason-
able prospect that this important institution will
be rechartered, by the Legislature of Pennsyl-
vania. A Correspondent of the Philadelphia
Gazette says—

"From present indications, I think the opin-
ion I gave you a day or two since, will be con-
firmed, "that the bill will pass."

Speculation is on tiptoe here, and we have
among us several Wall-street men, who are
constantly in action, and ready to deal in stock,
as soon as something definite is known in re-
gard to it.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Three or four weeks
ago a notorious character of the name of Reid
was stabbed in the hip with a clasp knife, which
wounded a large blood-vessel, which continued
from time to time to pour out such torrents of
blood that the poor lad's life was despaired of.
Under those circumstances a consultation of the
Medical Faculty was held in the Infirmary on
Thursday week, at which the Doctors unani-
mously agreed,—as the vessel from which the
blood came was the large artery of the hip,
which had never been cut down to or secured
unless by the late Mr. John Bell of Edinburgh,
surgeons being deterred from repeating his
operation by the danger of cutting down to a
blood-vessel in a situation where it is impossi-
ble to make pressure on it so as to stop the flow
of blood during the operation; and as the life
of the stabber depended in a great degree on
the fate of the stabbed, to request Mr Syme,
Professor of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh, to
come over to Dundee, and do what might be
necessary. The Professor having arrived on
Saturday, immediately proceeded to the In-
firmary, and in the presence of a numerous as-
semblage of the Dundee Faculty, with great
coolness and dexterity performed the necessary
operation.—Dundee Courier.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TUDOR.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.