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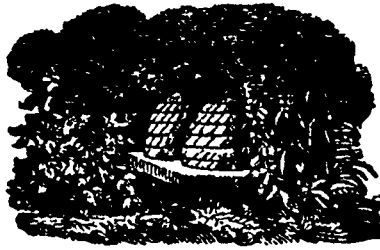
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA"

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1838.

NUMBER XLIX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage Single copies 3d each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 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, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr x 60sa60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" homlock - 30sa 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	Potatoes -	1s 6d
" at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, No. 1,	Turnips pr bush	
" American & y none	Veal -	3d a 4d
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, x	65s	" "	15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	47s 6d	" "	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	2 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada prime	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

FAMILY ECONOMY.

ARCHIBALD HART,

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

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

FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS;

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

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

A. H. begs to intimate that he has been solicited to remain here during the season, with which he has complied, in hopes that he will be more successful and better supported than he was last year; if not, he will positively leave this place in June 1839.

April 11.

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From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.—CONCLUDED.

BY W. F. BURTON.

I deemed the finding of the shoes to be of sufficient importance to recall the magistrate, who was in the carriage at the door, and about to start for London. He immediately alighted, and enquired into the particulars of the affair. Directly it was proved that Mary Lobenstein had been in the house, L— rushed up stairs, and dragged the keeper into the presence of the magistrate, who sternly asked the man why he had deceived him in declaring that the girl had never been there. The fellow was evidently alarmed, and protested vehemently that he knew no female of the name of Lobenstein—and the only clue he could give to the mystery of the shoes was, that a young girl answering our description of Mary had been brought into the house at night time about a fortnight ago, but she was represented as an insane prostitute, of the name of Hill, who had been annoying some married gentlemen by riotous conduct at their houses—and it was said at first that she was to remain at the farm for life—but that she had suddenly been removed by Nares, but where, he could not say. L— shook his head ominously when he heard this statement, and it was evident to us all that the mother's suspicions were right, and that a deed of blood had been recently perpetrated. The best means of ascertaining the place of burial was consulted on, and we adjourned to a garden to search for any appearance of freshly disturbed ground, or other evidence that might lead to a discovery of her remains. When we had crossed the yard, and were about entering the garden gate, L— suggested the propriety of fetching the little dog, whose excellent nose had afforded the only clue we had been able to obtain. I went back to the animal but he refused to leave his mistress, and it was not without some danger of a bite, that I succeeded in catching him by the neck, and carrying him out of the room. I put him on his feet when we were past the garden gate, and endeavored to excite him to sprightliness by running along the walk and whistling to him to follow, but he sneaked after me with a drooping tail and a bowed head, as if he felt his share of the general grief.

We walked round the garden without discovering any signs that warranted further search. We had traversed every path in the garden, excepting a narrow, transverse one, that led from the gate to a range of green and hot houses that lined the farthest wall. We were on the point of leaving the place, satisfied that it was not in our power to remove the veil of mystery that shrouded the girl's disappearance, when the dog, who had strayed into the entrance of the narrow path, gave extraordinary signs of liveliness and emotion—his tail wagged furiously—his ears were thrown forward—and a short but earnest yaffle broke into a continuous bark as he turned rapidly from one side of the path to the other, and finally ran down toward the green house with his nose bent to the ground.

'He scents her,' said L—, there is still a chance. Our party, consisting of the magistrate, L—, and two other officers, the under keeper, the locksmiths

and myself, followed the dog down, the narrow path into the centre of a piece of ground containing three or four cucumber beds, covered with sliding glass frames. The spaniel, after searching round the bed jumped upon the centre frame and howled piteously. L— observed that the sliding lid was fastened to the frame by a large padlock. 'his extraordinary security increased our suspicions—he seized a crow bar from one of the smiths, and the lock was soon removed.— The top of the frame was pulled up, and the dog jumped into the tan that filled the bed, and commenced scratching with all his might. L— thrust the bar into the yielding soil, and at the depth of a foot the iron struck the solid substance. This intimation electrified us—we waited not for tools—our hands were dug into the bed, and the tan and black mould were dragged into the frame with an eagerness that soon emptied it, and exhibited the boarding of a large trap door, divided into two parts, but securely locked together. While the smiths essayed their skill upon the lock, the magistrate stood by with lifted hands and head uncovered—a ear was in the good man's eye—and he breathed short from the excess of his anxiety. Every one was visibly excited, and the loud and cheerful bark of the dog was hailed as an omen of success. L—'s impatience could not brook delay. He seized the sledge hammer of the smiths and with a blow that might have knocked in the side of a house, demolished the lock and bolt, and the doors jumped apart in the recoil from the blow. They were raised—a black and yawning vault was below—and a small flight of wooden steps, green and mouldy, from the effects of the earth's dampness, led to the depths of the cavern.

The little dog dashed bravely down the stairway, and L—, requesting us to stand from between him and the light, picked his way down the narrow, slimy steps. One of the smiths followed, and the rest of us hung our heads anxiously over the edge of the vault's mouth, watching our friends as they receded in the distant gloom. A pause ensued; the dog was heard barking, and a distant muttering between L— and the smith ascended to the surface of the earth. I shouted to them, and was frightened at the reverberation of my voice. Our anxiety became painful in the extreme, the magistrate called to L—, obtained no answer; and we were on the point of descending in a body, when the officer appeared at the foot of the stairs. 'We have found her,' said he—we gave a simultaneous shout. 'But she is dead,' was the appalling finish of his speech, as he emerged from the mouth of the vault.

The smith, with the lifeless body of Mary Lobenstein swung over his shoulder, was assisted up the stairs. The corpse of the little girl was placed on one of the garden settles, and, with heavy hearts and gloomy faces, we carried the melancholy burden into the house. The mother had not recovered from the shock which the anticipation of her daughter's death had given her feelings; she was lying senseless upon the bed where she had been placed by the keeper's wife. We laid the body of her daughter in an adjoining room, and directed the woman to perform the last sad duties to the senseless clay while we awaited the parents restoration. The magistrate returned to London; the smiths were packing up their tools pro-

paratory to departure and I was musing in melancholy mood over the events of the day, when the forbidding face of the keeper's wife peeped in at the half-opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

'Please your honor, I never seed a dead body look like that thore corpse of the little girl up stairs. I've seed many a corpse in my time, but thore's something unnatural about that thore one, not like a dead body ought to be.'

'What do you mean?'

'Why, though her feet and hands are cold, her jaw ain't dropped, and her eyes ain't open—and thore's a limberness in her limbs that I dont like. I really believe she's only wounded.'

L.—and I hurried up stairs, and the smiths, with their baskets of tools dangling at their backs, followed us into the room. I anxiously searched for any pulsation at the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose appearance certainly corroborated the woman's surmise, but the total absence of all visible signs of life denied us the encouragement of the flattering hope—One of the smiths took from his basket a tool of bright fine tempered steel; he held it for a few seconds against Mary's half-closed mouth, and upon withdrawing it, said, with a loud and energetic voice, 'She is alive' her breath has damped the surface of the steel!

The man was right. Proper remedies were applied to the daughter and to her parent, and L.—had the gratification of placing the lost Mary within her mother's arms.

Miss Lobenstein's explanation afforded but little additional information. When she was brought to the farm by the villain Mills and his friend Billy the ostler, she was informed that it was to be the residence of her future life. She was subjected to the treatment of a maniac, her questions remained unanswered, and her supplications for permission to send for her mother were answered with a sneer. About three nights ago, she was ordered from her room, her shoes were taken off that she might noiselessly traverse the passage, and she was removed to the secret cell in the garden; some biscuits and a jug of water were placed beside her, and she had remained in undisturbed solitude till the instinct of her favourite dog led to the discovery, shortly after she had fainted from exhaustion and terror. There is little doubt but that the ruffians were alarmed at the watchings and appearance of the indefatigable L.—, and withdrew their victim to the securest hiding place. I had the curiosity, in company with some of the officers, to descend into the Secret Cell; it had originally been dug out for the foundation of an intended house, the walls and partitions were solidly built, but the bankruptcy of the projector prevented any further progress. When Farrell and his gang took possession of the place, it was deemed easier to cover the rafters of the cellar with boards and earth, than to fill it up—in time, the existence of the whole became forgotten, save by those most interested in the concealment. Farrell contrived the mode of entrance through the glass frame of the forcing bed, and when the adjacent green houses were constructed, an artificial flue or vent was introduced to the depths of the cell, and supplied it with a sufficiency of air.

The magistracy of the county knew that they were to blame in permitting the existence of such a den as Farrell's Farm, and exerted themselves to quash proceedings against the fellows Mills and Nares, and their co-adjutors. A few months imprisonment was the only punishment awarded them and that was in return for the assault upon the head of the police, but in Billy, the ostler, was recognized an old offender—various unpunished offences rose against him, and he was condemned to 'seven pennorth' aboard the hulks at Chatham. The greatest rogue escaped the arm of justice for a time; but L.—has since assured me he has every reason to believe that Farrell was, under a feigned name, executed in Somersetshire for horse stealing.

The Farm was converted into a Poor House for some of the adjacent parishes; L.—received his reward, and when I left England, our Mary was the blooming mother of a numerous family.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Novascotian, April 18

THE LEGISLATURE—Our present No. contains two debates that will be generally interesting to the Country—one touching the Delegation, and the other respecting the pay of the Legislative Councillors. It also furnishes a correct copy of the Address to the Crown, as it finally passed the House. When the Debate appears, it will be seen how slight were the alterations made in the original draught. Most of the clauses were carried by large majorities,

and although the friends of the measure consented to some slight modifications, the opposition did not succeed in a single division. This document is the best answer which the Reformers of Nova Scotia can give to all the lies and misrepresentations with which they have been assailed, through a scurrilous and petulant Press for the last six months. If the People, on a calm perusal of it, agree with the Tory pack that there are no grievances in the country, we shall be much mistaken.

On Monday afternoon, a string of resolutions, moved by Mr Uniacke, in reply to an Address of the Constitutional Society of Montreal, was taken up, and elicited an animated debate. Another set, more moderate in tone—and passing by the Society altogether, was moved in amendment, by Mr Young. The discussion extended to a late hour, and was slightly resumed yesterday, on a motion to pass to the order of the day, which was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker; who gave us his reasons that a number of the Members had returned to their homes, that his Excellency would be down at an early hour to prorogue the House—and that the subject was one on which, if possible, the House should, if it expressed any opinion at all, be nearly or quite unanimous. This debate confirms the opinion we always expressed, that while the people of Nova Scotia were opposed to rebellion and bloodshed, they had no sympathies in common with the official faction in the Canadas, whose conduct had sown and fostered the seeds of discord which ripened into civil war. The general feeling of members was against the two extreme parties in the Canadas, and in favour of a system founded on equal rights and equal justice to all, and against the implication of the whole French population in the mad acts and guilt of a few.

The Session closed yesterday. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down about 3 o'clock, and went through the usual forms. The only Act dissented from was that relating to School Lands, for the ostensible reason given in the Speech. It will be seen that his Excellency takes the House to task for attempting to express the opinion of their constituents as to the formation of the Legislative Council, at a moment when such a step might lead to necessary improvements, and for not giving the Councillors pay. The country will decide which is right.

SPEECH.

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council,
Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

As the public business is brought to a close, I have great pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative labours.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public service for the present year. You have done as much as could be expected by your liberal grant of £10,000 for the service and equipment of the Militia, and it will be my ambition, as it is my duty, on any emergency that may arise, to give the fullest effect to the means of defence which you have provided. It is to be hoped, however, as the outbreak in the Canadas has been suppressed, and as the Government of the U. States have adopted active measures for maintaining neutrality on their frontier, that the amicable relations which so happily exist between the Governments will not be interrupted.

It would have afforded me much gratification, if the important business, which it became my duty to bring under your consideration, in obedience to her Majesty's commands (in consequence of your address to the Throne last

Session,) had been satisfactorily arranged; and I cannot but express my regret that a subject of such deep interest to the prosperity and tranquility of the Province, remains unadjusted.

I cannot permit to pass unnoticed, the resolution which you lately handed to me, expressing your regret that in the formation of the Legislative Council, her Majesty's gracious instructions had not been carried out, especially as you took occasion to present that resolution at the moment when you had reason to believe that it had become necessary for me to make some alteration in that Body, in consequence of instructions then just received.

It was my duty as well as my inclination, to give the fullest effect to those instructions; and I can confidently affirm that no means or exertions upon my part were wanting; but you, gentlemen, must first make provision for the payment of the Legislative Council, in a similar manner as you pay yourselves, before individuals can be induced, or can afford, to come from the country, and give up their time and labour without remuneration. It is unavailing to attempt to give satisfaction to all,—some individuals, no doubt, are dissatisfied that they were not named to the Council, but as I am responsible to Her Majesty for the selection which I have made, I shall firmly resist any attempt to encroach upon Her Majesty's prerogative, or to influence me in the fulfilment of my duty.

Mr President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it proper to withhold my assent to the Bill passed by you, for the appointment of trustees for School Lands in this Province, because some of the allotments have been for many years past, and still are, in the charge of Trustees nominated by my predecessors or myself, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature past in the year 1766.

I shall not fail, however, to transmit a copy of this Bill to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and request instructions for my guidance, in the event of the consideration of this subject being again resumed in the next session of the General Assembly; I trust that I need not assure you that I shall do so in such a manner, that it may induce the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government to the weight which is due to any subject emanating from both Branches of the Legislature.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the uninterrupted zeal and harmony which appears to have animated the two branches of the Legislature during the present Session, and I confidently rely that you will on your return to your homes, cultivate in your respective circles those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this rising and happy Colony.

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

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

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the various Branches of his Business,

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

March 28, 1838: if

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house, over the store, where he can be consulted as usual.

Pictou, March 28, 1838

c-w

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1838.

THE March Packet having arrived at Halifax, bringing London dates to the 8th ult., we have examined our files and find little of interest. The following is a summary of the leading items.

A large meeting of Dissenters from all parts of the Kingdom, was held in the City of London Tavern, on the 7th March, to petition Parliament against granting additional Church endowments to the Kirk of Scotland.—C. Lushington, Esq., M. P. in the Chair.

Sir W. Molesworth brought forward his motion on the 6th, impeaching Lord Glenelg, to which Lord Landon moved an amendment, containing a censure on the whole Ministry for incapacity and mismanagement in the Colonial Department.—Molesworth having withdrawn his motion, Lord Landon's amendment was then put in the shape of an original motion, and lost. Majority for Ministers, 29.

Petitions continued to be presented in both houses of Parliament, for the entire and unconditional abolition of slavery in the West Indies; and for the adoption of more energetic measures to prevent other nations from carrying away slaves from the coast of Africa. In the mean time the Legislature of Montserrat have resolved to grant full liberty to their apprenticed slaves on the first of August next, and the Governor of Barbadoes has recommended a similar measure to the Legislature of that Island, while in Jamaica there appears a determination to resist every measure of amelioration to the condition of their slaves.

Lord Brougham is the champion of abolition in the House of Lords;—we wish him every success.

Mr O'Connell had been reprimanded in the house of Commons, for improper language to an Election Committee.

PROGRESS OF THE BALLOT—in the British Parliament: In 1833, for the ballot, 106; against it, 211. In 1835—for, 146; against, 319. 1836—for, 88; against, 139. 1837—for, 155; against, 267. 1838—for, 200; against, 317.

THE LEGISLATURE of this Province, as will be seen in another part of this paper, was prorogued on the 17th instant—previous to which the Assembly adopted an Address to the Crown, touching a number of very important matters. We will endeavour to find room for this document in a week or two.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Island was prorogued last week. The Governor in his speech informs the House that no further agitation on the subject of the Escheat Law, would be tolerated, and enjoins the Members to warn their constituents of the danger in persisting of the demand of what would never be granted.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Mr Jas. D. B. Fraser will lecture this evening—On Oxygen, with experiments.

The present session of the Society will close on Wednesday evening next, and as Officers for the ensuing year are then to be chosen, a full attendance of the Members is requested.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Monday, April 23.—Schr Ben, Fougeron, Boston, 8 days—flour, meal, apples, tobacco, &c.—bound to Miramichi; Maria, Jerroir, Halifax—cargo of tea—bound to Quebec, but cannot proceed for ice; Lively, Cummings, Merigomish—ballast.

The Mary Ann was to sail for Pictou, from Liverpool on the 26th March, with a cargo of British goods, and 100 miners. The Francis Lawson was up at Liverpool, for Tatamagouche.

A SERVANT GIRL WANTED.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who may be found capable and trust worthy. R. DAWSON.

Pictou, 25th April, 1838.

Farm Servant Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber; none need apply but those who have a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches,—and of steady habits. A married man will be preferred, who will be provided with a good dwelling house on the premises, a cow's pasture, the use of one acre of good land adjoining the house, and such additional wages as can be agreed on.

April 1838.

JAS. DAWSON.

R. FRASER,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

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

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTING, AND

PILOT CLOTHS;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment.

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

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

April 11.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

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

All that valuable piece of

LAND,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEPHEN BINNEY.

Apr. 11th, 1838.

A NEW PAPER

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandmen should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

LITERATURE.—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

THE GATHERER.—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the mirthful.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

EDITORIAL.—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public; and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. NEWS and POLITICS will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.

The Mechanic and Farmer will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Friday morning. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals ordering ten Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES.

Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14, 1838.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, BEDFORD ROW.


A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchaser of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14 1838.

FOR SALE.

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

ALEX. McDONALD, Tailor.
West River, 16th April, 1838. b-w

**THOMAS BROWN,
TAILOR,**


BEGBS to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced the
TAILORING BUSINESS.

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

Pictou, April 17, 1838. if

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And possession given on the first of May next:

 The FARM belonging to the subscriber, lying between James Kitchin's and Thomas Pattersons' The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

THOMAS RUTTER.
April 18. if

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

A. P. ROSS.
J. PRIMROSE.
Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

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

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

JAS. DAWSON.
April 11, 1838.

CLOVER SEED.

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society who want RED CLOVER SEED, will please call immediately on the Secretary for it. March 25.

R. DAWSON

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

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

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

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

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,**

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron Crowley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblies, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops, copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; gaddies;

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

MITHESOV'S JOINERS' TOOLS,
(will assorted;)

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves;

Blacksmiths' hammers, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

PAINT AND OIL; scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety), Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea
TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sea China, shoe leather, &c. &c
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF
THE BEE.**

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

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

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

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

WANTED,

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

March, 1838. if

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.

Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

WANTED,**A FARM SERVANT,**

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

HUGH H. ROSS.

10 Mile Farm, West River, }
April 11, 1838. } m-w

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

APPRENTICES.

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

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

Pictou, April 11, 1838. if

NOTICE.

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

JAMES FOGO,
Attorney at Law.

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

January 31, 1838. m-m

TO LET.**THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE**

In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.

The house can be examined by applying to
PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

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

For particulars, apply as above.
March 14, 1838. if

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER

Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

SABBATH SCHOOL REWARD BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of the latest and most popular of these are for sale at the Bookstore of
JAMES DAWSON,

April 11. m-w

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MARCH 27.—PICTOU ACADEMY BILL.

From the Novascotian.

THE Rev. Mr Fraser retired from the bar, and Mr A. P. Ross was called to it, as the representative of the opposite party.

Mr Ross addressed the house to the following effect. He was the bearer of a petition to the house on the subject then under consideration. He had been induced to attend in Halifax, that some one might be on the spot to rebut any charges that might be made,—as it was understood that parties had left Pictou to oppose the Bill. He laboured under disadvantages in appearing to answer the speech of the talented gentleman who had left the bar; but he came to speak the truth, and that was an easy task. He would explain how the pledges made at the bar of the House of Assembly, and at the bar of that House, and recorded in that House, had not been redeemed; and would answer some of the statements that had been advanced by them who took opposite views of the subject before the house. Mr Ross here read from a petition of Doctor McCulloch, and remarked that, Doctor McCulloch did not make any charges in that document, but stated that the hopes of the Legislature had not been realized. (Mr Ross read again, from a memorial on the subject of Dr. McCulloch's petition.) Members of the house were aware that for years previous to 1832, when the grant from the legislature was withheld, the friends of the Academy came forward and supported the Rev. Principal, and kept up the course of instruction, as well as they could. It was true that Doctor McCulloch lectured in Miramichi and other places since 1832, but it was also true, that he invariably had one or two of his sons as assistants at his experiments; he, Mr R. was aware that the Doctor injured his hand, and that he had not the same facility in performing experiments that he formerly had. In 1832, when the Bill was under discussion, Doctor McCulloch distinctly intimated to the Speaker of the House of Assembly and other friends, that he had maimed his hand, and his duties were too great, and he could not teach the branches of Natural Philosophy without an assistant. That was understood by those parties, and no doubt his assertion would be corroborated now if the house desired it. (Mr Ross read again.) He was not aware of any misstatements in the petition of the Academy party, and if there were why did not their opponents point them out? It was incorrect to state that the debt occasioned by Mr Blanchard's mission was paid from the funds of the Institution, the friends of the establishment had entered into a subscription to defray that charge; it was incurred in an endeavour to interest the Governor in behalf of the Institution. Towards this sum there had been paid by private subscriptions £111,—Glasgow Society contributed £113 and £100 in addition, £150 was appropriated out of the £400 granted in 1832 to pay the debts of the Institution, and £190 was specifically granted by the legislature for that object. It had been said by the Rev. Mr Fraser, that the payment of that debt had never been sanctioned, but he, Mr R. held a document, which distinctly proved that its payment had been sanctioned by some of the Kirk party. The memorial asserted that it had never been sanctioned, but the order to the treasurer in his hand had the signature of one of the new trustees, who made this assertion, and which showed that it had been sanctioned. Respecting the refusal to collect funds for the Academy jointly, an agreement was made to collect in that manner, but the friends of Mr McKinlay declined to acquiesce, and said that the other party should redeem the pledges made, and go among their friends and collect independent of any further subscriptions from those who had given so much, and who would still collect pound for pound, but who did not wish that their old opponents should get the credit of doing more than they really did perform. At the meeting of the board of trustees, Mr McKinlay explained the cause of the refusal, and Mr McKenzie acknowledged that his reasons were satisfactory, and that he should not have gone in opposition to his congregation. In answer to a charge against Doctor McCulloch, of not attending the Board of Trustees, he affirmed that Mr McKenzie repeatedly used harsh and insulting language to Doctor McCulloch. Some of the former students of the Doctor, now in Halifax, could prove this. Mr McKenzie told the Doctor, in the presence of the students, that the Academy was a fine milch cow to him, and that he, Mr McK 'did not know how some people contrived to get money so easily.' He, Mr Ross, did not know what the nature of the language charged against the Doctor was,—the Doctor might have said that he did not believe certain assertions made, and that the object of the Kirk party was to crush the Academy. This might have been paid under the influence of warm feelings.

In reference to the falling off in pupils, the opposition which had been raised by those who cited that falling off, occasioned it,—but he doubted that there were at any time only four students there. For four years previous to the year 1832, the opposition to the Academy did all in their power to injure the Institution, and endeavoured by petitions and otherwise to have the legislative grant withdrawn. The natural effect of this would be, to make parents uncertain whether the system would continue, and of course to make them refrain from sending their children. The charge of Mr McCulloch's absencing himself could be easily explained; that individual was justified in leaving his classes, he was a creditor to the Institution for a considerable amount, and there appeared no prospect of payment at that time; at one period, a sum of £300 was due to him, for two year's salary, and he was forced to purchase land which he did not want, as the only way of receiving payment, he did agree to return at one time in consideration of a half year's salary being guaranteed to him. That arrangement was not for six months, but for half a year, and the half yearly term of the Academy was only four months—the terms in the classes did not commence at the one time, and when Dr. McCulloch had completed his four months, Mr M. McCulloch had only got to the end of his third month—he offered to continue the month and teach the students, but they declined stopping, so he had no one to teach and there was no use in his continuing at the Academy. had he gone back at the commencement of the next term to make up six months, according to the views of the trustees, he would in that case have served 12 months, or a year, instead of half a year. There was a feeling in the eastern section of the Province, to see Dr. McCulloch provided for in his old age, but there was also a strong feeling on education, and the people were not at all inclined to consider the Doctor's interests alone in this matter; this feeling was proved by the large sums contributed for the support of education by private persons. The attempt to put Mr McCulloch into the situation in opposition to Mr McDonald, was wrong and it was prevented; some of the old friends of the Academy exerted themselves to prevent it.

It had been stated distinctly at the bar, that immediately on the commencement of the grammar school in opposition to that connected with the Academy, all the children of the Anti-burgher party were taken from the latter, and placed at the former; in contradiction to what was implied by that, he, Mr R. held an affidavit from the teacher of the opposition school, who was a young man of unexceptionable moral character. The affidavit stated, that an advertisement had been published respecting the situation of teacher at the Pictou Grammar School, that the deponent had been anxious to obtain the situation, that after repeated applications he failed in receiving satisfactory answers from the Trustees, and resolved to relinquish the attempt, and to commence a school on his own account; that he took this step without solicitation from the old Trustees or their connection—on the contrary that he met with some discouragement from that party, and that the school at the Academy did not go into operation until six weeks after he commenced. Respecting the fees, Mr Ross stated, that at Mr Christie's school they were, for English reading and writing 9s. a quarter, at the Academy 10s.—for grammar, geography, &c. 12s 6d. at each school, and for Latin and Greek, 15s at each; the difference which had been mentioned, as an object, was only one shilling. (After reading from another document, Mr Ross remarked,) the reason of the absence of Doctor McCulloch from the Board of Trustees, was, that Mr McKenzie had made it unpleasant for him to attend, but that when it was thought necessary that he should attend to form a quorum, he always did so. He Mr Ross, did not see the cause of the party feeling which existed; he had been brought up in the church of Scotland, and was taught to believe it the best in the world; while he was at the Academy he never saw any distinction made between the pupils, they were of various sects—every one who had been reared there felt attached to the Reverend Principal, and if they were appealed to, would express the sentiments which he felt on the subject. The information respecting the bill before the house, took the friends of the Academy by as much surprise as it did the opposite party. The plan had been spoken of by the Speaker in 1832, but it was forgotten; he, Mr Ross, heard of the measure on last Thursday, and in speaking of it then to Doctor McCulloch and others, he remarked the Doctor's interest was a secondary consideration, compared with the interests of the people and the Academy. The Doctor answered, that his wish was to live and die in the district, but that the Institution was acknowledgedly useless, and the public money worse than wasted, and there was no prospect of change for the better; therefore, he thought he was acting in a proper spirit, by endeavouring to make himself useful elsewhere. Feeling the force of these remarks, he, Mr R. changed his views, and persons proceeded to obtain signatures

to the petition; those who were requested to sign were asked whether they would deprive others of the use of the grant when they could do no good with it themselves. It appeared monstrous to seek for the wasting of £400 a year. Those who said that the Institution might do as much good as before 1832, if it were allowed to go on, should recollect that was in effect saying that it might do no good,—for previous to that it was described as being any thing but what it ought to be. Mr McDonald, the teacher of the lower branches, complained that he would be disappointed in his means of support if the bill passed, but he did not go to Pictou under any promises, there were other candidates, he was free to leave the situation at any time, or the Trustees were free to dispense with his services. The amount raised by the friends of the Academy since its commencement was £2596 6 8,—since 1832 £281. Others pledged themselves to raise respectable sums, and they redeemed their pledge by raising to the amount of £3. He had thus hastily gone through the statements before the house,—if he had erred in any thing, it was not intentional, his desire was to tell the truth, and not to treat any person with disrespect.

Mr Ross was interrogated by members of the house. In answer to Mr Wilkins, he stated—he belonged to the Established Church of Scotland, and if a Clergyman of that Church stopped in the town, whose ministry he approved of, he would attend on it. Nineteen twentys of the seceders of the district would be in favor of the passage of the bill, if the choice was, either to let the Institution continue as it was, or to take the Bill. He thought that the Institution might be made efficient if the £400 were given to those who were really the friends of it; but, as it was, no good was the result, why then should they wish to retain the money instead of allowing it to go where it would be of service? If £200 of the £400 were allowed to remain he believed that a large subscription would be made to establish a good Grammar School there,—but he doubted that it would be one for all parties. To place that sum under the control of one party would not give satisfaction,—it would be difficult to light on any mode which would conciliate all in that district. Many of those opposed to the Academy were Highlandmen; they were religious people, but they knew little of politics; many of them could neither read nor speak the English language, and those who were influential among them, could direct them any way either for good or evil. The Rev. Mr Fraser said that he could have procured thousands of signatures against the Bill,—he, Mr R. believed that he could, and that if he brought a petition for the removal of George's Island to Pictou Harbour that he could procure signatures for it. He did not think that many not interested from party feelings would complain of the bill. There were many men of information among the Highlandmen; he said this, lest it might be thought that he made no exceptions when he spoke of the want of English learning among them.—A large portion of the people in Pictou would desire this measure which was to take £200 from that district and apply it to Dalhousie College.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

He meant that a larger proportion of the intelligent people would prefer that £200 should be applied in that way, than that £400 should be wasted as it was.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)

If the Legislature gave the £200 asked for Mr McCulloch, in Dalhousie College, and £200 to each of the parties in Pictou, he believed it would have the effect of quieting opposition to a certain extent. It would be very unreasonable for Dr McCulloch's friends to make any objection to such an arrangement.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

If the trustees were appointed who would endeavour to act impartially, and who did not belong to that part of the country, they might mitigate the dissensions which existed.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

A specific grant of 190 was appropriated to defray the expense of Mr Blanchard's mission, and £150 was voted by the trustees, out of the sum placed at their disposal in 1832.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The old trustees were liable for most of the old debts, they did not ask the new trustees to become responsible.

(In answer to Mr Stewart.)

If the Bill passed it might have the effect of giving the control to the Anti-burgher party; much would depend on the trust.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

If a competent teacher of the Kirk party held the school, he believed the Anti-burghers would send their children. If an Anti-burgher were appointed as teacher, some of the other side would send their children to him. It would not matter to the friends of the Academy what religion or country the trustees were of, so that they did their duty.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

As to whether the Kirk party had a fair share in the management of the Institution, he would say, that the Academy was established for the general good; and he did not see why a party should come in while others were in the management who had subscribed large sums of money, and deprive them of their influence which their exertions entitled them to.

(In answer to Mr. Johnston.)

Even if the grant were permanent, and the institution in its present inefficient state, parties would wish the Bill to pass. He thought that the object of the party in opposition was to continue the Academy in its inefficient state until the grant should cease and then to declare it had done no good, and even a Grammar School would not be obtained. Mr. McC was not paid for the half-year's services which were alluded to. The excuse for non payment was, that he had not served for six months. His objection, that his contract was not for six months, was stated to the opposite party. Last year Mr. R. felt convinced that Mr. McKenzie did not feel the hostility which was expected, and he waited on him, and requested him to join hand in hand for the common good. He met others at Mr. McKenzie's and that gentleman seemed inclined to let matters continue just as they were. The only thing that he would agree to was, that the Legislature should be petitioned for an additional £100. Doctor Martin undertook to draw up the petition, and subsequently brought it to Mr. Ross's office. When it was shown to him, Mr. R. he found it was a bad request for the sum, without stating any reasons, and he declared the attempt in that shape, useless. Dr. Martin said that Mr. McKenzie would sign the petition as he had promised to do so, but that none else of his party would. Mr. McKenzie did refuse to collect money for the Academy, going as an excuse, the story of Mr. Christie being set up to oppose the lower branches.

(In answer to Mr. Stewart.)

The passage of the Bill would not deprive the people of Pictou of the Grammar School. It would not be right to take part of the £200 appropriated for the school, and apply it to the payments of the debts of the Institution. The people he believed would subscribe to meet them. Many of the Highlanders were good men, they appreciated their Bibles and would study it, although they did not attend to other knowledge. A talented teacher, in the place of Dr. McCulloch, a stranger to parties might do good. Some he believed preferred Mr. Christie's Grammar School because they thought was more competent to teach. The number of pupils in his school was from 20 to 30.

(In answer to Dr. Almon.)

If Mr. McDonald did not give satisfaction, the Trustees were not altogether to blame, they did not wish to appoint him, he was chosen at the desire of others, to please the Kirk party. (In answer to Mr. Johnston.) Doctor McCulloch always had assistance, at the time spoken of, in his private lectures, and he believed that the assistance was necessary. He lectured at the time to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment, he was ready to lecture on Natural Philosophy at the Academy if an assistant was procured. (In answer to Mr. Uniacke.) To divide the institution into two Grammar schools would be to waste the public money. He did not say that the Highlanders did not desire education, he was the descendant of a Highlander himself, and had been very eager to get the benefit of good education and regretted that he had not had the opportunity.

(In answer to Mr. Ross.)

Mr. Ross retired from the bar, and the Rev. Mr. Fraser was informed, that if he wished to make any remarks he was at liberty to do so. Mr. Fraser said that he was sorry to hear one intimation, that a statement respecting Mr. M. McCulloch had been made for the purpose of misleading. He would remark on that, that Mr. George Smith himself gave it as his opinion, that the engagement was for six months bona fide. He was not present at any meeting of trustees in which Mr. McKenzie used insulting language, but it seemed to be forgotten that the party to which he belonged had been insulted, one time they were told they had covered themselves with infamy, these were the precise words. He insisted that the new trustees never agreed to pay Mr. Blanchard's debt. That debt had been liquidated from the funds of the Institution; when parties had subscribed to the Academy, the money so collected became part of its funds. He could speak for himself he had never given consent to the payment of that debt absent been given by some to the payment of a small part of it, but he had not so assented. Immediately when that sum was paid, a demand was made for the balance. As to an engagement with Dr. McCulloch, with the understanding that he was not to lecture on Natural Philosophy, the Kirk party had nothing to do with any such engagement. They would never agree to give £200 a year to a man who was not able

to perform the duties of his situation. Many other statements had been made for the answer of which there was not suitable time.

Mr. Ross assured the House that he had not more time for preparation than the Rev. Gentleman.

Mr. Fraser. Were you not in Halifax when Dr. McCulloch was last here?

Mr. Ross. Yes.

Mr. Fraser. Was there nothing about the Bill stated then?

Mr. Ross. He never gave me the slightest intimation of it.

Mr. Fraser. It is very extraordinary that men should petition to have £200 a year taken from themselves.

Mr. Ross. They petition to take it from a place where it is doing no good.

Hon. Mr. Stewart. 500 names are attached to the petition in favour of the Bill, at what time was it put in course of signature?

Mr. Ross. On Friday last. Twenty friends met, and resolved to petition, four copies of the petition were sent in different directions for signatures; which signatures were all attached to the petition sent to the house.

Hon. N. Uniacke. Did all who subscribed understand it?

Mr. Ross. I believe that not one subscribed who did not understand it, and very many of them had subscribed to the funds of the Academy.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

After considerable routine, business was transacted, Hon. Mr. Lawson moved that the Pictou Bill be taken up.

Hon. Mr. McTavish moved that any new witnesses who desired to be heard on the Bill, should be then heard at the bar.

Dr. Martin said that he previously had no intention of addressing that house on the subject; although he had accompanied the Rev. Mr. Fraser from Pictou to assist in opposing the passage of the Bill, he was not the authorized agent of any party there. His name had been mentioned by Mr. Ross at the Bar of the house, and it might be due to Mr. McKenzie, that he should offer some explanation. The subject also was one of importance, and those who could give any information should not hold back. His information on the subject could not be extensive, he was not long in the country, he arrived at that ever-memorable year in which the Act passed which gave the Kirk party some share in the management of the Pictou Academy. It was difficult, if not impossible, for any man, however plain, of moderate attainments, to remain in that district, and not, sooner or later imbibe the spirit of party on this subject. He felt this influence as well as others, but he was happy on the present occasion, when the interests of a large community were affected, to be able to free himself from all party prejudice, and to stand before the honourable house unbiassed by religious and political party feelings,—anxious to live in peace and to forward those measures which were calculated for the good of the whole. His duty was not to follow the remarks of the gentlemen who had spoken, at the other side; and he had no disposition to enter into any critical analysis of his commentary on the documents before the house; but he was there ready to answer any questions relative to the Academy far as his information would allow him to do so.

(In answer to Dr. Almon.)

Dr. Martin said he recollected when Mr. Ross called on Mr. McKenzie with the petition which had been mentioned. Mr. McKenzie objected to sign it,—it contained implied censure on him and his friends, and aimed at the removal of the lower branches from the Assembly. (In answer to Mr. Wilkins.) There were many causes of the Academy's inefficiency. One cause was, the prevalence of the party spirit in the county of Pictou; also the existence of a board of management in which were two parties that could not amalgamate, and one of which almost invariably rejected what the other proposed, and a further reason was, the hostility which was manifested by one party to the lower branches. (In answer to Dr. Almon.) There were apprehensions that the £100 now appropriated to the lower branches, would be taken from these. (In answer to Mr. Lawson.) The reason he had for this fear was, that the majority of the Trustees were uniformly against the introduction of those classes, and complained that they had destroyed the Academy. £400 a year was not a sufficient sum to pay all the professors, as the academy was arranged at present.

(In answer to Mr. Wilkins.)

The removal of Dr. McCulloch would not improve the lower branches,—if the £100 for the pay of the

teachers were continued he did not see what effect the removal would have on the department.

(In answer to Mr. Johnston.)

The hostility of the old Trustees to the lower branches since 1832, was exhibited by their disposition on many occasions. He was not a Trustee himself and could not speak personally. One fact was, that when a teacher of the Kirk party was over those branches most of the children of the opposite side were taken away,—when one of their own part was over it, he was well supported. In a great degree the hostility was to the persons teaching, not to the class. He believed that they would withdraw the £100 from those branches if they could, but it caused a feeling of the fees of Dr. McCulloch's son. The Kirk party patronised the teacher of the opposite side who was over the lower classes, as well as they might be expected to do; there were not many of that party in the town of Pictou, the majority were of that party. Not many of the Kirk party in the country sent their children into the town to these classes,—since the appointment of the teacher of that party, there were not many children sent, he believed about fifteen were going to the school at one time. There were nine or ten now,—he was not prepared to say whether these were not all the children of that party, in Pictou, who wanted that education. He did not know of any young men of that party being under Dr. McCulloch's tuition since 1832.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

He himself would hesitate to send his child to a school where the teacher was known to absent himself from his duties. He believed that there were but few young men of the Kirk who were prepared to follow the higher branches, and whose intended professions called for such education. That was a reason why no students of that party were at the Academy. (In answer to Mr. Johnston.)

The mischief of removing the £200, and thus breaking up those higher branches, as regarded the Kirk party, would be prospective. He did not know that much mischief would result within the four years to which that grant was limited by law. That party also considered that the instructions were not what were wanted,—that was one objection.

(In answer to Mr. Lawson.)

A chief objection made by those who opposed the lower branches, was, that they took the funds from the other classes.

(In answer to Mr. Johnston.)

The reason why so little had been subscribed by the Kirk party was, that the majority of the trustees resented every attempt of the minority in the management of the Institution. One instance of this was, when the majority endeavoured to reduce the tuition fees for the lower branches, on account of the teacher receiving £100 of the public money, the majority unanimously resisted the attempt. The fees were sufficiently low, only that the grant enabled a reduction, and many persons were not competent to pay higher fees. The removal of the higher branches might occasion some loss to those of the Kirk party within the next four years; some young men might be prepared to enter in that time; but not many of any party would be in it during that period.

(In answer to Mr. Stewart.)

The want of students would be caused by the character which the institution had acquired, and the spirit which existed against it, and the want of unanimity in the board of trustees, and the absence of the branches of Natural Philosophy.

(In answer to Mr. Lawson.)

One proof of the partiality of the trustees, was the support which they gave the school when Mr. Blanchard taught, and the removal of that support when another teacher was there. All parties, he believed, supported Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Christie opened his school some weeks before the school attached to the Academy was resumed.

(In answer to Mr. Uniacke.)

Party spirit was less violent than formerly, except on particular occasions. The objection was not to an Anti-burgher Professor, or to a Provincial one composed to a professor from Scotland, other things being the same. Trustees chosen from parties at a distance might enable matters to go on better. The party to which he belonged had thought of a plan, which would please themselves: they would wish to have the Academy on the same principles as the Scotch Academies, which comprised the higher and lower classes.

(In answer to Mr. Johnston.)

No part of the £100 appropriated to the lower branches had been taken from these by the friends of the Academy. He did not exactly know how Mr. McCulloch had been paid. He believed it was chiefly by subscription. The Kirk party he believed did not pay, and were not asked.

Here Mr. Ross put several interrogatories to Dr. Martin, respecting the petition which had been drawn out for an additional £100, and which Mr. McKenzie

offered to sign. The only new point elicited was, that it appeared Mr McKenzie did not say, as Mr Ross understood at the time, that he would sign the petition though none else of his party would, but that he would sign it if none else would.

In answer to Mr Ross, Dr Martin said, he would have thought the fees sufficiently low, only that the legislative grant would enable a reduction. He was not there to state what the object of the legislature was in making that grant, whether they intended the school as a kind of charity school, or one preparatory to the higher branches; he did not pretend to know.

Mr Fraser was called to the Bar.

In answer to Mr Wilkins Mr Fraser stated: He did not think that the people of the Eastern district were indifferent to education. Many of them were poor men, whose occupation was to labour in the woods,—they could not be expected to feel much interest in Chemistry or Latin; but others were differently situated, and felt interested in the higher branches; and the destruction of those branches would be an injury. He did not approve of the order in which the branches were taught, and he thought the Academy was not arranged according to the circumstances of the country. There should be a fit school to qualify pupils according to the statutes of the Academy;—the teachers of the Academy also attempted too much, and the consequence he considered to be, that nothing was taught well. That might not be the reason why so few attended the institution, for it was the best within reach of the inhabitants, and if he could he would have sent his children there. An objection which had been made against sending children there, was, that people considered their education could not be carried out,—and that there was no use in spending time in preparatory steps when they could go no higher: this consideration, he believed, even prevented some from sending to the lower classes. He knew of one young man of the Kirk party who attended the Doctor's instructions since 1832,—he attended for about twelve months. The reason so few of that party attended might be, that but few of their young men were prepared for those studies,—and the dissatisfaction also, and war between the parties, would deter parents from sending their children;—the Academy might be made to go into efficient operation at once, by a remodelling of the statute, and by appointing trustees from a distance;—although it had been intimated that the intelligence and wealth were at the other side, he believed there was a thirst for knowledge among the Kirk party, and that the introduction of a good system would be responded to throughout the country. At present a spirit was excited against the Academy,—one party struggled to retain its ascendancy, and the other appeared hostile to the institution on that account.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

Supposing Dr McCulloch removed, and a teacher appointed in his place, who was sufficient, and not of the Kirk party, he would be supported with one exception, which was, that party would never support one of Doctor McCulloch's family,—the Academy was considered to be made a convenience for that family now; it was not religious differences that made the parties hostile, there was very little difference in matters of religion between the Kirk party and seceders; much of the difficulty was referable to individuals, and the main objection to the Bill before the house was, the certainty that the intention was to provide for Dr McCulloch in Halifax, and for Mr M McCulloch in Pictou;—they would not object to the Doctor's provision, but they did not wish Pictou and the Academy to be made family concerns.

(In answer to Doctor Almon.)

It was very strange indeed that men should petition to have £200 taken from their own district; his people would not like that he should be the bearer of that information,—and he could not have thought that the other party would have agreed, until he heard it asserted in Halifax;—a meeting had been held some time ago, at which a remonstrance against such a measure was supported by the trustees; and he could not have supposed that such a Bill would now get subscriptions that appeared in its favour.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The removal of £200 to Halifax might injure the lower branches, in which the Kirk party was more immediately interested,—and they hoped for general efficiency at a future time in the highest branches;—the grant was not understood to be merely for 10 years,—the grant for that period was supposed to be a mode of testing the system, and a pledge that the same amount would be continued.

(In answer to Mr Wilkins.)

The Kirk party felt that if the bill passed, they would lose in reference to the Academy, what they would gain if the system was a good one; the passing of the bill would also be considered as a mode of stamping his party, as being opposed to science—it was not the precise loss at the present time that was looked to, the inefficiency of the institution now was

admitted on all hands, but it was not supposed that it would always remain so;—Members of the Kirk party would be ready to subscribe to prevent the fall of the institution, if it were properly arranged; even in reference to the term of 10 years, the Kirk party would feel injured by a withdrawal of the funds from the higher classes.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

He did not like to have to speak of the opinion respecting the Doctor's removal to Halifax, but he felt called upon to remark, that persons of the Kirk party did not think that he was the man who should be put at the head of Dalhousie College; he, Mr F, did not believe that an individual of the Kirk party had any expectation of getting that appointment; one who had been mentioned, he was sure, had no such expectation,—there was no jealousy on that head.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

He believed that the Doctor could throw the first stone, as well as hit hard in return, and that he could throw stones without provocation. Mr McKenzie had been charged with using insulting language, but the house could easily judge whether the Doctor was so lamb-like, that he was not likely to provoke insulting language. If he used sarcasm to a man of at least equal ability, he would probably get sarcasm in return. If Mr McKenzie ever used the language charged against him, it was not without provocation,—matters were ruined in the district by politics, professors and all hands entered into the political arena; such was not the case in Scotland when he was there, but great changes had occurred, and he believed Clergymen of all denominations meddled too much with politics now. He had lived 20 years in the district of Pictou. Respecting the number of names attached to petitions for the Doctor's removal, he would say, that the Doctor's party had most extraordinary zeal; he was astonished that the bill should have been passed through the other branch, where one of the trustees of the Academy had a seat, without the other trustees being informed;—he was called suddenly to repair to Halifax, and had not the time which the other party had, he lived 12 miles from Pictou;—the Kirk party also had to concoct some plan for action, while the other no doubt were called upon to support a plan already concocted. Persons felt that there was no use in commencing at the Academy, when the education of the Students could not be carried out;—they might go, in language, as far as Caesar or Sallust, but that would not be perfecting their education; changes for the better were expected however, although they might not be immediate.

Mr Ross addressed the House: He denied having said that the party opposed to the Kirk party had all the intelligence and wealth of the district, but that the majority of the intelligent and wealthy were friends of the Academy. The remarks which he felt called upon to make respecting Mr McKenzie was a painful part of his duty,—no personal enmity existed between him and that gentleman; he would be glad to do him a service, and he believed the disposition was mutual; he accompanied Dr McCulloch to Halifax, but heard nothing from him respecting the intention of introducing the measure before the house,—Mr Nutting subsequently mentioned that a change was contemplated, but it was soon banished from his mind;—he believed that it was not known to the Doctor's friends in Pictou;—he objected to the measure when he was told of it in Pictou, and his objections were removed by the consideration being urged on him that the money was wasted under present circumstances.

Mr Ross here remarked to the Rev. Mr Fraser, that he, Mr Fraser, complained because the Doctor taught too many branches & yet he also complained because Natural Philosophy was not taught, would not the absence of one branch enable others to be better attended to? Mr Fraser answered that what the law prescribed should be taught, and not what individuals pleased. Mr Ross intimated that if the law prescribed too much, the fault was not with Doctor McCulloch. Mr Ross remarked that Mr Fraser had asserted the Students were not well taught at the Academy, and enquired how he was aware of the fact—Mr F. answered,—By judging from those who have left it. Mr Ross enquired whether he was acquainted with the Rev. Messrs McLean, Patterson, and Murdoch, who had been taught there, and taken their degrees in Scotland. Mr F. replied he was only partially acquainted, but he believed those were the best the Academy ever educated; and that they had been taught as an experiment, and an exhibition of what could be done. Mr R. asked was he not also acquainted with Mr Ross West River, Mr McCurdy and others, and did not they preside over large and respectable congregations, Mr F. answered in the affirmative. Mr R. asked was there any congregation in the province more intelligent than that of the Rev. Mr Ross at West River. Mr F. said he would be sorry to compare any congregation at West River with some others in the Province.

In answer to other questions from Mr Ross Mr Fraser stated,—that if complaints existed respecting incapacity of those taught there, it was not probable that he would be told of them—he knew however the congregations of that church had passed over young men taught at the Academy, and had chosen preachers from Scotland. The only religious difference between the two parties was, that one acknowledged the power of the Civil Magistrate in a way that the other did not. Mr Ross enquired whether Mr F recollected, when at a public meeting in Pictou, soon after Mr McKenzie arrived, he asserted that the young men educated at the Academy, received an education which rendered them unable to work, and unwilling to beg,—and Mr R asked how Mr McK. could be aware of such facts so soon after his arrival. Mr F. answered that he could not tell, but that he believed that Mr McK. could learn as much in a week as he Mr F. in six months. Mr R asked whether, if the congregation over which Mr F. and his brethren presided, possessed the same amount of intelligence that the congregation of St Matthew's Church did, the political influence would be the same as it now was. Mr F. declined answering.

Mr Fraser remarked to the house, that if the same powers had been given to the Kirk party, they would have subscribed double the amount subscribed by the other party since 1832. If £200 a year were now granted to his party, they would engage to erect a suitable building, and have a proper course of education ready to go into operation,—and before they would ask one shilling of the grant, they would engage to expend double the amount raised by the other party since 1832.

(In answer to Mr Lawson.)

He did not mean a Grammar School, but a school of a superior description.

(In answer to Mr Johnston.)

The debt of the Academy was £870 or £900.

(In answer to Mr Uniacke.)

The institution might be improved by remodelling and depriving both parties of the trust, and appointing new trustees. The difference between the two parties, as regarded religion, was, the Church of Scotland said that it was not consequence who ruled in civil matters, the ruler was entitled to obedience the others held differently; they went into character, as he understood.

The House adjourned.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Halifax, April 10, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—James Campbell, Esq. to be Collector of Impost and Excise, at the Port of Tatamagouche.

The last Halifax Times says,—“The detachments for the regiments in Canada, will embark on board the Pique on Saturday for Quebec. A vessel will be hired to take round the women and baggage.”

The Miramichi *Alcator* contains the following:

NORTHUMBERLAND HOGS.—A Hog, belonging to James Gilmour, Esq., was killed at Douglastown, on the 4th instant. When alive, he weighed 1,155 lbs., and when dead and dressed 1,010 lbs. Last season the brother of the same animal, when killed, was 18 months old and weighed 465 lbs., and the mother 398 lbs; making in all fully Nine Barrels of Prime Mess Pork, which, at its present rate, would be worth £65 currency.

POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE]

THE SEAMAN'S ADDRESS TO THE OCEAN.

BEAUTIFUL, faithless, dreadful Ocean!
Why assume this placid ease?—
Scarce perceptible thy motion,
Dormant as the sleeping breeze.

Who would trust thy sweetest smile?
None that ever saw thee frown,—
I have seen thy visage vile,—
Thy bosom full with anger grown.

Yet I have never heard thy voice
To echo from a leeward shore,
Full now—no'er saw thee clad with ice,
Nor felt the blast off Labrador.—

Oh think! how many noble hearts
Have sunk beneath thy angry wave?
The soul and body oft thou parts:
Souls are not thine, but His, who gave

Thy smiles or frowns are nought to me,
Thou must fulfil thy Maker's end,—
If thou art doomed my grave to be,
Then what need I with thee contend?

The earth that bears the lands-man's tread,
Claims him at last for her reward;
Thy wave shall ripple o'er my head,
The lands-man claims the grassy sward.

Some weeping father, wife, or son,
May o'er his head erect a stone,
With words inscribed, His race is run,
No trouble dwells where he is gone.

But if thou, Ocean, be my tomb,
No stone shall point to where I lay,—
Still though my body's in thy womb—
My soul shall wing her way on high.

R. G. T.

MISCELLANY.

[Deferred from last week's paper]

LORD DURHAM—FUTURE PROSPECTS AND HOPES

We think that we perceive the angry clouds which have so long lowered in our political atmosphere, beginning to break, and that the sun of public prosperity will speedily appear giving new light and force to guide and direct the efforts of the inhabitants in the paths of peace, order, industry, and happiness.

Lord DURHAM, our new Governor, comes to us with extraordinary powers. He will have no one to fear, none to court, all abuses must vanish before him. He will have sufficient force to silence discord, and make the authority of the Crown, in the execution of the laws, be respected by all; he may thus, in reality, be "not a terror to good works but to the evil."

He is an Englishman of ancient family, of liberal principles and education; of great experience in public affairs; of high connexions and will be steadily supported in all his measures by the Home Government; subject only to these high responsibilities to which are held every one in authority under the British Crown. As an Englishman, familiar with the improvements in agriculture, trade, and industry in his native land, he will we trust, endeavour to *Anglify* the country as it ought to be *Anglified*; give us perfect security for person and property; free scope to education, trade, and industry; foster and establish schools and institutions of learning; promote and encourage agricultural improvement; provide for the security of navigation; open roads and communications; cut canals, form rail-roads, facilitate the settlement of the waste lands; remove every impediment to a free circulation of produce and merchandise, and thus, by the increase of knowledge, security and wealth, lay the sure foundations of free and good Government, and general prosperity

Placed in the centre of the British North American Provinces, inhabited by nearly a million and a half of souls, he will have a superintending eye on the whole, and facilitate and promote the interests and common welfare of all. We hope to see, under his auspices, the navigation of the St. Lawrence opened for steam navigation to lakes Michigan and Superior; the internal trade and intercourse with the United States put upon the fairest and most friendly footing; the boundary question settled—a rail-road formed from Quebec to the nearest seaport, open throughout the winter; a good road to the Lower Provinces; a ship canal from Bay Verte to the Bay of Funday; the coasts, the gulph, and the shores of the St. Lawrence sufficiently lighted, the fisheries protected, settlements effected, and a sufficient depot and assistance afforded for unfortunate navigators.

With such a field open for the exertions of Lord DURHAM, and successfully cultivated as they may be with the good-will of the inhabitants, and the aid of the British Parliament, he will have no reason to regret that he has changed the scene of his usefulness. His name will be associated with the lasting prosperity and happiness of a noble portion of the British Empire, largely contributing to the power and grandeur of the whole.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the P. E. Island Colonial Herald.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—The great number of deaths occurring throughout the country from the scarlet fever, or from *scarlet rash*, as it is called, induces me to offer the following remarks on the treatment, in the hope that it may induce those beyond the reach of medical assistance to adopt a course in itself sufficiently simple, and, in my opinion best calculated to allay its dangerous effects:

In the first place the bowels should be attended to, and a purgative given; and should the skin be *hot and dry*, place the patient in a washing tub, with the feet and legs covered with lukewarm water, and sponge the body all over with it for about ten minutes; let the patient be wiped dry, and put to bed in clean sheets; a purgative should be given, as of castor oil, a few hours afterwards, let the diet be arrow root, or what is quite as good, potatoe starch, prepared in the usual way, to which a little milk and sugar may be added, and the drink *cold water*. Avoid exposure to cold, as dropsical symptoms are liable to come on, and the danger of this occurring is not over for about three weeks—they some times come after the mild as well as the severe cases of the disease. If the throat be much inflamed, and the skin continues very hot, sponge the body as before, or pour a bucket of lukewarm water over the patient; continue the use of purgatives, say of senna tea, with a little epsom salts—keep the patient in bed, but not too warm, and use a spare diet.

But should the skin be *not uniformly hot and dry*, the throat and lungs be much affected, the eruption of a *pale or copper colour*, the pulse low, with a glazed tongue, the active measures above recommended, with a large warm stone, or jar of hot water, to the feet—they should breathe steam, which may be easily produced by taking a bucket half full of boiling water, and throwing into it a hot brick or stone, then putting a blanket round the bucket, sewed if you will, like a bag, open at both ends, which will act as a funnel, to one end of which the patient would apply his face, so that the steam may pass freely round it, and continue it for half an hour at a time—this may be frequently repeated, so that the skin may be covered with a gentle perspiration; give a little castor oil, so that the bowels be gently purged, and a diet of a chicken broth or

beef tea, with bread, or some other diet of the same class that is light and nourishing—wine is seldom necessary. In all cases where the throat is very sore, gargles, if the patient will use them, are useful—one composed of alum and hot water, with some syrup or sugar, will answer very well, to which in the low cases of disease a little popper may be added.

The adoption of the above plan will, I feel convinced, in most cases, lessen the severity, and perhaps avert the fatal consequences of this disease, at present so widely spread over the country, and should it be the means of producing these effects, it will be a source of great gratification to the writer.

JAMES H. CONROY.

March 26th, 1838.

HIGH LIVING—MEAN THINKING.—How much nicer people are in their persons than in their minds. How anxious are they to wear the appearance of wealth and taste in the things of outward show, while their intellects are poverty and meanness. See one of the apes of fashion with his coxcombs and ostentation of luxury. His clothes must be made by the best tailor, his horse must be of the best blood his wines of the finest flavor, his cookery of the highest zest; but his reading is of the poorest frivolities, or of the lowest and most despicable vulgarity. In the enjoyment of the animal sense he is an epicure—but a pig is a clean feeder, compared with his mind, and a pig would eat good and bad, sweet and foul alike, but his mind has no taste except for the most worthless garbage. The pig has no discrimination and a great appetite; the mind which we describe has not the apology of voracity; it is satisfied with but little but that must be of the worst sort, and every thing of a better quality is rejected by it with disgust.

SINGULAR PRESCRIPTION.—One day, while an inkeeper's wife was lying sick, several of her neighbors came to condole with her upon the occasion. Some of them prescribed one thing and some another. A sagacious old matron remarked, "that she would be much better if she could get a sound sleep." "Then," said a little boy, who was present, "ye'll better tak my mither to the kirk, for she aye gets a gude sound sleep there."

PASTURE LAND.—"I say, neighbour Hodge, what are you fencing up that pasture for?—Forty acres of it would starve a cow!"—"Right," replied Hodge, "and I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

HARD LIVING.—At a social party in town last week, a military gentleman, who had seen a good deal of service, in the course of conversation observed, that the "hardest living (*i. e.*, dissipation) he had ever seen, was in Jamaica."—"There," continued he, "it is a common thing for each of us to drink a third of two bottles of wine, and swim the same in a bottle of rum." "And is that what ye's call the *hard living*?" cried an old Irish gentleman present. "To be sure it is," rejoined the first, "and pray what may you think *hard living*?" "Och, my dear, it's in our country there's the *hard living*—the half o' people in the dead o' the winter, sitting on the mud-floor eating, the pratie, and drinking the cold water; by the nose o' the pope! that's what I calls the *hard living*!"

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

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