The Eastern Chronicle.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, November 15, 1849. Number 45.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.

PICTOU AGENCY

AT THE STORE OF MR. R. FRASER.

WHERE Catalogues may be had, and orders left, for any Books published in the United States. Persons subscribing for Papers or Magazines can depend upon receiving them regularly. Parcels from Halifax will be sent to Pictou at least once in each week.

ON HAND

An assortment of Piano Forte Music—No. 1 of Shakespeare, new edition—Macaulay's England—Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848, &c., &c.

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For Sale by J. DAWSON & SON.

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The stock of Sabbath School requisites now for sale by J. D. & Son, will be found equal in extent and cheapness to any in the Provinces. Terms made as easy as possible to Schools in poor localities.

October 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald M Sydney, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,
Administrators.

May 24, 1849.

STRAYED.

FROM THE PASTURE OF MR. JAMES PATTERSON, PICTOU.

A DARK BAY MARE, with switch tail, some white on her back, occasioned by the saddle and a small lump on the off fore foot, above the hoof. Whoever will find her and take her to Mr. Wilkam Phare, Pictou, Mr. David Blackmore, River John, or the Subscriber, will be rewarded.

CHARLES TUPPER.

Pictou, Oct. 26, 1849.

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given, that convenient House and Garden situate in New Glasgow, formerly owned and occupied by Mr Gilbert McIntosh, Apply to Mr McIntosh in New Glasgow, or to the Subscriber at Pictou

A C McDONALD.

May 17th 1849 tf

STOVES! STOVES!

DAILY expected from Boston, by the Subscriber, the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of STOVES ever offered for Sale in this market, viz.,

AIR-TIGHT Stoves.
CYLINDER do.
SQUARE BOX do.
COOKING do. for wood } various sizes.
do. do. for coal }

ALSO—Saleratus, Starch, Pepper, PILOT BREAD, Soda Biscuit, Sugar do, Cold Water Crackers, Rice, CURRANTS, Brooms, Buckets, Clothes Pins, PAPER HANGINGS, Wrapping Paper, CLOCKS, &c

DAVID FRASER.

Pictou, Nov. 8th, 1849.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarely to be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD.

Pictou, Nov. 6th, 1849.

D. R. McKAY;

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHIP & INSURANCE BROKER,
50, Commercial Street,
BOSTON.

Agricultural.

Published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture.

[From the St. John's Courier.]

ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE ST, JOHN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society beg to submit the following Report to the Annual Meeting. During the past year, monthly meetings have been regularly held, and have been well attended; the consequence of which has been, that much discussion has taken place, and considerable efforts have been made to advance the interest of Agriculture. Most of the remarks which will close this Report are the fruit of such discussions. The action taken by the Directors will be narrated in detail.

Impressed with the importance of obtaining and diffusing sound knowledge on the subject which they have on hand, the following publications have been received and circulated,—"Johnston's Lectures on Agriculture," "Stephen's Book of the Farm," The Journals of the Agricultural Societies of England and Scotland," The London Gardeners' Chronicle," "The North British Agriculturist," and "The Albany

Having learned, early in the year, that Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham, and Lecturer to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, had been invited to visit the United States, the Directors brought the matter under the notice of the Government, and petitioned his Excellency to invite the Professor to visit this Province on his route, and give his opinion on its agricultural capabilities. This request was complied with. The Professor is now with us, and is making himself acquinted with the soil and produce of each section of the Province. It is to be hoped that his report will be carefully studied, and his directions followed by every farmer. As to his ability to teach, it need only be said, that his opinions are valued wherever scientific agriculture is known; and that the best farmers of Britain and the United States have been glad to come before him in the attitude of learners.

For the purpose of inducing the farmers of this County to test the utility of *thorough draining*, the Directors offered premiums to such as would undertake the experiment, and report on the results. A copy of the conditions and directions will be found in the appendix. As the Directors have reason to hope, that the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary will import a tile machine to manufacture drainage pipes during the next season, they will allow another year to intending competitors. For their information, it may be remarked, that in England tile draining is done at less then half the cost of stone draining (even when stone is on the land) and is more effective. The former costs, in England, from £3 to £6 per acre, with drains 3 to 5 feet deep, and 20 to 40 feet apart: the latter from £10 to £30. The bottom of the drain is cut exactly to the width of a two or three inch pipe. After the pipes are securely fitted, the clay is packed closely back upon them, without any stone, brush or other material; and however singular it may seem, experience has proved, that by this simple and cheap drainage, not only are springs and wet lands dried, but that even the surface water finds its way to the conduits, rendering the land more permeable, easier worked and earlier ready for the seed than before, and the crops healthier, more abundant, and fully three weeks sooner ready for the sickle

The Directors caused a large quantity of turnip, carrot, beet, and parsnip seed to be imported last season, togother with wheat, barley, and oats, all of which were readily sold, without loss. They would recommend that a still larger quantity be imported, as many this season were unable to obtain a supply, and the necessity for an increased cultivation of root crops is becoming better understood.

The Directors offered premiums for the best field of turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel and parsnips, (quantity, quality, and cultivation considered,) atso for the largest quantities of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes raised. The judges awarded these premiums as follows:—First premium for turnips, to Thomas Davidson, second to Dr Peters, third to F. J. Ayers; first premium for carrots, to Dr Peters, second to Thomas Davidson; first premium for oats and buckwheat, to Thomas Dewar, second premium for buckwheat to Robert Bowes; third premium for potatoes, to Thomas Dewar; first premium for essay on making manure, to Robert Bowes.

The reports of the competitors will be found in the appendix. The annual fair and cattle show was held on 27th September.—The list of successful competitors has been already published.

The fair, from the day being wet, was not well attended. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to honor the Show with his presence, and minutely examined the cattle and articles exhibited. Four samples of wheat were shown, one weighed 64 lbs. and two over 60. The oats weighed 46, 44 and 42lbs. per bushel.—The turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel and [illegible] were very superior, and pronounced by the judges as good as could be raised in any country. There is but little butter and no cheese made in this county. In the appendix will be found directions for making both in the most approved methods.

For the purpose of encouraging the production of these articles in the county, the Directors would recommend that large premiums be offered for the largest quantities of good quality made in any one dairy.

The Directors have to report in relation to the crops in the county for the past season, that hay, except on the marshes, was very light, probably not half an average, very little wheat was grown, but, where tried, yielded abundantly without rust or weevil. Barley has not been successfully cultivated, probably because the land has not been put in a proper condition for it, that crop requiring a very fine tilth. Oats have been a good crop. Buckwheat has been extensively grown, and yielded abundantly. Potatoes kept quite free from the disease until fully grown and nearly ripe, and in general, were not affected at all.—In some sections, however, especially in the vicinity of this city, the disease made its appearance with all its former virulence.—After blackening the tops, it struck down to the roots, and in different fields, from a quarter to a half were lost. It appears therefore, that the disease has not yet taken its departure, and that the potato ought not to be depended on as the only root crop.

Carrots and turnips have been extensively cultivated, and notwithstanding the extreme drought, are generally a good crop. Mangold Wurtzel and parsnips, although better adapted for cows and pigs, aud quite as easily raised as the others, have not been much tried. The English horse bean or Heligoland bean has been grown for some years on one or two farms, and when planted early have ripened and yielded well.—The white bean and field pea have scarcely been tried, which is to be much regretted, as they are a sure and profitable crop, and excellent alike for the table and as food for cattle.

The Directors appointed Committees to organise branch Societies in the different parishes of the county; one only has been formed at Loch Lomond, which has been conducted with much spirit.

An oat mill, grist mill, and carding mill, has been established at Golden Grove, to which the Directors have awarded a premium of £25, as advertised.

An application was made to this Society, by persons interested in the coloured population at Loch Lomond, to assist in stimulating these people to help themselves. Seeds were distributed among them, from funds furnished by a gentleman in England, through Mr Duval of the Normal School here, and premiums offered, with a good result Almost every family have grown more or less vegetables where none were grown before, to the extent of from ten to fifty bushels each, and have found out that they can do something. Their crops were surprising, considering that their only implement is a short hoe, and that they use little or no manure. The Directors would recommend that a small sum be expended in clearing up and ploughing a field near the school house, where the children may be trained to habits of industry, and be shown the effects of proper cultivation.—The present teacher, if properly supported, is likely to effect much improvement among them. Their land being very fertile, and their wants few, they require only to be taught industry and self-dependence to prevent them from continuing a burthen on the community.

The Directors have as yet been unsuccessful in their endeavours to introduce a bone mill into the county. This is to be regretted, as besides those wasted, large quantites of bones are annually shipped off, to be returned to us in the shape of cabbages and flour. Perhaps the Legislature may be induced to import one, and have it worked in the Provincial Penitentiary,

The Directors have noticed the way in which grain and vegetables are measured in this Province, and have concluded that the present mode is objectionable, and causes much loss and inconvenience, and would recommend that a petion be presented to the Legislature, praying that a law be passed to cause all grain and vegetables to be sold by weight. Other societies are requested to examine into the matter, and, if thay concur in the opinion, to co-operate with this Society in bringing the subject before the Legislature.

The Directors have pleasure in acknowledging the honor conferred on their report of last year, by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., and the Members of the Fredericton Athenæum, by its publication in the New Brunswick Almanack, by which it was introduced into localities rarely visited by book or newspaper, and they trust that these gentlemen will be repaid by the increasing interset which is being manifested throughout the Province in Agricultural improvement.

In accordance with the Report of last year, the Directors petitioned the Legislature to appoint a Central Board or Provincial Society, and to introduce agricultural education, but nothing was done. This arose chiefly from the opposition of the farmers in the Legislature, they being decidedly opposed to any additional expenditure for the improvement of agriculture.—Three fourths of them actually voted against the invitation to Professor Johnston.

The Directors recommend that renewed efforts be made to induce Government to furnish means of education suitable to young men designed for farmers, by the formation of one or more large schools, with model farms attached, and by the science of agrieulture being taught in all the common schools. Seminaries are maintained at the public expense for the education of those intended for other professions; and as farming is second to none in importance, it is neither fair to the farmers nor the general good that this occupation should be deprived of those benefits which [illegible] and knowledge can afford.

The Treasurer's accout is [illegible] mitted, showing balance on [illegible] 18s 2d. The year's sub[illegible] annual grant from Gover[illegible]

will make the amount available, for next year's operations, about one hundred and seventy-five pounds

The following general remarks are, as before mentioned, the result of, or suggested by, the discussions at the monthly meetings of the Society.

The state of agriculture and those depending on it in this Province, are admitted by all to be in great need of improvement. There is little or no farming capital, and an exhausting mode of cultivation prevails by which that little is becoming less. There is no surplus produce on which to feed those who manufacture for us; nay, farmers do not even raise enough for themselves; and it is the reply to those who would wish to introduce draining, deep ploughing, a proper rotation of crops, and plentiful manuring, whereby the crops would be more than doubled Oh, but there are no markets!—we have no capital!—we cannot afford to pay for labour!—we cannot sell at a remunerating price what we at present produce!—and why urge us on to v hat would be our ruin?

Were we seeking popularity, or desirous of gaining the favor of those to whom we address ourselves, we should probably, like the other quacks of the day, say to them that their present state is caused by an unpropitious climate, or steril soil, by errors of omission or commission on the part of Government, by a want of capital or a want of markets, and would urge them to seek for protection or free trade, toryism or responsible government, reciprocity, independance or annexation, as a cure for all their evils.

But we have other ends in view, we wish to raise the agriculturists of our country to the condition which belongs to them, to that of intelligent, prosperous, high-principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one and faithfully perform the other, and must, therefore say, that from all that we have seen or can judge, we are sincerely of opinion, that general prosperity can alone be obtained by a general increase of individual intelligence, energy, enterprise, industry, and public and private economy, and in no other way, and by no other means whatever, and each one who desires to bring this about must begin at *home*, must *do* the duties which lie nearest to him, must seek out and endeavour to fulfil the purposes for which God has placed [illegible] world, and resolve that the blame of [illegible] spiritless, [illegible] extravagant and poverty stricken people, shall not lie at his door. Let such a spirit be diffused amongst us and with our fertile soil, healthy climate, and vast natural resources, we are prepared to run a race with the best nation on the face of the earth.

But increased production will create markets, and in this way—as a surplus of provisions is afforded, the farmer, who was before his own blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver, tailor, doctor minister, finding out the advantages of a division of labour, exchanges his for the labour of others. Centres of those thus employed, or towns and villages are gradually formed as supply and demand increase. Machinery is called in to aid, and then comes the large manufacturing towns.

We are at about the end of the first, and beginning of the second period. Villages are becoming visible in every direction—at Hampton, the Bend, Dorchester, Sackville, Sheffield, Woodstock, &c.

Some think and perhaps they think right, that by a certain course of legislation, called "protection to home industry," the progress towards prosperity can be much hastened; others, that trade should be left to seek out and follow its natural channels, and that Government cannot interfere with the industry of one class, but at the expense and to the injury of others. As an agricultural society, we discard politics, and cannot, therefore, properly express our opinion on either side; whatever way however, it is taken, a speedy progress to prosperity can only follow an increase of enterprise and intelligent industry.

In enquiring into the causes of the backward state of agriculture, the small amount of accumulated capital, in proportion to the business done, and the want of energy and enterprise in the people, it is obvious that, like rich men's sons, we have had so many advantages bestowed upon us, that our energies have been cramped. Our forests have been to us like the gold mines to Spain—they brought money so easily, that not knowing the value of it, we let it go as it came.

The gambling nature of the trade in timber operated also to seduce people from the more slow but sure modes of making a living. The profits of farming—nay, in too many cases, the farms themselves have been sacrificed to the insatiable craving for an easy and quick way of making money which this trade seemed to offer.

From the ease with which the timber growing upon every farm could be converted into money, the population have also acquired a taste for certain descriptions of food, not in themselves more nutritious or agreeable to the taste than the grains and other produce of the country, but which habit has rendered so essential that their use is still persisted in, now even when the timber is gone, so that the farmer, from whom we ought to expect not only all our provisions and clothing, but articles of export to pay for the few foreign luxuries we require, and cannot produce, are themselves the chief consumers of imports, without furnishing a single export in return.

[*To be continued*]

POLITICS & NEWS.

NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

Rumoured Abolition of the Board of Ordnance.—It is rumoured that the Government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and the entire control of this branch of the service will be vested in the commander-in-chief and in two officers, to be called the Comptroller of the Ordnance Store Accounts and the Comptroller of Ordnance Cash Accounts.

The trial of the Mannings for the Murder of Patrick O'Connor; has resulted in their conviction. After the verdict was announced Mr. Justice Cresswell put on the black cap, when the female prisoner delivered an address of nearly ten minutes' length, declaring she was most unjustly treated and was perfectly innocent. Towards the close she became very passionate and excited, the Judge passed sentence of death, holding out nohope of mercy.

The prisoners loudly exclaimed, 'Shameful England.' They were removed in a very excited state. Manning remained firm and collected throughout. The executions are ordered to take place in Surrey.

The Austrian loan has fallen one-half per cent below figure of emission. This gives a loss of £10,000 on the aggregate nominal amount, and £50,000 and upwards on the actual value. Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, have, it is said, declined all connexion with the transaction and the Austrian bankers have been compelled to take the scrip in exchange for money by the Government

The Currency.—The circular to bankers of Friday says:—"Rumours are creeping in respecting the intention of the Government to take some proceedings on the currency at the next session of Parliament. It is believed by some intelligent persons in this city, that some new regulations concerning even the standard will be recommended, at least so far as the obligation of the Bank of England to buy gold, at all times and in any quantity, at the fixed price established by law, is concerned."

A memorial to Lord Palmerston, prepared by Earl Fitzwilliam, on the subject of Austrian atrocities and Hungarian freedom, is now being circulated for signatures amongst the peers and members of the House of Commons of the liberal party. It urges the Foreign Secretary to use every means in his power to put a stop to the barbarities of Haynau, and to restore to Hungary a constitutional sytem. It has been very numerously signed, and will shortly be made public.

IRELAND.

The great Southern Railway uniting Dublin, Cork, and Limerick was opened at the end of last week. Lord Clarendon was present.

The dismissal of Lord Roden and the Messrs Beers from the Magistracy is the subject of comment in all parts of the kingdom. Sir Gilbert King has sent in his resignation of the commission of the peace for the country of Roscommon, as he is of opinion 'that Lord Roden's conduct on the occasion in question is undeserving of censure.'

Lord Roden has dissuaded several magistrates from resigning their commissions, and will not countenance expression of personal sympathy carried to such lengths.

A land-bailiff, named Whelan, was shot dead in the public street at Carrickbeg last week. He was under agent to Mr. A. W Sadlier. Two men are in custody charged with the murder.

The fourth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Dublin.

A cocoa-nut tree was drifted ashore a few days ago on the island of Valentia, near Kerry—another proof that the Gulf stream, after running along the coast of America, sets across the Atlantic.

The "Galway Vindicator" states that a vein of lead ore, containing a large proportion of silver, has been discovered on the property of George F. O'Flahertie, Esq., at Lemonfield, within a foot of the surface.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday last. Mr. John O'Connell as usual was the chief orator. The rent was £30 9s. 2d.

According to the "Belfast News Letter" incendiary fires are common in the north.

Wholesale evictions continue to be chronicled in the Press.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry have carried their Roman Credits Bill by a vote of 467 to 168.

An incident in the sitting of the Assembly, on the 19th inst. in which M. Bixio gave a flat contradiction to a statement of M. Thiers, led to a duel immediately after between the two personages. The affair came off at five o'clk. the same evening, the seconds of M. Thiers being MM. Piscatory and Heckeren, and those of M. Bixio, MM. Favereau and Victor Lefranc. The duel took place in the Bois de Boulogne, after vain attempts at reconciliation. The principals fired twice, but neither was wounded and the seconds then came forward and put an end to the duel, declaring that the parties had done all their honour required. Both gentlemen returned to the Assembly as the sitting was being adjourned. The entire affair, offence and reparation, only occapied an hour. M. Bixio, it may be remembered, received several wounds while attacking the Barricades in June last, and is a warm supporter of the Cavaignac policy.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Charge d'Affacres in Paris, waited on the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 20th inst. He declared to M. de Tocqueville that if the French fleet approached the Dardanelles, Russia would consider the fact a causus belli. The French Cabinet on the other hand, has decided that France will consider as a casus belli the entry of a Russian army on the Turkish territory.

A belief generally prevails that instructions have been forwarded to General Aupeck at Constantinople to act in conjunction with Great Britain, however, decided the attitude assumed by that power may be, and to be prepared, in case Turkey should yield to the claims of Russia, to demand his passports. General de Lamoriciere has, it seems written from St [illegible] push matters to extremities.

Six o'clock, Saturday Morning.

Paris, Thursday.

It was reported in Paris to day, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had forwarded dispatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed herself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumour was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st inst.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 19th state that in Hungary, arrests are the order of the day.—A nephew of the unfortunate Count Batthyany has been forced to enlist as a private hussar in the Austrian regiment. It was generally understood in Vienna that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by M. Kossuth. This resolution, it is said, is calculated to ruin one-half of the landowners, merchants, and peasants of Hungary, and its action cannot fail to make itsef felt beyond the frontier of Hungary.

From the refugees' camp at Widden, intelligence to the 6th states that the Austrian General, Havarslunt, had arrived there, charged with a mission from Field Marshal Haynau, General in Command, to the Pacha, relative to the fugitive Magyars and their leaders. General Haverslunt brought a general pardon for all the men, from the officers downwards. The Pacha immediately had this announcement made to the Magyars assembled without the fortress.—The greater number returned to Hungary, and General Haverslunt continued his journey to Constantinople.

According to reports from Pesth, the Crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szemora was in league with him, and, on making his escape from Widden, executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London.

Another sanguinary episode has occurred in Hungarian affairs. It has lately become the fashion to force young Hungarians of birth and education to enlist in the least respectable Austrian regiments. A certain Baron Pachmantizky was thus compelled to be a common driver to the artillery, and it so happened that shortly after his joining the corps he was accused by his corporal of having on a march lost part of a bag of cord, and the young nobleman was sentenced to be flogged. On the morning after the disgraceful punishment had been inflicted on him, Baron Podmanitzky entered the apartment of his captain, and offering that officer the choice of two pistols, he challenged him to fight a duel on the spot. They fired, and the captain was slightly wounded. Baron Podmanitzky was, of course, placed under arrest, tried, and condemned to capital punishment.

TURKEY.

The change of creed of Bem, Kinely, and other officers is confirmed. Bem, as soon as he was informed of the determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, declared that his country was his first religion, that the Sultan having the same enemies and the same friends as it, he was determined to become a subject of the Sultan, and to serve under his colours, and that he would embrace Islamism; that on quitting Hungary his resolution was already taken; not that if he had not made his profession of faith sooner it was because he did not wish to have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added, that he did not ask any one to follow his example. Nevertheless General Kmelz and Slaen and about thirty officers would not seperate from him, and have made their declaration in favour of Islamism. Kossuth, who was greatly irritated against Bem, went immediately to the Hungarian camp, and informed the men the Porte resisted the demands of Russsia and Austria, and that England and France appeared decided to assist the Porte, and he supplicated them not to imprint a stain on the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honour. Some words from Kossuth having given rise to the opinion that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises of the Porte, a great agitation showed itself in the Hungarian camp, and it was at once feared that a disturbance would take place. Dembinski has not become a Musselman, but he has openly acknowledged that the Porte had nothing whatever to do with the abjuration of Bem and his companions, and has even written letters to the Grand Vizier and the Seraskier in which he expresses his gratitude.

There is no doubt, says a letter from Malta of the 10th instant, that the English squadron has left the Adriatic for the neigbourhood of the Dardanelles, at the request of Sir Straiford Canning. Having dispatched a steamer to Cephalonia, where order was re-established, Rear-Admiral Sir. W. Parker doubled Cape Malea with the Queen, the Prince Regent, the Howe, the Caledonia, the Bellerophon, Vengence, the Powerful, and the steamers Oberon and Porcupine.

The Austrian fleet, consisting of frigrates and brigs, is under sail for the Dardanelles.

At Sebastopol there was a Russian fleet of twenty-six vessels, only four hours' sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish fleet is anchored across the Bosphorus in its narrowest parts, Ghez-Soyou and Arnaout-Keni, to defend the passage.

The Turkish army in Wallachia, commanded by Omer Pacha, had been ordered back to Constantinople.

The French fleet, consisting of six vessels of the line, two frigates and steamers, with 8000 men and 600 guns, is under weigh for the Dardanelles.

ITALY.

General Zucchi has resigned his grade as Lieutenant-General in the Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve a constitutional prince, and not an absolute Government.

Much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marseilloise hymn in the streets. Instead of singing, the people now indulge in prose restitution. Placards, with enormous letters of "Death to the infamous priests," "Death to the red triumvirate," cover the walls. Several attempts on the lives of French officers have also been made.

Dr. Millingen, who has been suffering persecution from the priests, has made a fruitless appeal to the cardinals, and has therefore addressed the British Government to protect him as a British subject.

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Sufferings of Gold-Seekers—Death from Exhaustion.

The following letter, written by a gentleman long a resident of this City, but now in California, may be relied upon as being a truthful statement, as the writer is well and favourably known to a large portion of our most thorough going business men.

Wood Mines, about 300 miles from San Francisco, July 30, 1849.

I am at last in the gold region and will attempt a description of my tedious journey here.

We arrived at Stockton after a fair passage, remained there a few days and then started for this place. In coming here we crossed an arid plain of 32 miles—no vegitation, no shade, no water, except what we carried with us, and one of the hottest days I ever experienced; after taking on each of our backs, some 60 or 70 pounds, and filling a little keg with water, some 15 of us started in company. The first day we made about 13 miles and then laid down to rest our exhausted frames on the ground, with but a single blanket each, for covering. The second day we travelled but 5 miles in the morning and 5 of 6 in the evening. This day a man by the name of Hunt, from Massachusetts, gave out and could go no further. As he was out of water I let him wet his lips with mine, and some others did the same; but all we could do to revive him proved unavailing. He was determined to die, and we to save our own lives were obliged to leave him as our stock of water was getting very short. We had some 12 or 13 miles to travel before we came to a river.—I never shall forget the scene of leaving that poor man to die on the barren plain; but that was nothing to what followed. The next day our water was reduced to a few drops. At 1! o'clock the sun was pouring down with unheard of intensity, and not a breath of air stirring, when another fine young man from New Hampshire, whom I had formed quite an attachment for on our short acquaintance, and when we were within 7 or 8 miles of the river, as near as we could judge, wilted right down under the sun and could go no further. All was done that could be done to arouse him to action, but without effect; I gave the poor fellow a few drops of water, and such a scene as presented itself when we were about to leave him I hope never to witness again. He drew me down to the ground and kissing me said, "O! God! can you leave me here to die alone?" I told him to keep up courage, that we would go to the river where there was a tent, and that we would rig up something to carry him on, and would be back as soon as possible; so we bid him good bye and started. Before we reached the river I felt myself as if I must surely fail, but I knew if I gave up at all it was to die, and when such thoughts as halting came over me, I would arouse as from a sound sleep. I never experienced such feelings. I think death from heat or exhaustion would be an easy one. Before we got to the river, two more dropped, but the survivers could do nothing for them, [illegible] obliged to press forward toward the river in order to save their own lives. We at last came in sight of the long-looked for river, and such feelings of joy as we experienced I will not attempt to portray.

After replenishing a little we procured three mules and went back for our friends. I was in hopes to find the one who dropped first alive, but when I arrived and jumped off the mule, I found a handkerchief over his face; I raised it; he lay as though asleep with his hands crossed on his breast, but he was quite dead. We put him on a mule, and one of the other two was so weak that he could not sit alone, and so we trudged back to the tent, found an Indian blanket sewed him up in it and buried him. I staid at the river two or three days to recruit, and then came on to this place. There is one other route to cross this plain where there is water in one place, but we got on the wrong road.

We arrived here on Thursday evening, and, looking about among the miners and making all the enquiries we could, found that this place had been pretty well used up; it has been very rich, but now every crevice is dug to the bottom In the evening I fell in with a Mr Van Benschoten, from New-York, who has a store here. He said that his partner had been out two or three days prospecting, and if he brought favorable news he would let me know; so while waiting for him I concluded, with two men from Schoharie Co. to go to work. I went down to the creek, picked out a place, off coat and went to work. When we had dug about three feet down, a man came along and offered us an ounce for our place. We took it and looked for another. We worked until last night, then weighed our earnings, and found we had $5, 04 after working a day and a half. Digging does not pay here. There are about 1,000 Chilians and Mexicans in this place, who are satisfied with from three to five dollars a day, and spend it all gambling at night. They are the only men making money here. To morrow we go to another digging, where this Mr Benschoten goes with his store. Whether we will be fortunate or not remains to be seen. The work is very hard. $1 per day in New York is better then $10 here. $1 a lb for flour, $1 for pork, $1 for ham, 6s. for sugar, 6s. for coffee, 12s. for a meal and all in that ratio.—[N York Tribune.

UNITED STATES.

A frightful storm occurred in Louisiana on the Bayou Lafrouche, about the middle of October. The damage which it occasioned amounts to $140,000. Among the victims of the calamity was a planter named Gorbeau, and several negroes were crushed to death.

A terrible murder was committed at St. Louis on the 29th ult. under the following remarkable circumstances. Two young French gentlemen, calling themselves brothers, named Montesqui, on their arrival from Chicago took lodgings at Burnum's Hotel. A few days after as Mr Burnum a nephew of the proprietor and the steward were retiring to bed, the younger of the two brothers fired a gun at them, the ball of which passed through Mr. Barnum, and two buck shot lodged in thearm of the steward. At the report of the gun, a Mr. Jones rushed to the door, where he received another shot, and died in a few moments. Two other persons were struck with the buck-shot Mr. Burnum is supposed to be fatally wounded. The two brothers were at once arrested many costly articles and $1,500 in cash werefound in their possession, and their papers shot them to be Parisians of wealth and family. Scarce a doubt exists that they are insane.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The light-house on Minot's Ledge, off Cohasset, is nerly completed and will probably be ready for lighting in a few weeks. It is probable that the proper authorities will not give notice when itwill be lighted, untill after it is delivered to them by the contracters. In most cases the notices relative to light-houses and light boats, are not given sufficiently early to allow the desired information to reach a great distance. It seems quite important, therefore, that mariners should be apprised that a very long time cannot elase before this prominent light will be added to those of Massachusetts Bay. We trust the official notice will be given as soon as practicable.

BUOYS ON NANTUCKET SHOALS.—We are glad to understand that there has been of late a very decided improvement in these important guides to the mariner, over the Shoals. This branch of the public service is under the immediate control of the Fifth Auditor, who bestows a degree of attention to the subject highly commendable.

We understand that in replacing the Buoy on South West Rock, off Hyannis harbor, a small sharp rock has been discovered, bearing S. by W. from South-West Rock, distant 40 yards, having only 7 feet water over it at low tide.—Boston Paper.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

A Telegraphic despatch received, via the United States, per steamer, announces a great Annexationist meeting to come off at Montreal on the 8th inst.

The Government has very justly decided to strike the names of militia officers off the list, who have been known to take part in the Annexationist movement, or who had signed the manifesto to that effect.

The meeting at Quebec went off easily. It is understood that several strong resolutions were adopted. The Mercury says they do not express the sentiments of the inhabitants of Quebec, The Mercury subsequently says:

In speaking of our previous issue, of the annexation meeting of Saturday evening last, we gave certain resolutions as adopted by the meeting, which, however, we are since credibly informed was not the case. They were proposed, but such was the noise, confusion and hurly burly, that it was quite impossible to obtain the sense of the meeting, if in reality it had anything of the kind, which may fairly be doubted. We perceive that the papers at Montreal have misunderstood the matter, and are under the impression that a row occurred. This is also a mistake. We are assured that good humour prevailed during the meeting, which seemed more of a farce than anything else. Decidedly, the public opinion in Quebec is against "annexation" and no mistake.—Count on the coutrary who may, they reckon without the host.

The "Gazette" says:

Mr. Rubidge, of the Board of Works, is now at Quebec, preparing plans for the completion of the Parliament House, by the addition of a wing, and for the requisite building for the other public offices. The Minerve says that the rebuilding of the Castle of St. Louis the former residences of the Governors of Canada is also talked of.—Hx. Chronicle.

THE ANNEXATIONISTS.—The Canadian Government is dealing energetically with the annexationists. The Montreal correspondence of the New York Herald says:—

"A circular has been address by the adjutant general of militia, to all the commanding officers of the various millitia corps in Montreal desiring that they will ascertain if any of the officers signed the annexation address, and if so, whether it was of their own free-will and accord. With those holding Her Majesty's Commission as justice of the peace, the Provincial Secretary has done likewise. But they do not stop here. *The Government announce that they will deprive all those who have signed the address, no matter how high their station or powerful their influence, of all offices in the gift of the Crown which they may hold.*—[Hx. Chronicle.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RIVER PHILIP.

For the Eastern Chronicle,

At a meeting of the inhabitants of River Philip district, held at the Town Hall on the Twelfth day of October, 1849, Mr. John Schuman was appointed Chairman, and Mr. James McQueen Secretary to the Meeting,

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1st. Moved by H. N. Davison, Esq., seconded by Mr. E. Davison, That this Meeting is deeply impressed with the great and vital importance of a Railway communication through the British Provinces, and has heard with much satisfaction the progress the question has made in England, and that Her Majesty's Government entertain favourable sentiments towards this great enterprise, and that we look forward with much hope to its ultimate completion.

2nd. Moved by Amos Black, Esq., seconded by H. N. Davison, Esq, That this meeting recognizes the exertions now making by the Operatives of England to further the undertaking, and will do all in its power to promote emigration in order to relieve that country from its redundant population, and at the same time to confer a lasting benefit on the Province of Nova Scotia.

3rd. Moved by Mr. Robert Brownell, seconded by Mr. Edward Oxley, That it appears from the correspondence laid before the meeting, that "the Canadian Land and Railway Association," forming in London, is deserving of support and encouragement in the colonies. And this meeting hails with satisfaction the prospect it holds out of an improved system of emigration and colonization, and of the introduction of a respectable class of settlers.

4th. Moved by Mr. Edward Davison, seconded by Mr. Richard Hewson, That "the Canada Nv Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company," supported by a Provisional Committee in Canada, of all shades of political opinion, shouldbe responded to by the Lower Provinces, and that every effort should be made to co-operate ad unite with that Association.

5th Moved by Mr. John Duncan, seconded by M. John C. Philips, That it is expedient that subscription, in land, materials or labourwith a deposit of six pence, sterling, per shar, to defray preliminary expences, be forthwithcommenced; that the subscription paper andconditions produced by Mr. Buckerfield be appved; and that it be earnestly recommended to very inhabitant of this district to subscribe, acrding to his means, for the furtheranee of thigreat work.

6th. Moved by Mr John C. Phillips, seconded by Amos Black, Esq., That H. N. Davison and Amos Black, Esqrs., and Messrs. Edward Dvison, Richard Hewson, and John Duncan be abointed a Committee for this district and the nghbouring settlements, to promote subscriptions. and to take such other steps as they may dem likely to conduce to the progress of the ndertaking, (three forming a quorum), and that Mr. Rich'd Hewson be appointed Treasurer to he Committee.

7th. Moved by Mr. James McQueen, and seconded by A. Black, Esq., That the suggestion ontained in the letter of John Ross, Esq. as to meeting of Delegates from the counties most naturally interested, be warmly approved by his meeting & recomended for general adoption.

8th. Moved H N. Davison, Esq., seconded by A. Black, Esq., That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to W. M. Buckerfield, Esq. for his very able exertions in advocating the Railroad for connecting the two cities of Halifax and Quebec.

The Chairman having left the chair, and Mr. John C. Phillps having been requested to fill it, it was moved by Mr. E Davison, seconded by Mr. R. Hewson, and unanimously carried, that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Schuman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

JAMES McQUEEN,
Secretary.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM HOUSE PICTOU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 8—Brig Lady Sale, Boudrot, Arichat,—schr. Lively, Fleet, Yarmouth—goods.

9.—Brigs Superb, Forest, Arichat; Caroline, Morehouse, Providence; Waterloo, Parker, Boston; Perseverence, Crowell, do; Orkney, Crow, do.; Cyrene, Crosby, do,; Schrs.—Collecter, Lavache, Arichat; Hardscrabble, Muncy, Magdalenes; St Patrick, Forest, Boston; Mary Jane, Forest, St Pierre;—Three Brothers, Boudrot, Boston; Emily, O'Brien, Halifax; Lucy, O'Brian, do.;—Sally, Cameron, do.

10.—Brig Caledonia, Boudrot, Arichat; Schrs Mayflower, O'Brien, Halifax; Elizabeth, Belfontaine, do.; Georgina, Graham, Canso Rose (s) Matheson, P. E. I.

13.—Schr. Alert, Mc Donald, P. E. I.

CLEARED.

Nov. 8.—Schr, William, Cheverie, P. E. I.

9.—Schr. Swallow, Blackett, P. E. I.

10.—Brig Orkney, Crow, Salem—coal; Schr. Mary Ann, Campbell, P. E. I.; Rose, (s) Matheson, do.

12.—Brig Cyrene, Crosby, Boston—coal; Lady Sale, Boudrot, Boston—do.; Schr St Patrick, Cummins, Magdalenes.

13.—Schrs Mary Jane, Forest, Boston—coal; Lively, Fleet, P. E. I.

14 Brig Caroline, Morehouse, Boston—coal; Moultan, Leech, Liverpool—lumber; Schr. Lively, Fleet, P. E. I.; Ship Clarence,—Spinks, Liverpool—timber, beef & pork.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions will be held in Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Wednesday the 21st inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M., chiefly for the purpose of maturing the plans and completing the arrangements respecting the proposed Missionary Periodical. All the brethren who can make it convenient are invited to meet with the Board on this occasion.

JOHN I. BAXTER.
Convener.

CAUTION.

I DO hereby Caution all persons against buying a NOTE OF HAND made by me in favor of THOMAS WATTERS, Green Hill, for the sum of £5. and bearing date the 5th November, 1849, I not having received value for the same, and will resist payment of it. JOHN CREIGHTON.

West River, 15th November, 1849.

SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM Hardware and Cutlery!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in addition to his large Stock on hand, received per "SARAH BOTSFORD" and "ALBERT," his fall supply, CONSISTING OF

Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Rivets, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Pamts, Oils, Turpentine, Plough Mounting, Pots, Brass Kettles, Pans, Glue Pots, Glue, Canvass, Cordage, Twines Glass, Putty, Reeds, Shuttles: Jack, Pen, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Putty and Draw Knives, Saws, Planes, Saw Sets, Chisels, Augers, Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Sheet Lead and Brass, Brads, Tacks, Fire Irons, Shovels, Guns, Pistols, Bullet Moulds, Caps, Powder, Shot, Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Files, Rasps, Traces, Wad Cutters, Tumblers, Fanner Wheels, Skates, Brushes of every description, Water Kettles, Table and Sleigh Bells, Italian, Sad, Box, and Tailors Irons, Black Lead, Brunswick Black, Patent Knife Sharpeners, Pen Makers, Coach Wrenches, Coffin Mounting, Saddlery, Saddlery Tools, Tape Lines, Weights, Tea Trays, Lamps, Trowels, Rakes, Braces and Bits, Hedge Shears, Pruning Knives and Shears, Umbrellas, B. M Ware Spoons, Ded Screws, Keys Spikes; with a large variety of other articles in the above line, all of which can be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.

—Also—

A lot of Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels and Window Curtain Furniture, comprising Rings, Bands, Pins, and Pole-ends; a few pieces Scotch Cotton, and Bundles Cotton Warp,

R. DAWSON,

Nov. 12, 1849.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT Desirable Property situated at Arisaig, Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, between the main Post Road and the shore, containing ten acres of Land, with a dwelling house, commodions Store, and Saw Mill. The Store and Saw Mill are both new. This splendid Mill-site has been occupied for more than thirty years; is situated in the centre of the best wheat growing settlement in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and only one quarter of a mile from the Arisaig wharf.

For further particulars or information apply to Rodk. M'Kenzie, Esq., Pictou. Robt. Murray, Esq, Merigomish, Messrs. W. and C. Murdoch, Halifax, or to the Subscriber. JOHN HENDERSON.

Albion Mines, 9th Nov., 1849. 2m.

Wanted.

6 DOZ. Hemlock or Spruce RAILS, length 12 ft.; thik. 1½ in.; brd. 4 to 6 in
do. do. do. length 24 feet, do. do.
12 doz do. do. length 16½ ft, do do.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12 Nov., 1849. 2w.

Poetry.

[From Sartain's Union Magazine.

THE BELLS.

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

I.

Hear the sledges with the bells—Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme.
To the tintinnabulation that so musically swells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

II.

Here the mellow wedding bells—Golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!
Through the balmy air of night
How they ring out their delight!—
From the molten golden notes,
And all in tune,
What a liquid ditty floats
To the turtle-dove that listens while she gloats
On the moon!
Oh, from out the sounding cells,
What a gush of emphony voluminously wells!
How it swells!
How it dwells
On the Future!—how it tells
Of the rapture that impels
To the swinging and the ringing
Of the bells, bells, bells—
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells!

III.

Hear the the loud alarum bells—Brazen bells!
What a tale of terror, now, their turbulency tells!
In the startled air of night
How they scream out their affright!
Too much horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
Out of tune,
In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire,
In a mad expostulation with the deaf and frantic fire,
Leaping higher, higher, higher,
With a desperate desire,
And a resolute endeavour
Now—now to sit or never,
By the side of the pale faced moon.
Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
What a tale their terror tells
Of despair!
How they clang, and crash, and roar!
What horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!
Yet the ear it fully knows,
By the twanging
And the clanging,
How the danger ebbs and flows;
By the sinking or the swelling in the anger of the bells—
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
In the clamour and the clangour of the bells!

IV.

Hear the tolling of the bells—Iron bells!
What a world of solemn thought their monody compels!
In the silence of the night,
How we shiver with affright
At the melancholy menace of their tone!
For every sound that floats
From the rust within their throats
Is a groan.
And the people—ah, the people—
They that dwell up in the steeple,
All alone,
And who, tolling, tolling, tolling,
In that muffled monotone,
Feel a glory in so rolling
On the human heart a stone—
They are neither man nor woman—
They are neither brute nor human—
They are Ghouls—
And their king it is who tolls:—
As he rolls, rolls, rolls,
Rolls,
A pæna from the bells!
And his merry bosom swells
With the pæna of the bells!
And he dances, and he yells,
Keeping time, time, time,
As he knells, knells, knells,
In a happy Runic rhyme,
To the rolling of the bells—
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells—
To the tolling of the bells—
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
To the moaning and the groaning of the bells.

There are three sisters in Boston who have had eleven husbands. One of these had only *three*, and she is quite jealous of her more fortunate relations.

MISCELLANY.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

LOTS CAST BY THE CREW.

There recently appeared a short narrative of the suffering of Capt. Hosmer and a boat's crew of the barque Janet, who were seperated from their vessel while in pursuit of whales on the coast of Peru. The following more detailed narrative we copy from the New Bedford Mercury:

On the coast of Peru, 23rd June, 1849, in latitude 3 degrees N., longitude 104 W., while cruising for whales, a shoal of sperm whales appeared in sight from the Janet, and three boats lowered in pursuit. Capt. Hosmer's boat's crew consisted of himself, Francis Hawkins, third mate, Edward H. Charlez, Joseph Cortez, Daniel Thompson, and James Fairman, seamen. It blowing fresh at the time the boats soon seperated, each having made fast to a whale. After Hosmer had succeded in "turning up" his whale, and was towing him to the ship, from some inadvertance on the part of the third mate in putting about, the boat capsized, with loss of boat keg, lantern keg, boat bucket, compass, paddles, &c. The crew succeded in righting the boat, and lashed the oars to the thwarts across the boat, to prevent her from overturning, she being filled with water, and the sea continually breaking over her. Two waifs, or flags, were immediately set as a signal of distress the other two boats being in sight at a distance of one and a half miles, Capt. H. saw the other two boats take their whales alongside of the barque which was then kept off in the direction for his boat, but to his surprise and horror, when within about one mile of him, they kept off on another course till sundown. The crew of the captain's boat then got upon the whale alongside and tried to bail the boat, but could not succeed. They then cut the line attached to the whale, and succeded in cutting some pieces of the boat sail and steered towards the barque then about three miles distant. During the night they saw lights at intervals, but in the morning the barque was about the same distance off. Every expedient was resorted to by making signals, to attract the attention of those on board the barque, but in vain. Saw them cutting in the whales, and apparently indifferent to the fate of their comrades. In this perilous condition the unfortunate boat's crew made another attempt to bail the water from the boat, but owing to their consternation could not succeed. They continued on their course as before, hoping to regain the barque, but soon found that she receded from them, and it was then determined to go about to the wind and remain, whatever the consequences might be.

On the second morning, the weather being more favourable, all the whale craft was thrown overboard, and another attempt was made to bail the boat, which resulted in the loss of one man without accomplishing the purpose. The effort was again renewed in the afternoon the weather being yet more favourable, and they finally succeeded in freeing the boat from water, but with the loss of another of her crew; all on board having been up to their arms in the water during 48 hours.—Two of the survivors were seized with delirium, all of them having been without a morsel of food or drink, and suffering painfully from thirst. Thus disabled, no one on board being able to ply at the oars, and with only a small fragment of the sail remaining, it was determined to make for Cocus Island, on the Peruvian coast, a distance of about one thousand miles, as the nearest land. Accordingly the piece of sail was used to the best advantage, and the ceiling of the boat was torn up and also used as a wind propeller, and steering in a north easterly direction.

Capt. H. says nothing occurred worthy of remark until the seventh day, the crew having been in the meantime without a particle of food or drink, and not a drop of rain having fallen. In this dreadful state of suffering it was mutually agreed to cast lots as to which of the number should be sacraficed to prolong the lives of his companions, and the unfortunate victim upon whom the lot fell met his fate with perfect resignation and willingness. At the close of the day a shower of rain proved a very great additional relief. Being without compass or instruments of any kind. Capt. H. was compelled to rely entirely on his judgment respecting the course, aided by an occasional glimpse of the North Star and the rolling swell of the sea from the South. On the eighth day another of the number died from exhaustion. It was found necessary to pursue a more northerly course in quest of rain, none having fallen during the last four days.

On the next day we were favoured with another shower, and the benefaction was followed up by the remarkable circumstance of a dolphin leaping from among its finny companions directly into the boat. Several birds also approached so near to the boat as to fall a prey to the necessitous of the crew, administering greatly to their relief. On the 13th of July, land was discovered in an easterly direction, which proved to be Cocus Island (uninhabited,) lying in lat. 5 degrees 27 min. N., long. 87 16.

Capt. H. and the other survivors succeded in reaching it, but in an almost helpless condition. They, however, secured a pig, and drank its blood, which revived their exhausted strength and also obtained a plentiful supply of birds, and fresh water. After remaining two days upon the island, they were overjoyed by seeing the approach of a boat, which proved to belong to the ship Leonidas, whaler, Capt. Swift, of this port, then lying in Chatham Bay for the purpose of procuring wood and water, and were relieved from their dreadfull sufferings, by being taken on board the ship, and treated with every possible attention and kindness.

The names of those who perished on board the boat are, Francis Hawkins, 3rd mate, of Augusta, Me.; James Fairman, seaman, of Ohio; Henry Thompson, seaman, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward Henry Charlez, place of residence not known.

A letter has also been received by the owners from the first mate, in which he relates, and laments the loss of the Captain and his boat's crew, and states that for three days he cruised about the place in search of them, but in vain, and then on account of sickness among the remainder of the crew, made for port.

I WOLDN'T, WOULD YOU?—The Boston Post lately published the following:

I wouldn't give much for a girl with a bonnet
That cost fifty dollars when first it was new,
Who sports a large muff with a hairy tail on it,
That hangs down in front of it just as it grew;
I wouldn't give much for this female—
Would you?

I wouldn't give give much for a woman who prances,
Promenading all the thoroughfares through;
Giving winks to the clerks, or else amorous glances,
Enough to turn her eyes all askew:
I wouldn't give much for this female—
Would you?

The following has since been sent to the Post by a lady in reply:

I WOULDN'T, WOULD YOU?

I wouldn't give much for a chap who has "gone it,"
Till he's run every cent of his legacy through,
Whose simpering chin has a huge goatee on it,
That hangs down upon it just as it grew;
I wouldn't give much for this fellow—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for a chap with a collar
That's made to stand up almost over his ears:
Who wears white kid gloves that cost over a dollar,
And a coat that belongs to some knight of the shears;
I wouldn't give much for this fellow—
Would you?

Could'n't help laughing the other day at the ancedote of a man accustomed to make long prayers, who had over-persuaded a guest, greatly against his inclination, to stay to breakfast. He prayed and prayed, till his impatient guest began seriously to think of edging away quietly and walking off; but in attempting it waked up the old man's son, who was asleep in his chair. "How soon will your father be through?" whispered the guest. "Has he got to the Jews yet?" asked the boy, in reply.—"No," said the other. "Well, then he aint *half* through!" answered the boy, and composed himself again to his nap. Whereupon the guest bolted at once.

SIMPLICITY.—A young Scotch girl inquired of a gentleman in broad Doric the *wye* to Tremont House. He desired her to follow him, and asked her how long since she arrived from Scotland.

"Sox weeks, your honor,"

On their arrival at their destination, she very coolly inquired—"Noo, sir, wull ye just tell me how ye kenned I was frae *Scotlan* ?"

RELIGIOUS.

From the Correspondence of the Presbyterian Witness

TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—

Suffer me shortly to address you on a subject in which I feel very much interested. I have read a short time ago, a number of communcations on the question of Union between the Free Church and Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia—with pain that men of influence and merit would exert that influence in opposition to an object so desirble in itself and in my opinion so beneficial in its results—and with regret that they should have been so successful in that opposition. I am well aware, and it can never be too well remembered, that no Union can be either right in itself or permanently good in its results, if that Union be not established on good grounds. Neither do I sympathise with that spurious liberality of opinon, so prevalent in the present day, which professes to regard with the same smile of complacency all creeds whatever, provided they be sincerely entertained. That the bible is perfect; that there is a right and wrong in faith as well as in morals, must be admitted; and that truth is discoverable, and that satisfactorily I also admit; but that two Presbyterian bodies, professedly adhering to the same standards, and entertaining precisely the same sentiments on every subject of practical importance, should still, not only stand aloof from each other, each saying "Stand by for I am holier than thou," but also voluntarily consent to array themselves in open hostilities, is a point of moral procedure which I am utterly unable to comprehend.—When a short time ago, I was led to understand that the negociations respecting Union so long pending, were now about to be brought to a close, my heart beat high in the hopes that all those petty differences so long entertained and so ingeniously magnified were about to be brought to an end, and that those seeds of jealousy and rivalry that appeared to be springing into the activity of life, would now be crushed in the embryo. But the publication of that elaborate document, prepared by the Free Synod in reply to a communication received from the Presbyterian Synod of Nova Scotia then sitting at New Glasgow, broke up our pleasing dreams and destroyed our brightest prospects. We had for a long time been under the domination of the old Kirk party and by them were led to regard the Seceders around us with distrust, and in the pride of our ecclesiastical glory to treat them with contempt.—Under all their own difficulties, against traitors in their own camp, and in opposition to a high church party from without, that little band waxed stronger and stronger notwithstanding all the efforts which were made to crush them. At the disruption, however, a more kindly feeling began to be awakened.—Our ministers were received into their pulpits, and kindly treated in their houses. They seemed to sympathise with us in our difficulties, and our cause of protest appeared to be a common one. All this naturally led us to consider what were the distinctive points of difference between us; and just as the mists of a summer morning are dispersed by the penetrating rays of the morning sun, so these differences seemed to be moving to a distance, and many of us fondly hoped that in a short time they would vanish altogether. We began to examine for ourselves, and what have we found? The first four brave Seceders left the Church for precisely the same reasons which led to the disruption in forty three.—We find them also entertaining the same views with respect to the duty of the Civil Magistate, or the Civil Establishments of Religion, as the Free Church does. We find, however, that now the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as well as the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, differ both from the Free Church and Original Seceders on this point, and adhere to what is called the Voluntary principle. This subject has been so minutely examined, and so ably discussed, by some of Scotland's ablest sons, that I scarcely know what remark to make upon it. We have Chalmers, the peculiar friend of the poor man while ever jealous of the spiritual freedom of the ecclesiastical courts of his beloved Zion, yet the bold champion of Church Establishments. On the other hand we have the acute reasonings

of a Wardlaw, the profound argumenrs of a King, and the loud appeals of Hugh and Ewing in favour of the Voluntary System. I have however, with considerable diligenence, endeavoured to satisfy myself on this point. It may abstractly considered, be the duty of the Civil Rulers to cooperate with and encourage the ministers of the gospel, and as the civil law is an ordinance of the Bible; and as all the institutions of an all wise God, must harmonise and be consistent with each other, and were intended for the one great end; so, I think, the civil law, in matters spiritual, should be subordinate to the decision and subservient to the interest of the Church of Christ, in the same manner that the Church is subordinate to its decision and subservient to its interest in civil matters, and each still keeping within its own jurisdiction, thus mutually support and encourage each other in the furtherence of that one great design of all civil and ecclesiastical legislation, namely, the glory of God, and the good of man. I look upon the civil law as bearing the same relation to the moral law, as the outward conduct, which is the legimate province of the one, bears to religion, which is the legitimate province of the other. This I think will appear plain from the following proposition:—If the civil law bears the same relation to the outward conduct as the moral law bears to religion, therefore the civil law bears the same relation to the moral law which the external well being of society bears to true religion—This I take to be a plain demonstration of the truth of my position. Now, whether from all this theorizing we are necessarily led to support and defend civil Establishments of religion, is, what appears to me, to be more difficult to determine. That it is the duty of the State to be Christian—to make the glory of God as well as the tempora! well being of society their aim—to regard the Bible as the voice of God—and keep all their counsels and enactments in subordination to it, as their Statute book, in the same manner and to the same extent as we take it for our Church Directory must be admitted. But, because the Voluntaries think this should be done some how or other, which is difficult to understand, in their individual capacity, and we think it should be done in their official or collective capacity, as a State, whether therefore we are right in charging home upon them a total denial of the supremacy of Christ as King of nations, is what I rather doubt the justice of. Now this I contend is the only difference between us:—not whether civil rulers have any thing at all to do with religion; but whether they have any thing to do with it in their official capacity. We say they have. The voluntaries say they have not; and maintain, that whatever should be done by them in support of the Church, should be done as individuals.

Again, with regard to receiving the confession of Faith with a qualification. This I know appears to be a very formidable objection against Union with them. I do not agree with them in their construction of that disputed chapter, but if I did, I would reject it too. Viewing it therefore as they do, I think it a proof of their honesty, boldly to disavow and reject it; and there are many persons who profess their faith in that chapter who know but little about it; and I defy a Free Churchman to take up the twenty third chapter, and in the common sense acceptation of the terms in which it is couched, to subscribe it without feeling that he submits too much to the dictates of a secular court. If the Voluntaries, therefore, understand this chapter to countenance civil interferences in the Church in the exercise of its spiritual functions, they are perfectly honest in rejecting it. While we on the other hand, after hearing the words explained to mean not interference in, but about the church, may be quite as conscientious in subscribing it. But after all what do we arrive at? We are all Voluntaries in practice. We hold to a certain principle in theory, but although this fact is no argument against the soundness of the principle itself, yet, I think, when we consider that all those difficulties with which we had to contend for upwards of one hundred years, arose from this connection of Church and State, which they so loudly disclaim, and which we ourselves are glad to get rid of at last and also that we owe the present proud position which we occupy among all the other churches of the world, to the practical working of the Voluntary System—weak and contemptible though we so long were prone to regard it; I say, when we consider all this, surely we should at least regard with forbearance those who conscientiously adhere to it both in theory and practice. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I am prepared to contend that this is the only difference between the Free and Presbyterian churches of Nova Scotia—a difference so small, so complicated in itself, so abstruse and difficult to be understood, that but a solitary few of both churches know much about it. It is indeed very easy and appears very pious to speak in general terms of Christ as King of nations and of the duty of a Christian State to support a Christian Church; but clearly to argue and satisfactorily to justify the selection, by the State, of a particular denomination and out of the common funds of all, appropriate its patronage exclusively on this favoured church, is a task much more difficult and perplexing.

The doctrine of the atonement is another objection stated by some. Being led by peculiar circumstances to a diligent consideration of that doctrine as now disputed, and my familiar acquaintance with a large proportion of their leading ministers, leads me to speak more confidently on the subject, and upon this point they are as sound as we are are. I speak with confidence of those only who were educated and licensed in this Province. Indeed Dr. McCulloch's chapter on the extent of the atonement in his treatise on Calvinism, is with the exception of Dr. Candlish's inimitable little volume, the best that I have ever read on the subject. But with respect to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, I feel and must candidly acknowledge it to be a strong objection; however, an examination of their ministers before being received here should be satisfactory on this point; in as much as it would sufficiently gurantee the church in this Province against the introduction of any such error. I can see therefore, no reason why things could not be so arranged as to justify a Union, and that Union on good grounds.—But there are other reasons why we should unite. Indeed, I never passed through the lovely vales of Truro without deeply regretting the present state of things among Presbyterians. That little spot, so peculiarly blessed by the God of nature, seems to have been intended by the great Architect of the Universe for something good. Contemplate for a moment that fertile valley as the seat of a highly efficient and flourishing Institution, prospering under the combined energies of an invigorated and United Church, training and nurturing up in principles of a sound faith and wholesome Presbyterianism many of the most talented of Nova Scotia's sons.—Think then on the other hand and contrast the present state of things. Look at Halifax with its College of fifteen students struggling up laudably it may be, but under the blast of adversity, and in danger of being anihilated the moment the Home allowance is withdrawn, if the contributions of our friends be not more liberal—Turn then to the East and behold the West River College with its twelve students studying the classics, the Philosophies, and I know not how much more under one Professor, and mourn with me over our lamentable position. Again who has to support these two Colleges? I answer, we have, the laymen of the respective Churches, and I ask is it right if we can help it, to allow ourselves to be the willing dupes, in supporting these two distinct colleges when one would answer far better. The thing in my opinion is as absurd as it is unchristian.—We should do our duty and let our ministers see that we will unite whether they will or not and that we too know something of principles and practices. I myself am a Free Churchman, and my warmest sympathies are enlisted in favour of her success, and while I speak these sentiments on Union I am happy to say that I speak the sentiments of many Free Churchmen in these Provinces. I think it would be well for us all, at the same time, while we maintain and uphold what we think to be right, to look around us and welcome to our bosoms, to our fellowship, and to our communion all those who agree with us in the unity of the faith.—The time is not far distant and I hope now beginning to dawn, when all true Presbyterians shall think less of their distinctive peculiarities, and when all those minor differences shall be swallowed up in the all important doctrine of Jesus Christ and Him Crucified. And when all those heart burnings, those rivalings and petty jealousies that have so long disgraced the conduct and impaired the energies of Evangelical Churches shall come to an end. Wellington said to his army "Let every man do his duty," they did so, and England was victorious. Let us do the same. Let each exert the little influence he may possess and it may be that even yet a Union may be effected, but if not, a more kindly feeling may be awakened. and thus pave the way for a more enlarged forth going of the best and holiest sympathies of our nature—even love to the Brethren.

I am, dear Friends, yours truly,

A PRESBYTERIAN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

THE MEETING.

(*Concluded.*)

Mr. Editor, I was prepared for evasion, yet I must confess I was a little surprised when I found them objecting to the submitting of a resolution embodying the substance of the preceding remarks; and not less so when I heard it announced from the chair that my resolution would not be submitted to the meeting. The address of the Trustees had been read by the chairman of the Board when explaining the object of the meeting, and yet a resolution based upon that address would not be put! The same individual had also read Mr. M'Culloch's letter and commented upon it, and yet a resolution intimately connected with that letter would not be entertained! A long disscussion had ensued without a hint being given that the discussion was irrelevant, and yet a resolution calculated to elicit the opinion off the meeting upon that discussion would not be submitted! Such however was the dscision of the chairman. I never attended a county meeting before as far as I can recollect and am not deeply versed in the rules by which their proceedings are regulated. The ruling of the sheriff in the case, I presume is all right. But if so I contend that the whole proceedings from the reading of these documents to the conclusion of the debate were all "out of order"; and I cannot see the consistency of allowing the discussion to proceed and then refusing to submit the resolution.

I might have appealed from the decision of the chair to the meeting itself, and some of my friends blame me for not adopting that course. I could not however think of doing anything that could be construed into disrespect to our worthy and justly esteemed High Sheriff—Besides I had perfect confidence io the intelligence of the meeting. I knew that they saw through the trick, and would correctly consider the opposition of the Trustees to the submitting of the resolution as a virtual acknowledgementof "defeat."

When this matter was thus disposed of I imagined that the time was now come to re- [illegible] of those concerned" But a wonderful change appeared to have taken place in the mind of the three Trustees. At first they professed a strong desire to discuss anything and every thing respecting the Academy. Having experienced however the damaging effect of coming to close quarters, their policy evidently was to confine the discussion within as narrow limits as possible, and thus to keep the weak points concealed, I was informed that the letters of "one concerned" had nothing to do with the meeting and that I must confine myself to the object of the meeting as set forth in the requisition. I was proceeding to point out the wide difference between the system of education now afforded by the Pictou Academy and the system contemplated by its original founders, when I was suddenly stopped, and requested to keep to the requisition. I referred to the well known fact that several public meetings, the Clergymen of our body were excluded and the clergymen in connection with the Church of Scotland were present and took part in their proceedings.—The Trustees felt that these were dangerous points to be discussed and they must be evaded. I was then distinctly told that I must not refer to any thing which happened prior to the passing of the act under which the present Trustees hold office; though A. P. Ross Esq. was subsequently allowed to launch out into a long and really eloquent denunciation of the evils of party spirit as they had been developed in this county prior to the present arrangement respecting the Academy. My principal object in attending the meeting was thus frustrated. It became then to me an object of comparative indifference how matters went at the meeting. Before reting however I adverted to several points in the proceedings of the Board which had led our body to cease taking much interest in the fate of that institution. I adverted to the fact nat all the correspondence with Scotland for the purpose of obtaining teachers had been at but exclusively with the established church of Scotland, that the United Secession church had not been consulted or recognized at all, ad that all the teachers belonged to the body with which their correspondence had been held,—I stated also that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia had never expressed their confidence in the present trust and management of the Pictou Academy. She had only expressed a wish and hope that it might succeed and had agreed to give it a fair trial—that she had given it a trial and now considered it a failure—that from the beginning, many about the West River believed that the object of the Trustees was to make it a good grammer school, and took measures to compel them to introduce the higher branches,—that this action on their part was strongly opposed by the present Trustees who declared that any attempt to introduce such a clause into the act would destroy the whole affair—that the Inhabitants of the West River were by such statements only the more convinced that their belief respecting the intentions of the Trustees was well founded, and urged the more strenously the insertion of that clause, and succeeded,—that it is evident that the main object of the trustees still is, to secure the means of a good education in the lower branches;—that their system is calculated to secure that object at the expense of the higher branches;—that Mr. Bell is required to teach several classes in French, Latin, and Greek, in different stages of advancement, at one time, at least nine classes in all, besides classes in universal history and English literature;—that while he has all this labor to perform, it is utterly impossible for him to do justice to classes in logic and moral philosophy;—that this is evident from Mr. Bell's printed letters;—that the examination of the logic class in 1848 was an acknowledged failure;—that the certificates published with so much parade testify only to the efficiency of the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical classes, and say nothing at all about the logic, moral and natural philosophy classes, the only classes in which the country and the church feel any very deep interest, and that until a complete change was introduced into the system, we could expect but little from that institution.

Tho' I have failed in the principal object which I had in view, in attending the meeting on the 30th ult., yet I do not regret that I did attend. The country know now what they have to expect from a meeting in town, and will govern themselves accordingly. The friends of the seminary in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia will rally around it with greater vigor and warmth of affection than if the trustees had conducted themselves somewhat differently. I have no doubt that the ultimate result will be salutory.

Respecting the resolutions which were passed, after a large proportion of the freeholders from the country had left, I need say but little. They do not reflect the opinion of the country, and will probably share the same fate as the resolutions passed in similar circumstances at the meeting in Feby., 1848, called for the purpose of assessing the inhabitants for the support of the Pictou Academy.

After keeping the three trustees at bay for four or five hours, tho' assailed in different ways,—at one time by a pathetic appeal to the passions, and at another time by low mimicry,—I retired. I have been informed that after I left the meeting, an individual who was as mute as a mummy while I was present, had the *manliness* to make a furious attack upon me in my absence, imputing my conduct to mercenary motives. To attribute improper motives is an easy matter, and is an expedient to which only little and base spirits will resort. I may just state that my appointment to the Synod's seminary was accompanied with a diminution, not an increase of salary. It ill became his father's son to asperse the motives and assail the character of a minister, or place himself in opposition to an institution, in the success of which, under God, the very existence of our church depends. I do not envy him the notoriety which he is likely to obtain by his conduct in this matter. I leave him to the upbraiding of his own conscience, and the meed of disgrace which the better part of the community is sure to award him.

The individual who expressed with so much enthusiasm his approbation of the contemptible attack upon me in my absence, I almost incline in pity to spare. He knew better than any other person present, except his father

he extent of my outlay in Books in order to promote the interests of the Seminary with which I am connected—probably more than any two connected with the Pictou Academy have expended on that Institution; and yet he cheers the man who accuses me of mercenary motives. How easy would it be for me to retort the charge upon him and represent his warm friendship to the Pictou Academy as the result of "his fingering the cash," or "pocketing the fees," and with more show of reason. But I forbear—He is yet comparatively young and perhaps regrets already his intemperate zeal. By greater prudence for the future, he may yet retrieve "the loss and damage" which his reputation has sustained.

JAMES ROSS.

West River, Nov. 6th 1849.

P. S. In glancing a second time over the resolutions passed at the meeting, they do not appear to me to afford the Trustees much ground for congratulation. A vote of confidence, they might reasonably expect, would be followed by a vote of supply. The second resolution however, forbids them to entertain any such hope. Some such speech as the following would have been much more appropriate, than the one which is said to have been delivered on the occasion.

Mr Sheriff. This *large* and respectable *County* meeting have just passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Trustees of the Pictou Academy. I sincerely congratulate them on their escape from the difficulties in which, at one time, this day, they appeared to be placed—difficulties the more vexatious, as they were tangible, the more dangerous, as they were public. I am afraid, however, lest, in the moment of triumph, they should mistake the import of the resolution which has just passed. It was a vote of *confidence*, not a vote of MONEY. The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia never passed a vote of confidence in the present board; yet we have heard to day loud, complaints that they have not supplied the needful to the extent which was expected: Now, Mr. Sheriff, I wish to prevent mistakes. I wish to save the feeling of the trustees; and therefore I approve of the vote which has passed. But I wish also to save my own pocket; and therefore I will not move for a vote of supply. The object however may be obtained in another way, The trustees are compelled, by the present act, to raise the sum of £250 before they can draw the provincial grant. Now, notwithstanding the vote which has just passed, the country will not trust the Trustees with their money. Confidence, Mr. Sheriff, is one thing, money is quite another thing. *£150 may appear a small sum from a county like this, which has just expressed its confidence in the board. But that confidence does not extend to their money. They won't raise that sum, and they won't submit to be taxed. What then is to be done? I propose that we petition the House of Assembly, to relieve the Trustees from the necessity of asking the county for this proof of their confidence With £250 a year, we can have a good Grammer School for ourselves, and we need not pay very heavy tuition fees either. The Trustees too, will be relieved from the necessity of appealing to the county, and thus the painful scenes of this day will not be repeated. I therefor submit the following resolution.

"That application be made to the Provincial Legislature, to place the Pictou Academy on the same footing as other Provincial Educational Institutions, as respects grants of the public money. (great applause.)

* £100 it is said can always be raised from the tuition fees leaving only £150 to be raised by the county.

Mr. A. P. Ross' second Speech, in answer to the Rev. Jas. Ross, at the Pictou Academy Meeting.

I am not much accustomed to address Public Meetings, and therefore may not have sufficient collectedness to remember all that the Reverend Gentleman has introduced into his Speech, but I will answer all that I can remember.

He first complains that the address I read is not signed by all the Trustees. Let him have no uneasiness on this point. I can assure him it has not arisen from any division or disagreement at the Board—*that* we have never had.

Two of our number, it is true, have retired. Mr. Thomas Taylor from continued ill-health, and Alex. Fraser, Esq., of New Glasgow, from an unwillingness, in addition to his sacrifice of time, to be called upon for large pecuniary aid. I hope on this point this explanation will be satisfactory. The Rev. gentleman states that the Address complains that of LATE an indifference has sprung up to the Institution. I affirm that hostility has existed, with him and others, from the first outset and that when he used the word "of late" he put language into the address, to suit a purpose, which it did not contain. [Here Mr. J. McKinlay asserted that the Rev. Mr. Ross had not used the word "of late".] I assert that he did, I saw its import the moment it fell from his lips and called the attention of others to it.

The Rev. gentleman twits the Trustees on their pretended candour, whilst he says they complain of having had to contend against untangible, covert, and underhand influences, and he demands with much confidence, how? where? and when? they have been opposed! These are plain questions and they deserve a distinct answer. Will the Rev. gentleman permit me to ask, if he himself has never used his influence to the prejudice of the Academy whilst pretending friendship? I ask him, if he has never dissuaded young men from attending its classes? and I pause for his reply. [Mr. Ross answered that he never had used such influences and that he had never persuaded young man from attending its classes.] I tell the Rev. Gentlemen that he is charged with this and with having attempted to persuade the young gentleman now in charge of the Grammer school at West River not to attend the classes in the Academy. [This Mr. Ross denied.] I offer another evidence of Mr. Ross' covert opposition. At the semi-annual examination in December, 1847, he was respectfully invited to attend, but, as on other occasions, he could not find it convenient to do so. On the afternoon of that day he found his way into the Academy under the following circumstances. He called at the door of the building, sent for Mr. J. D. Fraser, who as a Trustee was in attendance on the examination, he urged Mr. Fraser to leave the Building some matter which he wished him to attend to which that gentleman agreed to do, on condition that Mr. Ross would enter the Class room and take part in the examination. He took part in the Classical examination and when it was over he was proffered, in my presence an an opportunity of examining the Logic class in which he had always expressed a deep interest, but this he declined, saying, he would rather go down stairs and witness the examination of Mr. Hay's class, where he remained some short time, and then left the room, as I thought at the time, very abruptly. I was not then aware how he happened to be there. That same evening he again saw Mr. Fraser; on being asked how he liked the examination, he told Mr. Fraser he was delighted with Mr. Bell's classes. What thought you of the Logic class? said Mr. Fraser. The response was, I had not time to wait and hear it examined. How liked you Mr. Hay's class? was further enquired, and to this the reverend gentleman indulged in a very significant shrug of his shoulder. Now all who hear me are aware that a man's reputation may be as effectually damned, by a shrug or inundo, as by the most expressive language. Suppose any of you asked me of the respectability or standing of a mercantile house with whom you knew me to be well acquainted, and I answered by an expressive shrug, would any here be so obtuse as not to understand me? No! no! there would be no difficulty in the matter; the rev. gentleman perfectly understood this, but thought it the safer way to propagate his meaning.

But I will not permit the memory of this amiable and talented young man, who is now numbered with the dead, to be wantonly defamed, without uttering a word in his defence I determined to bring several of his pupils here to day, am and prepared to produce them now if the charge of incapacity be repeated, that they on this spot may be subjeced to the most rigid examination. The only one of Mr. Hay's pupils I spoke to, expressed his willingness to be present, and his father, Mr. James Purves, who himself, as well as the Revd James Ross, has passed through the regular course in the Pictou Academy, told me he could do so with credit to himself and his late teacher, as the proficiency his son had made under Mr. Hay was, in his opinion, very great, and to him, as a parent, most gratifying.

I have another matter of importance to press upon the attention of this meeting and which requires the Rev'd gentleman's explanation.—When the Academy came into existence in 1845, the Rev'd gentleman was asked to furnish views as to the arrangement of the classes, &c.—he complied with this request and gave them in writing—long subsequently he offered to a third party, as a reason for taking no interest in the Institution, that the suggestions which he had given had been treated with neglect. Mr. J. B. D. Fraser, on learning this called at once on the Rev'd. gentleman and showed him (which must have been rather confounding) that instead of his suggestion having been neglected they, with a trifling exception, had been literally adopted. His complaint then was that we gave Mr. Bell too much to do—but mark, not a word that I had acted unfairly. Within the last few months, for what reason I cannot divine, the Rev. gentleman had tried to fix a falsehood upon me in connection with this matter. He has written and published abroad that the paper was given to me for my *own use* and under a *solemn promise* it should be applied in no other way. Now, sir, I am not in the habit of breaking solemn promises and I now affirm that no such promise was ever asked or given. It is fortunate for me that circumstances corroborate what I now state. Almost immediately after Mr Ross gave in his curriculum there was held a meeting of the Trustees at which were present the Rev. Messrs. Elliot Roy, McKinlay, and Mr. Ross himself. Mr. Ross's paper was then produced and discussed. Why was its production not then objected to, and why was I not then called to account for my breach of faith? Not a word then or since was said to me on the subject. But the rev. gentleman has attempted to prove a little too much in order to fix this untruth upon me. He has of late assigned to my friends his reasons for exacting this promise of me—they are certainly extraordinary reasons. He stated that Mr. J. D. Fraser and myself had formerly procured a like paper from Mr. Michael McCulloch, for a like purpose, and that we had made an unhandsome use of it, viz., that we had criticised its spelling and laughed at its grammar. This is all a peice of Romance, no such thing ever happened. But if all he says to fix this untruth on me were true he is still left with as great a difficulty to dispose of. What right had he to complain, if the paper was given for my private use, that the Trustees took no notice of it?

I think it by no means creditable to Mr. Ross, that he should try and influence this meeting by telling them, *the Teachers are all Kirkmen.* The Act and our duty as honest men forbid our making the selection on the ground of religious belief. Ability and good moral character are the only requisites the Act recognises. But I tell him further, two of the three teachers were recommended by clergymen of his own body, on the ground of their qualifications; the choice of the third was made in Scotland, after consultation with Mr. Ross and his brethren, by three gentlemen to whom it was mutually agreed the matter should be referred. The standing of these men forbid the belief that they were actuated by any contracted or grovelling motives. His complaint that the Secession are not fairly represented in the trust is equally unjust. Had they they not the choice of half the number? But with what grace he can employ such an argument I cannot understand, when it can be shown he gave his written sanction to their selection. He tells you I belong to the Church of Scotland, that Dr. Anderson is an Episcopalian, and that Mr. J. D. B. Fraser has left their sanctuary. I repeat if the Secession body had no confidence in us, how came they to make such a selection? and how came the rev'd gentleman to give in his written approval? It was a trust urged upon us and which we are willing and anxious to resign the moment the community express the wish we should do so.

I am really amazed to hear the Rev'd gentleman press such reasons for his hostility, on the attention of this meeting. For myself, my belonging to a sect could never induce me to do a deliberate wrong to uphold it, and I think in times past I have given evidence of this. For, whilst yet a boy, in this House, on this platform I took an active part in a Public Meeting (at which six of his profession were present, and actively interested, who have all since gone to their great account,) touching the existence of this very same Institution, and altho' I had been brought up in the Church he refers to, and all my sympathies and affections might be supposed to be with that Church and her priesthood, yet I openly and fearlessly opposed there all of her clergy, (as I now do the Rev'd gentleman,) when they aimed, as he is now doing, at the destruction of a useful institution of learning.

It is urged upon this meeting, as a serious cause of complaint, that Mr. M'Culloch's communication to the Missionary Record was published in March last, and that that gentleman had remained in Nova Scotia for months after, and that the Trustees had not dared to attack him until now when absent on an important mission of the Synod; that whilst thus absent he had been assailed by an anonymous writer, and it is further urged that the Trustees have sought to condem him without a hearing. This statement is untrue, and it is also untrue that the letters of "One Concerned," as stated by the Rev'd gentleman, were written under the sanction and control of the Trustees. I state here, and when I do so I will be believed, that I never saw or heard of the letters in question until they appeared in print, nor was I in any way consulted on the matter of their publication, and I believe all the other Trustees are similarly situated. In making this assertion let it not be understood that I am repudating the statements of "One Concerned," on the contrary I believe them to contain nothing but the truth. I make it to show this meeting has nothing to do with "One Concerned,"—nor will I allow the Rev'd gentleman, who shows himself an expert tactician, to distract the attention of the meeting from the real question at issue which is "the subject of Education in connection with the present efficiency and management of the Picton Academy, and the steps proper to be taken to ensure its future prosperity."

The charge of our fearing to attack Mr. Mc Culloch while he was present, is farcical.—The Rev. Gentleman knows well that the Missionary Record is confined to a class, and its circulation limited to a few; its missrepresentations were but lately brought to the notice of the Trustees and I have stated before, what induces us now to notice them.

Mr Chairman, I sincerely regret to see the Rev Mr Ross place himself in the humiliating position he occupies to-day. It is degrading to himself after what has passed, to complain that the teachers are not of a particular sect, and that the Secession body are not fairly represented in the trust. What does he aim at by such reasoning—does he desire to let loose the demon of party, and again make the community a moral wilderness? As a man, as a christian, as a servant of the living God, I ask, can he justify himself by the use of such arguments, in reproducing a state of society so utterly debasing, that it tainted everything, aye! the very fountains of justice—that the verdict of men, when they entered that Jury Box, calling God to witness that they would do justice, was counted on, not as a result of evidence and right, but was almost made certain by the party complexion of the Jury; and is this what we are to go back to? If the union of our whole population, on the subject of education, had produced no other good, than the breaking down of the fierce, revengeful, party strife, which it has done, it would have paid a thousand fold, *all* that was yielded, to secure this object.

Mr Chairman, the Pictou Academy may again be prostrated by the opposition that is now got up for that purpose, the peace and happiness of the community may again be destroyed by the feuds of the past—but I am determined to make plain to whom the public are indebted for such blessings, that the shame and reproach may rest with those who ought to bear them.

MR. EDITOR,—

In reporting the remarks I made at the Public Meeting, held on the 30th ult., I have been made to say, in quoting the Rev. Mr. Ross's language at the meeting of Synod, held at New Glasgow in 1845, "That the Institution was in that state that the congregations in this quarter, SAVE those which had been active in behalf of it, were heartily sick of it." You will observe that instead of the word *save* the word *even* should have been used, which gives a totally different meaning to the sentence.

Yours, &c.

A. P. Ross.

Pictou, Nov. 8th, 1849.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, November 15th, 1849.

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

No. I.

It has now become a common assertion among those indifferent to the undertaking or completion of this great work, that it will not be attempted during the present gene-

on—that Britain feels no interest in it—
there is no reason why she should do
—and that without her aid and interfe-
ce it never can be carried out. In the
er sentiment we cordially concur; but
opinion expressed in late British papers
pecting the Colonies, and the determina-
evinced by the Government to suffer
dismemberment of the empire by cutting
n off, lead us to form quite a different
ion respecting this matter from those to
m we have referred. It has been a fa-
ite theme of orators and writers for some
, to expatiate upon the useless and
rblesome as well as the expensive nature
he appendage which these Colonies
to Great Britain. But no sooner has
cry of annexation arisen from the Tories
Canada, than a different feeling is evin-
, and it is determined to retain the Co-
es at all hazards. It is not our inten-
, nor do we think it necessary, to en-
vor to show how the immediate comple-
of the Railroad is essentially necessary
is object; this fact has now become a
led conviction in the minds of all reflec-
persons in the Colonies, whatever it
be among the majority at home. Ta-
it for granted then that the Colonies
be retained by Great Britain, we think
llows as a matter of course, that a com-
cement will be made ere long in this
k. Every person is aware that a report
been published, signed by Messrs. Ro-
son and Henderson, Engineers appoin-
to conduct a survey, in which Halifax
ecommended as the terminus on the At-
ic; and before the route is finally and
nitely settled, we intend offering some
ervations on that document, in hopes
the public will be aroused to the pro-
ty and necessity of having the route to
itehaven carefully retraversed, and a
e minute examination and survey made
he lands in the vicinity of that port. In
r to develop the resources of Canada to
full extent, and to give her the advan-
s sought to be attained by such a scheme
his, it is not necessary that she should
e a railroad merely running to the sea
rd. If this were all that is required,
wants would be supplied very shortly, in
projected lines through the United
es, and the one terminating at St. An-
ws. The terminus is the grand consi-
tion, and the nearest practicable point
Great Britain is that which reason and
mon sense suggest as the proper one.
s is the chief reason why Halifax is
erred to St. Andrews, and it should also
sufficient, independant of a host of others
ch we shall hereafter point out, why
itehaven should be preferred to the lat-

Two years ago, before we had an op-
unity of seeing Admiral Owen's Report,
alluded to this general feature of the
e, in two articles upon the subject. It
erfectly plain that by making Whiteha-
the terminus, Quebec will be brought
n fifteen to twenty hours nearer a British
t than by having it at Halifax. It is
nowledged on all hands, that Whiteha-
is about 140 miles nearer Britain than
lifax. This distance, if the sailing were
he same rate as over the ocean, would
uire about twelve hours to be passed
when we come to consider the reduced
e of speed which the steamers are obli-
to take when they approach our shores,
ing to grope their way through thick
s, it must be acknowledged that the ave-
e difference of twenty hours, is rather
er than over the probable mark. This,
roperly seen by the Canadians, will at
e far outweigh the consideration of the
a expense of making forty or fifty miles
e road which is ascertained to be the
rence between the two. But this dif-
nce of distance will also have the effect of increasing the speed of the steamer, which arrives at Whitehaven, instead of Halifax. It is well known that the vast quantity of coals which she is obliged to lay in, retards the progress very materially during the first part of her voyage, until the stock becomes reduced. The lessening of the quantity of fuel by a twenty hour's supply must have its effect; and even though it were to be nothing more than to give an average gain of five hours on a voyage, it is too important an advantage to be winked out of sight. This difference, though in our opinion much understated by the surveyors, is still so weighty, that they are obliged to say in their report, "it is a very great advantage; and were there no drawbacks, or other considerations in the way, it would be quite sufficient to give that port the preference." General complaints are made by those in favor of the Whitehaven terminus, and we think not unjustly, that many important points have been suppressed, or at least not brought forward, while trifling matters have been dwelt upon with a seriousness quite disproportionate to their value. It is certainly unfortunate for the character of this report, that Admiral Owen's observations upon Whitehaven, though bearing directly upon the point, should not have been published. That it was in their possession at the time when the report was made up, is evident from the fact that they have published Lieut. Shortland's survey, which was conducted under Admiral Owen's order, and the report of which, unaccompanied by the latter's observations, goes some length in supporting the position sought to be maintained by them. The testimony of Admiral Owen, whose life may be said to have been spent in nautical surveys, must be admitted in respect of the advantages of Whitehaven Harbour, to be worth that of a thousand Civil Engineers or Land Surveyors. It ought in common fairness to have been published with the report; but though in their possession, as well as the Executive of our own Province, it never saw the light until it is dug out from the very midst of a long report on Irish affairs in connection with colonization and Emigration. We shall next week publish this document, or a portion of it, and by comparing the advantages of Whitehaven as therein stated, with those of Halifax, will show that "the drawbacks and other considerations in the way," apply much more forcibly to Halifax than to it.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

We last week published a short but sweet poem entitled "Annabell Lee," from the pen of Mr. Poe, and the verses that appear in our present No. are supposed to be the last that were written by this ill-starred genius. His end was like that of many of the gifted spirits, the memory of whose talents now emblazons the page of history. He died as the fool dieth, the victim of dissipation and consequent poverty, on the 7th day of September last, at Baltimore. He supported himself for the last few years in a very precarious manner by contributions to various American Magazines, in prose, and stray poems of much force and beauty. The quaint verses entitled "The Raven," which have long ago acquired a world wide celebrity, bear the unmistakeable mark of genius to a sufficient extent to give to his memory a prominent niche in the temple of fame. The following extract from an article in the Halifax *Chronicle* will give an idea of his literary labours:—

"For some years his writings attracted but little attraction, and his hopes were nearly ended in sickness, poverty, and despair. In 1831 he entered the lists, among several others, as a competitor for two prizes offered by a conductor of a weekly Journal in Baltimore. The committee of decision consisted of the accomplished author of Horse Shoe Robinson, and others scarcely less celebrated for wit and critical sagacity. These matters are usually disposed of in the most summary manner. But in the present case, one of the committee happened to look at a small book, and the excellence of the caligraphy tempted him to read a few pages. The reader summoned the attention of his colleagues to the contents of the volume, and without unfolding another manuscript, it was unanimously decided that the prize should be awarded to the first of geniusses who had written legibly. The confidential envelope was opened, and the successful competitor was found to bear the scarcely known name of Poe.

The next day, the publisher called to see Mr. Kennedy, relative to the author, and Poe was invited to call at the office of the former. Thin and pale, even to ghastliness, in the costume of misery, he answered the summons.—Although a tattered frock coat concealed the absence of a shirt, and the ruins of boots disclosed more than the want of stockings, yet there was that in the young man's eye, voice and address that won the lawyer's regard.—Kennedy accompanied him to a clothing store, and the poet was suddenly reinstated in the habiliments of a gentleman.

On the recommendation of Mr. Kennedy, Poe was engaged by the late T. W. White at a salary of $500, to edit the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond. In five or six weeks from this change in his circumstances, he was married to a stranger girl as poor as himself. Poe continued for a year and a half, and, by his brilliant genius, raised the periodical on which he was engaged to a first rank.

He next removed to Philadelphia, and assisted W. E. Burton on the "Gentleman's Magazine," a Miscellany that, in 1840, was merged in Graham's Magazine, and to which Poe was one of the principal contributors.—He was, however, more ambitious of securing distinction in romantic fiction than in criticism.

In 1844, Poe removed to New York, where for several months he conducted the "Broadway Journal." In 1845 he published a volume of "Tales," in Wiley and Putnam's Library, and a collection of Poems in the same series. Besides these he was the author of "Arthur Gordon Pynne," a romance; "a new Theory of English verification;" "Eureka;" and several extended series of papers in the periodicals.

HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The *Chronicle* of Thursday last, in noticing the opening of the present session of this Institution says,

"From statements made by Dr. Parker, the President, we believe the institution to be in a flourishing condition. Subsequent conversation elicited the fact of the Halifax Institute being the parent of all others of a like nature in the B. N. A. Colonies."

So far from the Halifax Institution being the parent of similar kind in these Provinces, they took the idea from the people of Pictou,—the Literary and Scientific Society here having the start of them by two years; and perhaps if they allow themselves to inquire, they may find half a dozen other "parent" institutions in the country. We believe also that although there have not been as large audiences to attend the meetings of the Pictou Society as Halifax could boast, the lectures have been as numerous and interesting, and have effected as much good, in proportion to their sphere of operation.

☞ A new steamer called the "Pluto," built by the Mining Company, came down the river yesterday. She is a handsome vessel, of 143 tons including the engine room, and of 50 horse power. Her length on deck is 98 feet, breadth of beam 18ft 2 inches inside the paddle wheels, with a round stern. We understand she is intended to take the place of the Albion as a tug boat, and for the conveyance of passengers between Pictou and the Loading Ground. About 12 o'clock a large party went on board, and were taken about a mile outside the lighthouse. Her speed was about 10 miles an hour.

MR. EDITOR,

In your last week's paper you published a Charade, and requested an answer. I think you will find your answer in the following lines:—

It is last in the thunder of war,
But first in the soldier's return;
It shares the triumph of the Tar,
When o'er the mad waves he is borne.

Tho' in happiness never yet seen,
In the centre of mirth, see it there;
'Tis the second to trip o'er the green,
And the last to give sound to despair.

It is heard in the fierce raging storm,
Never seen in the calmness of peace;
The answer is R, first to run,
But always is last in the chace.

Yours, &c.,
A HIGHLANDSHIRE SCOTSMAN.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening Mr. E. M. Macdonald read a short essay on the subject of "taxation;" in which, after some general remarks on the uses and objects of taxes, he went on to argue against the raising of a revenue from duties on imports, and in favor of a direct tax on property. A lively and interesting discussion followed.

It was announced that Mr. Isaac Harris would lecture next Tuesday evening on "Capital Punishment."

☞ The journeyman printers of Boston made a strike on Saturday night, Nov. 3, in consequence of the low state of wages. This arises principally from the employment of girls in setting type; a system which is tolerated nowhere but in New England. The price hitherto paid has been 22 cents per 1000 ems, in book work, and 25 cents per 1000 in daily papers; and the average price for weekly hands in the latter, has been 10 dollars a week. They now demand 14 dollars a week on daily papers, and they are going to get it. The book hands demand 28 cents per 1000 ems, and some of the employers have agreed to give it.—Success to them! they deserve it.—[Com.

MEETING OF BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

FOLLY, LONDONDERRY, 30th Oct., 1849.

Board of Foreign Missions met this day, at this place, Present, the Convener, the Rev. Messrs. Bayne, Watson, and Cameron, Jas. Logan, Esq., and the Treasurer.

The Treasurer was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Rev Ebenezer E Ross was appointed a member, and being present took his seat.

The Treasurer, as Secy. *pro. tem.* of last meeting, reported that he had addressed a letter to the acting Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, soliciting the co operation of that body in the periodical enterprise, and no answer had yet been received. The subject of the periodical was then taken up. Agreed that the name be, "The Missionary Register of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia," and that the basis of distribution be the number of families, say about one copy to every five families, and a copy be sent gratis to each minister of our sister church in Canada. Agreed that Mr. John W. Dawson be requested to act as editor of the Foreign department. Agreed that the Convener call a meeting, to be held in Pictou, for the twofold purpose of filling up a vacancy in the Board, and making arrangements respecting the publication of the Missionary Register.

J. WADDELL, *Secy. pro. tem.*

RECEIVED, by the Rec. Secy. of the Board of Foreign Missions;

From the Sabbath School in James Church, East River, for the boat fund	£4	7	0
Collected by Miss Reid, Little Harbor for do.	1	7	0½
	£5	14	0½
Additional from Pictou Sabbath School for do.	0	1	3

CALIFORNIA.—The Brig Volant sailed from this port on Thursday for San Francisco.—Her cargo comprised different descriptions of lumber, house frames, doors, window sashes, locks, binges, cot bedsteads, bricks, boats, grindstones, butter, fish, socks, &c.; and was shipped by Messrs. Allison & Spurr. We trust it will prove a profitable speculation.—[St John Courier.

MORE STEAM!—The S. B. Wheeler, a neat and swift American Steamer, has been running between Eastport and this City for some days past. On Wednesday she made three trips between the two places, including stoppages, in nineteen hours. We fear, however that there is not sufficient travelling at this season of the year to keep her profitably employed.—Ib.

MARRIED.

On Monday last by the Rev. John McKinlay Mr. John M. Goldert of Halifax to Mrs. Charlotte Chipman of Pictou.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Charles Elliot Mr. Thomas Lowther, to Miss Jessie Grant both of the Albion Mines.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. John M'Kinlay, Mr. Daniel B. Fraser, of this town, to Miss Elizabeth M'Keand, West River.

DIED.

On Monday last at Wallace, after a short, but severe illness, the Hon. Daniel Mc Farlane, aged 62 years. He was a native of Glendochart, Parish of Killin, Perthshire, Scotland. The deceased was long a resident in this Province, and by his industry accumulated a large fortune, the sure reward of unswerving integrity. He has left a large circle of acquaintances in whose minds his memory will be forever embalmed.

PICTOU, S. S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, } *Pltffs.*
vs.
ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in the direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court, made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, *Pltff's Atty.* (10w)

Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct. 1849.

In the SUPREME COURT, PICTOU, October Term, 1849,

CAUSE { ANN MARIA ROSS, et al. Ex. of JOHN ROSS. deceased } Pltffs.
vs.
ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Defendant,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Friday, the Seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the West River, in the County of Pictou, abutted, bounded; and described as follows—that is to say: Beginning at an iron stake at the north east corner of a lot of Land belonging to the heirs of Henry Cameron, deceased, on the northwest side of the West River Road; thence running north forty and a half degrees west twelve rods, or one hundred and ninety eight feet; thence north forty five and a half degrees east at a right angle six rods and eleven feet, or one hundred and ten feet; thence south forty and a half degrees east twelve rods or one hundred and ninety eight feet to the main Road, aforesaid; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west the several courses of the road, until it comes to the place of beginning; containing one half of an acre more or less, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, Alexander McDonald, to the said John Ross, deceased, and afterwards sold, subject to the said mortgage, to one Alexander Brown, who is now in possession of the same; and by a rule of the said Supreme Court, in the above Term, ordered to be sold as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

DANL. DICKSON, Atty. of Pltff.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1849.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1847.

CAUSE { DONALD ROSS, Pltff. vs. WILLIAN M'KAY, et. al. Defdt.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon:

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, both at Law and in Equity of the above named William M'Kay, of, in, to, out of, and upon, all that certain Farm on which he now resides, situate, lying, and being, at the Big Gut, Fisher's Grant, and bounded and described as follows :—Beginning at a hemlock tree in the south west end of Fisher's Grant, thence to run south east sixty rods; thence running north east one hundred and eighty rods; thence northwest sixty rods; thence southwest one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres more or less; being on the lot originally owned by the late William M'Kay, Esq., subject to certain incumbrances thereon, with all and singular the barns, outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or appertaining;—the same having been taken in Execution in the above suit, and the Judgment therein having been docketted and registered for upwards of two years.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

EDWARD ROACH Atty. of Pltff.

Sheriff's Office Pictou, July 20, 1849.

The above Sale is postponed until Friday, the 30th November, when it will take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. Th Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surpassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou, July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity of the Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from the exact New Glasgow,—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane affording free and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value, especially if sold in small lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale, and from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou,

New Annan, July 27, 1848. } JOHN OLIVER, Senior.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land in Middle Stewiacke, on the Post Road to Halifax, containing 300 acres. A considerable portion of it has been improved, and the remainder is well wooded. It will be disposed of in Lots of 100 acres, or in a lump as may suit purchasers. A warranted Deed can be given. Application to be made to

WILLIAM BOWREN.

Albion Mines, Sept. 27th 1849. 3w

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices.

Pictou, 14th June 1849.

FOR SALE.

NEW No 77, in PRINCE STREET CHURCH. Apply to

DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 16th August, 1849.

CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats; very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c., &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH. ☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and a fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,
Sec'y Pictou Academy.

[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s. and Fine at 12s per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel. Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

9000 BRICKS for sale by
JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

FOR SALE.

A Choice of Fifty patterns of British and American PAPER HANGINGS.

ALSO—A variety of FIREBOARD PRINTS and PAPER BLINDS.

At the Bookstore of

JAMES DAWSON & SON

July 19th tf

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE AND WHARF LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. GEORGE B. CROW, TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION TO

R. DAWSON.

June 28th, 1849. tf

WANTED,

BY THE FIRE WARDENS, a person who will enter into a CONTRACT, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, to

ACT AS A CHIMNEY SWEEP,

for the current year. Established scale of prices, and other information may be had on application to

JAMES MURDOCH, Sec'y

Pictou, June, 14th tf.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in this Province, at moderate rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country, a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & GEO. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq., who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impart all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

ON HAND

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

IRON-Stock'd Anchors from ½ cwt. to 10 cwt.
Chain Cables, assorted ⅝ to 1 Inch
Spikes 4 to 7 Inches
Sheathing Nails 3 to 3½ Inches
Sheathing Paper
Oakum, Coal Tar
Paints and Oil

ALSO

A Large Assortmentof Cordage, Canvas, Iron and Copper.

A. P. ROSS.

June 28th 1849. tf

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER RUSSELL of Pictou, Merchant, hath, by Deed duly executed, bearing date the seventeenth day of October, instant, made an assignment of his Debts and Effects to the Subscriber, in trust for certain purposes therein mentioned, and by the same instrument fully empowered the Subscriber to collect all debts due him. NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the said ALEXANDER RUSSELL, by **Book Account, Note of Hand,** or otherwise, to pay the amount of their respective debts forthwith to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive and give discharges for the same; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, 20th Oct., 1849. 4w

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

EDWARD M. McDONALD,

Publisher and Proprietor,
PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies and forwarding the pay in advance, will receive one copy gratis.

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c., must come *post paid, or free from expense, or they will not meet with attention.*

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The Eastern Chronicle.

BEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, November 22 1849. Number 46.

SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM

Hardware and Cutlery!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in addition to his large Stock on hand, received per "SARAH BOTSFORD" and "ALBERT," his fall supply,

CONSISTING OF

Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Rivets, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Plough Mounting, Pots, Brass Kettles, Pans, Glue Pots, Glue, Canvass, Cordage, Twines Glass, Putty, Reeds, Shuttles; Jack, Pen, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Putty and Draw Knives, Saws, Planes, Saw Sets, Chisels, Augers, Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Sheet Lead and Brass, Brads, Tacks, Fire Irons, Shovels, Guns, Pistols, Bullet Moulds, Caps, Powder, Shot, Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Files, Rasps, Traces, Wad Cutters, Tumblers, Fanner Wheels, Skates, Brushes of every description, Water Kettles, Table and Sleigh Bells, Italian, Sad, Box, and Tailors Irons, Black Lead, Brunswick Black, Patent Knife Sharpeners, Pen Makers, Coach Wrenches, Coffin Mounting, Saddlery, Saddlery Tools, Ta e Lines, Weights, Tea Trays, Lamps, Trowels, Pikes, Braces and Bits, Hedge Shears, Pruning K es and Shears, Umbrellas, B. M Ware Spoons, Bed Screws, Keys Spikes; with, a large variety of other articles in the above line, all of which can be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. —Also—

A lot of Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels and Window Curtain Furniture, comprising Rings, Bands, Pins, and Pole-ends; a few pieces Scotch Cotton, and Bundles Cotton Warp,

R. DAWSON.

Nov. 12, 1849.

BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS

For Sale by J. DAWSON & SON.

REWARD BOOKS at all prices,—assorted in Libraries to any amount.

The Shorter, Brown's first and second Initiatory, Mothers', and other Catechisms.

Gall's complete Shorter Catechism, New Proof.

Teachers' Paraphrase, Exercises and Keys to the Shorter and Initiatory Catechisms.

Gall's series of Lessons for a Year, Gall's Help to the Gospels, Life of Christ, &c.; Gall's Questions on Matthew, Mark and Luke.

Bateman's Sacred Melodies, 1st and 2d series, with and without music.

The Union Questions, on select portions of Scripture.

Scripture Doctrines, with references to chapters.

Scripture Cards, various kinds, &c., &c., &c.

The stock of Sabbath School requisites now for sale by J. D. & Son, will be found equal in extent and cheapness to any in the Provinces. Terms made as easy as possible to Schools in poor localities.

October 4.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT Desirable Property situated at Arisaig, Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, between the main Post Road and the shore, containing ten acres of Land, with a dwelling house, commodious Store, and Saw Mill. The Store and Saw Mill are both new. This splendid Mill-site has been occupied for more than thirty years; is situated in the centre of the best wheat growing settlement in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and only one quarter of a mile from the Arisaig wharf.

For further particulars or information apply to Rodk. M'Kenzie, Esq., Pictou, Robt. Murray, Esq, Merigomish, Messrs. W. and C. Murdoch, Halifax, or to the Subscriber. JOHN HENDERSON.

Albion Mines, 9th Nov., 1849. 2m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald McDonald, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,
Administrators.

May 24, 1849

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarely to be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD

Pictou, Nov. 6th, 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!

DAILY expected from Boston, by the Subscriber, the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of STOVES ever offered for Sale in this market, viz.,

AIR-TIGHT Stoves.
CYLINDER do.
SQUARE BOX do.
COOKING do. for wood } various sizes.
do. do. for coal }

ALSO—Saleratus, Starch, Pepper, PILOT BREAD, Soda Biscuit, Sugar do, Cold Water Crackers, Rice, CURRANTS, Brooms, Buckets Clothes Pins, PAPER HANGINGS, Wrapping Paper, CLOCKS, &c.

DAVID FRASER.

Pictou, Nov. 8th, 1849.

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

Wanted.

6 DOZ. Hemlock or Spruce RAILS, length 12 ft.; thik. 1½ in.; brd. 4 to 6 in
do. do. do. length 24 feet, do. do.
12 doz. do. do. length 16½ ft., do. do.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12 Nov., 1849. 2w.

CAUTION.

I DO hereby Caution all persons against buying a NOTE OF HAND made by me in favor of THOMAS WATTERS, Green Hill, for the sum of £5, and bearing date the 5th November, 1849, I not having received value for the same, and will resist payment of it. JOHN CREIGHTON.

West River, 15th November, 1849.

Agricultural.

Published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture.

[From the St. John's Courier.]

ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE ST, JOHN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Continued.

It may be profitable to us to compare notes with our friends across the lines—they have no advantage over us in soil or climate, and we are all of the same blood. In former times, like us, they attended to lumbering, to the neglect of their farms.

Some thirty years ago they were very much in our circumstances: the lands worn out, no markets, and unable to compete with the produce of the new and western country. The western fever seized them, and an almost general desertion of the farming population took place. We have read accounts of the northern States at that period, which might be applied word for word to our country at this day. In process of time, numbers of the emigrants returned, in impaired health, having found out that a fertile soil and mild climate (competition and cost of transport rendering money making out of the question) were dearly bought at the price of health. A new stimulus was given to agricultural pursuits, better modes of culture were adopted, improved stock imported, a sound education ade accessible to all, and they are now a prosperous and happy people.

Let us compare their present state with ours—perhaps we may profit by taking a leaf out of their book. While they are furnishing a surplus of butter, cheese, beef and pork, as an export to the English market, we, with eaqual facilities, do not produce enough for ourselves. While we are grumbliug over our long winter, wasting our time in junketing, lounging about taverns or law courts, or what is as bad, cutting logs which will require the best part of the summer to get to market, and in the end run us debt; their young men and maidens, taking the advantage of every waterpower, and daily inventing new machinery, are making palm leaf hats, pails, brooms, rakes and axes, which they hand over to us in exchange for dollars. While we are pampering ourselves on Genessee flour and yankee pork, the very people who furnish us with these articles pride themselves in living on corn, rye and buckwheat. While they willingly tax themselves to support a school system which surpasses all that the world has ever seen, and by which every child may obtain the education of a gentleman, we dole out such miserable pittances that no teacher who has strength to be a labourer will stay with us. While they give all honour and respect to the intelligent workers of all classes—while their farmers take pride in their occupation, and keep their scorn for the loafers who seek to live on the labor of others—we despise the horny hand and homespun coat, and those only who are fit for nothing else become farmers. While they love their country and the wise institutions which their own manly exertions have founded, and stir up their national pride by bragging about themselves and all that belongs to them, we with natural advantages quite equal to theirs, with institutions such as we are pleased to make them, and which are inferior to theirs only through our own lethargy and stupidity, are contented to grovel on year after year, in servile submission to those evils which are the effects of our own short-sighted selfishness, without the power to make that vigorous and united effort which alone is required to place us in a position quite equal to theirs, in the meantime, grumbling at and disparaging a country, a climate, and a soil which are but too good for such thankless ingrates.

To conclude, while they, having exercised a rigid and wise economy in their domestic affairs, turn as one man to take the same care of their public matters, to see that no extravagant salaries are paid, and that their public, like their private servants, give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, we—but we must stop, as we are verging on politics.

In our Report of last year, we gave it as our opinion that the low price of beef in our markets might be attributed chiefly to undue competition amongst the producers of that article caused by the want of green crops, for winter feeding. We were agreeably surprised to find that Mr Macaulay, in his recently published History of England, after describing the state of agriculture in the time of Charles the Second, in words that might be applied almost literally to this Province at this day, adduces a similar reason for like circumstances then existing, and further corroborates other of our opinions by stating, that the agricultural prosperity of England, at a more recent period, might be mainly attributed to the introduction of green cropping on an extensive scale.

But we may be required to show where the capital is to come from that is necessary for carrying out this improved mode of farming, and although the subject is a difficult one, we do not shrink from the task.

The Divine truth, "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have abundance, but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath," is as applicable to temporal as to spiritual things. Conducting the enquiry on this principle, we may ask—Do our farmers make a good use of the capital they have? Do they take advantage of the light shed by science and increased knowledge on their pursuits?—Do they seek to profit by the experience of others?—Do they add the profits derived from farming to the capital, and invest them in further improvements? Or do they, on the contrary, regularly loan their profits on mortgage, invest them in more land, build saw-mills, or expend them in fitting out their sons as lawyers or storekeepers?—Or to leave generalities and go to particulars—would not the difference in produce arising from a proper rotation of crops, and the present exhausting system, soon increase capital?—Could not each farmer in the country, by the mere exercise of his common sense applied to the matter, at least double the quantity and quality of his manure?—Would not the difference between raising cows of the value of £5 and £10, between a dairy of cows yielding 4lbs. and 8lbs. of butter each week, between beef selling at 1½d. and 5d. per lb. cheese at 3d. and 6d., butter at 8d. and 1s., oats at 1s 6d, and 3s.—all such differences being the result of different management merely, soon leave a surplus of profits which would change the country from a poor into a rich one?

Another mode of obtaining capital, however, is open to us, by means of Banks.—Banking capital in this country has hitherto been available only to those engaged in commercial pursuits. Farmers have been rigidly excluded from it, and this chiefly because our Banks were originated for the express purpose of accomodating the mercantile and lumbering interests.

The plan on which they are founded, being a combination of the business of the exchange-broker and money-lender, forces them to have their main dealings with those who can furnish them with Bills of Exchange drawn against exports, and causes the accomodation which they can afford to the general interests, to be a limited extent in amount, and temporary and uncertain in duration.

Were our farmers to furnish an export, which they will do sooner or later, say of beef, pork, butter, cheese, wool, hemp, or vegetables, the Banks, as now constituted, would no doubt, be as ready to deal with them as with other producers. We may mention, as an instance of what may be done in this way, that the farmer's wives in the State of Maine export a greater value of poultry and eggs than we do in timber.

But Banks are wanted with a constitution so founded as to enable them to advance capital to farmers without, at least, the immediate necessity of such a return; and what is called the Scotch Banking system precisely meets our case.

This system was founded for the encouragement of agriculture, and has not hitherto extended beyond that kingdom. On this system, productive land, instead of gold and silver deposited, is the value pledged on which the Banks are allowed to issue notes, and money is principally loaned on what are called cash credits—the borrower being allowed to draw to a certain extent, and paying daily interest on the amount at his debit.

But before farmers can obtain loans on this or any other system, they must generally deserve and obtain the character of being prudent, industrious, frugal, upright, honourable men, willing and prompt to fulfil all engagements at whatever sacrifice; and second, shew that they can make a profitable use of capital loaned to them.

That there are many farmers who come up to the first condition we are happy to bear testimony; still from the demaralising nature of the timber trade, in which so many have been engaged, we are not prepared to say, that the above can as yet be held as the general character of our people. With regard to the second, any one who travels through the country and sees the mere playing at farming which generally prevails; the main part of the farms lying in weedy and worn-out hay-fields, and stunted pastures, with little pocket-handkerchief patches of green crop; the scratching of the earth which serves as an excuse for ploughing; the starved mongrel race of cattle, unfit either to yield milk or take on beef; the manure heaps exhaling their gases to heaven, and the precious liquid draining into the nearest brook—and all this with a listless desponding people, afraid to take hold of work for fear it will not pay, so much accustomed to the high wages and profits of a protracted timber trade, that they despise the slow returns and prospective benefits resulting from the cultivation of the soil, worshipping money as the one thing needful, as the only thing to be desired and ignorent of, and, therefore, incapable of appreciating, the glorious privilege of being

n dependent, of having enough and to spare of those things which are ever the reward of frugality and of patient industry, and of which money is only the representative.

[*To be continued*]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Eastern Chronicle,

Mr. Editor,—

Though unwilling to encroach upon your columns, yet I must ask you to publish the extract which follows, from the May No. of the U. P. Magazine for 1847. My reasons for preferring this request are easily stated, and I trust will be duly appreciated. Mr Trotter has attempted to ridicule the procedure of Poplar Grove Session on a similar subject, and pronounces their conduct "discreditable not only to religion but to human nature itself." Now, it unfortunately happens, that the delinquents a re among the "numbers in this country", who, (according to Mr T.) attend to such subjects, only, when their "minds are excited and when they are under the influence of heated feelings." Of course what little they do see is viewed through a deceptive medium and any thing which they can say in vindication of their rashness, will be wanting in that dispassionate calmness which is necessary to render it worthy the notice of men from another country. It must in these circumstances be pleasing to Mr Trotter and others, to hear the opinions and practice of the wise men—the divines and elders of our fatherland, opinions formed of course and expressed without excitement or haste—yet, strange coincidence! expressed immediately after the Royal Proclamation was issued and before the specified day had arrived.

The Reader will judge for himself whether the opinions of the Organ of the U. P. Church, and of the Ministers and Elders convened at Broughton Place are most closely allied to Mr. Trotter's, or to those of the Session of Poplar Grove.

The Editor of the Magazine appends a copy of a Protest taken in the Western Capital, by the Glasgow Voluntary Church Association, but I shall be satisfied without the publication of that document, excellent and appropriate as it is.

One of the Session.

Halifax, Nov. 12th 1849.

From the United Presbyterian Magazine for May 1847.

NATIONAL FASTS.

Since we last wrote we have seen an order in Council which Her Majesty caused to be proclaimed, wherein she was pleased to say, that "We taking into our most serious consideration, the heavy judgements with which Almighty God is pleased to visit the iniquities of this land, by a grievious scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessaries of life; and trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, that notwithstanding the sore punishments which he hath laid upon us and upon our people, He will, if we turn to him in due contrition and penitence of heart, withdraw his afflicting hand; have therefore resolved and do by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command that a Public fast and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland on Wednesday 24th day of March inst. so that both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and may in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for the removal of those heavy judgements, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and under which we at this present time labour, and we do strictly charge and command that the said public fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland as they tender the favour of Almighty God and would avoid his wrath and indignation, and upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty."

A similar document was issued with respect o Scotland. What measure of obedience was yielded to the royal behest in England and Ireland, we do not know, but in Scotland it led to the celebration of public worship on the day appointed, in the churches of the Establishment, of the Episcopalians, of the Free Church, and perhaps, pretty generally, in those of some minor sects who hold the principle of ecclesiastical establishments. The Independants and Baptists, we believe, generally disregarded it. A few Secession and Relief congregations observed the day, not we believe as recognizing their obligation to yield obedience to the order in Council, but in consequence of a resolution of their several Sessions to that effect judging that the exercise enjoined was in itself seasonable and proper, and that as the day was likely to be one on which labor would be to a great extent suspended, it was expedient to turn it to account for purposes of instruction and devotion. The great majority of these congregations however, allowed the day to pass altogether undistinguished. They were probably influenced by such considerations as these—that though they sympathised with their brethren suffering from destitution and desired devoutly to recognise the hand of God in the late failure of a portion of the crop, and acknowledged that our sins amply deserved severer chastisement, and held that it was meet that confession should be humbly and penitentially made, and a return of the divine favour earnestly implored, yet a day had long ago been voluntarily set apart by ths Church, and generally observed for these purposes, and to say nothing of the hardship of depriving the working classes in such times of the wages of a day's labour, there seemed to be a loud call for a strong protest, and that not merely verbal, but practical also, against the interference of the civil powers in matters of religion. We hold that both these classes of our congregations were perfecrly entitled to follow their own convictions, and that it is not for either to judge or cast reflections on the other.

On the 17th March a meeting of Secession and Relief ministers and elders was held at Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, Dr Brown in the chair, for taking into consideration Her Majesty's proclamation, when the meeting unanimously agreed to "express no opinion as to the course which Sessions or Congregations should follow in the circumstances, in virtue of considerations apart from the proclamation; but that the meeting cannot observe the fast or recommend the same to be observed in virtue of the proclamation, because, holding the principle that Jesus Christ is the alone Head of the Church and Lord of the conscience, and that religion is a matter of conviction, not to be enjoined by civil authority or enforced by pains or penalties, they feel that fidelity to their master and to the interests of religious liberty, forbid them to recognise for a moment, or to any extent, the authority in things spiritual, assumed in the proclamation.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

Pictou, 16th Nov., 1849.

TO THE REV. JAS. ROSS, WEST RIVER.

Rev Sir,—At the meeting of the 30th ult., after I had acknowledged the authorship of the papers which appeared in the Eastern Chronicle, subscribed, "One Concerned," you asserted that they contained many misstatements and misrepresentations, which you pledged yourself to expose, I at the time said, that it was possible I might have fallen into error. but that I had no reason to believe such was the case;—that if any error or misstatement could be pointed out, I would be prepared to make all possible amends. Since then I have read a letter over your signature, which has appeared partly in the Chronicle of the 8th, and partly in that of the 15th curt., and I find that you have not yet found it convenient to point out the errors and misrepresentations; but I have observed that you have qualified your expressions.—The misrepresentations are now *glaring*, and it seems there are also *impudent falsehoods*. I repeat what I said at the meeting: I am not sensible of having written anything to which such expressions can possibly apply: on the contrary, upon reflection, I am more than ever confirmed in my impression that the letters you complain of contain *nothing but the truth*, and I feel no cause of regret at having written them; but since you have deliberately circulated over your signature the charge, which, if true, ought to render me for ever unworthy of the confidence of those persons who have shown that they continue to respect both my public and private character, I only exercise a right, when I call upon you to point out (in the same public manner as you have preferred the charge) on what portion or portions of the letters of "One concerned," you ground it.

I remain, Rev. sir, your obdt servant,

Wm. Jas. Anderson.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

REPLY TO THE SPEECHES OF A. P. ROSS, ESQ.

Mr. Editor,—Having furnished your readers with an outline of the proceedings of the meeting, of the correctness of which, those who were present must judge, I now solicit attention to some of the details.

The opening address of A. P. Ross, Esq. is little less than an echo of the writings of "one concerned." Much of the matter contained in it has been served up a second and even a third time; but, tho' somewhat stale, the public must be contented with it, as the trustees have nothing better nor more racy to produce.

In calligg attention to "a few facts," he sneeringly observed, "they may prove troublesome items for some folks:" if they prove troublesome to any, it will be to the trustees.—To Mr. M'Culloch and his friends, "the few facts" (and they are few indeed) will give very little uneasiness. Our only trouble will be in dealing with his fictions, insinuations, and misrepresentations: and even these are not troublesome on account either of their importance or of any difficulty in disposing of them, but solely on account of their number and insignificance. Musquitoes buzzing about a person's ears when he wishes to sleep are very "troublesome;" and tho' very insignificant creatures, it is often not a little "troublesome" to seize and silence these noisy assailants. I am glad, indeed, that the speeches of the chairman of the board have been published. His untruths are no longer intangible. Shuffling and evasion are now in some measure at an end; and thus one of my greatest difficulties is removed. "I thank him, he hath bid me to a calf's head, the which, if I do not carve most curiously, say my knife's naught."

He added, "one word more. It is but common decency that all who take part in this meeting should judge of the question on its own merits. That man must have a grovelling spirit who comes here with a determination to vote, right or wrong, against the trustees, because he happens to have a private grudge at one of their number." Passing over the low insinuation against some person or persons unknown, contained in the "one word more," and which he has not manliness enough to charge home,—a practice by the way which appears to be habitual with the trustees. A hundredvoices ask, *if* "common decency" did not require him at the last election, "to judge of the question on its own merits?" Did he not exhibit a "grovelling spirit" when he came to the hustings, "with a determination" to withhold a "vote, right or wrong," from the liberal cause, because he happened "to have a private grudge against "one of their number." "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout," so is a fine sentiment in the mouth of one whose words and ways are diametrically opposed to it.

Reserving to its fitting time and place my reply to several statements contained in "the first speech of the day," I at present solicit attention to the labored defence of the trustees for attacking Mr. M'Culloch in his absence. Before the meeting, the press was beginning to give expression to the public abhorrence of the dastardly conduct of the trustees, and A. P. Ross, Esq. hastens to meet the charge. His justification of himself and his brethren is as flimsy as can well be imagined. Apparently aware of the weakness of his position and of his inability to defend it, he has recourse to stratagem. Naturalists give us a very interesting account of an artifice which a certain species of birds resort to in order to draw away the attention of travellers from their nests which are built upon the bare ground in a very exposed situation.—They fly round about his head, as if one of their wings were broken, making a great noise, and often tumble to the ground on the side of the traveller opposite to their nests, in order by this artifice to draw his attention from the objects of their anxiety and care. In like manner the chairman of the board endeavors to draw away public attention from the point at issue,—the impropriety of the conduct of the trustees in attacking Mr. M'Culloch in his absence—by expressing his willingness to meet him on his return in his own country, and by boasting the ease with which he would prostrate him. Suppose that this mighty champion of the trustees should succeed in achieving all that he has vainglorioustly promised. would not their cowardly conduct still remain in all its odious deformity? But I believe the offer to be mere bravado. He talked 'with boasting great' of the feats which he was to perform at the county meeting in Pictou; but instead of the victor's wreath encircling his brow he has been clothed with defeat and confusion. If in Pictou on his own ground with all the friends he could rally, he has been shamefully beaten, what has he to expect in the County of Colchester? If he has run with footmen and they have wearied him, how will he contend with horsemen? Before he ventures to cross the mountain I advise him to have his scrip well filled with 'tiny pebbles,' and to call in the aid of some friendly and skilful mineralogist or lapidarian to examine them minutely, and ascertain assuredly that they are 'pebbles of truth.' The pebbles which he has hitherto 'hurled' with such viciousness have been sadly deficient in this important ingredient; or as his medical friend 'one concerned' would say—truth has been administered as yet only in infinitesimal doses. Only fancy Mr. Editor, that Mr. M'Culloch has given the challenge and that Mr. A. P. Ross has accepted it. What a day it would be in Truro! The Baptist educational meeting in Onslow would be nothing to it. In my mind's eye I see the chairman strutting about in all his would-be dignity, ever and anon 'hurling' with all his might his 'tiny pebbles' until he and they are completely exhausted. Meanwhile I see Mr. M'Culloch standing erect, unmoved, unhurt, untouched, laughing at his impotent efforts, and flinging back in his face with withering effect his base conduct and his multifarious misrepresentations. He now knows the difference between whips and scorpions. Writhing under the well merited castigation, and towering with passion, he fairly bursts, and absquatulates, or as a Dutchman would say, is 'found lost.' I follow him on his homeward journey over mount Thom, and hear him soliliquizing with himself in lugubrious strains, and in bitterness of soul,

"I'll gang nae mair to yon toon."
"I'gae'd a waefu" gait yestreen,
A gait, in troth, I sairly rue."

I have one additional remark to make at present on the first speech of the day. Mr M'Culloch in his communication in the Missionary Record has said: "We are *entirely* destitute of books and apparatus for our classes." To convict Mr M'Culloch of falsehood in this assersion, A. P. Ross Esq. informs the public that of the 1200 vols. officially reported as belonging to the institution in 1845, I and others were permitted to take 400 vols, being the theological library claimed as the property of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and then leaves it to "Mr. M'Culloch to explain how there can be this great destitution of books." As Mr M' Culloch is not present to explain this matter, I suppose an explanation from me may suit the purpose. If Mr A. P. Ross Esq. possessed a tithe of the shrewdness for which he gets credit, he would see that he himself furnished a satisfactory explanation. Mr M'Culloch asserts, that in conducting the classical and philosophical department of the Synod's seminary, we are entirely destitute of books and apparatus.—A. P. Ross Esq. has informed the public that the 400 vols. taken out of the academy were works claimed as the *theological* library of our church. How works on *theology* can supply the destitution of books upon *philosophy* and *the classics* it is for A. P. Ross Esq. to explain.

Mr. Editor—this is a fair specimen of the silliness of the charges preferred against Mr M'Culloch and his friends, and of the way in which they construct mountains out of molehills. Can we suppose that A. P. Ross Esq. is so stupid as not to see the groundlessness of his implied charges against Mr M'Culloch? Or, giving him credit for ordinary strength of intellect, must we suppose that he was intentionally attempting to impose upon others? Either supposition is discreditable to him. The public can now judge of the importance which is to be attached to a charge coming from him, and of the danger of following him as a guide. If they follow him any longer, they may expect to realize the fulfilment of the scriptural proverb, "If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

James Ross.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

TO THE REV. JAMES ROSS.

Reverend Sir,—

You are reputed, by partial friends, to be a scholar of great attainments having among other gifts a facility of composing truly marvelous. I, unfortunntely for myself, am your opposite in this. Not having had the benefits of an Academicaleducation I labour under difficulties, when I would put my thoughts upon paper, which you can *appreciate*, and which no doubt will secure, for the style of this letter, although it should be rather "*fusionless*," your generous forbearance. Your review of the meeting of the 30th, which appeared in the last two numbers of the Eastern Chronicle (and which has given you so much self gratulation) is written, I must admit, in a dashing off-hand style that is rather taking. If I was sure of my competency to form an opinion on such a subject, and you would not think it too presuming, I would suggest, that the logic of this *great* effort is rather loose, and that your imagination has been too severely taxed to furnish *facts* for your illustrations.

The first thing that attracted my attention in reading this paper, was the exceedingly gracious language you have addressed to my colleagues in the Trust, belonging to the Church of Scotland. You say "It is scarcely fair to treat them too severely, they have always treated *us* with courtesy and respect. I say, in all sincerity, that if I wished to obtain a favour from the Trustees *to-morrow*, I would apply to them, and I believe confidently they would cheerfully grant it." A marvelous change has come o'er the spirit of your dreams. From my knowledge of the past I must conclude these opinions are of recent date. Pity 'tis you did not sooner

ultivate a like spirit of kindness, it would have taid many unpleasant consequences and detracted nothing from your respectability. There was a time, Rev. sir, when, I believe, these gentlemen did entertain sufficient confidence in your attainments, to have made them wish to have seen you a Professor in the Pictou Academy, but that time and those feelings have passed away; and at the present moment, believe me, there is a marvellous unanimity of opinion at the Board, as respects the character, conduct, and attainments of the Rev. James Ross.

In reading your review, I observe, that you were in great perplexity, whether you should or should not expose, what you were pleased to term, the "impudent falsehoods" of a writer who had appeared under the signature of "One Concerned," and who had presumed to attack your absent friend the Rev Mr M'Culloch That whilst yet in labour with this difficulty, you learned that a public meeting was advertised, "*for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of Education more particularly in relation to the Pictou Academy, it present management and efficieney,*" when lo! your courage rose to the sticking point, and you determined to be present "to expose if I could" (as you prudently express it) the writings of this "One Concerned." It may be true as you afterwards write, that you attended the meeting for the generous purpose of defending an absent friend. But there are some suspicions entertained that, at the time you had apprehensions of other employment. It is a pity, nevertheless, that your generous purposes, relative to your absent friend, should have so soon evaporated. They oosed out rapidly, not at your tongue, but at the tips of your fingers, or somewhere else, and finding that you had a little more to do *on your own account* than you could well accomplish, like a prudent man, you took as much care of number One as you could, and allowed your dear absent friend to shift for himself.

Having adopted this course it is scarcely fair, Rev. Sir, to get out of the scrape by charging the meeting with injustice by preventing anything like fair discussion, even strangling your generous impluses tn behalf of your absent friend. This cannot be permitted, and it will be my duty to make clear to the public what grounds you have for making this charge. You will not fail to remember that, in the commencement of your review, you distinctly stated the very funny object you had in view in attending the public meeting, but, as if a little apprehensive of its absurdity, you add in a following sentence "A. P. Ross spoke in behalf of the Trustees and as he had given such prominence to these documents (the letters of 'One Concerned') making them, in fact, the ground-work of his whole address, and scarcely touching upon any topic which was not referred to in them. I naturally concluded that a part, at least, of the business of the day, was to discuss their merits and solicit an expression of public opinion with respect to them." Had you not previously stated for what object this meeting was called? But, with a strange propensity to blunder, you have forgot this and also that you told the public in a previous sentence what your object was in being present, and that your determination had been formed long previous to my address, therefore it was unneccessary to aim at your justification by stating untruly, that I had introduced the letters of "One Concerned" and therefore you naturally concluded, it was to be a part of the business of the day to discuss the merits of this writer. To use your own language, these statements, Rev. Sir, seem "singularly confused, inconsistent and contradictory" but their aim is perfectly obvious. If you could only fix upon me, or any other of the Trustees, the charge of having introduced the letters of 'One Concerned' into the discussion and then refused you a reply, there might be some excuse for your charge of unfairness, and also for your inglorious retreat from the meeting, but none know better than you that these letters were not introduced by any person but yourself. I readily admit that I read a part of the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch's letter from the March number of the Missionary Record, the letter of resignation of the Trustees, and also the reported speeches of Rev. gentlemen, all which 'One Concerned" had already brought under notice, but was I to be precluded from the use of matters so intimately bearing on the subject, and with which the public have been long familiar, because 'One Concerned' happened to have employed it for his purpose. You will not deny that in opening the meeting I charged your dear absent friend with all the misrepresentations contained in his letters in the Missionary Record, I also showed that he evinced a discreditable hostility to the Institution from the day it was opened until the present hour. I stated all this, and you say, I urged all against him that had been written by 'One Concerned'. When you rose to reply, you cannot deny you were heard patiently and respectfully to the end of your address. If there was a defence for your friend that was the time and opportunity to make it. Did you do so? did you utter one sentence during the whole address, to exculpate your friend? Not one! Except your attempt at explanation, relative to his statement that your Seminary was utterly destitute of books. Do let the public know what became of all those fine impulses and generous resolutions. Where were they? in your brain or in your breeches pocket? to be evolved in that funny resolution, which, my life on it, you will find some excuse for not giving to the public, in all its original graceful proportions.

In quoting the language of the address of the Trustees to the public you say "the terms not tangible, vexatious and covert" could not be applied to the proceeding of our Synod, and here Rev Sir you speak truth though you would wil lingly convey a contrary meaning. It would be a desirable object and a great point gained, if by any manœuvering, you could establish a belief, that the Trustees had had the indiscretion, I will say the indecency, to apply these terms to such a body as the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. But none know better than you, that this language, was never intended to be so applied. For fear you should ever again fall into error upon this subject, take it to yourself for whom it was intended, and your dear absent friend. But I must do your absent friend who, by the bye, is under no great obligations to you, the justice to say, that although he has romanced a little on the other side of the water, that the word covert is far less applicable to him than to you. He is a good hater, but there was something of openness in his opposition. He never affected an interest in the Institution which he did not feel. He never furnished a curriculum, and having forgot its contents, attended a public meeting to denounce the teaching of what he had recommended as most important to be taught. He never had the meanness to attend an examination in the Institution, and after it attempt by shugs and inuendos to destroy the reputation of the masters, and then at a public meeting make a meal of his slanders. To *you alone*, belongs the honor of such an opposition.

I am perfectly aware Rev Sir, that in the abstract, it is a matter of the least possible moment, what opinion I or other of the Trustees may express of your Synod, but as that body has been pleased to acknowledge publicly an interest in the Institution over which we have charge, I may be pardoned for saying (as you have insinuated to the contrary) that the Trustees in all sincerity entertained towards them, those sentiments of respect which they have, in their correspondence with them, expressed, but Rev Sir it is to be feared, there are wolves among them in sheep's clothing, who "through covetousness with feigned words make merchandise" of them.

I have said that the Synod have not given the Pictou Academy the fair trial they promised and this I still maintain; but I by no means charge them with a deliberate breach of faith; of that I believe them incapable, but they are not blameless. Having once made the promise they ought to have taken every means in their power to satisfy themselves, the Trustees had forfeited their confidence, before they could consistently withdraw it. Upright in intention and single in purpose themselves, they had no unworthy suspicions of a brother; how in their quiet deliberations they have been led into error, is easily understood, when it is known that they counselled with your absent friend, and when you have now the hardihood to affirm in the public press, that the Trustees were lending themselves to a fraud, and that their object from the first was merely to establish a good Grammer School. The Rev James Ross is a great authority with some people and he has written "*to attribute motives is an easy matter and is an expedient to which only little and base spirits will resort.*" Why Sir if you had as tersely described everything else in your *great* review as you have in this sentence described yourself, you would have produced a gem in its way, that as a writer would have made you immortal. Your sentiment I admit is entitled to be considered as an axiom, when applied to persons *knowingly* imputing false motives, but can by no means be so viewed when applied to *an honest man*, who may be unintentionally led into error. That you come under the first definition; can I think be made as clear as a sunbeam—You say in your review "that from the beginning many about the West River believed that the object of the Trustees was to make a good Grammar School." In your hurry to speak evil of your neighbours did you forget that *two* of those Trustees were from New Glasgow, and among the most influential and intelligent in that community. Did you forget that two were from the West River—One of them the choice of your own congregation.—Pray what interest had these men in establishing a good Grammar School in the Town of Pictou? Do pray, give us a reason, tho' it should be on compulsion? Dispose of this difficulty and establish that Mr Crichton, Mr Fraser, Mr Taylor and the other Trustees in Town were lending themselves to so gross and mean a deception, and I will then submit another view of this matter; which will fairly place you on the horns of a delemma—get off as you best can. How, from the beginning, could the object of the Trustees be suspected in relation to the Institution sought to be established, when its character and principles were all fixed and determined on long before the Trustees were known, named, or had a being. Ah Rev Sir, the way of trnsgressors is hard! At the risk of distracting your attention from "the duties of your official calling" I must next week direct it to other interesting matter in your able paper worthy of consideration.

I remain Revd. Sir
Your most Obt Servant
A. P. Ross.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Charles Elliott, Mr. William McDonaid, to Miss Margaret Powell, both of Little Harbor.

On Friday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. David Roy, Mr. Andrew Ross, to Miss Christy Calder, both of the Albion Mines.

DIED.

At Merigomishe, on the 8th inst., after a severe illness, Robert, second son of Mr. Robert Murray, aged 20 years and six months.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM HOUSE PICTOU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15—Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Lenoir, Miramichi—lumber.
16—Schrs. Mary Ann, McKinnon, P. E. I.; Flora, Hingly, Tatamagouche.
17—Schr Catherine, Mullins, Wallace; Rose (s) Matheson, P. E. I,
19—Schr Alert, Walker P. E. I.
20—Brigs Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Halifax; Bridget, Forest, Boston; Bee, Terrio, do. Schrs. Actress, Curry, Halifax; Stranger, O'Brien, do,; Charlotte, LeBlanc, do.; Mazeppa, McDonald, Nfld.; Hero, Langlois, Arichat; George, Wooden, Halifax; Cora-Lynn, Marmaud, Arichat; Jubilee, Fougere Boston,
21—Schr New London, Bears, P. E. I.

CLERED.

Nov 15—Schr Collector, Levache, Boston;—Brigs Waterloo, Parker, do.; Superb, Forest, do.; Rose, Matheson, P. E. I.
16—Brig Caledonia, Boudrot, Boston; Schr. Three Brothers, Boudrot, do.
17—Brig Perseverence, Crowel, Boston; Schr Marion, Davidson, P. E. I.; Sally. Cameron, do.: Catherine, Mullins, do.; Hard-Scrabble, Muncey, Mag. Islands; Alert, Mc Donald, Boston; Elizabeth, Belfontaine, do
21—Schr Mary Elizabeth, Lenoir, New York, coal; New London, Bears, P. E. I.—coal.

COASTWISE.

Nov 17—Schrs. Mary Jane, Terrio, Halifax.
20—Emily, O'Brien, do.

New Advertisements.

A Hint in Time.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Periodical Literature of the United Presbyterian Church are hereby reminded that orders for the Magazine, Record, or Juvenile M. Magazine for 1850, must be *accompanied with payment*, and forwarded to me by the 10th December.

Persons sending through me for any of these publications subsequently, will require to advance in addition the postage of a letter to Britain.

P. G. McGREGOR.

Halifax, Nov. 13th, 1848

Sale By Auction,

At the Subscriber's Warehouse, on Friday first, the 23rd inst, at 11 o'clock,

107 Barrels FLOUR;
13 bbls. White BEANS;
12 bags Pecan NUTS;
20 bbls. Zante CURRANTS;
11 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR;
1 bbl. do. do
20 Superior Paris HATS;
2 Pieces TARTAN,

JAMES PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 20th Nov, 1849.

New Advertisements.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THAT well known and valuable Property situate to the eastward of the village of Antigonish, and upon which the subscriber has resided for fifty years and upwards It contains nearly 300 acres, 50 or 60 of which being what is called alluvial soil, are overflown once or twice in the season, and will yield a fair return of Hay annually, without the trouble of cultivation. The remaining 250 acres are principally upland. The farm is pleasantly situated, and commands a fair view of the head of the harbor,—which is about an eighth of a mile distant,—with the windings of the West River; also of the village itself, which is close by, with a large part of the surrounding country -east, west, north, and south.

The terms will be—the whole purchase money down, and possession given next spring, or early in the summer. Further particulars can be had on application to Simeon C. Irish, Atty. at Law, or to the subscriber.

SIMEON IRISH, Senr.

Antigonish, 19th October, 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale by the Subscriber, a large assortment of COOKING and other STOVES.

—ALSO—

Half a ton of superior CHEESE,

A. P. ROSS.

Pictou, 20th Nov., 1849.

LOST!

On Saturday, the 18th August last,

BETWEEN the Steamboat Wharf and Mr. Henry Narraway's, a Lady's Plaid Cloth CLOAK and CAPE, the principle colors of which are Blue, Black, and Brown.

Any person having found the same will be rewarded by leaving it at this office, or with the Steward of the Steamer Rose.

Pictou, Nov., 1849.

DAVID FRASER
OFFERS FOR SALE

A Grand assortment of Air Tight, Square, Box, Franklin, and Cooking

STOVES,

very cheap for CASH only.

Pictou, Nov. 23th, 1844

Oriental Division
Sons of Temperance,

BEING desirous, as well to encourage and elicit native talent as to promote the cause of Temperance, offer a prize of TEN DOLLARS, for the best ESSAY on the subject,

"*The absurd and false ideas of sociability entertained by the drinking portions of Society.*"

The essay to occupy not fewer than twenty pages of letter paper of the ordinary size: to be forwarded to the Worthy Patriarch of the Division on, or before the 22nd Decr.:—all Teetotallers, as well as Sons of Temperance in the County being eligible to compete;—the author of the successful essay to read his production at a public Temperance meeting, to be held on the evening of the 25th Decr. next. Should the essays submitted be judged by the adjudicators not worthy of being so read, they reserve the power of withholding the prize,

Pictou Infant School Bazaar!

THE Ladies' Committee of the Infant School beg leave to intimate that the Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the School, will be held in the Assembly Hall, on New Year's day. Contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received by the members of committee. The committee take this opportunity of reminding the public that owing to the destitution prevailing at the time, two thirds of the proceeds of the Bazaar of last year were appropriated to its relief;—that while they were thus left with diminished resources, the calls for admission of free scholars were more numerous than in former years. When the public are aware that no less than THIRTY Scholars have received during the past year the benefits of the School, without charge, the committee are confident that it will be an additional inducement to bring forth the sympathy and aid of those who have hitherto so liberally contributed to its prosperity.

FOUND!

ON Saturday last, near Mrs. M'Lean's, High Street, a Bag, containing several articles of seamen's clothing. The owner will receive the same at this office, by proving property and paying expenses.

STRAYED.

FROM THE PASTURE OF MR. JAMES PATTERSON, PICTOU.

A DARK BAY MARE, with switch tail, some white on her back, occasioned by the saddle, and a small lump on the off fore foot, above the hoof. Whoever will find her and take her to Mr William Phare, Pictou, Mr. David Blackmore, River John, or the Subscriber, will be rewarded.

CHARLES TUPPER.

Picatou, Oct. 26, 1849.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Tribune.

SONG OF THE WIND.

OTTERSON.

'Tis the wane of the Year,
What do I here?
Lapped in the sky's deep blue,
Where day after day
I've whiled away,
The long hot summer through,

Where I listlessly gazed
While the whole Earth blazed
And mortals invoked in vain
For a breath of air
To subdue the glare,
And prayed for the wind and rain.

The unnerving Sun
Has backward run,
And crosses the line to-day—
Ho! the leaves are sere,
What do I here?
I'll down to the earth and play.

On the mountain top
For a breath I'll stop
In clouds to robe my form,
And weave me a train
Of the hail and the rain,
Then mount on the wings of the storm.

Away! away! the writhing trees—
Away! away! the yesty seas—
Shall mark my fearful path;
And land and main
Shall groan in pain
And tremble before my wrath.

Ho! ho! brave oak,
By the whirlwind broke
And scarred with the lightning o'er,
In your gnarled limbs
I've sung my hymns
Five hundred years or more!

Now hold thee fast,
For my driving blast,
Is not in the dallying mood
And may overthrow
Even thee, ho! ho!
Even thee, old King of the Wood!

Aha! old Ocean,
Thy endless motion
I'll quicken anew to-night,
I'll call from their caves
Thy mightiest waves,
And ride them in fierce delight.

Ho! ho! I will ride
On the tossing tide,
And scream to its awful roar!
And of sailors brave
To their deep sea grave,
I'll hurry a thousand more!

Fond sleeping mother,
And that one other
Slumbering by thy side—
Awake from your dream
At the Tempest's scream,
And think of the storm-tossed tide.

For the wind is away
In his reckless play,
And brave will the good ship be
That shall longer swim,
If it meet with him,
Out on the white capped sea.

Aha! ye trees,
No soft Spring breeze
Shall rock you to still repose,
For the wind is here
And your leaves so sere
Shall cover the path he goes.

O'er the town I pass
And the rattling glass
And the creaking hinges tell,
By their wordless din,
To the safe within,
That I try their strength full well.

Ho! the Demon Fire
In this night so dire
Has broke from his careful bound,
He shall mount my wing
And we'll merrily sing
As we sweep the town around.

Ho! clang your bell!
'T is the city's knell,
For I feed with my rushing breath
The flame forked tongues
And the molten lungs
Of the Demon of Final Death.

I'll rock the Oak
Till his heart is broke
And his sturdy form is bowed—
I'll vex the Deep
Till its mad waves leap
To the skirts of the hurrying clouds:

With the Rain and Hail
I'll rend the sail,
And drive the good ship under—
And the shriek of despair
That rises there
I'll drown in the roar of Thunder.

I'll fan the spark
Till the Town so dark
Shall glow like a sun in the gloom;
And, alight with the blaze,
Shall pale men gaze
On the fierce red work of Doom.

Ho! ho! I will blow
Till the world below
Shall reel as if drunk with wine;
Oh! the Prince of the Air
Could ne'er compare
His power with a strength like mine!

'Tis the death of the Year,
What do I here?
I'll away over land and surge—
With leaves so sere,
Strew Summer's bier,
And sing her a mournful dirge.

BALLOONING.

There have been many happy specimens of slang literature of late, but the following, "time and place considered," is certainly the most felicitous. It is going the rounds of the press as an original account by Professor Risley, the well known accomplished posture master, furnished to an English paper, of his recent ascent in the Nassau Balloon with Mr. Green.

There were a couple of cars attached to the balloon, eight passengers occupying the first, and two in the lower one. Amidst my companions was my protege, the Young Hernandez and a couple of ladies. No sooner had I vaulted into the car than I felt as if already in some new element, and unable to keep my position I squatted like a sailor on a crosstree upon the hoop that unites the lashing of the car, and in that elevated position had an opportunity of telegraphing tokens of good will with all my friends. I can only liken my feeling at the moment to those I used to experience in my hobbledehoyish days when I left the the university at vacation for home, and I have a smart calculation that the machine must have been inflated for the occasion with oxygen that had effervesced from a tun of champagne. A compagnon de voyage asked me what I would take for supper in my eleveted lodging, and I answered "A boiled squab and a brandy smash!"

"Boom!" went the signal gun for starting as I spoke, and the stays were cast off. I leaped to my feet upon my perch and saw every hat in the gardens waving. Off went my own beaver, and I ascended with the lightest heart I ever felt in my life. Mr Ferrars, the worshipful secretary of the gardens, was as much excited as myself, and leaped to the opposite side of the hoop. His enthusiasm kept pace with my own, and each of us rigged our roarers, as we were about to join a jubilee of the gods.

We went ahead as if impatient to singe our pates against the sun, or if old mother Earth was playing at foot-ball, and wished to try her strength on the Nassau balloon. Up we went walking into the upper regions like an opossum up a gum-tree, while the cheers of our friends and the clash of the band beneath produced a volume of sound not unlike the thunders of Niagara. Talk of sensation!—I felt as if my soul had sloped slick from its clay, and was going a holiday making with my heart in its hand.

A young gentleman in the car thought it as nice as a swing at a country fair.

"More like a jaunt to Paradise," said one of the ladies.

"Very likely," quoth the gentleman; "for we are hovering above one of its rivers."

"How can that be?" said I. "Yonder stream is the Thames."

"Very well," said my young friend; "and aint that identical with the river 'Pison?'"

I should have gone down speechless but for a glass of the immortal sherry of my friend Green. It was a drop out of the same bottle that he broached for the ladies on his last ascent, after tilting the protectors on the parapet of a house that hadn't the manners to step aside when it found itself in the way of the balloon.

We now began to clear the gardens, flying above the very birds, who piped a farewell, like so many Jenny Linds. It was up—up—soar—soar—till the pleasure grounds we had quitted appeared like the garden plot in front of a Camberwell cottage. The Thames twined over its shallows like a silver eel in a sand basket. Houses became birdcages, oaks dwindled into cabbages, men became specks, women dew-drops, and I began to think that the genus homo was in the habit of thinking a little too much of itself. To be serious, when I saw the great globe swinging at my feet, and the mightiest metropolis of the earth looking like a village down east at the foot of a range of hills, it struck me as a thorough-going eternal truth, that it mattered little whether the Andes or the Grampion Hills were the chief scenic features of a nation; as it was only necessary to fly a little higher than a kite to reduce the mightiest mountain in the world to a mere mole-hill.

We now neared a bank of clouds, and I saw what I never thought of seeing as long as I lived—the moon bensath my feet. She was just topping the horizon, and we were at least a mile above the higest point of the surface.—A bank of clouds surged beneath us; and, catching sunlight on one side, and moonlight on the other, gave a notion of a sea with waves washing silver from the east, and gold from the west. I thought what a panorama the scene would make: and, as we floated past a vista in the clouds, I thought also what an extensive bowling alley the divinities of heathen mythlygy might have constructed there, playing with thunderbolts for balls, and using lightning instead of gas to illuminate the place. But as we continued to mount, my terrestrial imaginings gave way to ideas of another kind. I was moving through that which forms the principles of both life and death—of that which nourishes and which decays—that which wafts the pleasure-boat to its destination, while nurturing an electric force sufficient to shatter entire planets into fragments. Here we were piercing the elements of destruction, with no other intimation of their presence than the zephyr that fanned our foreheads.

Little Hernandez was as delighted as I was and made us all smile by exclaiming, "If this be the pleasure of riding in the air, I don't wonder at Phaeton borrowing his father's horses to take a gallop over the clouds."

A merrier, happier party never congregated at the banquets of royalty. We were many of us stranger to each other, and yet we fraternized without high treason or revolution, in the most amiable spirit imaginable. Why was this? Our lives hung on the chance of a moment, and best thing that we could do, while in the enjoyment of vitality and health, was to gild the pill of existence as brightly as possible. Had I read the Bible from from Genesis to Revelations, I could not have learned a better lesson; national prejudices subsided before it. I felt that if the great family of man would but fancy itself in the car of a balloon, and make the best of matters, as we did, all would go slick and straight; at the moment I arrived at that conclusion, I resolved to preach the doctrine, and said, "Now, Mr. Green, I want to go missionerizing: put me down, if you please."

We landed at Sydenham—landed in safety; and having made our acknowledgements to those who crowded to our assistance on reaching the terra firma, we returned to the gardens where a spirit of the kindest welcome displayed itself in an outburst of those huzzas which Britishers turn to the two fold purpose of welcoming their best friends, and dismaying their foes.

THE UNCLAD HORSEMAN.

BY MAJOR JONES.

Widowers should look out for breakers.—Absalom Nippers was a widower, and one of the particularest men, perhaps, that ever lived, though some people said, that when his wife was alive he used to dress as a common field hand, and didn't use to take any pains with himself at all. Everybody knows how he spruced up about six weeks after Mrs. Nippers died, and how he went to church every Sunday; but they didn't have no confidence in his religion, and used to say he only went to church to show his new suit of mourning, and to ogle the gals.

With such a character among the wimmin, it aint to be supposed that he stood any chance of getting another Mrs. Nippers near home, and whether he was as bad to his first wife as they said he was, or not, one thing was certain, he had to look abroad for some one to fill her place.

Mr. Nippers was very lucky in finding a gal to his mind, what lived about ten miles from his plantation. Nancy Parker was rich, and though she wasn't very young nor very handsome, she belonged to Mr. Nippers' church, and filled his eye exactly; so he sot in courtin' her with all his might. Ten miles was a good long ride, and as he was an economical man he used to ride over to old Mr. Parker's plantation every Sunday morning to go to church with the family, take dinner with them, and ride back in the cool of the evening. In that way he managed to kill two birds with one stone; that is, to advance the prospects of his happiness on this earth and the world to come at the same time, without losing any of his week day time.

A ride over a dusty road is apt to soil a gentleman's dry goods, and make him and his horse very tired. However, Mr. Nippers didn't mind the fatigue as much as his horse; but in a matter sich as he had in hand it was very important that he should make as good an impression as possible; so he adopted a plan by which he was able to present himself before the object of his affections in order, with his Sunday coat as clean and his blooming ruffles as fresh and neat, as if they had just come out of the band box. This was a happy expedient, and nobody but a widower lover would think of it. He used to start from home with his new coat and shirt tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and after riding within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Parker's plantation, he would turn off into a thicket of chinkapin bushes, and there make his rural toilet.

One bright Sunday morning Mr. Nippers had arrived at this dressin' ground. It was an important occasion. Everything was promising and he had made up his mind to pop the question that very day. There was no doubt in his mind that he would return home an engaged man; and he was reokonin' over to himself the value of Miss Nancy's plantation and niggers, while he was settin' on his horse makin' his accustomed change of dress.

He had dropped the reins on his horse's neck what was browsin' about, makin' up his last night's scanty feed from the bushes in his reach, and kickin' and stompin' at such flies as was feedin' on him in return.

"I'll fix the business this time," ses Mr. Nippers to himself. "I'll bring things to a pint this time," ses he, and he untied his handkerchief with his clean clothes, and spread them on his saddle bow.

"Wo, Ball," ses he—"I've jest got to say the word, and—wo!" ses he to his horse, what was kickin' and rearin' about. "Wo! you cussed old fool!—and the business is settled jest like fallin' off a log."

He was drawin' his shirt over his head, when Ball gave a sudden spring what like to made him lose his balance. "Wo!" ses he—but before he could get his arms out of his sleeves Ball was wheelin' and kickin like wrath at something that seemed to trouble him behind. Down went the clean clothes, shirt and all, on the ground. "Blast yer infernal pictur—wo, now!" ses Mr. Nippers, grabbin' at the reins. But before he could git hold of 'em, Ball was off like a streak of lightnin', with a whole smarm of yellow jackets round his tail.

Mr. Nipper grabbed hold of the mane, and tried to stop the horse, but it was no use.—Away went the infuriated Ball, and takin' the road he was used to travel in, another moment brung him to the house. The gate was open, and in dashed the horse, with the almost naked Nipper hangin' to his neck, hollerin' "Stop him, hornets!" as loud as he could scream.

On came the dogs, and after the horse they went round the house, scatterin the ducks and chickens, and terryfyin the little niggars out of their senses. The noise brung the women to the door.

"Don't look, Miss Nancy! hornets! Wo! ketch him!" shouted the unclad Nippers, as, with spent breath, he went dashing out of the gate agin, with the dogs still after him, his horse's tale switchin' in every direction like a young hurrycane. Miss Nancy got one glimpse of her forlorn lover, and before she could get her apron to her eyes, she fainted at the awful sight (!) while his fast receedin' voice, cryin' "Hornets! stop him! hornets!" still rung in her ears.

BEREAVEMENT.

Oh, I long to lie, dear mother,
On the cool and fragrant grass,
With nought but the sky above my head,
And the shadowing clouds that pass.

And I want the bright, bright sunshine
All around my bed;
I will close my eyes and God will think,
Your little boy is dead!

Then Christ will send an Angel
To take me up to him;
He will bear me slowly and steadily,
Far through the ether dim.

He will gently, gently lay me
Close to the Saviour's side,
And when I'm sure that we're in heaven,
My eyes I'll open wide.

And I'll look among the Angels
That stand about the Throne,
Till I find my sister Mary.
For I know that she is one.

And when I find her, mother,
We will go away alone,
And I will tell her how we've mourned
All the while she has been gone.

Oh! I shall be delighted
To hear speak again—
Though I know she'll ne'er return to us—
To ask her would be vain!

So I'll put my arms around her,
And look into her eyes,
And remember all I said to her,
And all her sweet replies.

And then I'll ask the Angel
To take me back to you—
He"ll bear me slow and steadily,
Down through the ether blue.

And you'll only think, dear mother,
I have been out at play,
And have gone to sleep beneath a tree,
This sultry summer day.

ORIGINAL.

SPEACHES AT PICTOU ACADEMY. MEETING.

Concluded.

Dr. Anderson said—

Mr. Chairman, according to the requisition addressed to you, this meeting has been called for the purpose of "taking into consideration the question of Education, more particularly in relation to Pictou Academy, its present management and efficiency, and the steps requisite to ensure its permanency and future usefulness," but instead of doing this the Rev. Mr. Ross has thought proper to introduce much irrelevant matter, by bringing up the writings of "One Concerned." The Reverend Gentlemen had no sooner made the allusion than, in order to prevent unnecessary discussion, I felt it right at once to acknowledge that I was the person. I never intended to disavow it, but did not think it necessary that my name should be before the public, as it was in possession of the printer. I feel confident that Mr. Ross knew all along who was the writer, and I now ask him this direct question. Was not the manuscript shown to him before it appeared in the paper? [Mr. Ross replied that it was not, but that from the style, &c., he could have no doubt as to the author.] I am satisfied with Mr. Ross' answer. I was induced to put the question for this reason, that after the first paper had been placed in the hands of the printers, the editor waited on me and asked, If I was desirous that it should appear at once, as a clergyman had called on him, and said that he thought it unfair to publish any papers in the absence of Mr. MC'ulloch and as the Rev. gentleman has just now expressed similar sentimenrs, I thought he was the person and was under the impression that he had seen the manuscript. I do not think, however, that this meeting has any thing to do with the author. It is a personal matter between Mr. M'Culloch and myself, and I have no doubt Mr. Ross will admit that Mr. M'Culloch is quite capable of defending himself if a defence can be made. The rev. gentleman has stated that the papers contained misrepresentations. I now stand before him, their acknowledged author, I alone am responsible for them, and I challenge Mr. Ross to write over his own name and point out where the misrpresentations are. It is far from impossible that I may have fallen into error, but I have no reason at present to think so, and I believe that it will be pretty difficult for him to point out any misrepresentation. This will be the proper course for him to take; he has pledged himself to review the papers and I trust the pledge will be redeemed. Mr. Ross has said that the paper in the Missionary Record was published in March last, and that though Mr. M'Culloch remained in the country for five months after, and the Trustees were in posession of this paper, that they had not ventured to attack it while he was present. It is true that the Record was put into my hands sometime after it came to this country, and I showed it to one or two of the Trustees, who considering it as containing the sentiments of Mr. M'Culloch himself, and not those of the Synod, thought it best to treat it with silent contempt. Circumstances, however were altered; shortly after the last meeting of Synod rumours were in circulation that a Resolution has been passed at Synod to move all the congregations on the subject of Education, but the exact nature of the resolution could not be ascertained, as the proceedings of Synod, from some unexplained cause, had not appeared in the "Eastern Chronicle," as formerly and the Trustees were not aware of their amount till I wrote at their request to Yarmouth to the Rev. Mr. Christie (believing him to be the Synod Clerk.) Mr. C. forwarded my letter to Halifax to Mr. McGregor who courteously enclosed me a printed copy of the Minutes, but previously I had been informed by a note in the paper that Mr. M'Culloch was actually engaged as a Missionary in Britain, and was procuring subscriptions for the rival institution, and it would have shown little wisdom on the part of the Trustees to wait till Mr. M'Culloch had effected his object by misrepresentations. Mr. Ross has asked by whom, where, and how, has the court opposition been offered to the Trustees? And gentlemen have already laid it at *his* door; there have been observations made in reference to a paper, and to its being furnished "by request." The Trustees had no sooner met after the passing of the Act, than they agreed to consult the Clergymen in the neighbourhood, each gentleman undertook to place himself in communication with some one.—Mr. A. P. Ross was the gentleman who had most frequent interviews with the Rev. Mr. Ross. He procured the paper from him and placed it in my hands as Secretary, to be used with the other papers of the Board. If the Rev. gentleman placed Mr. Ross under any pledge, Mr. Ross made no mention of such to me, and I here distinctly state that the paper was used in the rev. gentleman's presence without his making any objection, in particular; on the day of of the examination of Mr McPhail, after his examination was concluded. Mr. A. P. Ross who happened to entertain the same oppinions as the Rev. gentleman had recorded in reference to the arrangement of the classes, stated that as no candidate had offered for the other departments it was not yet too late to alter the arrangement, if gentlemen thought it desirable. He then expressed his views and was replied to by me in support of the existing arrangement. The Rev. Mr. McKinlay briefly expressed his concurrence with my views, and the Rev. Mr. Ross was, to my astonishment, proceeding to make statements so opposed to the written document furnished by himself, that I drew it from the file and asked him if that was not the paper which he had given in. The Rev. gentleman never thought then of making the assertion he has made to day.

But I will now prefer a more grave charge. As soon as the Institution, with the advice and assistance of the reverend gentleman himself, had been got fairly into operation, I was instructed by the Trustees to write a Circular to a the local clergymen, requesting them to visit the Institution. Among others I addressed Mr. Ross. He was at that time in the habit of coming frequently to town, and I often met him, and he would always smile and say 'how are yu getting on?' But by no possibility could I get him to find time to enter the doors of the Academy except on one occasion; *then* I did succeed. I went along with him and introduced him to the masters, and induced him to remain a short time in the class rooms; to these gentlemen, and to me, he expressed his satisfaction but on leaving the Academy, he observed, "This is all very well, but is not what I am interested in. Where is your Logic Class?" I replied there were fixed hours for every branch, and that the Logic Class was then taught in the morning, but that if he would look in any day at the proper hour he might have the opportunity he desired. He said he would be present at the Examination and he would then have an opportunity. Shortly after this the semi-annual examination took place. Mr. Ross was by Circular invited to attend. He did not appear till late in the afternoon, when the examination of Mr. Bell's class was nearly concluded. After witnessing the examination of one or two Latin & Greek classes, I said to him, in the of Mr A P Ross, 'The examination of this class is now concluded, with the exception of the students of Logic; at my request they have remained in attendance all day; there are only two students but I will now call them up for examination." He declined to examine them preferring to go down to Mr. Hay's class. After remaining sometime in Mr. Hay's room, he left, I followed him to the door, and thanked him for his presence, when he expressed himself much satisfied with what he had witnessed.—The meeting will understand my surprise when I was subsequently informed by Mr. Fraser, that he had expressed regret to him at not having heard the Logic Class, and on being asked what he thought of Mr. Hay's class, that his reply was *a shrug*. [Here the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of New Glasgow, rose and said, that he did not think the object of the meeting was being carried out, that they had not assembled to hear the statements which had been made, but to say what steps had been taken to carry on a proper system of Education; he might say that he had also been requested to give suggestions when the Trustees were making their arrangements, but he did not consider that he had any right to complain because they had not been adopted.] Dr. Anderson said, "I thank Mr. Stewart for his very seasonable interruption, and I think his views are in accordance with the feelings of the meeting. I therefore leave all matters of a merely personal nature, and as briefly as possible turn attention to the true object of the meeting. Nearly five years ago an Act was placed in the hands of the Trustees, *this*, to the best of their abilities, they had carried out. This Act would expire next April, and it was for the meeting to say, whether they had been satisfied with its working and would wish to have it continued. I must say that in my opinion the Act has generally worked well, and I point with satisfaction to the present prosperous state of the Institution; the Report of last year shows that the classes were well attended, and that the fees realized were greater than on any former occason. I shall say no more but will leave the question in the hands of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Elliot said—I am now obliged to leave but before leaving felt it to be his duty to state that he had attended nearly all the examinations held at the Academy and had, at the request of the Trustees, expressed in writing his opinion respecting the progress of the pupils and the general efficiency of the Institution and that "*what he had written he had written*" as he saw no reason reason now to change his views. That he had been consulted by the Trustees in the appointment of the Professors, and considered them extremely fortunate in the selection they had made, for though Mr. McPhail from some cause or other, had not, perhaps, given general satisfaction, yet the Trustees could not be blamed for this, as he was the only candidate on the day of examination, while he expressed his own willingness to retire whenever a more suitable person could be found.—That he considered the two gentlemen now teaching in the Academy, as well as the late Mr. Hay, in every way qualified fot their office, and when he looked to the Board of Trustees, composed of persons differing on religious and political grounds, he thought that the way in which they had sunk their differences, and acted together for the benefit of the Institution, entitled them to the highest consideration of the public. That he had heard at the meeting much that was painful but still hoped that the discussion would be overruled for the welfare of the Pictou Academy to which he wished success.

[At a subsequent stage of the proceeding Dr. Anderson said]—The Trustees were willing to be tried by the present Academy Act, but that Mr. Ross is acting most unfairly in preferring charges against them for carrying out what the Act made imperative on them, and what the Rev. gentleman himself strongly insisted upon in his written programme. And again,—"I cannot, Mr. Chairman, permit Mr. Ross to go on making such great misstatements, he has just now said that the Act was passed in one year and that nothing was done by the Trustees till the next year. I now state that the Rev. gentleman knows well that the Academy Act passed on the 14th April, 1845. The Trustees met and orgauized themselves on the 8th of May and *immediately* after were in communication with the Rev. gentleman himself, and in July following they addressed the Synod, informing them fully of what they had done and were about to do. He also complains of the steps taken to procure masters, paticularly the application made in Scotland,—that it was unfair to the body with which he is connected,—that they had not been properly represented. The reverened gentleman was present at a meeting, and was consulted along with the Rev. Mr. McKinlay, as to the steps to be taken; he was informed that the other gentlemen of the Trust, had selected Dr. Simpson to act for them: that the names of Dr. Heugh, Dr. Brown, and Dr. Young, of Perth, all gentlemen of high standing in their church, had been brought before us and that we were anxious to have their opinion. The Rev. Mr. McKinlay said they were all excellent men, but that Dr Heugh had, from age and infirmity, been compelled to retire almost to private life; that Dr. Brown, in his opinion, would be too much occupied with the heavy duty of his office, and that Dr. Young was not only old but at a distance from the spot where an application was likely to be successful, and he confessed, that from his long absence from Scotland, he was not so well acquainted with any gentleman of his body as to enable him to recommend one to us as our agent. Mr. Ross was unable to assist us. Subsequentiy to this Mr. Thomas Taylor, one of the Trustees—the only one in whom Mr. Ross seems to have confidence—suggested the name of Mr. Adam Black, Lord Provest of Edinburgh. Mr. Tay or and I conversed with Mr. McKinlay, who approved of Mr. Black, as also of the nomination of Prof. Forbes. I explained all this to the Synod, in 1846, in presence of the Rev. gentleman and Mr. McKinlay, who publicly admitted the correctness of my statements. Mr. Ross then made no such objection, and I must refer him to the published opinions of the Rev. John McKinlay who has done full justice to the standing and exertions of these gentlemen, and has given due credit to the Trustees. Mr. Ross says, all our masters are members of the Kirk of Scotland, and that this is an objection with him, such was not the case with all; the Rev. Mr. McKinlay most strongly expressed to me his opinion that Mr. Bell ought to be appointed. There is one thing that I cannot sit down without setting Mr. Ross right on, he has reluctantly been obliged to admit here to-day, that *we have taught everything efficiently* but Logic and Moral Philosophy, but he yet asserts that we have admitted that we have failed here, and that Mr. Bell himself admits that he is unable or unfit to teach those branches. We *have* admitted that the Logic Class on one occasion failed to acquit themselves with credit; but we *have never* admitted, nor *has* Mr. Bell *ever* admitted, that he was unable to teach, it is another misrepresentation of the Rev. gentleman; he now asks me to read Mr. Bell's letter, I will do so. Mr. Bell says he will soon be forced to succumb; he does, but it will not not do to stop here, the rev. gentleman must hear *all* the letter. Mr. Bell says he must succumb *unless* he get the whole of Saturday to himself. His request was complied with and he did *not* succumb. I insist that the failure was only on the part of the pupils and that Mr. Bell has satisfactorily, in his other letter, explained the cause of failure. It is true that there was no Logic Class last year, but that was not because we were unable or unprepared to teach it; for the class was regularly advertised and Mr. Bell ready to teach, but no pupils came forward. The cause of this can readily be understood if we look to the opening of the class at West River, and the influences used to induce young men, who would otherwise have attended the Academy, to go there, where the rev. gentleman, (and I now read from the Minute of Synod) taught them Logic, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, "and materially forwarded in other respects the interests of the students." This year, however, Logic is being taught, and I maintain efficiently taught, in the Academy; the Lectures will be delivered during the whole term, and I confidently predict that at the semi-annual examination, this class will be found to give as much satisfaction as any of the other classes which gentlemen, fully as competent as the Rev. Mr. Ross, have on former occasions examined. And if it shall not be so, I will then admit that we have failed.

Mr. Jas. Dawson then rose and said:

Mr. Chairman,—Much irrelevant matter, I have been sorry to see, has been introduced into this discussion. I think the trustees have had many difficulties to contend with, and deserve credit for what they have accomplished. I therefore move, that the trustees of Pictou Academy do possess the confidence of this meeting,—which, being seconded by Mr. Mathew Archibald, passed unanimously.

[On the putting of this resolution, and before the question was taken, Mr. Ross and a few personal friends, it seems, left the court house, but his absence was not generally noted.]

After the resolution was passed, Dr. Anderson again rose and said:

M. Chairman,—I cannot but express the gratification which I feel at the passing of this resolution; and since the meeting have now expressed their continued confidence in the trustees, it will not be out of place for me to suggest, that it would be proper for some gentlemen not on the trust to move that a petition be presented to the legislature, praying that Pictou Academy be placed on the same footing as other Provincial educational institutions, *as respects a grant of public money*.

Mr. Primrose here rose and said:

He had not taken any part in the proceedings, and had not intended to take any; but as the expressions of opinion which he had just heard with regard to the future support of the academy were entirely in accordance with his own, he would beg to submit them to the meeting in the form of a resolution. He had often heard of the quacks and sophistries which lawyers got the credit of having recourse to when they wished to blink a question, or mislead a jury, but the exhibition which he had seen there to-day, by one Rev. Gentleman, had far exceeded everything that he could have fancied, and was in his opinion most unbecoming the character of a clergyman. [Here a person belonging to the West River rose and said, that he thought it was unfair in Mr. Primrose to make these remarks in the absence of Mr. Ross, but several persons called out, that if Mr. Ross was not present he ought to be; that he had no business to go away: and Mr. Primrose continued.] I was not aware, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Ross had left the court house, and I would much rather that he had been here to have heard me, but as he has not been sparing of the language which he has applied to others, I shall have no scruple in speaking of him, and I shall not say anything behind his back, which I shall not be prepared to say and maintain before his face at any time or in any place. If the church to which I belong chooses to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Pictou academy, or to build up a seminary for themselves at the West River, I am not going to find fault with them here on that account. Let them do so, and make their institution as high and prosperous as they can; but what I contend for is, that in order to build up that seminary, Mr Ross has no right to pull down the Pictou Academy. Now, the Rev. gentleman has contended throughout, that he

intended to give, and has given, the Trustees a fair trial; but that he either *has* or intended to do so I do not believe, And where has he offered any evidence of such intentions. I had something to do with the negotiations for a compromise on this question, on a former occasion and I found him cling to the old Institution like a barnacle to the side of a sinking vessel, and only let go his hold when he could not help it. I think that the expression used by the Rev. gentleman, in reference to the union of parties in this County on the subject of Education, very much out of place and character, and I cordially agree with what fell from my friend, Mr. A. P. Ross, on this head. *I believe that the Rev. Mr. Ross was insincere and opposed to the Trustees from the outset.*—That while he would meet the Secretary of the Academy and smile, and smile, and say How are you geting on? and so forth, he *was in heart and soul wishing their failure and plotting the destruction of the institution.* He suspected he was all the time working like a mole, to undermine the efforts of the Trustees, in order that he might succeed in establishing his own Seminary at West River, of which he might by the head *and pocket the money.*

He had always thought it unjust that the compulsory subscription clause should have been inserted in the Pictou Academy Act. He would therefore move, That application be made to the Povincial Legislature to place the Pictou Academy on the same footing as other Provincial Educational Institutions *as respects Grants of public money.*

Which was seconded by Mr. Purvis.

Mr. Holmes said—That he had listened with sorrow to much that had been said—to that he would not again refer. But allusion had been made by the Rev. Mr. Ross to the debt of the old Academy. Mr. Ross had claimed credit to himself, and the other Trustees then in office, for having paid off upwards of One Thousand Pounds of debt. He happened to be in the House of Assembly at the time, and he could now inform the meeting that, to enable the Trustees to pay off this sum, the House granted £750! With respect to the compulsory subscription clause he recollected well the Academy Act passed the House in the evening *withaut* any such clause, but that when it was brought up in the morning, to his surprise the clause *was* there. How it got there he could not tell, but there was no doubt that somebody got it introduced, and it was passed by the House.

The Resolution then passed unanimously and after the vote of thanks to the Sheriff the meeting adjourned.

J. D. B Fraser, Esq, said,*—I am surprised, Mr. Chairman, at the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Ross. He evidently wishes to direct the attention of this meeting from the object for which it was called. What have we to do do with the letters of "One Concerned"? If he wishes to review them, let him do so in the columns of the paper in which they were published. To do it here would necessarily involve a discussion that would occupy days, and consequently this meeting be adjourned without being able to get at the business for which it was called. This in no doubt what he is aiming at. The name of the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch has been mentioned, and a good deal said with reference to certain statements respecting the Academy, made by him and publishsed in the Missionary Record. And the Rev. Mr. Ross complains that this meeting is called when Mr. M'Culloch is not here, and asks, if it will condemn him in his absence. Now, sir, if the statements referred to be true, they must be quite as well known to the Rev. Mr. Ross, and others here, as to Mr. M'Culloch. Mr. Ross has asserted that he is prepared to justify all that Mr. M'Culloch has said. Then I ask, why he has not attempted to do so by some sort of proof? It has been asserted "that the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, as a body, have no confidence in the present management of the Academy" Now, Sir, this meeting has been advertised for more than a month, and notices have been scattered all over the country so that any who felt interested might attend. And I see there are a good many here belonging to that body who ought to know something about it. The Trustees court a public investigation, and ask, is this statement true? Have they been unfaithful to the Trust? What have they done contrary to either the spirit or letter of either the Resolutions or the Act by which they were appointed? Or what have they neglected to do?

The Rev. Mr. Ross has said several times that "he puts us on our trial"—then it is only fair that he should inform us of the nature of our offence. Let us hear his charges, and let this meeting decide if they be well founded. If it does so decide, I am very sure that the Trustees (who were selected by delegation from the various congregations in connection with that body in this country) will at once retire and give place to any others they may select. A good deal has been said about some suggestions made in writing by the Rev. Mr. Ross, of which he complained that no notice had been taken. As soon as this reached my ears I sought an interview with him and as I read over the various suggestions he had made, required that he would point out any one that had not been adopted. But, to my surprise, his only complaint then was that Mr. Bell was required to teach French, in addition to what he had suggested, and therefore had more to teach than he could do well. I replied, that before he made this a ground of complaint he ought first to visit the Institution, and be prepared to show that in consequence of this additional labour the teaching of any of the other branches was neglected. Mr. Ross now says that the suggestions we did adopt were of very little importance and that the only one of consequence had been neglected; and has asked "what you would think if he hired a man to plough a field and after pointing out what he wanted done, had told him the evening previous to his commencing the work—that he must rise early, set his harness in order, have his horse fed, and sundry other jobs of minor importance done, preparatory to his going to work. All which he undertakes to do, but in the morning on going to see how he is getting on, he finds the *fellow* has done nothing, that he can't plough. And when asked why he is standing idle, says, 'Oh, sir, I have done all you told me to do.' But when asked, Why are you not ploughing? he replies, 'Oh, sir, I am afraid that these two horses will take the plough away from me.' He evidently knows nothing about it." Now, sir, what does all this mean? Does he mean to insinuate that Mr. Bell is not competent to teach what he has undertaken to do? If that is his meaning, and I cannot see that any other view can be taken of it, I can only say, that in addition to the extraordinary written testimonials that gentleman has as to his ability, we have the evidence of all who witnessed the examinations. As well as the Rev. Mr. Ross himself, who in reference to all the classes he heard examined, that were taught by Mr. Bell, expressed himself delighted, and said they had surpassed any thing he had ever witnessed; again, sir. with reference to the department taught by Mr. Jack, I am surprised to hear him now attach so little importance to it. His views on this department have been marvelously changed since he wrote the suggestions so much has been said about. For he there says that "*it is the most important, the most laborious—it is the one on which success principally depends.*"

If the Rev. gentleman was, as he at one time professed to be, really desirous that the Institution should prosper, and if at any time he had or fancied he had, any ground of complaint, I I ask him why he never said so to any of the Trustees. He affects to sneer at the statement that they have had to encounter intangible and covert opposition. Why, sir, besides many apparently trifling circumstances which came to their knowledge, could they shut their eyes to the fact, that while no complaint ever reached them, but on the contrary all who have taken the trouble to visit the Institution expressed themselves highly gratified with its efficiency. and conscious that they had done all in their power to carry out the wishes of those who had appointed them, they yet saw very few students from that party who in times past used to boast of their zeal to educate their children. Could the Trustees have any doubt, were they not justified in believing, that some secret influence was at work to prevent young men of that party from the country attending its classes. The Rev. gentleman says the times are very hard and that probably this is the reason why so few attend. I don't think it likely, sir, that times are any worse with them than with their neighbours—this won't do. If that body, or any portion of them, have not confidence in the Trustees, would it not have been the wiser and the surest course to remove them (which would have been a very easy matter) than to aim at the destruction of the Institution.

* Mr. Fraser's Speech was delivered after Dr. Anderson's first one, but we have been unable to give it in its proper place.—Ed. Chron.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, November 22nd, 1849.

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

No. II.

We last week mentioned some general considerations which should induce impartial observers to prefer Whitehaven to Halifax, as the Atlantic terminus to this road, arising out of the more speedy communication to be had by means of it between Great Britain and Canada. Since writing our last article, we had an opportunity of reading various interesting despatches from Sir William Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to Lord Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies, in 1845, all bearing forcibly upon this subject,—also containing valuable papers from several scientific men, among them Admiral Owen, and Mr. H. Perley of New Brunswick. As these papers illustrate and confirm in a very powerful manner the views expressed last week, we have determined to publish as much of them as our space will permit, before proceeding to the discussion of the question as to whether Whitehaven or Halifax, independant of general considerations, should be the terminus. We intreat for them a careful and unbiassed consideration, and feel confident if such be given them, that they must lead to sound conclusions on this important question. The first extract is the substance of a letter written in 1837 to Sir William Colebrooke, by Admiral, then Captain, Owen, who we believe originated the idea of the vast scheme which is now the subject of such general consideration. His views at that time pointed to the Port of Canso, which he has now abandoned for Whitehaven, after a careful nautical survey of the two places.

The Principles on which I have formed my present Opinion are simple, viz:

1st. The Rate of Locomotion by Steam at Sea may for Comparison be assumed at Thirteen Geographical Miles per Hour, or 300 Miles per Day, or Fifteen Statue Miles per Hour; on shore, by Railroad, at least at double that, or 600 Geographical Miles, or 700 Statue Miles per Day, or Thirty Statute Miles per Hour therfore the more of Land or Rail Carriage that can be substituted for Sea Carriage, without seriously deviating from the direct Line, the less will be the Time required; and in this first View I would not embrace any of the Circumstances of Expediency, either as to first Expense (which by Hypothesis we assume may be at our Command) or as to the relative commercial Importance of certain Points which might render it important to sacrifice something of Expedition to bring them into our Lines of Communication, on the Principle assumed, viz: that the Line of Communication most favourable with a view to Expedition only should be the shortest Sea Route. A single glance at the Map or Globe pointed distinctly to Cape Canso as the most proximate Spot on this Continent to the British Isles, and that Spot is less than 2,000 from the West Coast of Ireland, or six days and two-thirds by Sea Steam under favourable Circumstances.

In like manner it was perceived that the direct Distance thence (Cape Canso) to Quebec was 420 Geographical Miles or less than 485 Statute Miles, and allowing one-tenth more for necessary Deviations from the direct Line, would make the practicable distance about 540 Miles, which by Rail would not require Twenty-two Hours; and assuming that the Communication from London to the Western focal Point in Ireland could be effected (on the same Principal reducing the Sea Route to its Minimum) in Twenty-six hours, we should bring Quebec within Eight and Two-third Days Post and Military distance of London itself, and therefore I drew on the Diagram proposed Lines of Rail through all the most important Points that lie between Cape Canso nd Quebec.

The first Line being made to pass Southward of the Inlets of the Sea on the Shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence might be carried on a Level nearly to the Bend of Peticodiac, by a Route not exceeding 170 Miles Geographical or about 190 Statute Miles, and within by a practical Route about 360 or 370 Miles from Quebec The accompanying epitome Diagram will show the Particulars more clearly.

The Track from Canso to the Bend of Petticodiac would also, if carried direct, pass near or through the Coal Mines of New Glasgow, and thus the perpetual supply of Coals be secured, as well as a direct communication between Pictou and Prince Edward's Island by Steam with the Line of Rail immediate.

The Port of Canso is very large and safe, and if my historical Recollections serve me, was in the early Times of the French before 1760 commonly used as a Winter Rendezvous and the Situation seems to justify the Opinion that no Ice can there accumulate nor drift Ice inconvenience it.

I have said the Ports of Canso, because there are several at that Point of Nova Scotia, and an Inspection of the Chart would lead us at once to select Port Glasgow or Raspberry Island for the focal Point where the Sea and Land Routes might enjoin, because those Parts have bold Shores, and no outlaying Dangers of Rocks or Shoals, and have their Approaches conveniently marked by available Soundings so that the Navigation might there be rendered easy, commodious, and safe, which are circumstances of no inconsiderable Importance, as the Terminus of the Rail from Quebec must necessarily be the Depot both of the Exports and Imports for all Canada during a great Part of the Year, and therefore must also be the Rendezvous of many Merchant Vessels.

Having on the Principles adopted conceived that the Line from Canso to Quebec combined all the Advantages required, it remained to consider other proposed Lines of Railroad meant to attain the same Object, the first of which are proposed to make Halifax the focal Point or Terminus of the Sea and Land Routes. The Bend of Petticodiac being a necessary point in the Communication between Halifax and Quebec, it also was a Point common to both proposed tracks, and this point from Halifax was distant 150 statute miles; viz. forty statute miles less of railroad. But to attain Halifax instead of Canso would require from fifteen to twenty-four hours of sea route more than to Canso, and Halifax being moreover a dangerous and difficult point to make from sea in foggy and thick weather,—but considering it as demanding only eighteen hours more of sea route than Canso, to reduce the land route to Quebec forty miles at the utmost, and probably (considering the intervening difficulties) the practical diminution of distance would not amount to twenty miles in the whole distance to the Bend. At the utmost, therefore, the rail post setting out from Canso and Halifax to Quebec, at the same instant, Halifax beats Canso by one hour and twenty minutes. But from Canso it would set out eighteen hours earlier, therefore the distance from London to Quebec by Canso being as stated reduced to eight days and two thirds, the route from Halifax might effect the same in nine and a half days and something more (forty minutes); therefore so far as expedition only is the object, we should sacrifice one twelfth of the whole time, if Halifax were chosen as the focus instead of Canso.

But Halifax is a naval and military station, the seat of government, and, besides, a place of commercial importance, and therefore it is said it ought to be preferred as the focal point. The answer is simple; the more important the spot, the more important is it to insure expedition, and a branch of sixty miles from the Canso line will attain Dartmouth in Halifax Harbour, and the whole distance from Canso to Halifax (150 miles) would only require five hours by land, or from eighteen to twenty-four hours by sea, so that Halifax would get English letters at least thirteen hours, through Canso, earlier than direct by packet.

In this comparison of routes, for expedition and facilities of transport for Military purposes and for Post communication, there can be no doubt that Canso, as a route, is at least preferable to Halifax as twelve to eleven, and mereover that it would itself be benefitted by adopting the route of Canso.

I have not heard any other points on the coast of Nova Scotia suggested as the focal point or junction of the Sea and Land routes, than these two of Canso and Halifax.

Of the route from Canso to the bend of Petticodiac, it not only would pass through or very near the working site of the Coal Mines at New Glasgow as stated, but it skirts all the North Shore of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as far as Shediac, with all the concomitant advantages, but Canso is also brought almost in contact with the other Mines of Cape Breton.

I should consider this line of route as the back bone of Rail communications in these Provinces, or as their main Artery, from which branches may emanate, as the convenience of commerce or intercourse might require.

On the comparative advantages of a port at Canso over any within the Bay of Fundy I have said nothing, but its advance eastward renders this evident at sight; for the passage to England it may, under any circumstances, be considered full four days in advance of St. John; and at the commencement of a southwest wind, a Vessel from Canso might be half or two thirds on the way to England before a Vessel from St. John could get clear out to Sea; and Canso is full one day in advance of Halifax also; and St John itself, as a tide Harbour only, has many disadvantages to contend with which should not be quite overlooked.

(Signed)

W. F. W. Owen, Captain R.N.,
Naval Surveyor in the Bay of Fundy.

Sir William Colebrooke, in his despatch of 13th Nov. 1845, says—

The Harbour of Canso, which was much frequented as a fishing station by the early voyagers, is situated at the entrance of a strait of that name leading to the St. Lawrence, and conveniently situated for communication with Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland to the north, and Halifax and other ports to the South. It is described as "an excellent Harbour, accessible at all seasons of the Year;" being at the north-eastern extremity of the American Continent it is nearer to Europe than any other port, the direct distance to the most westerly ports of Ireland being about 2,000 Miles, a distance that may be run in seven days; and as the voyage across the atlantic may be accomplished in one day less than to Halifax, it may be calculated that if a Railroad should be carried from that port to Quebec by the route through the Provinces which I have indicated, the communication with that place from England might be accomplished in the same time now reqired to reach Halifax, St. John, and Fredericton, those places may be respectively reached in about four, eight, or ten hours from Canso. The line of Country from Canso to the bend of Petticdiac is represented to be level, and well adapted for a Railroad, and the mountains at the head of the Bay of Fundy which intersect the road from Halifax would be avoided. A Railway from Canso would pass within a few miles of the Coal Mines of Pictou and the other ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Shediac and Bay Verte), which it was proposed to unite with the Bay of Fundy by a Canal. By continueing the branch road from Halifax to Digby or other convenient port in the Bay of Fundy, the communication by the Steamers in the Bay to Boston and Portland (as well as to St. John) would render Nova Scotia the medium of the intercourse between Great Britain and the Northern States of the Union; for as the Navigation from Canseau viâ Halifax to Boston would occupy nearly half the time required for the voyage across the Atlantic, the communication by Railroad to Digby would not only render the intercourse with Europe more frequent, but in reality prove more expeditious.

In a subsequent despatch dated April 28 1846, he says—

Recurring to my former Correspondence, and particularly to the information communicated in my dispatch, No. 100, of the 13th November 1845, I have seen no reason to alter my opinion of the advantrges likely to attend the adoption of the direct route from the Atlantic to Quebec from Canso or some other Northern Port of Nova Scotia.

Thay may be briefly enumerated as follows:

1st. That the Sea voyage across the Atlantic to a commodious port would thus be shortened.

2d. That Facilities would thus be given to the Transport of Emigrants by Steamers in a fifth or sixth of the time often occupied in sailing Vessels against westerly winds, thereby losing a valuable part of the short season.

3d. Facilities in transporting labourers to commence and carry on the work.

4th. A command of Coal from Cape Breton and Pictou.

5th Accessibility to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Canso, Pictou, and Shediac, and the Bay of Fundy at the bend of Petticodiac.

6th. A level Country through the Northern Parts of Nova Scotia, leaving to the left the Cobequid Mountains which intercet that Province.

7th. A favourable line of Country from the bend of Petticodiac to the Great Falls, and thence to the St. Lawrence, as ascertained by the surveys of the Royal Engineer Department in 1843—4, made expressly with a view to ascertain the practicability of a Military road or a Railroad, sufficiently remote from the American Frontier without being too circuitous.

Governor Colebrooke's next despatch is addressed to Earl Grey, and bears date the 29th September, 1846. In it he speaks as follows—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 71, of the 13th July, and to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 14 of the 18th August, I do myself the Honour to enclose to your Lordship Copies of two reports which have been made to me by Captain Owen, and of a Letter addressed by him to Sir John Harvey, detailing the result of his examination in concert with Captain Pipon of the Royal Engineers of the Atlantic Ports of Nova Scotia with reference to the projected undertaking of carrying a Trunk Railway through these Provinces to Quebec.

In making this communication to Her Majesty's Government at the present time, and while an Exploration of the Country with a view to this important work is still in progress I beg leave to explain that the ultimate Success of it may, in a great measure, depend on the timely attention of Her Majdsty's Government to some questions of local and general interest, and the adoption of precautions that the latter may not be allowed to conflict with the former. When the proposal was first made in this Province, a Meeting was held in the City of St. John, and the strongest objections were urged against the adoption of any line which would not have its terminus at that Port; and in the ensuing session an Act was passed pledging liberal support in favor of a line from thence to the Great Falls, in connection with a line from Quebec to that place. The rivalry subsisting between Halifax and St. John was the primary the source of this Demonstration which extended itself also to the port of St. Andrews on the St. Croix; but when it was understood that Captain Owen had originated some views for the selection of a port on the North-eastern Coast of Nova Scotia, this Jealousy appeared gradually to subside, and I have been gratified to find that, in proportion as an opinion has gained ground that Her Majesty's Government, disregarding merely local interests, would be disposed to decide in favour of such line as would ensure the most expeditious transit of Passengers and Goods by Sea and Land, a disposition has prevailed liberally to support such line as Her Majesty's Government might consider to be most favourable to general interests, in the ultimate view of connecting the Sea Ports of the Province by branches with the Trunk Railway.

Considering the Importance of St. John and Halifax, it is not surprising that the Inhabitants of those Cities should have sought some especial advantage in so great an undertaking, the first from its extended commerce and resources, and the latter as a Navel Depot, and from having hitherto been the medium of a profitable intercourse by Steamers with the United Kingdom; but it is not to be overlooked that the Principle of carrying the Railways to the extremes of the land, and thereby shortening as much as possible the distance by Sea is one which must ultimately recommend itself regardless of the local Interests of particular places, and especially in an undertaking in which the Interests of the Capitalists embarking in it must primarily be considered.

This despatch encloses Admiral Owen's report upon the harbour of Whitehaven, which has been already alluded to The substance of it will be published next week.

☞ We copy the following statistical account of the trade of this Port from the Boston *Post* of the 26th ult. It is prepared by a gentleman now a resident of this place, who is desirous of making us better known in the United States than we have hitherto been. We hope he will continue his correspondence.

"Pictou, N. S., October 1, 1849.

The commercial operations at this Port are nearly closed for the season, and on comparison it is found that there is considerable falling off in business; this is attributed in a great measure, to the universal stagnation produced by the failure of the crops the last two years. The transportation of coal to the States has been mainly carried on in vessels belonging to the Province, which arises from the fact of the difference in the expense of sailing American and Provincial vessels, together with the price of freight being so low that the former will not attempt to compete.

The following statistical information has been furnished me by William Robertson, Esq., the gentlemanly Collector of the Port.

Vessels arr'd.	Tons	Fm U. S,	Other Ports
1846 . . 584	61,281	270	314
1847 . . . 1094	101,377	459	635
1848 , . . 1025	91,009	393	632

The decrease in tonnage appears to have been occasioned by a limited quantity of coal having been exported to the United States, which is supposed to have arisen from the manufacturers having had a supply on hand, together with the depression in trade and the extensive imports into that country of iron and iron ware, the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

An account of the staple articles, the product of this Province and its fisheries, exported from the Port of Pictou for the year ending 5th January 1849:—Beef and Pork, 1257 bbls.; boards and plank 3,335,005 ft; butter 1944 firkins and tubs; coal 57,717 chaldrons; freestone 1246 tons; fish, pickled 695 bbls.; do. dry, 710 quintals; grindstones 444 tons; lathwood 94 cords; masts and spars 625 number; oxen 78 do.; oil, fish, 520 gallons. The above is exclusive of exports coastwise.

An account of breadstuffs imported from the United States and Canada, from May 1st to December 1st, 1848, viz:—Bread 475 bbls.; corn 13,498 bushels; corn meal 11,780 bbls.; wheat flour 9947 bbls. The value in the currency of this Province is £31,347 13s.

The quantity of coal exported the present year will be less than the previous, unless the demand should greatly increase before the close of navigation, which generally takes place about the 1st of December.

There are a number of vessels in progress of building to be completed this fall, some of them ships of large size.

The advantages possessed by this place for an extensive business are very great, and nothing is wanted but enterprise and capital to make it compare favorably with many of the commercial cities in the States. The soil in this country is excellent, and produces abundantly.

In order that your readers may form some idea of the expense of living, I give you the following list of prices of articles exposed for sale in the market:—Beef 3c per lb., mutton 2½ do., butter 12 do., eggs 10c per doz., potatoes 20c per bushel, and other articles proportionably cheap. The silver dollar of America or Mexico is worth 4½ per cent. premium over the currency of the Proviuce.

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Literary and Scientific Society.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Isaac Harris read a short but very clear and argumentative lecture on "Capital Punishment," in which he advocated the abolishing of the Death Penalty. A lengthy and animated discussion followed. It was announced that at the next meeting Mr. J. W. Dawson would lecture on "the clothing of animals."

We are sorry to see that the meetings of this useful institution are so poorly attended by the members. There is an unaccountable lack of interest exhibited by some, particularly the older members, and those who were formerly its principal supperters, that does the society a great injury, and prevents it from effecting the full amount of good it might otherwise attain. We hope however, as the winter sets in, to see the meetings better attended, and the interest as well sustained as in former sessions.

Potatoes and Turnips.—We have seen some fine specimens of potatoes and turnips lately, which we think can scarcely be beat in this country. Potatoes grown on the farm of Mr. David Murdoch, Tatamagouch, weighing 1½lbs. each; a turnip grown on the farm of Mr. Ephraim Pearce, Wallace, weighing 14lb. 14oz., and two or three turnips grown on the farm of Mr. William Dunbar, South Pictou, weighing from 13 to 14 lbs. It is a pity that this crop, that grows so well, is not more generally cultivated.

☞ A very large audience assembled at the Baptist Granville street Chapel, on Monday evening the 12th inst., to hear the Rev. Mr. Rand of Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the history, social customs, language, literature and religious opinions of the Micmac Indians. The lecture contained a large amount of new and deeply interesting information, and was heard with profound attention throughout. Mr. Rand is willing to devote his time entirely to the acquisition of the language, and to the intellectual and religious instruction of the Micmacs. A provisional committee was appointed to devise means to encourage and support the mission already commenced by Mr. Rand. —[Communicated.

☞ Received by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions,

From Sabbath School, Tatamagouche,

		for Boat Fund	£1	12	5
do.	do.	Windsor,	5	11	3
do	do	Newport	2	10	0
do	do	Princeton	7	0	0
do	do.	New London & Cavendish	5	0	0

Received by the Rev. John I. Baxter, for the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, £4 13s. 6d. for the Boat Fund, from the different Sabbath Schools in connection Mr. McGilveray's congregation, East River, as follows—

Churchville Sabbath School		£1	5	1
Springville	do.	1	0	1½
Island	do.	0	17	5
S. Fraser's	do.	0	18	1
P. McPhee's	do.	0	5	1½
A. McDonald's	do.	0	8	9

For the Eastern Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,—At the last sitting of the Legislature, as appears by the Appropriation Act, a sum not to exceed forty pounds was placed at the disposal of the Executive, to establish a weekly mail from "New Glasgow to the Upper settlement of the East River of Pictou, thence to West River St. Mary's, thence to the Forks settlement, thence to the East River St. Mary's, and thence to the Garden of Eden, Blue Mountains and New Glasgow." The job has been undertaken, at what sum I am not prepared to say; but I wish to direct public attention to the glaring and shameful manner in which the duty has been neglected, and the Provincial money likely to be paid away for nothing. I am credibly informed that irregularities are frequently committed in the delivery of letters, from the courier being unable to read; and it is notorious that he has been in the habit of carrying the mail at a snail's gallop, *on foot*, in order to save money by avoiding the expense of a horse,—the public in the mean time suffering from his parsimony. This would not be so bad, did he perform his stipulated services. But the fact is, that when he has managed to crawl to the head of the East River, instead of following the route prescribed by the Act, he takes a bye-road over the Blue Mountain to the Garden of Eden, and thence to the East River of St. Mary's, and back again by the same route. The Caledonia settlement West River of St. Mary's thus never sees his face, though it was at their instance and mainly for their accommodation, that the route was established. A way office has also been opened for the reception of letters and papers, which he never visits. I wish Mr Editor, through the medium of your journal, to make the authorities acquainted with the facts, in order either that the contracter be compelled to fulfil his duty, or that he be removed, and another person allowed to take his place, who will attend to it.

I am Yours, &c,

Duncan McDonald.

Caledonia, St. Mary's, November 12.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office to the building in the rear of Mr. Thomas R. Fraser's premises, opposite the residence of James Purves, Esq.

The great amount of communications and other original matter on hand this week, has prevented us from giving our usual summary of news; but we shall devote an extra portion of our next No. to that purpose.

Meeting of the Masons.—The Free and Accepted Masons of Charlottetown, having heard that Major B. A. Norton, of the U. States, lately appointed American Consul for Pictou, this Island and other places, had arrived in the last steamer, determined to pay him, as a visiting Brother, some mark of their respect; and accordingly a Lodge of emergency was held last evening, when Brother Norton, having proved himself in the usual and accustomed manner to be a Free Mason, he was introduced into the Lodge by brothers Past Masters Young, Hutchinson and Lobban, and was received with a Masonic welcome. After the brethren had spent some time together most agreeably, and having heard an account from Brother Norton of the state of the order in the Union, they retired in harmony —[Charlottetown Advertiser, Nov. 14.

Departure of the "California Association.—The brig "Fanny," with the "California Association" on board, has at length sailed, under very favourable circumstances. On the morning of their departure the wind came gradually round from the Eastward—from whence it had blown for the previous teh days—to the North west, and has continued in that quarter ever since; and no doubt ere this they have taken leave of the Nova Scotia land, and shaped their course for the Windward Islands. We cannot conclude these few remarks without observing, that to the very great interest taken in the undertaking by James Peak, Esq., our worthy and enprising townsman, is the successful formation of the "*Association*" to be attributed; he voluntarily offered to become their Agent—attended their meetings, and by his experience and tact, pointed out to them the articles best to be shipped, the cheapest market to procure their provisions, superintended the fitting out of the vessel, &c., &c.; and when all were ready to take their final departure, sent his Steamer, free of charge and towed them seven or eight miles out to sea, allowing their friends to accompany them as far as the Steamer went.—[Ch Is..

PICTOU, S. S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, } *Pltffs.* vs. ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in the direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging ;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court, made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, *Pltff's Atty.* (10w)

Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct, 1849.

In the SUPREME COURT, PICTOU, October Term, 1849,

CAUSE { ANN MARIA ROSS, et al. Ex. of JOHN ROSS. deceased } Pltffs. vs. ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Defendant,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Friday, the Seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the West River, in the County of Pictou, abutted, bounded; and described as follows—that is to say : Beginnug at an iron stake at the north east corner of a lot of Land belonging to the heirs of Henry Cameron, deceased, on the northwest side of the West River Road; thence running north forty and a half degrees west twelve rods, or one hundred and ninety eight feet; thence north forty five and a half degrees east at a right angle six rods and eleven feet, or one hundred and ten feet; thence south forty and a half degrees east twelve rods or one hundred and ninety eight feet to the main Road aforesaid; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west the several courses of the road, until it comes to the place of beginning; containing one half of an acre more or less, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging. the same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, Alexander McDonald, to the said John Ross, deceased, and afterwards sold, subject to the said mortgage, to one Alexander Brown, who is now in possession of the same; and by a rule of the said Supreme Court, in the above Term, ordered to be sold as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages,

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

DANL. DICKSON, Atty. of Pltff.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1849.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1847.

CAUSE { DONALD ROSS, Pltff. vs. WILLIAN M'KAY, et. al. Defdt.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon:

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, both at Law and in Equity of the above named William M'Kay, of, in, to, out of, and upon, all that certain Farm on which he now resides, situate, lying, and being, at the Big Gut, Fisher's Grant, and bounded and described as follows :—Beginning at a hemlock tree in the south west end of Fisher's Grant, thence to run south east sixty rods; thence running north east one hundred and eighty rods; thence northwest sixty rods; thence southwest one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres more or less; being on the lot originally owned by the late William M'Kay, Esq., subject to certain incumbrances thereon, with all and singular the barns, outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or appertaining ;—the same having been taken in Execution in the above suit, and the Judgment therein having been docketted and registered for upwards of two years.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

EDWARD ROACH Atty. of Pltff.

Sheriff's Office Pictou, July 20, 1849.

The above Sale is postponed until Friday, the 30th November, when it will take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. The Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surppassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity of the Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation; the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from New Glasgow,—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane affording free and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value, especially if sold in small lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OP COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale, and from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou.

New Annan, July 27, 1848. JOHN OLIVER, Senior.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land in Middle Stewiacke, on the Post Road to Halifax, containing 300 acres. A considerable portion of it has been improved, and the remainder is well wooded. It will be disposed of in Lots of 100 acres, or in a lump as may suit purchasers. A warranted Deed can be given. Application to be made to

WILLIAM BOWREN.

Albian Mines, Sept. 27th 1849. 3w

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices

Pictou, 14th June 1849.

FOR SALE.

PEW No 77, in PRINCE STREET CHURCH. Apply to

DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 16th August, 1849

CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats; very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c., &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH. ☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and a fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,

Sec'y Pictou Academy.

[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s. and Fine at 12s. per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel. Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

9000 BRICKS for sale by

JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

FOR SALE.

A Choice of Fifty patterns of British and American PAPER HANGINGS.

ALSO—A variety of FIREBOARD PRINTS and PAPER BLINDS.

At the Bookstore of JAMES DAWSON & SON

July 19th tf

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE AND WHARF LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. GEORGE B. CROW. TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION TO

R. DAWSON.

June 28th, 1849. tf

WANTED,

BY THE FIRE WARDENS, a person who will enter into a CONTRACT, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, to

ACT AS A CHIMNEY SWEEP,

for the current year Established scale of prices, and other information may be had on application to

JAMES MURDOCH, Sec'y

Pictou, June, 14th tf.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in this Province, at moderste rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country, a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & GEO. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq.. who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impart all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

ON HAND

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

IRON-Stock'd Anchors from ½ cwt. to 10 cwt.
Chain Cables, assorted ⅝ to 1 Inch
Spikes 4 to 7 Inches
Sheathing Nails 3 to 3½ Inches
Sheathing Paper
Oakum, Coal Tar
Paints and Oil

ALSO

A Large Assortmentof Cordage, Canvas, Iron and Copper.

A. P. ROSS.

June 28th 1849. tf

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given, that convenient House and Garden situate in New Glasgow, formerly owned and occupied by Mr Gilbert McIntosh, Apply to Mr McIntosh in New Glasgow, or to the Subscriber at Pictou

A C McDONALD.

May 17th 1849 tf

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.

PICTOU AGENCY

AT THE STORE OF MR. R. FRASER.

WHERE Catalogues may be had, and orders left, for any Books published in the United States. Persons subscribing for Papers or Magazines can depend upon receiving them regularly Parcels from Halifax will be sent to Pictou at least once in each week.

ON HAND

An assortment of Piano Forte Music—No. 1 of Shakespeare, new edition—Macaulay's England—Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848, &c., &c.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

EDWARD M. McDONALD,

Publisher and Proprietor,

PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies and forwarding the pay in advance, will receive one copy gratis.

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c., must come *post paid, or free from expense, or they will not meet with attention.*

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Middle River—ALEXANDER FRASER, Esquire.
New Glasgow—Mr HUGH FRASER.
Albion Mines—Mr. ISAAC MATHESON.
Merigomish, Upper End—R. S, COPELAND Esquire.
Merigomish, Lower End—Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY.
Antigonish—Mr. CHARLES SYMONDS.
Guysborough—Mr, HERBERT R. CUNNINGHAM
St. Mary's—Mr. DONALD MCDONALD, Sherbrooke.
Sydney, C. B.—Mr. WILLIAM CORBET.
Plaister Cove, C. B.—J. G. MCKEEN.
Port Hood—HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esquire
P. E. Island—Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE
St. John N. B.—Mr. HUGH CHISHOLM
Miramichi—WILLIAM J FRASER.

The Eastern Chronicle.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, November 8, 1849. Number 44.

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BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS,

For Sale by J. DAWSON & SON.

REWARD BOOKS at all prices,—assorted in Libraries to any amount.

The Shorter, Brown's first and second Initiatory, Mothers', and other Catechisms.

Gall's complete Shorter Catechism, New Proof, Teachers' Paraphrase, Exercises and Keys to the Shorter and Initiatory Catechisms.

Gall's series of Lessons for a Year, Gall's Help to the Gospels, Life of Christ, &c.; Gall's Questions on Matthew, Mark and Luke.

Bateman's Sacred Melodies, 1st and 2d series, with and without music.

The Union Questions, on select portions of Scripture.

Scripture Doctrines, with references to chapters.

Scripture Cards, various kinds, &c., &c., &c.

The stock of Sabbath School requisites now for sale by J. D. & Son, will be found equal in extent and cheapness to any in the Provinces. Terms made as easy as possible to Schools in poor localities.

October 4.

FOR SALE.

A Choice of Fifty patterns of British and American PAPER HANGINGS.

ALSO—A variety of FIREBOARD PRINTS and PAPER BLINDS.

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A C McDONALD.

May 17th 1849 tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald McDonald, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,

May 24, 1849. Administrators.

STRAYED.

FROM THE PASTURE OF MR. JAMES PATTERSON, PICTOU.

A DARK BAY MARE, with switch tail, some white on her back, occasioned by the saddle and a small lump on the off fore foot, above the hoof. Whoever will find her and take her to Mr. William Phare, Pictou, Mr. David Blackmore, River John, or the Subscriber, will be rewarded.

CHARLES TUPPER.

Pictou, Oct. 26, 1849.

D. R. McKAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

SHIP & INSURANCE BROKER,

50, Commercial Street,

BOSTON.

Agricultural.

Published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE?

This is a question of great interest to every practical farmer in our country; and an answer to it, if it can be given, will confer unspeakable benefits to the agricultural interest. The subject is one, I am aware, that opens a wide field for investigation; and I do not propose to give an answer that will cover the whole ground. If I can aid, however, in answering the question, so as to lead farmers who are desirous of information, to make vigorous efforts to advance this all important interest, I shall be satisfied. Let me then say, that the farmer who would improve, must devote himself *entirely to this vocation*—rising early and taking the morning air, and vigorously devoting his powers to the work before him. In the preparation of his lands for crops, he must not fail to have it in the best possible condition; thoroughly pulverised, so that each kernel of grain may have a genial soil prepared for its reception, from which it may in due time spring forth to gladden the heart of the farmer. Let him not neglect this. The great superiority of the farmers of England and the Continent, consists in their careful attention to the preparation of the ground for their various crops; in many instances, on the continent particularly, their lands having the appearance of a finely cultivated garden bed.

Another indispensible requisite is, "drain thoroughly" wherever needed. Not only is it necessary to drain wet and marshy spots of land, but wherever, from the nature of the soil, water stands beneath the surface, so as to render the land cold and sour, so as to prove injurious to the growth of plants, nothing but judicious training will render it suited to the production of crops in all their vigor and healthfulness — Let no farmer, then, fail to give attention to draining, wherever, either from surface water, or water retained from a retentive subsoil, his land is in a condition unfavorable to the production of a first rate crop. Bear in mind, also, that in many instances, grass lands need draining as much as those designed for grain, Often the lands appropriated to grazing, are, by a superabundance of water, rendered almost useless; the grasses are coarse, inferior in quality, give a bad flavor to cheese and butter, and render it impossible to manufacture either, that will command the best price in the market.

Another important matter for the farmer is, the *preparation and use of manure*. Grain needs feeding as well as the animals: of this there can be no question. Let then the attention of the farmer be directed to securing from everything that can be collected, an increase to the manure of the farm. Let him bear in mind, that weeds, muck, or the deposite of swamps, are all valuable to be mixed with the straw and litter of the farm; and let him preserve the liquid manure from his cattle from water; on many crops, the application of this has produced astonishing results; but it should ever be preserved and mixed with the solid excrements of the animals, and will add greatly to the fertilizing qualities of the manure. If necessary, and every good farmer will ascertain this, apply lime to your land where it has been exhausted by the crops; and above all ascertain the analysis of the grains you cultivate, and when you have ascertained the quantity of fertilizing materials that have been taken off with the crop, be sure to return it again in the shape of the proper manures; if you do not do this, your land will become exhausted and your farming unprofitable. Don't neglect this if you would succeed. Here lies one great difficulty with American farming—a want of knowledge of the materials taken off with the crops, and a neglect to return carefully to the soil, in the way of suitable manures, the fertilizing properties required to enable the land to sustain the crops to be grown. Chemistry will tell you what are the constituent properties of your grain; what of your various manures; and when known, every farmer may understandingly manage his farm, and preserve and even increase its fertility. This cannot too strongly be urged upon the farmer; and upon a careful and enlightened attention to these suggestions, it cannot, I think, be doubted, that improvement, such as would be abundantly satisfactory, would be the result.

In connection with the proper manuring of the land, let me call attention to its *cleanly cultivation*. Weeds will grow, and if not eradicated, the nutriment which the grain should receive, will be divided between the grain and the weeds. How little attention it would seem, from observing the crops in different portions of our country, is given to this matter. Many a field of corn can be found, where the weeds are to be seen as far as the field can be observed; and when the field of corn is harvested, astonishment is manifested because only twenty bushels of corn are obtained to the acre, while a neighbor has secured fifty bushels. The difference has arisen, in part, from the attention given by the latter, to the extermination of everything that could prejudice his crop. What is true of this crop is applicable, more or less, to every other; and no farmer can be eventually successful, who does not thoroughly and systematically cleanse his lands. You cannot afford to grow weeds and grain on the same field.—The land will not reward you for so doing. It may, indeed, give you an abundant crop of the former, but of the latter the return will be most unsatisfactory.

There are other suggestions which I may give at another time; but let me ask the reader, are not these worthy of your attentive observance if you are a farmer? Would not every farmer be benefitted materially by giving heed to them? Is there a man who will say, it is no consequence whether I attend to these suggestions or not, I can succeed as well as others who have never been so particular in their farming operations. But let me ask you, what has become of those farmers? Gone to other regions, after exhausting their soil; their crops so diminished as no longer to pay the expense of cultivation; and will you, by pursuing a similar course, render it necessary for you to follow them? I leave the question for you to answer.—[Wool Grower.

POWER OF THE SOIL TO ABSORB ODORS.

It is well known that onions, if buried in the earth a few days previous to being cooked, will have lost much of their rank flavor. Wild ducks, which are often too fishy in flavor to be good, may be rendered much more palatable by being wrapped in absorbent paper, and buried in the ground a few hours. Dried codfish loses much of its austerity of flavor (if we may coin a term) by similar treatment. During the plague, in Europe, clothing was often buried for a time, to disinfect it. This absorbent property of the soil is due to the presence of carbonaceous matters; for clean sea beach sand will produce no such results, while pulverised charcoal will act with much greater energy than common soil. On this principle, animal matters coated with unleached ashes, and then buried in pulverised peat or muck, will not only decompose without giving off offensive odors, but the muck will also, by absorbing the resulting gases arising from decomposition, be rendered highly valuable as a fertilizer. Dr. Dana says that a dead horse, if cut in pieces and treated as above, will render twenty loads of muck, equal in quality to the best stable manure.—[Working Farmer.

MANURES—THEIR PREPARATION.

The best manner of preparing and increasing the value of manures, is of the highest importance to every one engaged in agricultural pursuits.

By a long continued succession of crops the soil becomes exhausted, and unless supplied with those materials necessary for the nourishment of vegetation, ceases to produce. Vegetable and animal matter, undergoing decomposition, are of all substances the most suitable for reviving lands worn out by excessive cultivation. Labor cannot be more profitably employed on a farm, nor rendered more productive than in acquiring and taking care of manure. Of this the experience of a few years will convince any one, however skeptical he may be on the subject.

If the hay, straw, and other materials, on which stock is fed, are rotted, unexposed to the action of the rain and sun, the manure is much better than that prepared in the usual manner. Much of its substance is washed away and wasted by dashing rains; and by the action of the sun's rays, its more volatile ingredients are exhaled, and thus lost to the husbandman.

Cattle should be housed during winter. In this there is not only a great saving of manure, but a much larger number can be kept in good condition on the same quantity of fodder. Cattle should also be provided with a yard in which to remain some part of the day when the weather is too inclement. The surface of this enclosure becomes enriched during the winter. Early in the spring, just as the frost begins to go out of the ground—say when it is thawed about two inches deep—shovel up the mud and haul it to some convenient place; there mix it with straw or stable manure and lime, a layer of each being placed alternately.—This makes an excellent compost which may be put on as a top dressing in the fall when small grain is sown, or it may be put on as any other manure; great care being taken to spread it evenly.

If the cattle are not kept stabled, the barn yard should be constructed in the form of a basin, so as to preserve all the fluid parts of the manure. If the soil is not clayey it should be removed and clay brought and pounded in so as to make a permanent bottom. After this is done, dirt may be brought from the woods, or some other convenient place and thrown into the basin. This, after it becomes saturated, makes an excellent manure.

The manner in which manure is applied to the soil is frequently more injurious than beneficial. It is thrown in large heaps which remain until the ground is ready for tillage, when they are only spread so much that the plough can with difficulty pass through them. This treatment injures both the crop and the soil. Vegetation grows more luxuriantly on the manured spots, causing the gaain to fall down and rot; while on the unmanured, it languishes because of an insufficient supply of nutrition, the poor parts become poor and the rich richer. For this, two reasons may be assigned,—first—by the thick growth of vegetation the soil is shaded from the sun's rays, and its moisture and volatile substances retained, while the bare parts are dried and scorched. Second—plants radiate heat more rapidly than earths, or in other words, cool down sooner. The vapors of the atmosphere are thus condensed and precipitated upon them. Thus the strength is taken from one portion and given to another—injurious alike to each. Should you deem these hints, so crudely set forth, worthy of a place in your paper, you will confer a favor on a practical farmer.—[Dollar Newspaper.

ALBION MINES, NEAR PICTOU, NOVA—SCOTIA.

Latitude 45° 34' 30" North; Longitude 62 42 West from Greenwich.

Oct. 1849	Thermometer Night	Noon	Barometer Therm	Inches	Course of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather	Rain or Snow Q'nty	Inc's	Begun	Ended	Remarks
1	29	53	54	29·70	S, N N E	gentle	v. fine rain			10 p m		Frost a m. Halo r'd. Sun with
2	44	53	57	29·35	N E	brisk	rain	1·300			1 p. m.	[a reflected cld. arc at 2 p m on
3	43	53	57	29·81	N N W	very brisk	rain	·290		6 a m.	1 p. m.	2 Rainbows at 4 p m. [N. side
4	45	52	57	29·98	N NE	brisk	showers	·143		to	1 p. m.	
5	43	43	55	29·77	N E	brisk	showers	·048		to	1 p, m.	Gale commenced at 10 p m.
6	37	45	53	29·68	N N E, N W	gale, v. b.	rain	2·094		to	7 p. m.	
S 7	29	41	52	29·68	S, E S E	brisk	rain and hail			1 p m.		3 Inches of snow on Cumber-
8	38	52	53	29·53	N N E, N	moderate	cloudy, rain	·730			7 p. m.	[land hills
9	34	49	54	30·03	NORTH	moderate	very fine					Frost a m.
10	25	54	53	30·03	S S W, E	gentle	v. fine cloudy					
11	46	55	57	29·69	N E, E	gentle	mist, rain	·075		1 a m.	3 p. m.	
12	43	58	58	29·89	S S W	very brisk	v. fine sh'rs.	·035		10 a m	1 p. m.	
13	40	57	55	29·69	W S W, S W	brisk	fine					
S 14	39	45	55	30·00	N N E	very brisk	cloudy					Bright Northern Lights
15	34	48	53	30·07	NORTH	moderate	v. fine					Halo round Sun p m.
16	32	57	56	30·26	W, N W	gentle	v. fine cloudy					
17	38	57	55	30·12	SOUTH	very brisk	very fine					
18	45	65	62	29·88	S W	moderate	fine					Crimson colored sky at Sunset
19	33	50	55	30·02	N W, N	moderate	very fine					Frost a m. Northern lights p m.
20	27	48	51	30·02	W N W, N	brisk	very fine					
S 21	27	45	50	30·01	N W, N N E	mod. gentle	very fine					
22	23	53	52	29·70	S E, S	gentle mod.	showers			11 a m		Thermometer 61 at 12 p m.
23	55	61	54	29·12	S W	brisk	do. cloudy	·100			9 a. m.	[2 Rainbows 4 p. m.
24	41	54	59	29·31	S, S E	gentle	cloudy rain			1 p m.		Lightening & Thunder 2 p. m.
25	37	39	55	29·64	W N W	gale high	rain, cloudy	·585			12 a. m.	Gale heaviest before daylight
26	36	43	53	30·19	NORTH	high mod.	cloudy					
27	27	51	51	29·91	S, S W	gentle	v. fine cloudy					Halo round moon
S 28	28	43	53	30·27	S, N	gentle	very fine					
29	31	56	56	30·13	S, S S W	brisk	cloudy					
30	49	68	64	29·75	SOUTH	gale	cloudy					
31	50	57	64	29.55	N, S W	moderate	rain, fine	·975		1 a m.	6 a. m.	
mean	37·1	51·4	55·2	29·815			12 ngts. frost	2 ngts.	no			Evaporation 1·16 Inces in open
ex'tme	55	68	56	30·26			37 degrees	13days	snow			[air
lowest	25	39	54	29·12			2 hotdys+62	6·375				

October, 1848, as compared with the present year.

mean	38·3	53.9	58	29·781			8 nights frost	5 ngts.	snow			
ex'tme	61	74	55	30·58			24 degrees	14days	3 days			
lowest	26	36	62	28·75			6 hotdys+62	7·604	¾ Inch			HENRY POOLE.

ORIGINAL.

EDUCATION AND THE PICTOU ACADEMY.

We last week gave a short report of the proceedings at the meeting concerning the Pictou Academy; but as the present state of that Institution, as well as the position taken by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia with regard to the question of education generally, are matters of deep interest to our readers throughout the eastern section of the Province, we have determined to publish the whole of the speeches delivered on that occasion, as far as they can be obtained. In another part of to-day's paper will be found a long letter from the Rev. James Ross on the subject. We have failed to obtain a report of his speech, but his letter will be found to contain the substance of what he said. The first speech of the day was from A. P. Ross, Esq., as follows—

My name is the first appended to this requisition and as I have been asked to open the meeting, I don't know that I can do so more appropriately than by reading the Address which we, the Trustees of the Pictou Academy, have put before the public. (Address read).

I wish now to occupy your time for a brief space whilst I call your attention to a few facts—they may prove rather troublesome items for some folks, nevertheless they will aid the meeting wonderfully in arriving at correct conclusions. One word more. It is but common decency that all who take part in this meeting should judge of the question on its own merits. That man must have a grovelling spirit who comes here with a determination to vote, right or wrong, against the Trustees, because he happens to have a private grudge against any of their number. All who are conversant with our educational movements in this County must be perfectly aware that in 1838 £200 of the £400 which the Legislature granted to the Pictou Academy for ten years, extending from 1832 to 1842., was, with the sanction, and at the request, of the Secession body in this County, withdrawn from the funds of that Institution and transferred to the funds of Dalhousie College. It is equally notorious that the late Rev. Dr. McCulloch, then Principal of the Pictou Academy, was, with his own approval, transferred to Dalhousie College. From that hour the Institution fell into utter insignificance and although it was kept open by the then Trustees for four years afterwards, and the balance of the grant remaining to it, viz. £200 per annum, was expended by them in teaching, yet that teaching was most unsatisfactory to the Public, and when the doors of the Academy were finally closed, at the expiration of the grant in 1842, it was an event which excited little of interest or regret on the part of the community. Now, Mr. Chairman, I purposely abstain from passing any opinion, although I have a strong one, as to who were blameable for thus terminating the existence of a valuable Educational Institution—this point is not now the question. From 1842 to 1845 there was no teaching within its walls and the building was left as if perfectly deserted, none seeming to take charge of it or what it contained. For three years this community was deprived of everything like education except in its mere elementary form.

This long period which, to say the least of it, was a reproach to us all, did not pass away without leaving a trace of good behind. It gave time for the mind of the community, which had been inflamed on educational questions with the most rancorous and unchristian feelings, to quiete down into something like sober reflection. The intolerable evil of seeing the youth of a large community like this grow up without education forced its way, in spite of passion and prejudice, upon the attention of the most thoughtless, and men began to enquire if there was no remedy for, or escape from, such a calamity. These inquiries led to communications and discussion on the subject. At last meetings were called and the matter was fully and freely discussed, and although at first there appeared insuperable difficulties in the way of a union of our population on the subject, yet, as is usually the case when men are in earnest, and honourably aim at a legitimate object, all obstacles were overcome and it was determined to establish an Institution of learning apart from the Pictou Academy. Subsequently this idea was relinquished and it was thought better to try and rally all parties on the old Institution and bring it out once more into useful and active existence.

And here I admit, nor can it be questioned that to the Secession body in this County belongs the honour of having projected the Pictou Academy. At the time it was called into existence there was no other Seminary in the Province but Windsor College, where instruction could be had in the higher branches of Education and from this four fifths of the population were excluded by an unjust and illiberal Bye Law, which prohibited all attending that University from frequenting any place of worship where Divine service was not performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

The Pictou Academy was established to meet this injustice and it was endowed by the Legislature free and apart from all sectarian views and to supply the Educational wants of of those excluded from Windsor. It is also true and cannot be controverted that the Secession Body in addition to first projecting the Institution, likewise contributed a much larger sum to its support than all the other denominations in the Province put together. From these causes it was left more immediately under their management, although as a religious sect they claimed no more right to its control than any other denomination in the Province. At the time of the [illegible] union in 1845 which I have spoken of before, the Secession body had still a considerable majority in the trust which then existed although the Institution was closed, and when application was then made to that body in this County to remodel the Academy, arguments were used to this effect.—The building is in a state of great dilapidation and unless extensive repairs are put upon it, it must shortly become a ruin. You have ever avowed that you desired to have the Academy free from every test and restriction, that all having a like interest might enter its portals on equal terms. You do not seek to confine its education or management to class or creed, or to give any sect an undue ascendency. This opportunity now presents itself to you. The large Presbyterian body in this county who have heretofore been violently hostile to the Academy, offer to unite with you in its support, provided you equalize the trust. It may require some little magnanimity to yield to your old opponents what they ask, but you will not think the worse of yourselves, nor will others esteem you less for making this concession. You sacrafice no principle, the Institution becomes at once essentially what its promoters intended it to be. The community is suffering most seriously for want of education and you know that without a union on this subject there is not the remotest prospect that the evil can be remedied. In addition to this, a compromise in this matter will heal an old feud which all admit has been destructive of the peace, happiness, and religion of the community—a feud that has made Pictou a reproach to itself and a by-word to others. Will you then, to gratify a little feeling, for you yield nothing else, act the dog in the manger and lose what is of such inestimable value for what is so utterly insignificant. This was the language of truth and soberness, and the good sense of the community yielded to its force. In their action on this matter there was no undue hurry or improper haste on the part of the Secession body. The subject was gravely and seriously considered, meeting after meeting, public and private, was held on the subject and, as the result, one of the largest and most respectable meetings that ever took place in the county unanimously resolved that the diversity of opinion which had for so long a period existed among them was deeply to be deplored—that it was their duty and interest to reconcile existing differences and endeavour to unite the whole population at Pictou. Then too they declared that unity of motive and action was indispensible to the successful attainment of this object, and that the basis of such union should be perfect justice to all parties in the county.

The old Trustees consented to join in this movement and relinquish their trust. It is true the clerical portion of them did at first evince some little reluctance, but in the end they expressed themselves willing to do so upon one condition which they strenuously urged upon the new Board of Trustees, viz., that the teaching in the Institution should include Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, and to this they agreed and the Act makes it imperative. This is their letter of resignation:

"We, the undersigned, Trustees of the Pictou Academy having been made acquainted with the result of the public meeting lately held in Pictou in reference to the subject of education, but more particularly as regards the said Institution, and having had an opportunity of examining the resolutions passed at said meeting, we beg leave to intimate through you to the General Assembly of the Province now convened, our willingness to resign or yield up our trust in said Institution, if the Legislature shall be pleased to pass an Act to carry out the principles embodied in those resolutions. This resignation, in accordance with the expressed wishes and feelings of the community, we cheerfully tender, clogged by no condition save that the true spirit and principles of the union, as expressed in the Resolutions, shall be faithfully acted upon in passing the necessary enactments. In conclusion we have to say the object has our best wishes and we trust that, guided by a sincere desire of making the Institution what it ought to be, the future Trustees may be the means of giving to the youth of the country the inestimable blessing of a sound, useful, and liberal education."

This letter is dated 6th March. 1845, is directed to G. R. Young and John Holmes, Esqs. then members for the county,—it was signed by all the old Trustees including the Rev. John McKinlay and the Rev. Jas. Ross.

These plain, simple, and distinct terms of union were proposed to those who had been formerly hostile to the Institution. They were accepted and, let me add, on their part honourably fulfilled, and I have too high a sense of the honour, integrity, and fair dealing of those who profered these terms to believe for one moment that they will on their part shrink from the performance of this or any other obligation which they as a body have so solemnly assumed. I have said that the terms of the union before alluded to were unanimously ratified by one of the largest and most respectable public meetings that ever took place in this county, it was on this occasion that the Secession body unanimously agreed in the choice of 6 gentlemen to represent them in the trust to whom they confided their interest in the Academy. I was one of the number and most unwillingly did I accept of this office, and I know Mr. Fraser and others were equally reluctant. But we were urged by every promise of support, encouragement, and sympathy and we yielded. Never, in my opinion, did men more honestly or with more singleness of purpose, enter upon the discharge of a public trust, or engage in it with a stronger desire to meet in letter and spirit the wishes of those who appointed them and who aimed at making the Academy a blessing to our whole people. We fully confided in the honesty of the promises and professions that were made to us and as a first act, and in evidence of our confidence, we at once assumed the responsibility of paying £250 the amount the act required should be collected by the friends of the Institution before they could obtain the yearly grant of £250 from the Provincial Treasury. When we were appointed, such a responsibility was never contemplated, but it has been assumed by us for the last four years. I have said that others and myself were induced to take the trust upon strong, solemn, promises of encouragement and support. We had not long entered upon the discharge of our duties when we found, on the part of some at all events, that these promises were insincere. First came the report that the Masters we had chosen were in private conducting themselves most unbecomingly, then it was whispered we had chosen an Athiest as a Teacher, then it was quietly insinuated the Teachers were utterly incompetent. Those were the shabby and disreputable means taken, secretly to destroy the Institution. But we felt we could treat them with contempt and that the best course was to let it live down such detraction. But the opposition assumed a bolder front. Scarce had our Academy got into efficient operation when a spirit of philanthrophy was awakened in the breasts of several disinterested individuals, and forthwith the Synod of Nova Scotia were importuned to establish a Seminary of learning at the West River. That Body was then in session, July, 1846, in New Glasgow. Mr. Fraser, Dr. Anderson, and my-

self three of the Trustees whom the Secession body in this County had chosen, feeling convinced that they would not knowingly do anything that was unjust, at once repaired to New Glasgow. We were, as we expected, most kindly received and heard most patiently. We detailed the whole circumstances under which the Academy had been again brought into existence and showed that members of their body, then present, had induced us to introduce into our curriculum certain branches which were indispensible for those to know who were studying for the Church, viz. Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy. That, at the risk of incurring great expense, we had done so, and that now we could not but consider it most unjust if the Synod should establish a rival institution at our very door, teaching the very branches that had been forced upon us by members of their court. It was, I think, at that meeting of the Synod that the Rev. Jas. Ross used the following language which I have here as published at the time.—"That the Institution was in that state that the congregations in this quarter, save those which had been active in behalf of it, were heartily sick of it, and urged the giving up of the property in favour of any scheme that afforded the slightest prospect of being successful."

It was on the same occasion that the Rev. J. McKinlay used the following language as published at the time.—"We have now the Pictou Academy presented to our attention—he was extremely anxious we should not appear hostile to it. As to the present state and prosperity of the Institution his information was limited but the documents would show that the Trustees had done all that they could to place it on such a footing as would meet our wants, and he must say that he wished them success. As to the resignation of the former Trustees he felt that as they were not doing any thing—he wished that others might do something." The Rev. Peter McGregor also expressed himself very forcibly at the same meeting. "He disclaimed all hostility to the Pictou Academy, he wished it success, *if it succeed it will relieve us from a great difficulty* and he was unwilling that the Synod should assume even an appearance of hostility to it."

The Synod under these circumstances promised to stay the proceedings in reference to the West River Institution, and to give the Pictou Academy a fair trial. This pledge, I regret deeply to say has not been redeemed, and the West River Academy under the management of the Rev. James Ross has now been opened for some time. That the Synod have been deceived into this step, I have not a question: but the fact is as I have stated it. There is one circumstance pregnant with meaning in connexion with this matter, to which I desire particularly to call the attention of this meeting. You will remember the present grant to the Academy is only £250; from 1836 to 1842, the former Trustees had a grant of £200 per annum. Did they during all that time make any effort to teach in the Academy, logic, natural philosophy or moral philosophy, or any one of these classes?—branches they have forced upon us; and is it not most strange that those who are now more particularly the promoters of this movement should never have discovered from 1838 to 1845, this great want, and not then until others had taken the management of the Institution out of the hands of those who by their own acknowledgement were sick and tired of, and doing nothing with it? I say this is a fact full of meaning, and deserves your most attentive consideration. But, sir, the trustees consider they have a more serious ground of complaint; and I deeply regret to have to say that it implicates the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. The Rev W. M'Culloch, of Truro, published in Scotland, in March, 1849, in the Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church, statements in reference to the Pictou Academy which he and every member of the Synod know to be untrue, and statements I trust that body will at a fitting time, in justice to themselves, disavow.

It may be asked why the trustees trouble themselves with this Rev. Gentleman or his statements either I answer, it is proper we should do so; first, because he is clothed with the character of a minister of Christ, which gives him importance, and next he is now in Scotland as the official agent of the Synod of Nova Scotia; and this in our eyes gives a character and weight to his statements they could not otherwise possess. I cannot trespass on your time by reading all that he has written, but I will call your attention to a part of it, and you shall decide if he is justified in so writing or not.

"Formerly we we were in a more favorable situation, when there existed in connection with our church, and to a certain extent under its control, an institution, the Pictou Academy, from which a steady supply of well qualified ministers might be obtained. Under powerful opposition, and Legislative interference, that institution, with its library, apparatus, and building, have passed into other hands, and have been placed entirely beyond the control of our Church, by which the institution was originated. By this means have we been deprived, not only of the small amount contributed by the government, but of all that had been raised by the friends of education, both in the provinces and at home. By this act we are as a body not only excluded from any direct interest in the institution, but from the very nature of the act we are prevented by what is due to ourselves, from desiring any such interest. Besides this, in its present management and efficiency, we have not, as a church, sufficient confidence to induce us to encourage our young men to attend its classes."

Let it be here disputed, and I have twenty public documents under my hand to show that his statement relative to the Pictou Academy, being in connection with the Secession Church, is untrue; but, sir, what better authority can this meeting have of its accuracy than the often repeated declaration of the late Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, that the Pictou Academy was not a local institution, that it was founded for literary and scientific purposes, and that no sect had a right to force itself into the management of its affairs on the ground of their religion.—Why, sir, this is a fact so notorious that no man of character in Nova Scotia would have the effrontery to maintain the contrary. The Rev. Wm. M'Culloch has told the people of Scotland that by the act of 1845 which changes the trust in the Academy, they as a body are not only excluded from any direct interest in the institution, but from the very nature of the act are prevented by what is due to themselves from desiring such interest. Need I say that that act passed at the request of the whole lay and clerical Secession body in this county contains not a word to justify this assertion, and that by it every man of moral character in the Secession as well as in every other sect, are eligible for teachers or trustees, Contrast his language with the reported speeches of the members of Synod, and then see what a precious predicament this correspondent of the Missionary Record has placed himself in. If this property has been wrested from the church, how came their clergy to bid us God speed in our undertaking? How came the Revd. Mr. Ross and the Revd. Mr. M'Kinlay to write their letter of resignation? And if the clergy of the Secession church are from the very nature of the act prevented by what is due to themselves from desiring such interest, then I demand, how came their people so to stultify themselves and wantonly insult their own clergy by petitioning for the act? But, sir, the act contains no such thing, it is a public document and speaks for itself. The Rev. Gentleman has further informed the people of Scotland, that they have been deprived of the small amount contributed by government to the Pictou Academy, and also of all that had been raised by the friends of education, both in the provinces and at home: how he is to verify this statement I am at a loss to imagine. But he should have had the candor to have told that the small amount was upwards of £7,000, and that the annual grant was withdrawn at the special request of the Secession body in this county, lay and clerical.

I have a few observations to make in reference to Mr. M'Culloch's statement, that they are entirely destitute of books. This is his own language in the Mtssionary Record:

"But we feel that we are only at the beginning of our work, and even at the outset experience the want of that property of which the church has been deprived. We are entirely destitute of books and apparatus for our classes, with the exception of a few works obtained from private sources, and all the outlays which we feel authorized or able in the mean time to incur to remove primary difficulties is £16 stg,, for books."

In January, 1845, Mr. M'Kinlay, as Secretary to the former Board, reported to the government officially that there were 1200 vols. in the library of the Academy belonging to that institution. When we entered upon our trust, no list was to be had of library or apparatus. It was reported to us that the Secession Church claimed as their private property the theological library. The new Board of trustees, to avoid all cause of difference, resolved at their first meeting after this claim was made that they should have liberty to take all works from the library they might claim. This the Rev. Mr. Ross and others did Immediately after these selections were made, the present trustees caused a list carefully to be prepared of what books remained, and they found but 800 vols. How, then, there can be this great destitution of books, is for Mr. M'Culloch to explain.

I repeat again that the Trustees might have treated Mr. M'Culloch's individual representations with indifference; but on his present mission the Synod of Nova Scotia has clothed him with an official character which gives a weight to his testimony it would not otherwise possess. For myself, I denounce this Revd. gentleman's conduct, in no different language from what I would if he were present. If he should think himself aggrieved, I now express my willingness to meet him in Colchester whenever he returns to discuss this question there, and were he a giant in intellect I would not fear the result. I would hurl at his head a tiny pebble of truth, and he would fall prostrate before its power. From the hour the changes took place in the Academy in 1845, which made it of use to the public, the Revd. Mr. M'Culloch has, for reasons I can conjecture, evinced to it the most venomous hostility. He was respectfully invited, when in Pictou, with other members of Synod, to visit the institution and judge for himself what was doing within its walls Did he do so? No such thing. Since its re-establishment he never has entered its portals. I ask if this is the man who is justified in defaming the institution through the length and breadth of Scotland? And I put it to the good sense of this meeting if it is not a most unseemly thing to see a clergyman who is imbued with such unworthy feelings —seeking for their gratification in the destruction of a useful institution of learning. That the Synod of the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia will justify his statements I do not believe. I feel confident in this whole matter they are acting under a missapprehension. But, sir, this Academy question has arrived at a crisis—the grant expires next April. If this meeting entertain the views put forth by Mr. M'Culloch, why, let the Institution go down; But if their views are directly the reverse, then they must determine what steps are to be taken for its future support.

POLITICS & NEWS.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

By the Steamer *Commodore*, from Portland, last evening; we received Boston papers of Thursday, and New York of Wednesday.

The British Mail Steamship Niagara sailed from New York on Wednesday. She had only fourteen passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax. She took $137,218 in specie.

Snow fell in Baltimore on Wednesday last.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—Last week, in New York, several American ships were chartered under the reciprocal navigation act to load at Culcutta and other India ports for London, at £3 per ton.

Nearly 600 immigrants arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Liverpool and the British Provinces.

Dr. Raphael, accounted the best Hebrew scholar in Europe. has arrived in New York.

The Money Market.—The New York Courier says that notwithstanding the heavy exports of specie, of which about $700,000 have been shipped during the last ten days, including about £60,000 per Steamer Niagara, there is no uneasiness in the market. Money "on call" is loaned at four to five per cent.—Favorite business paper at six to seven per cent. and seven to ten per cent. per annumn for paper having time to run. The supply of specie is nearly equal to the present demand, and it is fully expected that the monthly receipts from California will far exceed any demand which might be made from Europe.—The present aspect of Foreign Exchanges, however, indicates that the export of specie from this port will shortly cease. Exchange on England, which opened at 110¼ to 110½, per the Niagara, closed heavily at 110 to 110¼.

The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California, from the commencement of the excitement, is as follows: Ships 189?barques 175, brigs 119, schooners 83, steamers 7—573.

Of the above there have arrived at California up to the latest dates, as follows: Ships 55, barques 45, brigs 35, schooners 28, steamers 4, —total 167.

The number that have sailed the past month is as follows: Ships 18, barques 14, brigs 18, schrs. 15—total 65.

There are now 30 vessels up for California at Boston; at New Bedford 6; Newburyport 6; Bangor 3; New York 27; Philadelphia 6; Baltimore 4; New Orleans 8; other ports 11—making a total of 101, of which 47 are ships, 21 barques, 22 brigs, 9 schooners, and 2 steamers.

Capt. Baley, of Newburyport, who was a passenger in the last Steamer from New York for San Francisco, carries letters of credit, to purchase some of the ships which are lying deserted in California.—St. John Courier.

CANADA.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—A circular from the Crown Lands Office, dated Montreal, Oct. 13 states, that after mature deliberation upon the Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 19th May last, in favour of holding the Seat of Government alternately at Toronto and Quebec, and on consideration that nothing has since occurred to diminish the weight of the reasons which gave rise to that Address, the Governor General inCouncil has come to the determination of acquiescing in desire ofthe Legislative Assembly. It has been determined that the new arrangemennt shall commence by the immediate removal of of the Government to Toronto, there to remain till the expiration of the present Parliament, after which it will be transferred to Quebec, four following years.

The Hon. I. M. Viger, Receiver General, has, resigned in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto,

The Post Office.—The Montreal Gazette states that the Post Office negotiation has so far reached maturity that it only requires an Order in Council to put the new arrangement into effect. It adds that the office of Postmaster General has been made a political one, and that it is tobe conferred upon Mr. Hincks, whose advent to the office will be followed by a reduced rate of postage.

We learn, that Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been dismised from the Magistracy, and deprived of his Commission as Colonel in the Militia, on, account of his being present, and assisting, at the burning of His Excellency the Governor in effigy, at Brookville, last spring. —[Montreal Pilot.

Revenue of Canada.—The duties received at the twelve principal ports in Canada, during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds, by £86,500, the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. In 1848 the receipts were £239,468: in 1849, £325,962.

Lord Elgin left Toronto on the 15th ult., for the Falls of Niagara accompanied by Inspector General Hindes, and the Hon Mr. Baldwin. The Globe states, "that His Excellency's visit has been accompanied with the happiest results—all the proceeding passed off in the most harmonious manner. The urbanity and practical talent of his Lordship have gone far to remove the personal hostility which the violent tirades of the party press had unjustly excited. One year hence, Lord Elgin will be the most popular Governor ever seen in Canada.

Two vessels have been entered at the Customs, Quebec, to be loaded for California—one, the Maria, a ship just launched, of 1014, the other, the barque Rory O'More, of 295 tons.

An annexation meeting was advertised to take place at the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, on Saturday evening, but the Mayor would not permit the doors to be open, and the meeting was adjourned to the large room in the Saint George's Hotel. It proved rather a disorderly affair. Dr. Bardy was called to the Chair, and Mr. Aubin Acted as Secretary.

The windows of Mr. Canchon, M. P. for Montmorency, an anti-annexationist, were broken, and other damage done,

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TRINADAD.—*Disgraceful Riot—The Military called out.*—It is our painful duty to record to day, an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been, for the last two days, in abeyance. Government House has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken, and stones and brickbats hurled at the Council whilst assembled in discharge of its legislative duty. The Police, in exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelly beaten, and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The military have been also stoned, and forced to fire in self-defence. Two deaths and and one or two gun shot wounds have been the consequence. The Government Buildings have been converted into a temporary barrack, and are at this moment occupied by the 88th, by the company of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed here, by the Artillery detachment, and by the men of her Majesty's sloop Scorpion, now in harbor. Upwards of 300 special constables have been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least seventy strong. On the other hand, the mob, finding the force in town too strong for them, have sent off a portion of their numbers to the eastward, to burn and lay waste the sugar estates in that direction. The mogass-houses of Dinsley, Macoya, and Eldorada estates have been already fired and burned to the ground.

The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as to the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the government of the Royal Gaol, of Port of Spain, which regulations, amongst other things, provided that debtors committed under the Petty Civil Courts Ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be liable to be called upon by the gaoler to assist in *any* work going on in the gaol. Order has since been restored by means of a re-inforcement of troops.—[Trinidad Standard, Oct. 2.

Poetry.

ANNABELL LEE.

BY THE LATE EDGER A. POE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee—
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kindom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night tide, I lay down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

GUARDIAN ANGELS.

When daylight has departed, and earth is hushed to rest,
When little birds are folded safe within the parent nest,
When on the closed flowers the blessed night-dews weep,
And stars look down in beauty upon the slumbering deep—

Unseen by mortal eyes, in the stillness of the night,
There are those who wander o'er the earth in robes of airy light;
Sweet messengers of love and hope, they journey to and fro,
And consolation follows in their footsteps as they go.

What are the heart's presentiments of coming joy or pain,
But gently whispered warnings of that guardian angel train?
The signals of their sympathy, the tokens of their care,
The sighings of their sorrows o'r the woes that flesh must bear.

We hear them in our slumbers, and waking fancy deems
That busy thought was wandering in the fairy land of dreams;
But the low sweet tones we listed were strains that angels sing,
For ministering spirits with our souls were communing.

And when morning breaks above us, and we wake to busy day,
These angels "go before," to guard and "keep us in our way;"
When our feeble footsteps falter, all aweary and alone,
In their arms they gently bear us, "lest we dash against a stone."

In our journyings, in our restings, on the land, or on the sea,
In our solitude and sorrow, in our gatherings and glee,
In the day of degradation, in the hour of joy and pride,
Those pure and watchful ministers are ever by our side.

Oh Thou whom angels worshipped ere Time or woe began,
And whose divine compassion gave their guardianship to man,
Throughout this mortal warfare let them still my champions be,
And in the last stern conflict "give them charge concerning me!"

MISCELLANY.

[From the New York Observer.]

THE DISCIPLE THAT JESUS LOVED.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

The lives of most men are on the same plan, marked by the same vicissitudes, checkered by the same light and shade, joys and sorrows. The same storms overhang their path; and passing through similar sufferings, they pass one like the other over the same brink into the echoless abyss of the grave. But now and then one appears, born to a different destiny. Thrown upon turbulent or rapidly changing times, he is impelled by a violence he cannot resist, along dizzy heights and down frightful gulfs, until the long martyrdom is brought to a close by a death which changes the fate of an empire. Another, from childhood, goes only from mystery to mystery; revelations from on high, spirit voices singing in his ears, and unearthly visions dazzling his eyes, keep his soul in a state of fearful excitement, now thrilling with joy and now shuddering with fear. One-half of *his* life is always too bright for mortal eye to gaze upon, and the other half, black with thunder clouds piled on thunder clouds. Thus it was with the prophets and priests of old, and with the inspired apostles of Jesus Christ. They dreamed dreams, they saw visions, they heard "lyres of angles and the whispers of friends," *they talked with God face to face.*

Most of these men chosen for such a high destiny, possessed characters of great energy and activity. John alone seemed made to love. Less fitted than Paul for the sterner struggles which accorded with the latter's nature, he wished ever to be reposing on the bosom, or receiving the caress of his Friend and Master. Sentiment and sympathy predominated in him; he was a poet by nature, kind and generous, and full of emotion; and was happy only when surrounded by those he loved. Serene trust and immovable faith were his great virtues.

There is something inexpressibly touching in his attachment to Christ; there was an abandonment about it, and such an utter forgetfulness of the whole world but him, and merging of all he wished or hoped for into the affection of that single bosom, that we never in imagination can behold his head resting upon it in childlike happiness, as if life had nothing more to give, without the deepest emotion.

There is a certain sadness connected with the attachment of two friends who have become so much to each other, that they divide the world in only two parts, "one where the loved object is, and one where it is not." It is too intense for this life; changes and separation will weaken it, or death disrupt it. But there is something sadder in the attachment of Christ and John. The deep devotion, the pure and generous heart, the tender sympathy, the trusting, loving nature of the latter, had so won upon the Saviour, that every look he cast upon him was a caress, and every word he spoke, took the tone of a mother addressing her child. He knew how his disciple loved him and knew too how much he must suffer in the suffering that awaited him. John, absorbed by his attachment, his countenance by turns made tearful and joyous, at the kind words and glorious truths that fell from his Master's lips, seemed never to dream of approaching evil, of possible separation. Jesus, on the other hand, as he with his sorrowful face looked down upon him leaning contentedly on his breast, thought of the future. With his human heart beating warmly for the true devoted friend on his bosom, he could not, but sigh, knowing, as he did, the trials and sufferings his tender nature must yet pass through to prove its love for him. As in imagination I behold the two in each other's embrace, I seem to see tears on the cheeks of Jesus, at the same time that his hand bestows a caress. The implicit confidence and trust of his follower appealed to every noble quality of the heart, and he must in those moments have looked upon John, as a mother upon the smiles of her infant, when she knows that in a few hours the executioner's axe will leave it an orphan in the world. The dark hints he ever and anon threw out, filled John with wonder, rather than anxiety, and he loved on, indifferent to his own fate. The other disciples respected this attachment, and far from being jealous, seemed affected by it. When Christ uttered those sad words, "*One of you shall betray me,*" they dared not ask him who it was, but requested John, who they knew would not be rebuked, to do it for them. *He*, looking up from that pillow he *could* not surrender to any other head, said, "*Lord, who is it?*" and the Saviour told him. The youngest of all, a mere youth, when he began to follow Christ, he was yet most beloved of all.

John must have passed through strange states of mind, as the wondrous character of the being he loved so intimately and treated so familiarly, became revealed to him in his miracles and by his high claims. Christ seemed always to choose him for a companion when about to accomplish any great event. John heard his predictions respecting Jerusalem and the Jewish nation; stood by when he took the hand of the daughter of Jarius, and bade her arise amid her astonished friends; was one of the three who ascended the mount of Transfiguration, and saw the face and form he had so often caressed, assume the likeness and splendor of God; was in the garden on that night of fearful agony, and gazed on the palid face streaked with blood which had so often and so kndly smiled on him; and last of all, beheld him ascend into heaven, triumphant over death and the grave.

But there is one event which gives John peculiar claims to to being "*that disciple whom Jesus loved.*" Christ had endured the agony in the garden; his sacred face had been spit upon; his cheek shamefully struck; the farce and insult of a trial endured; he had fainted under the cross as he struggled with it up the steep hill-side, and with his frame strung to the point of extremest sensibility, had been laid on the rough beams, and the bolts rudely crushed through his shrinking hands and feet, and thus suspended on high. Around him was the railing crowd, beside him a scoffing thief. All his friends had "forsook him and fled," and alone, all alone, he was left to wrestle with his doom. No, not quite alone, for nearer the cross than the taunting rabble stood his mother. It was *her child*, bleeding and dying before her eyes, and what were the scoffs and violence of those around her; aye, what was death itself compared to the throes of maternal anguish that shook her bosom. There stood John rivaling even the mother in love. He forgot he had a life to lose; he did not even hear the taunts that were rained upon him, nor see the fingers of scorn that were pointed at his tears; he saw only his friend and Lord, beheld but the bosom on which he had so often rested his head, heaving and swelling as though the heart would burst its confinement, and the brow on which peace ever sat like a white winged dove, contracted with agony unutterable. True to the last, pale as the suffering being before him, he stood and wept in speechless sorrow. Christ in the midst of his sorrow and in the midst of his stupendous scheme he was working at such a fearful price, cut off from earth, and just as heaven too was about to abandon him, and the power of the Father was darkening over his spirit, was struck with this matchless love. The last, the wildest wave that ever broke over the soul of the Saviour, was gathering for its flow, yet even then he gazed lovingly on these two faithful hearts, and his calm though failing voice reached their ears, and he said to his mother, "*behold thy son,*" and to John, "*behold thy mother,*" True-hearted disciple, faithful friend, take *my* place beside my mother, to *thy love*, so great for me, I can safely commit her. Oh! what a proof of confidence and attachment was that! So high an honour was never before paid human love! Oh! what an inheritance was that he *gave* him—his mother and his confidence in the last hour of his suffering, and while standing on the portals of the eternal kingdom. No wonder that John after that took her to his house, soothed her sorrows, nursed her declining years, and at last gently and sorrowing laid her in her grave.

Years passed by, and changes and persecution came, but no change in the affection of John for his Master. Living in his life, he now lived to make known his death and resurrection. Love seemed to supply the place of native energy, and he passed into Asia, preaching the gospel, and planting churches, until at length the hand of persecution reached him also, and he was banished to a lonely island in the Ægean Sea.

How long he remained there we know not; silence and uncertainty rest on his history.—Alone he trod the desolate beach cheered by no voice, solaced by no companionship. He whose happiness had consisted in laying his head on the bosom of his friend and Lord, was left without a friend. The monotonous dash of waves at his feet, the broad and boundless deep stretching away before him, the cry of the sea bird and the roar of the storm, these were the only sights and sounds left to the lonely exile. Day after day, and week after week, the same unvarying routine. The solitary walk on the shore, and still more solitary rest under an overhanging rock filled up the measures of his employments. Ah, how sweet then was the remembrance of his long and affectionate interviews with Christ, how full of solace the words he had spoken, so sweet that the desert seemed peopled with angels, and the hoarse murmur of the sea sounded like an anthem of praise to God. As he stood and saw the sun go down on the deep he remembered that just so it flashed over the sea of Tiberias, when Jusus fed the five thousand. As he looked up to the silent firmament, gorgeous with stars, he remembered the strange night he passed with Jesus on Mount Tabor, looking on the same heavens; and as he pillowed his lonely head upon the sand, he thought with throbbing heart of him; "who had not where to lay his head."

How long he lived thus in holy contemplation, to prepare him for the wondrous revelations about to be made, know not: but one Sabbath morning, as he was walking the desert island filled with thoughts of the world to come, he heard a voice repeating in trumpet tones behind him, "I am Alpha and Omega, the First and the Last." Turning to meet the voice, he saw a form dread enough to appal the stoutest heart, A mantle wrapped it from the neck to the feet; the head and hair were white as wool, the eyes burned like fire, the feet shone like brass in a furnace; in his uplifted hand seven stars were blazing, his countenance was like the sun shining in its strength, and his voice like "the sound of many waters." No wonder the overwhelmed exile fell on his face as a dead man, before this fearful form and aspect, and dared not lift his eyes again from the earth, till the same terrible voice bade him arise. Of the wondrous visions that were then revealed to him, who can speak? The gates of hell and heaven were flung open to his view. He saw the smoke that curtained the bottomless pit, and the city whose only light is the presence of the Lamb but the speechless agony, the terrific conflicts the appaling sights together with the splendors of the heaven of heavens, the throne and the white vested elders, the dazzling glory of the crystal sea and rivers of paradise, the music of the harpers, the thrilling power of that loud hallelujah, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," as it rolled from ten times ten thousand tongues full on the throne of God and the Lamb, who can describe? That desolate island around John, was greater than Mount Carmel of old, when horses and chariots of fire encircled the prophet. God was there, unveiling himself, this world and eternity, to a mortal.

This strange interview, with its long train of mysterious and fearful visions, was at last ended; as was also the exile of John, and he smiled once more in the midst of his friends. But the scenes he had passed through did not change his nature, he was the same gentle, loving being as ever. Overflowing with kindness and sympathy, all things else seemed worthless in comparison.

And when the lamp of life burned dimly, and his trembling voice could hardly articulate he still spoke of love. It is said he lived to be eighty years of age, and then, too feeble to walk, was carried into church on men's shoulders, and, though scacely able to speak, would faintly murmur, "Brethren love one another." Affection was his life, and it seemed to him that the world could be governed by love.

THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.—Behold! we stand alone in Creation; earth, sea, and sky

can show nothing so awful as we are. The rooted hills shall flee before the glance of the Almighty Judge, the mountains shall become dust, the ocean a vapour the very stars of heaven shall fade and fall as the fig tree casts her untimely fruit; yea, "heaven and earth shall pass away;" but the humblest, poorest, lowest among us is bound for undying life. Amid all the terrors of dissolving nature, the band of immortals shall stand before their Judge. He made you to be the sharers of his own eternity; the most incomprehensible of his attributes is permitted in its measure to be yours. Alone in a world of weak and fading forms,—with all perishable even to the inmost folds of the fleshy garment that invests you,—with the very beauty of nature dependant upon its revolutions: its order, the order of successive evanescence, its constancy, the constancy of change,—amid all this mournful scenery of death, you alone are deathless. In the lapse of millions of ages hence, for aught we can tell, it may be the purpose of God that all this outward visible universe shall give place to some new creation; that other planets shall circle other suns; that unheard of forms of animated existence shall crowd all the chambers of the sensitive universe with forms of life unlike all that we can dream; that in slow progression the immense cycle of our present system of nature shall at length expire; but even then no decay shall dare to touch the universe of souls. Even then there shall be memories in heaven that shall speak of their little speck of earthly existence as a well remembered history; yea that shall anticipate millions of such cycles as this is not consuming even the first minute of the everlasting day! For these things ye are born; unto the heritage ye are redeemed. Live then as citizens of the immortal empire. Let the impress of the eternal country be on your foreheads. Let the angels see that you are now yourselves their fellows. Speak, think, and act as becomes your high ancestry; for your Father is in heaven, and the first-born of your brethren is on the throne of God. O, as you read and hear of these things, strain your eyes beyond the walls of this dim prison, and catch the unearthly light of that spiritual world where the perfected just are already awaiting your arrival.—*Butler.*

AN ANSWER IS REQUESTED TO THE FOLLOWING

CHARADE.

It must tremble on earth, for it dies off in air,
And ocean forbids it to have a place there,
Yet it haunts the rough shores of a storm harress'd lake,
And where sea surfs are foaming its image will break,
While the quietest dew drop on bowery spray,
Will perish at once if we steal it away.

The lawn and the meadow its presence may spare
But no shrub can e'er sprout save it minister there
In the odour of blossoms it floats on the breeze,
It freshens the moisture of moss covered trees;
And no flower can flourish in rock sheltered nook,
But it shares of its fragrance by forest and brook.

The knight from his pennon may blot it in vain,
With the storm of the battle it pours o'er the plain
It climbs the rough rampart, it springs the broad arch,
And marshals the army wherever it march,
'Mid the broadside of navies it rides on each spar
And gives life in each charge to the cheering hurrah.

It loves not the chase, yet at sound of the horn,
It will rouse with the hunter at breaking of morn;
It shares not the feast tho' it sits at the board,
Yet when music is breathing it strings every chord,
And when beakers are brimming and healths offered up
It floats in the bumper but dies in the cup.

It delights in the churchyard, the bier and the grave,
Yet without it no birth and no bridal we have,
And when orisons rise to the Father above
It hovers around every offering of love.
For rife in all hearts, tho' for aye linked with care,
It begins our repentance and ends every prayer.

Ship Building in the West.—The Cincinnati *Atlas*, of the 31st ult., has a summary of all the steamboats built in the United States from 1824 to 1848, inclusive. The entire number is estimated at 2,310. The present rate of steamboat building is about 200 per annumn, of which more than two-thirds are built upon the lakes and Western rivers, having no connection with the tide waters of the ocean. The official returns show, for 1848, the amount of tonnage on the lakes and Western rivers:—

	No.	Tonnage.
Lake Ontario,	35	3,727
Lake Erie,	68	12,194
Lakes Huron and Michigan	30	5 301
Mississipi River	38	6,256
Ohio River	150	24,253
Cumberland River	1	51
Total.	302	52,688.

Of the above there were: ships, 2; brigs, 13; schooners, 62; and steamers, 130—making a total of 207. The total of the tonnage on the lakes and the Western rivers is about one-sixth of the whole of the tonnage of the United States, with an annual increase in a much larger proportion than on the tide water.

A Regular Californian Story.—The *Knickerbrocker* tells us of a place down east where the gold fever rages with remarkable fury, which is not a little increased by the practical jokes of a young lawyer who pretends to receive many letters from the gold regions, which he reads to those who assemble at his office in order to have their credulity stretched. The following is his last missive:—"We arrived at San Francisco three weeks ago yesterday, and after stopping there four days to recruit and make preparations we set out for the gold country. The country on the bank of the Sacramento is exceedingly fine, and the soil the most fertile. We passed several wheat fields which had just been reaped, and would yield over 200 bushels to the acre. There is, however, one drawback,; this neighbourhood is much infected with noxious serpents, and more than as likely as not, in picking up a bundle of wheat you will take up a huge rattle snake in your arms! We passed along up the river without making much stay, and soon we came to the gold region. We found the gold in small grains or particles. My companions all stopped to gather it, but I thought I would keep on and go to the headquarters, if I could find them. I soon came to where I found the precious metal in lumps as large as a walnut. Penetrating the country further I found it become more plenteous and I frequently noticed pieces of gold the size of a tea-kettle. In fact the appearance of the country in many places reminded me of the New England corn fields after the corn has been removed, and before the pumpkins are gathered. Still I did not stop there, but kept on towards the river. Here the country was broken and mountainous, and large boulders of gold the size of a five-pail kettle, were quite common. I came at length to a mountain, in which I suppose the river takes its rise. On the side of my approach it was very precipitous. At the base of a high clift I looked up and saw about 150 feet above me, and almost over my head, a mass of sold gold, shining gold, the size of a lump of screwed hay! It seemed to be suspended by a single root or vine. I had nothing with me but my gun; it was loaded with a ball, my first thought was to cut off the cord by which the glittering mass hung! But as I was on the point of firing, it occurred to me that if I did, the gold would infallibly fall on me, so I ———." Here the reader was interrupted by a fellow with a largely developed organ of credulity, his eyes transfixed with wonder, and tobacco juice running down each corner of his mouth, who broke out with, "By thunder! I'd a fired!"

We take from a letter in the New York Tribune a view of San Francisco, as it appears to one newly arrived and just landing:—

The Ohio's boat put us ashore at the upper landing, at the foot of a steep bank, for which a high pier has lately been built into the bay. A large vessel lay at the end, discharging her cargo. The barren side of the hill before us was covered with tents and canvass houses, and nearly in front a large two story building displayed the sign "Fremont Family Hotel."

We were only in the suburbs of the town; crossing the shoulder of the hill the view extended all round the curve of the bay, and hundreds of tents and houses appeared, scattered all over the heights and along the shore for more than a mile, A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the hills, filling the streets with clouds of dust. On every side stood buildings of all kinds, begun or half finished, and the greater part of them mere canvass sheds, in front, and covered with all kinds of signs in all languages. Great quantities of merchandize were piled up in the open air for want of a place to store them.

The streets were full of people hurrying to and fro, and of as diverse and bizarre a character as the houses; Yankees of every possible variety, native Californians in serapes and sombredos, Chilians, Sonorians, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chinese with their long tails, Malays armed with their everlasting creeses, and others in whose embrowned and bearded visages it was impossible to recognize any nationality.—We came at last into the plaza and made for the Parker House, a two story frame building on the lower side. At the corner above, the American flag was flying from a pole in the front of the custom house.

No place was to be had, but through a friend we succeeded in obtaining lodgings at the City Hotel, at $12 a week each, board $20 dollars a week additional. A room containing two cots two chairs and a table, was given to two of us; some of the passengers less fortunate, paid $3 in another place for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. The fare was ample and of excellent quality—fine fish, bread, cream, capital butter, and California beef, which is the best in the world.

Speculation commenced with the moment of landing. The most ingenious and successful operation was made by Mr. Fitz, of New York who brought 1,000 weekly and 500 daily Tribunes. He sold the whole lot in less than two hours, at one dollar a piece. Hearing of this I took about a dozen papers, which I had used to fill up crevices in packing my valise, and sold them for $10 to a man who wanted to retail them. I was satisfied with the wholesale price. Papers of late date, I am told, bring $5 at the mines.

I set out for a walk before dark, and climbed a hill back of the town, passing a number of tents pitched in the hollows. The scattered houses spread out below me and the crowded shipping in the harbour, backed by a lofty line of mountains, made an imposing picture. The restless feverish tide of life in that little spot, and the thought that what I then saw and would see, will hereafter fill one of the most marvelous pages of all history, The feeling was not decreased on talking with some of the old residents, (that is of six months standing), and hearing their several experiences.

THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

The New Jerusalem of the Mormons.—The Latter Day Saints, whose history, and the history of their prophet, Joe Smith, form one of the most singular curiosities of the age, have at last, it would seem, located a permanent site for the New Jerusalem. Expelled by force of arms from Missouri, driven by the outraged people of Illinois from the holy city of Nauvoo and their great temple scattered and impoverished, it was thought that the community was dispersed and would soon become extinct. But the fragments were gathered together in the prairies, reinforcements were received from England and Wales, contributions of relief were collected in the States, and the disciples speedily re-organized, crossed the great plains, passed the Rocky Mountains, and established themselseves in the basin of Great Salt Lake. Here removed a thousand miles from the civized world, they have built up a city, opened a successful system of agriculture, and at the next Congress, will ask for a governme for their little territory.

But a few years ago, the exact location of the lake and the valley were unknown. Situated in the north-eastern corner of the great basin, between the latitudes of forty-one and forty-two half-way from the outposts of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific, the Mormon colony is in a position peculiarly advantageous to its prosperity. The valley at the head of the Salt Lake is discribed as about sixty miles long and from ten to fifteen miles wide, elevated four thousand feet above the sea, and surrounded by chains of barren mountains, from three to five thousand feet high. Beyond these, to the west, the great basin stretches away five hundred miles to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and eastwardly the labyinth of the Rocky Mountains, extends for several hundred miles.—The Mormon colony is therefore, the halfway resting house between the mountains on the east and the desert on the west. It lies upon the great line upon the South Pass, the route indicated by various projects for the Pacific railroad, and the route of the great overland emigration to Oregon and to California. With the erection of a railroad, touching at the Salt Lake, the Mormon settlement must soon become a flourishing commonwealth, supporting, from its crops, cattle, minerals, and manufacture of salt, the population requisite to its admission, as a State, into the Union. Such are the prospects of the Latter Day Saints, who in attempting an escape from the world, have (as it may turn out) located themselves at the central station house of the future commerce between the Mississippi and the Pacific, between Canton and New York. The Saints too, appear to have improved from experience. They are socialists but not of the Fourier phalanx. Their property belongs to the community; but each family has its seperate family goverment. They are fanatics in religion, but shrewd, industrious and calculating in matters of business. They may have great rascals, but they have no loafers among them. The penalties of their financial excessess heretofore it is to be hoped, will render them a respectable community for the future.

Thus far they have done well; but let the Saints awake; the great ultimatum is at hand. The conventions of the Mississippi valley are about moving in the matter, and by the act of Congress we may soon have a through ticket, by railroad to the New Jerusalem.

A CELEBRATED PAIR OF BAGPIPES.

At the procession of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, in honour of the Governor General, last Friday, a pair of bagpipes were used beloging to Mr. Alexander McKenzie Fraser McCrae, of Kingston, to which an interesting history is attached. These pipes, which are believed to be among the best ever manufactured, were made about a hundred years ago, for the Duke of Gordon, father of the last Duke, long known as the Marquis of Huntly. After being in his Grace's possesion for some years, they were lent to Capt. Simon Fraser, when about to proceed to America as a Captain of the 78th Regt., and they were used at the taking of Quebec, in 1759. At the close of the war they were taken to Scotland, to their owner, at Gordon Castle, and after being long used there were made a present of, about 60 years ago, to Donald McCrae, father of the present owner, by the Marquis of Huntly, as a prize, at the annual competition of Pipers at Edinburgh, McCrae having joined the 42nd Regiment, as Pipe Major, carried his valuable instrument to the wars, and there played the same inspiring notes at the landing at Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, as had been done under the walls of Quebec.

At the conclusion of the short peace, the pipes ceased to sound to the battle field. But on the breaking out of the war, the new 78th having been raised chiefly on the estate of Lord Seaforth, McCrae joined that regiment, taking his pipes with him. The first occasion on which they were used, was at the battle of Maida, in Calabria, under Sir John Stuart, where the 78th signalized themselves by their gallant charge on superior numbers of their opponents. The 78th was afterwards engaged in many of the battles in Spain and Portugal. At the battle of Corunna, McCrae was wounded and left on the field—but careful of his valuable pipes, he dispatched them by a comrade to a place of safety. These pipes, have been in thirty-two engagements. In 1826, they were transferred by the veteran to his son, the present owner, who now holds a situation in the Custom House, Kingston. His father yet lives in in Scotland, and is now in his hundreth year.—[Globe.

The New Mode of Courtship.—The reports of the Registrar General reveal the most remarkable innovation upon Ovid:—That lovers govern their fate by the statistics of the country. Marriages multiply only in prosperous years.—Henry no longer approaches Emma with the eloquence of passion, but with the annual tables of the Board of Trade. 'See my life,'' he cries, "with what (it would have been transports, but now it is) exports I urge my suit! Cast (me not away, it would have been formerly, but now it is) up the figures in that column. Turn, oh, turn those beaming eyes on the marked increase in British manufactures. Behold, my Emma, how ginghams are going off; let the rise of hardware melt your stern resolves; and oh, be convinced by those bricks!" "Alas, Henry, you know my heart pleads for you; but what (pointing to an unpropitious column) can I say in such a state of the iron trade?" "My own Emma! you torture me. But do not select your columns. Rather, my treasure, fix your regard on the total of the whole." "Nay, Henry, you are unjust. Are the imports what they should be? Tell me, fond youth, is divi-divi up to the average; and even in exports—I ask with tears!—what is the state of tin?" "Cruel Emma! but remember when thus you upbraid, that if you take care of the imports the exports will take care of themselves; and *e converso*, if the exports are considerable the imports cannot be defective, whatever, my sweet, the apparent contradictions of the official values. But what new doubt has seized you? why these tremours? tell me dearest? Nay, will you not whisper it to your Henry?" "The—the—poor rates" (Enter servant with blue-book). Mighty Love be praised! This is the last report of the Boor

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Eastern Chronicle.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 20th 1849.

Mr. Editor,—

It is my privelege, as a resident of New Brunswick, that induces me on the present occasion, to trouble you with a few simple remarks. On the 16th of September, I embarked at this port in the schooner Victoria, for Economy, Nova Scotia, and having made observations on the face of nature, where hill or dale was prominent either in beauty or deformity, I venture to ask a column in your able journal for the gratification of my vanity.

From the Schooner, ably commanded by the obliging and facetious Skipper Campbell I seperated at Economy, and took the land route for Pictou much delighted by the rural scenery through which I was borne by the land conveyance. The aspect of the entire line of country, indicates the existence of copious natural resources and the traveller, dragged along after the old mode of one or two horse power, wonders that railroads, so general in the United States, have never been introduced into Nova Scotia. The cause of this non-improving, drowsy faculty, lies either in the population or Government. Nature bears out her own character by the provision which she has made for human happiness. But man, insensible of his position and opportunities, has suffered despondency to lull him asleep at his post, allowing more active communities to outstrip him in the race for glory. Londonderry and Truro are fine settlements. One might travel Great Britain and Ireland, and even the classic plains of Italy, without seeing better soil, or nature more in fellowship with the peasant than that in this country. Truro can hardly be surpassed for beauty of glade and landscape by any part of British America. Abounding with intervale and fine alluvial soil, it affords the agriculturlist great facilities for prosecuting his avocation with the cheering prospect of being rewarded with a hundred fold.

Here the traveller meets with a variety of rural objects to make him wish that fortune had cast his lot in that beautiful village to repose under his own "fig tree," far from the bustle and moral corruption of larger communities. The extensive district of Pictou, my native place, with its rich level plains, grand scenery, and maritime advantages, promises ample resources to make a happy and flourishing population. But, in another point of view, it is far superior to any other part of Nova Scotia. Science has fixed her Temple in Pictou; the love of the Roman and the Greek is there cradled and promoted by the influence of learned Institutions, and the power of great minds employed in the culture of the rising generation.

The shrine of McCulloch inspires the youth of Pictou with a love of the learning and virtues which that Philosopher left behind him, not only in the minds of his own heirs and successors, but blended with the spirit of classical seminaries, giving the light and the glory of the intellect to the land.

I was pleased while spending a Sabbath in your town, to witness so much zeal for the religion of the Bible. The Presbyterian houses of worship (I had the favor to visit) were well filled with attentive and respectable looking hearers, and the pulpits were occupied by preachers of no ordinary stamp.

The attraction of the Free Church (when finally finished) will be greatly enhanced by the majestic site on which it stands in the rear of the town—commanding a broad view of the suburbs and leading the eye over the harbour for a long distance into the world where mariners go down into the deep in ships.

The Church recently erected by McKinlay's congregation is a very imposing specimen of modern architecture, which would command a complement from science, for its intrinsic merit in any part of the world.

My homeward journey was rapid and agreeable, and after all the lovely things I had seen, among the green hills far away, I found no place to make me so happy as my own fireside.

Believe me to be,
Mr. Editor,
Yours as ever,
Hermit in St. John.

P. S. I wish I could send you a plaster for a sore head, which you require after the thrashing Nova Scotia has got from New Brunswick oars in the late Boat race at Halifax. But don't be down-hearted, we are ready to give you a chance for regaining your lost fame, when it suits your spunk. Send a dozen Haligonians to a rowing school in St. John, and they may redeem Nova Scotia from her prostrate condition.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

THE MEETING.

Mr. Editor,—With respect to the propriety of replying to the articles which have recently appeared in your columns ovor the signature of "One Concerned", a diversity of opinion exists in the community. On the one side it is contended, that these articles are so heavy and as Scotchmen say, so *fusionless* that few read them; and that if a few, endued with more than ordinary perseverance, have waded through them, the glaring misrepresentations and impudent falsehoods which they contain are so transparent that a reply was quite unnecessary. On the other hand it is argued, that, with many readers, boldness of assertion passes for evidence of truthfulness, and, that on the minds of some an impression unfavourable to the Rev Mr McCulloch and his friends had been produced. On this vexed question, I had not formed any very decided opinion, when the address of the *Trustees of the Pictou Academy to the Freeholders of the County with the document accompanying it, appeared in your paper. I believed that to a certain extent such an impression had been produced; but I doubt much whether, on the whole, its removal would compensate the labour and time which it would require,—that a reply would seem to attach to them more importance, than either their own merit, or the public character of their author deserved. As for myself, I was strongly inclined to think I could be much more usefully employed in applying myself to the duties of my official calling, than in writing a reply to these prolix and *prosing* effusions. When I learned however that a public meeting was advertized "for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of education more particularly in relation to Pictou Academy, its present management and efficacy" &c., I was no longer undecided respecting the course which I ought to pursue. I had heard that the Trustees made great pretensions to candour and had expressed a strong desire that the whole truth should be laid before the public. Indulging some hope that consistancy at least would induce them to afford me a fair opportunity to expose, if I could, the misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in the writings of "One Concerned" and hoping to accomplish an object, to some extent desirable, at a comparatively trifling expenditure of time and labour, I resolved to attend. I have done so. I heard the requisition read. I listened patiently and attentively to the speach of A. P. Ross, Esq., on behalf of the Trustees, explaining the object of the meeting. He stated in effect, that the object of the meeting would be best understood by reading the address of the Trustees. Although the address had been before the public for several weeks in your paper, and every one who took any interest in the matter might be fairly presumed to have read it and to have made themselves familiar with its contents, he read it again. He read also a letter from the Rev. William McCulloch which had appeared in the March No. of the Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church and which had also appeared very recently, at the request of "One Concerned", in the Eastern Chronicle. He then endeavoured to convince the meeting that the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia as a body, and that Mr McCulloch and his friends in particular, were opposing the Pictou Academy and endeavouring to effect its ruin. As A. P. Ross, Esq., spoke on behalf of the Trustees and was fully aware of their design in calling the meeting; and as he had given such prominence to these documents, making them in fact the groundwork of his whole address and scarcely touching upon any topic which was not referred to in them, I naturally concluded that a part at least of the business of the day was to discuss the merits of these documents and solicit an expression of public opinion with respect to them. When he had concluded, I next addressed the meeting calling attention first to that part of the address of the Trustess in which they complain of opposition—"opposition the more vexatious as it was not tangible, the more dangerous as it was covert" I maintained that this statement contained an insinuation against "some persons unknown" and involved the Trustees in the very crime of which they were accusing others. I called upon them to state to the meeting the name of the parties opposing them, to explain the nature of the opposition and when and where it had been made. I was immediately referred to the Seminary in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. I replied that the Free Church had established a Seminary as well as we, and that no complaints were made against that body for opposing the Pictou Academy; and that the terms "not tangeble, vexatious and covert" could not be applied to the proceedings of our Synod in reference to its Seminary for they had acted in the most public manner, the meeting at which the matter had been arranged having been held in Halifax, the Capital of the Province. A. P. Ross, Esq., then attempted to fasten upon me a charge of preventing young men from attending the Pictou Academy. I denied it and referred to an instance in which I had refused to give advice in the matter when application had been made to me. I now state farther that that application for advice was made a very short time before the opening of the Seminary at the West River, when I might reasonably be supposed to be under the strongest temptations to exert any influence which I possessed to induce young men to attend our Institution, so that we might make as respectable an appearance as possible at the commencement.

A. P. Ross, Esq., then mentioned the name of Mr Daniel McDonald, Teacher at the West River, who as he (Mr Ross) affirmed had said that I had advised him not to attend the Pictou Academy. Mr McDonald as soon as he heard the use that had been made of his name at the meeting, called upon me, and solemnly declared that he had never made any such statement, and expressed his readiness at any time to testify that I never gave him any such advice, and that I had never attempted to use any influence over him in the matter.—How the parties implicated will extricate themselves from their difficulty remains to be seen, doubtless it will be in a way worthy of themselves. At all events as he is their own witness they cannot object to his testimony. I am completely exonerated and they appear before the public in the odious position of parties who have preferred a charge against me which they have not proved, and in that position they must remain untill they either retract or exculpate themselves.

J. D. B. Fraser Esq. attempted to prove nearly if not exactly the same point, by stating that fewer Students from the country from our body attended the Academy, than from the other body. He must have been hard pressed indeed when he brought forward this plea.—With far greater propriety might I bring it forward as a proof that our body had very little confidence in the Institution. Untill he proves that I have been instrumental in keeping them away, an important link in his chain of reasoning is wanting and his attempt to support his position by such an argument only exposes the weakness of his cause.

I also called the attention of the Meeting to the conduct of the Trustees in attacking Mr McCulloch in his absence. I adverted to the fact that the communication of which they complained appeared in this country about the middle of March—that Mr Mc Culloch remained in the Province five or six months after its appearance—that during that time when he was present to defend himself, no remark was made upon his statements—that in a very short time after he had left the province on an important mission, an anonymous writer in the Eastern Chronicle, evidently in the confidence of the Trustees and having free access to all their papers, commenced an attack upon him;—that he concluded his series of articles only on the week immediately preceeding the meeting, thus shutting out a reply until after this meeting has passed—that the address of the Trustees is an echo of the writings of "One Concerned"—and that while these articles may be presumed to have produced some impression on the public mind, and before any attempt could be made to remove that impression, the meeting is called, virtually to condemn Mr McCulloch unheard in his absence. I pledged myself also, if an opportunity should be offered me, to review the communications of "One Concerned", and expose their gross misrepresentations. I also intimated my intention to submit a resolution for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the meeting upon the conduct of the Trustees in the matter. Their attempt to evade the force of these statements I consider highly discreditable to the parties concerned. They said that the circulation of the 'Record' in this Province was very limite d. I replied that if so, the influence of Mr McCulloch's letter was equally limited and that for that very reason they were the less justified in attacking him in his absence, and that if it afterwards obtained greater publicity, one of themselves and not Mr McCulloch was responsible for the consequences. It was then said that the letter of Mr McCulloch in his private capacity, was unworthy of notice, but that his statements as the accredited agent of the Church were quite a different matter. I replied that the letter of Mr McCulloch upon which they had animadverted, was a letter written in his private capacity long before his mission as an agent of the Church was contemplated, and that before they could avail themselves of that principle they must produce some statement made by him since his appointment. Their next position I confess I did not understand. To me and to many others, their statements appeared singularly confused, inconsistant and contradictory. As far as I could understand them, they tried to make it appear that they did not know of Mr. McCulloch's appointment or of his departure from the Province. The fact is, they could not defend their conduct, for it was utterly indefensible; and as usually happens in such cases, their statements were confused and unintelligible. Until, therefore, they explain themselves better, I plead to be excused from replying.

[The remainder of Mr. Ross's communication is laid over for want of space, until next week.]

*When I speak of the Trustees I wish to be understood as referring principally to the Chairman, the Secretary and J. D. B. Fraser Esq., I think indeed that all those who signed the address have committed themselves; but I think also, that considering all the circumstances of the case, it is scarcely fair to blame the Trustees belonging to the Church of Scotland too severely. Their general conduct has been consistant throughout. They have always treated us with civility and respect. I say in all sincerity that if I wished to obtain a favour from the Trustees tomorrow, I would apply to them, and I believe confidently that they would cheerfully grant it if they consistently could. With them I wish to have no quarrel, and in the mean time have none

THE CHURCH IN NOVA SCOTIA.

[From the Scottish Press,]

Sir,—For some years past, the state of education in Nova Scotia has engaged the earnest attention of Synod, especially in relation to the prosperity and extension of the Redeemer's cause. During a considerable period we had, within our reach, the means of such a course of instruction as is deemed requisite for young men designed for the ministerial office, and were thus enabled, from within ourselves, to supply our vacancies and extend our sphere of missionary labor. The Pictou Academy—the source from whence those supplies were drawn—originated with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and toward its efficiency, both its friends and members, by pecuniary assistence, largely contributed. While it maintained its original constitution, little differently was experienced in providing for the wants of our church. Under government interference, however, an addition was made to the members of the trust, of persons avowedly hostile to the Academy and to the Secession in Nova Scotia, and from that time the institution steadily declined. A few years since (the old trustees being from their peculiar situation unable to render it efficient, and resigning their trusts), it was again transferred, with the apparatus and library, to a new body of trustees, irrespective of the fact, that a large part of the property belonged, in justice, to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, by whose members and friends the funds by which it has been purchased were raised. But however objectionable this change may have been, had the new charter and management of the Academy been such as to meet the views of our Synod, or to afford the prospect of a good liberal education, it would have received both the countenance and support of our body. This, however, not being the case, and subsequent circumstances confirming the opinion of the Synod, it became necessary to devise some plan by which a suitable education might be secured. Here a difficulty of no trifling magnitude presented itself. No semi-

nary existed in Nova Scotia which the Synod could safely sanction, and to embark in a new effort, where the prospect of ultimate success was so unsatisfactory, was a step for which the church felt unprepared. The result of this state of matters was, that vacancies rapidly increased. missionary work remained unperformed, without any definite provision being made for the future. It is true, that for about ten years we had been applying earnestly to the parent church in Scotland, but with comparatively little effect; and even had we been more successful, dependence upon others for that which, by unanimity and exertion, we might obtain within ourselves, was regarded as a matter of doubtful propriety. Increasing destitution, and the consequences, to the church, of remaining inactive in a matter of such importance, together with the hopelessness of obtaining an adequate number of ministers from other churches, or for our students, a suitable education in Nova Scotia,—all these reasons induced the Synod, after a delay of some years, to commence an institution suited to our limited means, and at which, a course of instruction in Philosophy, preparatory to, and in connection with theology, might be pursued.—Classical and mathematical instruction being attained at the county Academies, the Synod restricted itself to the appointment of a Professor of Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy.—From inability to spare even one minister, while vacancies abounded, or to pay the Professors a salary, he is still connected with his congregation, performing only its most important duties.

Imposing upon a single individual the teaching of three branches, any one of which, in other circumstances, is deemed sufficient for one person, is regarded as a serious difficulty. Our situation and circumstances render it at present unavoidable.

Last autumn, a commencement was made with twelve students, whose progress, at the close of the term, was found to be very satisfactory, even though almost destitute of books bearing upon their studies, and for which they were dependent almost entirely upon the kindness of friends. Efforts are, however, being made to remedy this defect, and with the assistance of friends, it is hoped, that ere long, a library suited to the exigencies of our case, will be provided.

To give permanency and efficiency to our institution, the sum of at least £2000 is requisite (of which amount, there is in the hands of the Synod's Board of Education incorporated by the legislature, and empowered to hold a certain amount of property, in simple succession) the sum of £700. This amount being insufficient to meet the designs of the Synod, considerable difficulties arise, and to surmount these, and thus put the church in possession of a well educated ministry, they feel compelled to cast themselves upon the Christian kindness of friends in Scotland.

Were our church able to raise all the necessary funds, the present application had not been made. But from depression in trade—from the great depreciation in the value of property, and from successive and extensive failures in the crops, many of the colonists are themselves struggling with difficulties, and are unable to raise the sums required. Two alternatives were, therefore, presented to the Synod. Either to continue to depend upon precarious supplies from Scotland—a course which must eventually have caused the church to cease out of the land—or to resume the attempt, long since made by the fathers of our church, to train a native ministry. The last, as the path of duty, was embraced, and nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in the impression that we have the countenance of Him whose glory we design to promote.

To avoid the dangers which beset the Pictou Academy, and other similar institutions, our seminary is entirely under the control of the Synod. *Government aid is neither asked nor received Interference is neither claimed by the Government nor allowed by the Synod. Its property is held by the Board of Incorporation appointed by the Synod, and it is managed by a committee chosen annually.*

To place the seminary in that position that will ensure success, nothing is requisite but aid from friends. Were a moderate sum in addition to that already in possession placed at the disposal of the Synod, it would give permanency to our effort, and would relieve us from those doubts and anxieties as to the future, which are necessarily connected with a new country, and the very existence of which is inimical to success. Where uncertainty exists, no minister will abandon a charge to engage in the duties of teaching; and the struggle to maintain the institution will fall upon but a portion of the church, and the end will be disappointment.—With the resources and spirit of the United Presbyterian Church, a constant dependence upon the Christian benevolence may be proper. But with the limited resources of the thirty or forty congregations of a new country like Nova-Scotia, and many of these congregations struggling with difficulties, it would scarcely be just to the church to do so, as we could promise ourselves no good result. If dependant wholly upon annual contributions, we cannot proceed, but must await a more favorable time, and a more promising aspect of Providence. Aided, however, by friends, our cause would receive an impetus which would place it beyond danger, and enable us to provide abundantly for the wants of the provinces. As a mission station, early occupied by the Secession, the church in Nova Scotia has partaken largely of her kindness, and on the part of both ministers and people, the feeling of attachment to the church of their fathers is strong. That feeling received a powerful impulse from the visit of the respected brethren of the deputation to Canada, the Rev. Messrs Patterson and Robertson and Mr David Anderson, who, by their sympathy and counsels, conduced materially to arouse dormant energies, and to induce the belief that an object deemed by us almost attainable, was within our reach, and the result of the Synod seminary is before the church.

As the only means of providing the gospel for those who in the provinces hold the principles of the United Presbyterian Church, it commends itself to all by whom those principles are prized, and if the Synod be sustained in their effort, the day which the fathers of our church saw afar off and were glad, and for which they labored long and prayerfully, will yet cheer the labors of their children, when a well instructed native ministry will bless the land. Unaided, however, that day must be far distant, as is evident from the fact, that owing to the want of the means of preparatory instruction in Nova-Scotia, our Divinity Hall has been closed for two years. When the influence of such a state of affairs is justly estimated, we trust that it will obtain for us that sympathy and aid which will ensure our success; not that it is expected that the brethren in Scotland should contribute the whole of the sum (£2000) required. A fourth part of it with what we can do, and are prepared to do for ourselves, would place our infant seminary beyond danger.

Amid many fears and doubts, a second attempt is being made to provide for our church in Nova Scotia, that best of all blessings, a well instructed native ministry; and should the attempt fail, the prospect must be dark indeed.

To brethren and friends in Scotland, the Synod in Nova Scotia appeals for aid, either pecuniary or in books; and they cannot but indulge in the hope that they will be cheered in their labors by being made to participate in proportion to the importance of their object, of that stream of British benevolence which is flowing out over many lands, refreshing and blessing them with the words of eternal life.

Those who claim your aid are fellow subjects; they are of the same faith and order and origin with yourselves, and they are engaged in one of the noblest enterprises, that of providing for their native or adopted land a succession of men to minister with acceptance at the altar of God.

Success is with them, as yet, a matter of doubt. That doubt can be removed by the assistance of the brethren and friends of the United Presbyterian Church, and they have commissioned me to make this representation of their case, leaving it with the United Presbyterian Church to say that this their second attempt to provide a native ministry shall not fail, but be sustained.

As the agent commissioned by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, I shall be prepared to receive with thankfulness whatever our friends may think fit to bestow for the above important purpose. I am, respectfully yours,

WM. M'CULLOCH.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, November 8th, 1849.

The latest news from Europe indicate that no rupture is likely to take place between the United States and the French Republic, in consequence of the dismissal of M. Poussin, the minister of the latter, from Washington. A successor to this gentleman has been appointed, and is now on his way out. The Nicaragua affair, out of which some wise people saw difficulties likely to arise between Great Britain and the United States, has also been satisfactorily managed. It must, indeed be a matter of vast importance that can at this time of day occasion a rupture between those two powers. We consider a war between Britain and America as a less probable event than a civil war in either country. So intertwined are the commercial interests of the two, and so essential is the prosperity of each to the other, that a cessation of intercourse between them might almost be viewed as an annihilation of the trade of each.

The Presbytery of Pictou met at Salem Church, Green Hill, on Wednesday, 31st inst, for the ordination of Mr. George Patterson to the pastoral charge of that congregation. The Rev. John Campbell, of St. Mary's, preached an appropriate sermon, from 2 Cor. xii. 9,—*My grace is sufficient for thee*; after which he narrated the steps which had been taken in the call to Mr. P., and called upon the congregation to testify their adherence to the call by a show of hands. This being responded to, the questions of the formula were put to Mr. Patterson, which being satisfactorily answered, he was solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry, and the pastoral inspection of the congregation of Salem Church, by prayer and laying on of hands of the Presbytery. The young minister then received a solemn charge from the Rev. David Roy, and the congregation were addressed in suitable exhortations, by the Rev. James Waddell.—The day was beautiful, and a large and deeply interested audience assembled to witness the services, which were highly appropriate and solemn throughout. The congregation over which Mr. P. presides, lately formed part of the congregation of the West River, but they have recently been disjoined and formed into a new congregation. They have erected a plain but substantial and commodious church, which is highly creditable to their liberality. Mr. P. has a very promising field of labor, and we trust that his settlement at Green Hill will be a blessing to this county and the church at large.

THOMAS MOONEY ESQ. THE CELEBRATED VOCALIST AND DELINEATOR OF IRISH CHARACTER.—This gentleman whose name has been before the pnblic for some months past, through the medium of the United States and Colonial papers and invariably spoken of with high commendation, arrived here last evening by the steamer Rose, on his way from Charlottetown to Halifax.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that he purposes giving one of his popular entertainments to the public of this place on Friday evening Mr Mooney is also favourably known as a labourer in the Temperance reformation, and by the solicitation of the officers of Caledonia Division S. T., will deliver a lecture at the Division room this evening, on subjects connected with the cause. Mr Mooney being an early disciple of Father Mathew, we may expect to hear much that is interesting respecting that truly excellent man and his labours in the GREEN ISLE.

The following extract will show the opinion entertained of Mr Mooney in places where he has recently been.

From the Halifax Sun.

We attended Mr. Mooney's Concert on Monday evening, and were delighted with the entertainment. Mr. Mooney is a pleasing speaker; his language is chaste, his enunciation clear, his action good, his voice melodious, and his wit, that of an Irishman, rich and racy, sure, whenever exercised, to awaken the risibles of even the most staid. Mr. M. does not profess to be a Musician—that is professsionally so—yet he sings the Irish Melodies of Moore, and Lover, and Lever, with great spirit, judgement and sweetness. His style is his own. His whole soul is poured into the melody, and he excites your sympathies with the sentiment, while he charms your ears with the song. His "Widow Machree," and the "Blarney" were capital, and elicited rounds of applause—as also did many others of the melodies he sang. He was accompanied on the piano, by Miss Ives, of our City, who sang, in very excellent style, "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Rory O'More." The audience was highly respectable. Mr. M. gives another entertainment this evening, and the price of admission being reduced, we trust his countrymen will give him a "bumper."

☞The perpetrator of the robbery in the store of Neil M'Kay, Esq., at the Albion Mines, noticed a few weeks ago, has been discovered. He is a deserter who has been working about the mines for some time past, and appears to be a fellow of rather desperate character. Wishing to dispose of his plunder to some of his acquaintances, he made an appointment to meet them at a certain time and place. Notice of this was immediately communicated to Mr. M'Kay, who repaired to the spot with several persons, where, punctual to the hour, the thief appeared. He immediately discovered the trap laid for him, and levelling a pistol at one of the party who approached him, he took to his heels, and being a swift runner, soon distanced his pursuers, making a straight course for the woods, and swimming over two deep pools in his way, like a water dog. A bundle of goods which he had brought to the spot was picked up, and the remainder, amounting in all to £80 worth, was found shortly after in a barn in the vicinity.

Received by the Rec. Sec'y. of the Board of Foreign Missions from Mrs McCall, Guysborough 5s. 2½d.

DIED.

At Middle River on Friday the 2nd inst. after a short but severe illness which she endured with exemplary christian patience, in the 40th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. William P. Crocket, and daughter of Mr. Isaac Archibald M. River, leaving a husband and four young children, together with an extensive circle of friends and relations to mourn their bereavement.

On Sunday evening last, Hannah, wife of Mr. Andrew Miller aged 50 years, after a protracted and very painful illness, which called forth into eminant exercise the christian virtues of patience and resignation to the will of God; she has left a number of friends and acquaintance to lament their loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM HOUSE PICTOU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Swallow, Blacket, Georgetown—potatoes; Wm. Cheoerie, P. E. Island—turnips and oats.
2.—Schr. St. Patrick, Cummins, Magdalens—fish and barley; Ploughboy, Robertson, P. E. Island; Dopson, Lutes, do; Superb, M'Dermot, Halifax.
3.—Rose, (s) Matheson, Charlottetown.
4.—Brig Charlotte, Merritt, Boston; Schr. Albion Gerrior, Arichat; Mayflower, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo; Father Math. Boudrot, Arichat.
5.—Brig Nelson, Babin, Arichat; Schr. Mary Ann, Campbell, P. E. Island—potatoes.

CLEARED.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Collector, LeBlanc, Boston—coal.
2.—Brig Brilliant, Winchester. Dorchester—coal. Schr. Mary Ann, Gerrior, Boston—coal.
3.—Brig Joseph, Fougere, Boston—coal.
5.—Schr. Happy Return, Gerrior, Boston—do: Howard Primrose, Cameron, New York—do.
6.—Schr. Charlotte, Merrit, Boston—coal; schrs Dopson, Lutes, P. E. I.; Ploughboy, Robertson, do,

COASTWISE.

2.—Brothers, Curry, Halifax—coal.
6.—Schr. Superb, M'Dermot, do. do.

Barque Cornwallis, Newan, from New-York for Sydney C. B. with hay, went ashore on Nantucket on the night of the 29th October, during a south-west gale.—Crew saved. If the weather moderated it was thought she would be got off.

New Advertisements.

MR. MOONEY,

Author of the History of the Poetry, Music, and Antiquities of Ireland,

WHO has travelled for several years through the United States, has the honour of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pictou, that he will give an IRISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at Mrs. Lorrain's Hall, on Friday Evening, the 9th inst.

For particulars see Programmes. Tickets 1s. 3d. each. To be had at Harper's Hotel at Mrs, Lorainin's, and at the door.

Pictou, Nov. 8th., 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!

DAILY expected from Boston, by the Subscriber, the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of STOVES ever offered for Sale in this market, viz.,

AIR-TIGHT Stoves.
CYLINDER do.
SQUARE BOX do.
COOKING do. for wood } various sizes.
do. do. for coal }

ALSO—Saleratus, Starch, Pepper, PILOT BREAD, Soda Biscuit, Sugar do. Cold Water Crackers, Rice, CURRANTS, Brooms, Buckets, Clothes Pins, PAPER HANGINGS, Wrapping Paper, CLOCKS, &c.

DAVID FRASER.

Pictou, Nov. 8th, 1849.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarely to be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD.

Pictou, Nov. 8th, 1849.

PICTOU, S. S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, } *Pltffs.*
vs.
ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday. the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in the direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south, seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging ;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court, made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, } *Pltff's Atty.* } (10w)
Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct, 1849.

In the SUPREME COURT, PICTOU, October Term, 1849, }

CAUSE { ANN MARIA ROSS, et. al. Ex. of JOHN ROSS. deceased } Pltffs.
vs.
ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Defendant,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Friday. the Seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the West River, in the County of Pictou, abutted, bounded; and described as follows—that is to say : Beginning at an iron stake at the north east corner of a lot of Land belonging to the heirs of Henry Cameron, deceased, on the northwest side of the West River Road; thence running north forty and a half degrees west twelve rods, or one hundred and ninety eight feet; thence north forty five and a half degrees east at a right angle six rods and eleven feet, or one hundred and ten feet; thence south forty and a half degrees east twelve rods or one hundred and ninety eight feet to the main Road, aforesaid; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west the several courses of the road, until it comes to the place of beginning; containing one half of an acre more or less, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, Alexander McDonald, to the said John Ross, deceased, and afterwards sold, subject to the said mortgage, to one Alexander Brown, who is now in possession of the same; and by a rule of the said Supreme Court, in the above Term, ordered to be sold as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

DANL. DICKSON, } Atty. of Pltff. }
Pictou, Nov. 1, 1849.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1847.

CAUSE { DONALD ROSS, Pltff.
vs.
WILLIAN M'KAY. et. al. Defdt.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon:

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, both at Law and in Equity of the above named William M'Kay, of, in, to, out of, and upon, all that certain Farm on which he now resides. situate, lying, and being, at the Big Gut, Fisher's Grant, and bounded and described as follows :—Beginning at a hemlock tree in the south west end of Fisher's Grant, thence to run south east sixty rods; thence running north east one hundred and eighty rods; thence northwest sixty rods; thence southwest one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres more or less; being on the lot originally owned by the late William M'Kay, Esq., subject to certain incumbrances thereon, with all and singular the barns, outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or appertaining ;—the same having been taken in Execution in the above suit, and the Judgment therein having been docketted and registered for upwards of two years.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

EDWARD ROACH } Atty. of Pltff. }
Sheriff's Office Pictou, July 20, 1849.

The above Sale is postponed until Friday, the 30th November, when it will take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU. OCTOBER TERM, 1846.

CAUSE. { HENRY HATTON, Pltff.
vs
MURDOCH CAMPBELL Deft.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Thursday the Eighth day of November next at 12 o'clock noon:

ALL that certain Lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate and lying at Carriboo, in the County of Pictou, being lot No. 50 in Division or Block Letter A. in a certain Survey and Allotment made by Alexander Miller and David Mc Lean, in the years Eighteen hundred and nine, and Eighteen hundred and ten. for one Cochrane, deceased, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, bounded on the north. by the Sea Shore, on the south, by the base line of the first lots, on the east by lot Number forty-nine, and on the west by Number fifty-one, being the same lot of land now in possession of the said Murdoch Campbell, together with all the right, title, estate, claim, property and interest of the said Defendant, in, to and upon the said Lands. The above described lands having been taken and levied on at the suit of the Plaintiff against the Defendant. by virtue of of a Writ of Execution issued out of the said Court at Pictou on the said Judgement, which hath been obtained and registered more than two years.

JOHN W. HARRIS. *Sheriff.*

JOHN MCKINLAY } *Atty. of Pltff.* }
Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 24th July 1849.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. Th Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surpassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou. July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity of the Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from New Glasgow,—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane affording free and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value. especially if sold in smalt lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land in Middle Stewiacke, on the Post Road to Halifax, containing 300 acres. A considerable portion of it has been improved, and the remainder is well wooded. It will be disposed of in Lots of 100 acres, or in a lump as may suit purchasers. A warranted Deed can be given. Application to be made to

WILLIAM BOWREN.

Albion Mines, Sept. 27th 1849. 3w

FOR SALE.

PEW No. 77, in PRINCE STREET CHURCH. Apply to

DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 16th August, 1849.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale, and from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou,

New Annan, July 27, 1848. } JOHN OLIVER, Senior.

CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats; very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c,. &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH. ☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s. and Fine at 12s per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel. Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

9000 BRICKS for sale by
JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and a fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,
WM. JAS. ANDERSON,
Sec'y Pictou Academy.

[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices.

Pictou, 14th June 1849.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in this Province, at moderate rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country, a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & GEO. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq., who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impart all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

ON HAND

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

IRON-Stock'd Anchors from ½ cwt. to 10 cwt.
Chain Cables, assorted ⅝ to 1 Inch
Spikes 4 to 7 Inches
Sheathing Nails 3 to 3½ Inches
Sheathing Paper
Oakum, Coal Tar
Paints and Oil

ALSO

A Large Assortment of Cordage, Canvas, Iron and Copper.

A. P. ROSS.

Jnne 28th 1849. tf

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER RUSSELL of Pictou, Merchant, hath, by Deed duly executed, bearing date the seventeenth day of October, instant, made an assignment of his Debts and Effects to the Subscriber, in trust for certain purposes therein mentioned, and by the same instrument fully empowered the Subscriber to collect all debts due him. NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the said ALEXANDER RUSSELL, by **Book Account, Note of Hand,** or otherwise, to pay the amount of their respective debts forthwith to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive and give discharges for the same; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, 20th Oct., 1849. 4w

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

EDWARD M. McDONALD,
Publisher and Proprietor,
PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies and forwarding the pay in advance, will receive one copy gratis.

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c., must come *post paid, or free from expense, or they will not meet with attention.*

AGENTS FOR THE EASTERN CHRONICLE

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Pugwash—Mr. JAMES HORTON.
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New Glasgow—Mr HUGH FRASER.
Albion Mines—Mr. ISAAC MATHESON.
Merigomish, Upper End—R. S, COPELAND Esquire.
Merigomish, Lower End—Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY.
Antigonish—Mr. CHARLES SYMONDS.
Guysborough—Mr. HERBERT R. CUNNINGHAM
St. Mary's—Mr. DONALD MCDONALD, Sherbrooke.
Sydney, C. B.—Mr. WILLIAM CORBET.
Plaister Cove. C. B.—J. G. MCKEEN.
Port Hood—HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esquire
P. E. Island—Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE
St. John N. B.—Mr. HUGH CHISHOLM
Miramichi—WILLIAM J FRASER.

The Eastern Chronicle.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, November 29 1849. Number 47.

SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM

Hardware and Cutlery!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in addition to his large Stock on hand, received per "SARAH BOTSFORD" and "ALBERT," his fall supply,

CONSISTING OF

Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Rivets, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Plough Mounting, Pots, Brass Kettles, Pans, Glue Pots, Glue, Canvass, Cordage, Twines Glass, Putty, Reeds, Shuttles; Jack, Pen, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Putty and Draw Knives, Saws, Planes, Saw Sets, Chisels, Augers, Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Sheet Lead and Brass, Brads, Tacks, Fire Irons, Shovels, Guns, Pistols, Bullet Moulds, Caps, Powder, Shot, Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Files, Rasps, Traces, Wad Cutters, Tumblers, Fanner Wheels, Skates, Brushes of every description, Water Kettles, Table and Sleigh Bells, Italian, Sad, Box, and Tailors Irons, Black Lead, Brunswick Black, Patent Knife Sharpeners, Pen Makers, Coach Wrenches, Coffin Mounting, Saddlery, Saddlery Tools, Tape Lines, Weights, Tea Trays, Lamps, Troweg, Pikes, Braces and Bits, Hedge Shears, Prunin Knive and Shears, Umbrellas, B. M Ware Spoons, Bed Screws, Keys Spikes; with a large variety of other articles in the above line, all of which can be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. —Also—

A lot of Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels and Window Curtain Furniture, comprising Rings, Bands, Pins, and Pole-ends; a few pieces Scotch Cotton, and Bundles Cotton Warp,

R. DAWSON.

Nov. 12, 1849.

BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS

For Sale by J. DAWSON & SON.

REWARD BOOKS at all prices,—assorted in Libraries to any amount.

The Shorter, Brown's first and second Initiatory, Mothers', and other Catechisms.

Gall's complete Shorter Catechism, New Proof, Teachers' Paraphrase, Exercises and Keys to the Shorter and Initiatory Catechisms.

Gall's series of Lessons for a Year, Gall's Help to the Gospels, Life of Christ, &c.; Gall's Questions on Matthew, Mark and Luke.

Bateman's Sacred Melodies, 1st and 2d series, with and without music.

The Union Questions, on select portions of Scripture.

Scripture Doctrines, with references to chapters.

Scripture Cards, various kinds, &c., &c., &c.

The stock of Sabbath School requisites now for sale by J. D. & Son, will be found equal in extent and cheapness to any in the Provinces. Terms made as easy as possible to Schools in poor localities.

October 4.

CAUTION.

I DO hereby Caution all persons against buying a NOTE OF HAND made by me in favor of THOMAS WATTERS, Green Hill, for the sum of £5, and bearing date the 5th November, 1849, I not having received value for the same, and will resist payment of it. JOHN CREIGHTON.

West River, 15th November, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald McDonald, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,
Administrators

May 24, 1849.

FOR SALE.

PEW No 77, in PRINCE STREET CHURCH. Apply to

DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 16th August, 1849.

STRAYED.

FROM THE PASTURE OF MR. JAMES PATTERSON, PICTOU.

A DARK BAY MARE, with switch tail, some white on her back, occasioned by the saddle and a small lump on the off fore foot, above the hoof. Whoever will find her and take her to Mr. William Phare, Pictou, Mr. David Blackmore, River John, or the Subscriber, will be rewarded.

CHARLES TUPPER.

Pictou, Oct. 26, 1849.

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THAT well known and valuable Property situate to the eastward of the village of Antigonish, and upon which the subscriber has resided for fifty years and upwards. It contains nearly 300 acres, 50 or 60 of which being what is called alluvial soil, are overflown once or twice in the season, and will yield a fair return of Hay annually, without the trouble of cultivation. The remaining 250 acres are principally upland. The farm is pleasantly situated, and commands a fair view of the head of the harbor,—which is about an eighth of a mile distant,—with the windings of the West River; also of the village itself, which is close by, with a large part of the surrounding country -east, west, north, and south.

The terms will be—the whole purchase money down, and possession given next spring, or early in the summer. Further particulars can be had on application to Simeon C. Irish, Atty. at Law, or to the subscriber.

SIMEON IRISH, Senr.

Antigonish, 19th October, 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale by the Subscriber, a large assortment of COOKING and other STOVES.

—ALSO—

Half a ton of superior CHEESE.

A. P. ROSS.

Pictou, 20th Nov., 1849.

Pictou Infant School Bazaar!

THE Ladies' Committee of the Infant School beg leave to intimate that the Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the School, will be held in the Assembly Hall, on New Year's day. Contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received by the members of committee. The committee take this opportunity of reminding the public that owing to the destitution prevailing at the time, two thirds of the proceeds of the Bazaar of last year were appropriated to its relief;—that while they were thus left with diminished resources, the calls for admission of free scholars were more numerous than in former years. When the public are aware that no less than THIRTY Scholars have received during the past year the benefits of the School, without charge, the committee are confident that it will be an additional inducement to bring forth the sympathy and aid of those who have hitherto so liberally contributed to its prosperity.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

Agricultural.

Published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture.

[From the St. John's Courier.]

ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE ST, JOHN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Continued.

Any one witnessing such a state of things can have little hesitation in saying, that until an entire change can be brought about, there is already quite enough of capital employed in farming for all the good that is done with it.

That these circumstances are not the effects of any inability in the soil to reward the intelligent cultivator, or any other insurmountable barrier to prosperity, is rendered evident by the fact, that the almost universal answer from every part of the Province, to an enquiry which has been recently made, is, "That farmers who have devoted themselves exclusively to their business have invariably accumulated property, and with ordinary prudence and industry, have generally become rich."

Our former remarks regarding improved stock, perhaps require further explanation. They have been understood as if we wished to introduce foreign stock to take the place of native, from it may have been supposed, our foolish preference for things from abroad, many alleging, that native cows give as much milk as foreign, thriving better, and are more suited to the country.

Now, be it observed, that we pronounced no opinion as to one breed of cows being better than another, and the reason why we prefer others to the cows of this country is, that there is no distinct breed here, they are all mongrels, or derived from crosses between cows brought into the country with the first settlers, and others since introduced from all parts of the world.

As such, although there may occasionally be good milkers amongst them, the progeny cannot be calculated upon, and the more especially on account of the carelessness that prevails regarding what bulls are kept, anything in the shape of a bull being reckoned quite good enough. Those making a business of it, and depending on the produce of the dairy for the means of paying a heavy rent, could not afford this playing at farming With them it is a matter of life or death.—Every cow would have to do its duty, and produce so much, or the rent cannot be paid.

There are common cows in Britain as well as in this country. Particular breeds are thus made. A farmer may have in his dairy of twenty cows, say five, that with the same food will yield more milk and butter than the others. He is aware that it would pay him better if all his cows were equal to these, and to effect this, he breeds his future stock from them only, taking care that the bull is also from a good milker, it being a rule that "like begets like," and killing off any that may not come up to the mark. By carefully breeding in this way, for many generations, have breeds been formed, possessing distinctive qualities, colour and shape—the produce of which retain the characteristics.

None of these breeds are ever crossed for breeding purposes, nor are they allowed to be mixed with common stock. Some breeds also have been made up on account of their size and fattening propensities.

There are in England three celebrated breeds—the Durham, Devon and Hereford. In Scotland, but one—the Ayrshire. The Galloway, Angus, and West Highland are not used for the dairy.

Now, if our farmers choose to take the trouble, and are willing to leave the benefit as a legacy to their children, they may make a breed of their own too; the same care and time would produce the same results. But common sense suggests that it will be cheaper to take the benefit of the labour and care of others. He must be a poor farmer, however, who is contented year after year to go on with an inferior race of cows without selection or an attempt at improvement.

One cause of the prejudice against the imported breed in this country is from bulls only being introduced into particular districts. The produce of a cross cannot be calculated on, it may take after either parent, or be worthless.

No correct judgement can be formed of the value of any breed unless it is kept pure: a little care and attention in the beginning is all that is required to effect this; and those only who have seen herds of well-bred and well-fed cattle can understand why such prices should be paid for them.

In Britain and the United States, cattle of the improved breeds are valued at more than double the price of the common kinds, and bulls are often sold at from £20 to £100. Does any one suppose that the rent paying farmer of Britain can afford to do this to gratify a fancy.

At all the cattle shows in Britain premiums are given for the above breeds. We observed also that at the last New York State Show, at Syracuse, no other breeding cattle were allowed to compete than pure-bred Durham, Devon, Hereford, and Ayrshire. Native cattle and grade or crosses were excluded. Our Agricultural Societies may take a hint from this. Some of them this year excluded all but native cattle from competing!! Our neighbours of the United States have no want of national pride; and they rather surpass us in a knowledge of what will pay. We may presume therefore, that in this they are right and we are wrong.

These breeds, however, will be no better than our own, unless they are better treated; they will not even do so well with the same care, never having been accustomed, like our hardy race, to stand cold and hunger.

If dairying is meant to pay, cows should be warmly housed from November to May, and only out to drink, fed with turnips and straw or hay in winter. In summer they should have for pasture the best hayfield on the farm, which can be afforded to them if turnips and straw are fed, and the manure saved from the cows being kept in, will raise all the turnips.

With such treatment the improved breeds will show their superiority.

We trust that we will be excused for our want of method in putting together these hurried remarks. We are too much engaged in the active business of life, to find time to round periods and construct learned sentences; and unfortunately, many, who ought to take the lead, who have most interest in the improvement of the country, and most spare time at their disposal, stand aloof and afford us neither their time, money, nor countenance,

We offer no apology for speaking of Provincial agriculture generally, we being only a local society.—In pressing danger, no one can be blamed for calling "fire!"—And if ever a country needed the utmost exertions of every one who can aid in rousing her from a state of almost hopeless asphyxia, this is one.

With our timber nearly exhausted—without another article of export, and following a mode of agriculture that is fast destroying the ability of the soil to produce food—what but poverty and ruin can overtake us!

But we think we can discern symptoms of better things to come. The public mind is becoming alive to the necessity for giving that attention and encouragement to which its importance entitles it.

The idea is gaining ground, that probably this may be a farming country after all!

Such being the case, we have full faith in the result, and trust we shall live to see prosperity and happiness, as the reward of intelligent industry, taking the place of our present poverty and dispondency.

By order of the Board.

R. JARDINE, *Pres.*

DOUGLAS B. STEVENS, *Scc.*

APPENDIX.

THOMAS DAVIDSON'S STATEMENT OF TURNIP CROP.

Little River, Oct. 16. 1849.

To the Pres. of the A. Society.

SIR,—The way in which I cultivated my field of turnips was this:—The extent is nine acres; it is a hillside, and the soil is gravelly loam, naturally poor, and had never been in crop. The year before last, I ploughed it in the fall, after pulling the bushes out. In the following spring, I sowed oats and had a fair crop. After the oats were out, I drained it with stone drains three feet deep, I then ploughed it deep.—This spring I ploughed it twice, and put on 45 single horse loads to the acre, of well rotted manure in drills 30 inches apart. I sowed on top of the manure 3 cwt. of guano to the acre, then closed the drills and sowed turnip seed, about 5lb. to the acre, from the 5th to 30th June. The fleas were numerous, but left enough for a crop. I thinned or singled them to about 10 inches apart by hand, removing the earth from each plant so that it fell over. During the next month I passed through them with the hoe, levelling the drills and destroying all weeds, I ran through them twice afterwards with the drill harrow, and to finish, ran a light furrow with the drill plough to carry off the water. The produce of a square rod in different parts of the field, measured in a flour barrel, estimated at 2½ bushels, was

8 bushels, which shows a produce of 1280 bushels per acre. I have sold about 2000 bushels, at 1s. 3d. per bushel—and what I cannot sell I intend to feed with straw to my dairy cows, and boiled with chaff to horses and pigs. I think a bushel of turnips boiled with chaff will go as far as a bushel of bran, and at that rate could be worth from 9d. to 1s. per bushel.

I cannot well estimate the value, however, for feeding, but consider them indispensible.—I consider that an acre of turnips would keep five cows through the winter, as well as an acre of hay would keep one.

My field of Carrots was cultivated in the same manner. It contained two acres—was sown about the first of May with seed prepared as recommended by Mr Ingledew, and thinned to about four inches. The product is five and a quarter bushels to the rod. I can sell a considerable quantity at 2s. 6d. per bushel, the rest I will feed to my horses and pigs.

I am &c.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

[*To be continued*]

POLITICS & NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The dispute about the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, which at first threatened the peace of Europe, may now be considered as adjusted—and adjusted, too, in the most satisfactory mode—by the retreat of Russia and Austria from their demands and menaces. The Sultan offered to cause the refugees, or such of them as are Russian subjects, to remove from his dominions—practically almost no concession at all, for Turkey is not the country where almost any of them would choose to seek safety or bread; and the Emperor, affecting to be satisfied, foregoes his orginal demands and imperative tone. It is presumed that Austria will do as Russia does—and indeed she must. The Emperor accompanies his concurrence in the Sultan's proposal, with a sort of vague protest against "a great western power" (England apparently being meant, though the phrase is as applicable to France) in the politics of the East. The effect of this protest is simply to indicate that the main or sole moving cause of the Emperor's return to moderation and reason is the firm attitude taken by England and France. Considering the extraordinary nature of the original demands, and the violent mode in which they were urged—seeming to show a *desire* for quarrel—the quiet and easy conclusion of the affair is almost as remarkable as it is gratifying.—*Scotsman*.

AEROSTATION—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—In a letter to the *Morning Herald*, Lieut. Gale, the Aereonant, says:—'Having watched with great anxiety the laudable exertions which have been made, as well as the propositions offered, for the discovery of that daring adventurer, Sir John Franklin, I beg respectfully to propose an experiment, certainly a novelty in this instance and which from its first invention ought to have been made use of in exploring expeditions—viz., the introduction of balloons. I, an humble individual, am prepared to volunteer my services as an aereonat, to accompany any party who may be engaged in the service of the Government, or otherwise, for the above purpose; and I feel thoroughly convinced, from my experience in the science of acrostation, that some benefits must result.—Suppose, for instance, an altitude of two miles is attained, a panorama of at least 1200 miles would be placed within observation; besides the party sought for seeing a foreign object floating in the air, would no doubt make signals, by hoisting flags or firing guns, which would direct the attention of the aeronant to their whereabouts."

It is expected that Kossuth will arrive at Southampton on board the Penensula and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, from Constantinople. Arrangements are making to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception.

FRANCE.

The news from France this week is startling. The French Ministry is dissolved and the President has sent a document to the Assembly in the shape of a message, which has caused an extraordinary sensation amongst our volatile neighbours, and cannot fail to command the attention of the world. The facts of the case as far as they are developed, would appear to have arisen out of the retirement of M. Falloux; but the cause is more deep-seated, and must be looked to rather, with reference to the ulterior game which the President proposes to play, than to the exigency of the circumstances themselves.—The whole of the Ministry, it seems (with the exception of M Odillon Barrot, who was ill) assembled on the morning of the 30th to advise with the President respecting the appointment of a successor to the retiring Ministers. At this meeting Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted "dignity,"—an imputation sufficiently annoying to raise the "dander" of less sensitive personages than those who formed the executive of Republican France.—The insult was too deep to be forgiven, and possibly its truth might make it additionally stinging. The President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative majority of the Assembly, and that the club of the Council of State did what he himself could not do—settled the policy of the Government, and actually nominate the Ministers. This was enough. The explosion was instantaneous. The Cabinet threw up their portfolios, and at the same time threw the President on his own resources.

HUNGARY.

The news from Hungary alternately makes the blood run cold with horror, or burn for revenge. The fiends, who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to the already fearful list. These victims, who have been strangled in Pesth or shot, are all men of mark; and when it is stated that the wretch Haynau has been appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders at once rise before the mind at the very mention of his name. If this wholesale system of murder is continued another crisis in that country seems inevitable. But the day of retribution will sooner or later arrive.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople state that the best feeling exists between the French and English ambassadors.

Measures had been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. The former had been conveyed to Shumla, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Silistria and Rutschick. They had been conveyed to these localities on account of the bad accommodation of Widden, as it was apprehended that the crowded state in which they were lodged might createte infection and disease. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Whidden, until measures are taken for their removal and ultimate liberation.

As a proof of the religious toleration enjoyed in Turkey a firman has been issued at Constantinople, inviting the communities who do not profess Mohomedanism to choose their own members for the divan (municipal council)—Jews and Christians are the participators of the civil privileges.

No less than three hundred of the Hungarian refugees have become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow the example.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to General Guyon, the Irish officer, and the British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary. They were daily expected at Constantinople.

ROME.

The assassinations of French soldiers continueddaily. It ws not expected the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towards the Porte.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There have been two Overland Mails during the week. The first brought painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the estuary formed by the Canton river, has been provoked to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one of the most foul and barbarous murders on record. It seems that while the Portuguese Governor, M Amaral, a man of high character and greatly respected by all foreigners at Canton, was taking his customary exercise on horse, back, he was pulled from the saddle and murdered by five or six Chinese assassins. Not content with destroying life, they cut away the head and a hand to present, doubtless, to those who hired them to execute the bloody deed.—The Portuguese soldiers tooka fearful retribution. Advancing beyond the barrier wall which seperate their settlement from the Chinese, they captured a fort, put seventy-inmates to the sword and decapitated the mandarin who was in command. His head they stuck on a pole in front of the Portuguese Government-house. The last Overland Mail brings no additional intelligence from China, so that for the present we are in ignorance of the turn which this melancholy affair may have taken.

The cholera had broken out at Bombay, and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From papers by the Caledonia.

The new envoy to the United States Sir Henry Bulwer has sailed from Portsmouth in the Hecate steam-sloop for the scene of his diplomatic labours. That Sir Henry is an accomplished man, admits of no doubt, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination of his labours at the Court of Madrid. A Hampshire paper professes to know the spirit of Sir Henry Bulwer's instructions. Our contempory states that he is to resist all attempts "at interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua." We have no doubt that he will interfere, and we hope successfully, in allaying the angry passions that have grown out of a question which has for its object the promotion of the commerce of the world. The gigantic scheme of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans is one in which England and the United States, and, indeed, every maritime power have an interest far superior to the jealousy of rival speculators, or the squabbles of two petty states. The little Republic of Nicaragua claims, our readers are aware, in opposition to the King of Musquito, the mouth of the river St. Juan on the Atlantic, which joins the lake of Nicaragua. This point is generally regarded as the most convenient and least expensive for cutting a ship canal to the Pacific. An American company has been formed for this purpose, which has received the countenance and support of the Nicaraguans, while our Consul at Guatamala, on the faith of some old treaties with the Musquito Indians, has put in a claim on behalf the King of the latter. An affair, trivil in itself, has thus become a matter of importance from the gigantic enterprise which is now projected, and to the parties willing to advance the necessary sum for the completion of the undertaking, the validity of the title is, of course, a question of no small consideration. In all subjects of disputed territory much can generally be advanced on both sides; but to make such a small bone of contention in Central America a contest of principal between Monarchy and Republicanism, is, indeed, the *reductio ad absurdum*. Sir Henry Bulwer, we apprehend, will be empowered to settle the misunderstanding on any terms that may appear the best calculated to carry out the junction of the two oceans—a scheme which will require great energy and enormous outlay. The projectors of such an undertaking are entitled to receive from every civilized Government all the aid and assistance that can be legitimately given and this, we are sure, Sir Henry is prepared on behalf of this country to extend, irrespective of all rival claims.

The same authority intimates that Sir Henry is empowered to ascertain what encouragement the United States Government will give to the annexation of Canada. The inference is, that the Home Government will not interfere with the wishes of the colonists on this point. Last week we inclined to the belief that the Canadians were all but unanimous in desiring annexation with the neighbouring Republic. The intelligence brought by the Caledonia this week shows that the feeling is by no means general, and that not merely the inhabitants of Upper Canada, but the French habitans in the Lower Province are opposed to the severence of the British connection. Public feeling in the mother country is inclined to act liberally with the Colonist. If a generally expressed desire for annexation with the United States were made, it would be conceeded; but to secure this unanimity is indispensable.

The fact of Lord Elgin having removed the seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, shows the extent of his unpopularity in the Lower Province amongst the British race; and we shall see in all probability, a strong contest between the inhabitants of the two provinces, on the question which threatens to convulse the colony. The step which the Canadians have taken cannot fail to produce important results at home.—The present management of the Colonial-office is admitted on all hands to be defective; and the concentration of public opinion on the subject will demand reforms that ought long since to have been complied with. One or two simple remedies if acted upon in a liberal and sympathising spirit, could not fail to remove many of the greivences which sting expatriated Englishmen. Foremost may be mentioned the introduction to the British Parliament of Colonial representatives. The machinery of the Colonial-office is notoriously incapable of meeting the requirements of the case.—Cries of dissatisfaction reach our ears almost daily from all parts of the world, provoked by the incompetancy of the parties who are sent out as the representatives of the crown, and whose errors and follies almost invariably find an apologist in the chief of the Colonial-office. Lord Gray's administration has been more productive of complaints than any of his predecessors; but the fault is rather in the system than the man. Those who filled the post before him embrace some of the best practical statesmen of the day; but they all retired from the Colonial-office with reputations more or less damaged. The existing condition of Canada shows the extent of the blundering, and the conse quences to which it will unquestionably lead.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND AUSTRIA.—Fauc Effendia has been informed by Count Nesselrode, that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees should be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish Territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under *surveillance*. If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted so to do, the Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them; for whether in France or England there can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for a new revolution.

The position which England assumed on the Turkish question, has, it seems, given deep offence to the Emperor of Russia, who has addressed an "energetic note" to the British Government on the subject. The note protests against the "arrogance" of England, and denounces our interference in a quarrel in which we were not interested. No doubt the Czar must feel keenly the humiliating figure which he cuts in the eyes of the world, arising out of his attempts to coerce the Turks. Hatred of England may be pardoned in a despot; but Nicholas knows that all his "energetic notes" will not permit this country to witness the extinction of a power whose chief offence, in the eyes of the Czar is, that it stood between him and the gratification of an ungovernable and brutal vengeance. The other Foreign news of the week is uninteresting.

THE RETURN OF SIR JAMES ROSS.—Captain Sir James Ross arrived at the Admiralty on Tuesday last, and had interviews with the Board. The gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but animated with his characterestic energy. We understand that it is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin, nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence it is on the supposition that he proceeded in a westerterly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear of the missing adventurers by the Mackenzie detatchment, or by her Majesty's ship Plover, Commander Moore, by way of Russia. Sir James traversed at least 230 miles of ice, the barges of which were frightful much more so than any of the experienced Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fairy, where he found the old tent standing and everything about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity af provisions and also the screw-launch of the Enterprise.—The march of Sir James across the bonndless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration.

We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful. The captain, officers, and ship's company have worked together most harmoniously,—a spirit of emulation having animated every one in the philanthropic task of endeavouring to carry help and succour to their long-lost friends. In the whole course of his researches it is said Sir James Ross never met with a single Esquimaux. He is fully satisfied that all has been done that could be done by the Admiralty in the appropriation of the vessel, the selection of the crew, and the extensive equipment of each vessel, in stores, provisions, &c. The Admirality have ordered a couple of steamers from Woolwich to the North Sea, to tow up the Enterprise and Investigator to Woolwich to be paid off and their Lordships have also ordered up from Kircaldy the master of the whaler Advice, about which so much has been said.—Standard.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Convention has got nearly to the completion of a Constitution in committee of the whole. Its Bill of Rights resembles that of most of the Atlantic States, with the following section, which is said to have passed unanimously.

SEC. XVII. Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude, unless for the punishment of crime shall ever be tolerated in this State.

Strangely enough, a section was afterwards introduced, which forbids the admission of free blacks into the State, and another which deprives negroes and indians of the right of suffrage, although it had already been settled by section 13th that, "As all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population."

It was supposed, however, that these votes would be reconsidered, on account of their hazarding the fate of the Constitution in Congress. A queer free soil it would be, which should exclude men on account of their color, or deny them their equal rights!

The boundary of the new state is fixed as follows: commencing at the north east corner, which is the intersection of the 42nd parallel of north latitude with the meridian of 116 west, it follows that meridian southward till it meets the treaty line of Mexico. Then it takes that line to the coast itself including islands and the 42nd parallel to the place of beginning.

The Legislature is to consist of Senate and House of Representatives, the latter elected annually, and the former biennially. Both houses are to number not less than 24 and not more than 36 members. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Surveyor General, are to constitute the Executive, and to be elected for two years. Banking corporations and lotteries are forbidden.—Other corporations are to be established under general laws, and the stockholders are to be liable in all their property for the debts of the corporation.

The pay of officers of the convention was arranged as follows:—Secretary, per diem, $28; Assistant do. do., $23; Engrossing Clerks, do., $23; Copying Clerks, do., $18; Interpreter, do., $23; Assistant Interpreter, do., 21; Chaplain, do., $16; Sergeant at Arms, do., $22; Doorkeeper, do., $12. The members voted themselves each $16 per day, and the President $25.—[Chronotype.

Washington, Nov., 18th.—I understand that Mr. Calhoun will resist the admission of California as a state into the Union, with a restriction of slavery as a part of the organic law. I do not think he will obtain the vote of all the southern senators in the course which he has marked out. He takes the ground that California has no right to exclude slaves, and thereby exclude slaveholders from her soil, the sovereignty over which belonged to every citizen of the United States, and must be exercised by their representatives in congress. He contends that the people in California have no more right to exclude slavery than Congress has.

After California shall become a state, then she may regulate her domestic policy as she pleases; but the south is bound according to Mr. Calhoun, to resist her admission as a State, and her assumption of the right, in her present position to form a State Government. There is no objection, as he thinks, to her forming a Provisional Government, for the security of her inhabitants; but she has no right to form a state government, without the assent of Congress, nor to enforce any law which may be inconsistent with the rights and interests of the slaveholding portion of the Union. These, it is believed, are the opinions not only of Mr. Calhoun, but of many southern senators, both *Whig* and Democratic.

News at San Francisco from the gold diggings was somewhat contradictory. The Feather river deposites were being exhausted, while new discoveries were announced on Trinity river, and on the North and Middle Fork, water low. Diggers are getting about an ounce a day, and each place is healthy. Accounts from Yerba river are favorable. On the Middle Fork a party of four took out $6000 each in eight days. Dr. Bayton's company, on Mormon Island, in seven or eight days, took out $8000. None obtained less than an ounce, while some obtained more.

Of the mountainous country, Yerba river was most prolific, where 5000 Americans were employed. On Dry Creek, the miners had also done well. The washings on the San Joaquin continued to attract attention, from which foreigners (South Americans) had been expelled. Sickness was abating. It was said that a lump of gold, taken on Mokelumle, weighed thirty pounds. The present number of Americans in all the gold regions is estimated at thirty thousand. It is said that the world never presented similar prospects of profitable mining.

Companies turning rivers had not succeeded so well as was expected. The Placer Times, of Sept. 1st, says, many miners have returned on account of the extreme heat.

Buildings had been received from China, and were selling at $15,000. A number of Chinamen were living in San Francisco, in tents, and the town contained people from all parts of the world.

Private Accounts from California.-We have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman residing at *W*orcester, Mass., who arrived from California in the Empire City steamer, He gives a melancholy picture of aflairs in California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are reduced, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers, guaranteeing, at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival here. This gentleman tells us, that miners returning ftom the mines to San Francisco, have ceased to bring gold, and now bring instead, sore heads, sore legs, and ruined constitutions; according to his account, many persons have perished at the mines and upon the road for the lack of food and raiment. But we cannot give his report more in detail,—it is a most melancholy one, and, he says, what makes affairs still worse, is that speculators in California are doing their best to send out favorable accounts, in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting the burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers.[—N. Y. Express.

UNITED STATES.

The following interesting summary we copy from Saturdays Halifax Chronicle.—

Arrival of the Cambria.—This noble Steamship came in yesterday before daylight, 40 hours from Boston, and after a stay of two hours, proceeded on for Old England.

The news from the American Continent, with its immense extent, peculiar features, and diversified interests, is, necessarily interesting, if not important. Some of our contemporaries continue to attach great importance to the pending negociations between England and the United States, relative to the right of way on the San Juan. But we confess that we see no reasonable cause of alarm. The utilitarian spirit, characteristic of the age in which we live, hinders the posibility of any one nation appropriating to itself exclusive advantages, more especially when, as in the present case, nature has distinctly marked out the locality in question as a highway for every maritime country on the face of the globe.—The Poussin difficulty remains in *statu quo*, but is expected to blow over quietly. Our neighbours are about to make salutary improvements in their Post Office. It is proposed to transmit half ounce letters three hundred miles for five cents each. The Crops throughout the Union, are in quality and quantity beyond the avarage of many years. It is thought the democrats are now in the majority and that the present Whig Cabinet will retire. The Hon. Henry Clay, is at present on a visit to New York. The funeral obsequies of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, and Major Grates, took place in New York, on Thursday week with great pomp and ceremony. The incorporation of the new states, west of the Rocky Mountains will engross attention in the next Congress. These comprise the Mormons in the Basin of the Great Salt Lake, who have organized a state Government in their Capital, New Jerusalem—a city laid out on an extensive scale, and built of sunburnt bricks. The history of the Mormon Emigration too, and settlement at the Salt Lake is one of the novelties of the age. California is also about sending in representatives to the general Government. It is said that the people of California have declared against slavery in every shape.

The state of Oregon is coming forward to have its interests represented at Wasnington. Then comes the City of Santa Fe far up on the Rio del Norte, in the ancient Spanish territory of New Mexico, now the property of Uncle Sam, and putting in its claims also for admission in the great Confederation. Last on the list is the distant northern territory of Minnesota, with its motley inhabitants knocking at the State door to be admitted also. Besides there will be agents from several Indian tribes west of the Arkansas to deal with.

The latest telegraph news via Steamer is as follows: It is said that Austria intends sending a full minister to the United States. Rumour says Col. Webb is to be the new American minister to the Court of Vienna. A terrible steamboat explosion occurred at New Orleans on the 16th inst., on board the Lousiana. by which more than one hundred lives were lost, besides many wounded. A subsequent despatch says: Capt. Kennon, of the steamer Louisiana, has been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $8000. The explosion having been attributed to carelessness a seaching investigation will shortly take place. Many more dead bodies have been found. The number of killed, it is believed, will reach 200, besides many dreadfully wounded. The flags of the shpping are all at half-mast. Most of those killed were emigrants on their way to settle in the West.

On the 18th inst, another blow up took place The steamer Belle blew up last evening, between New Orleans and Mobile, by which the engineer and several hands were killed, and several others more or less wounded.

A despatch from Montreal, dated 19th inst. says: We have authority for stating that serious difficulties have occurred in the mining districts on Lake Superior, arising out of the troubles betwen the government and the Chippewa Indians, who are said to number one thousand warriors. One hundred soldiers, with artillery, have been ordered from the nearest station to the scene of hostilities, and the military department are making formidable preparations to subdue the disaffected.

The Albany canals are to be closed on the 1st of December.—The Cholera has reappeared on the Mississippi, and many cases have proved fatal.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Robbery Extraordinary.—On Friday night last, some sacriligious miscreant entered St Ann's Chapel, in Fredricton, by an opening which leads to the fuel cellar, and from thence by trap door to the Vestry, by which means access was obtained to the body of the Church. The Alms Chest, which is placed near the principle door, was forced open, and the poor's money and other funds abstracted therefrom, and carried away by the robber.

We are ashamed to be compelled to admit that a wretch capable of perpetrating a crime of this description can be found in this community, and sincerely hope that a clue may yet be found which will lead to his detection. The Lord Bishop of Fredricton has offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the abandoned offender.—[Head Quarters.

Beat This.—The following are the weights of five specimens of vegitable production raised by different persons in this County the past season. A Potatoe weighing two pounds, a Carrot weighing one pound and a half, a Turnip weighing twenty one pounds, a Reddish weighing four pounds and a Beet weighing seven pounds, That cant be Beat as the man said when he pulled up a carrot.—[St John's Paper.

Port of Richibctou.—Accident and supposed Loss of Life.—On the night the 8th instant, a Boat belonging to the Ship Joseph Porter, Captain Reid, now loading outside this harbour, manned by four of the crew, including the second Mate, set sail from the town to reach the vessel. The men were seen and hailed late on that night, near the mouth of the harbour, and advised to take in their sail and to use their oars, as the wind was blowing fresh and the sea running high. It is feared they did not heed the advice, as the Boat was on Tuesday last picked up, very much damaged, by some Indians, near the mouth of the Kouchibonguacis Gulley, outside the harbour, with loss of sail, and mast broken in two. No trace has yet been found of the unfortunate men, whose fate is beyond all doubt sealed in a watery grave. It may be probable the bodies will be found somwhere along the coast to the North of this harbour; and if so, it is hoped the parties discovering them will speedily communicate the intelligence through the medium of the Gleaner, or by letter to the Captain who is extremely anxious to hear the fate of his men before leaving.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM HOUSE PICTOU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 22.—Schrs. Dove, Laird, P. E. Island—barley & oats; Ploughboy, Robertson, do. do.

23.—Schrs. Swallow, Blacket, P. E. Island—timber; Country Maid. Bourke, do.—fish & oats.

24.—Rose, (s) Matheson, P. E. Island.

26.—Schrs. Willow, Pilman, Malpeque—oats; William, Cheverie, Bay Fortune—potatoes; Unicorn, Davison, Tidnish—lumber.

27.—Schrs. Rob Roy, Turnbull, P. E. Island—potatoes; Olive Branch, Goodwin, Pugwash—goods.

CLEARED.

Nov. 22.—Rose, (s) Matheson, Charlottetown; Schr. Charlotte. LeBlanc, Boston—coal.

23.—Schr. Cora Lynn, Marmaud, Boston—coal; Brigs Bridget, Forest, do. do.; Dandy Jim, Vigneau, do. do.; Mayflower O'Brien, Halifax—coal, butter and freestone.

24.—Schr. Jubilee, Fougere, Boston—coal; Mazeppa, McDonald, Nfld.; brig Bee, Terrio, Boston—coal; Rose, (s) Matheson, Charlottetown.

27.—Schrs. Swallow, Blacket, P. E. Island; Landry, Boston—coal; George, Wooden, Halifax—coal.

28.—Country Maid, Bourke. P. E. I.

New Advertisements.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES.

1. A small Farm near the Town of Pictou, between the West River Road and the Road to Dickson's Mills; containing twenty acres, all under cultivation, with a good Barn, 40 ft. by 30.

2. A farm at Mount Dalhousie.—100 acres—with buildings and improvements; formerly owned by William Wylie.

3 A Farm at Rogers Hill,—260 acres—with buildings, meadows and improvements, formerly owned by John Patterson.

4. A Farm at the 6 Mile Brook,—100 acres—with buildings and improvemeuts; formerly owned by Thos. Elliott.

5. A Farm on the south side of the River John Road, near Underwood's,—116 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Thomas Mooring.

6. A Lot at Earltown,—200 acres—granted to the widow of James Hatton.

A Lot on the east side of the West River,—65 acres—part of the Bowie lot, on the road leading to Loch Broom.

8. A Lot at Merigomish, -120 acres—in the 4th division, at the south side of French River; formerly owned by Matthew Dempsey.

9. A Lot at the Blue Mountain,—100 acres—formerly owned by William Turnbull.

10. A Freehold Farm at Rollo Bay, in Prince Edward Island.—50 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Joseph Burke.

Good titles and immediate possession will be given to purchasers. For further particulars apply to DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 27th Nov., 1849.

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Pictou, Nov. 23th, 1844

A Hint in Time.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Periodical Literature of the United Presbyterian Church are hereby reminded that orders for the Magazine, Record, or Juvenile M. Magazine for 1850, must be *accompanied with payment*, and forwarded to me by the 10th December.

Persons sending through me for any of these publications subsequently, will require to advance in addition the postage of a letter to Britain.

P. G. McGREGOR.

Halifax, Nov. 13th, 1848

FOUND!

ON Saturday last, near Mrs. M'Lean's, High Street, a Bag, containing several articles of seamen's clothing. The owner will receive the same at this office, by proving property and paying expenses.

Oriental Division
Sons of Temperance,

BEING desirous, as well to encourage and elicit native talent as to promote the cause of Temperance, offer a prize of TEN DOLLARS, for the best ESSAY on the subject,

"*The absurd and false ideas of sociability entertained by the drinking portions of Society*"

The essay to occupy not fewer than twenty pages of letter paper of the ordinary size: to be forwarded to the Worthy Patriarch of the Division on, or before the 22nd Decr.;—all Teetotallers, as well as Sons of Temperance in the County being eligible to compete;—the author of the successful essay to read his production at a public Temperance meeting, to be held on the evening of the 25th Decr. next. Should the essays submitted be udged by the adjudicators not worthy of being so read, they reserve the power of withholding the prize,

D. R. McKAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHIP & INSURANCE BROKER,
50, Commercial Street,
BOSTON.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali's first severe illness occurred in January, 1848, when he proceeded to Malta and Naples, where having rallied a little he returned to Egypt in April, improved in bodily health, but with his constitution shattered and his mental faculties totally prostrated. His appearance had undergone a complete change; his eyes had lost that searching and intelligent look for which his Highness was remarkable; his cheeks were shrunk and his voice was quite feeble. His medical men having then declared his total unfitness to attend to the affairs of the country the late Ibraham Pasha assumed the reins of government, and at his death was succeeded by Abbas Pasha.

From that time until within a few weeks of his death, Mehemet Ali took his daily drive in his carriage, and lived in his palace in the same style he was wont to do, but none but his immediate attendants were permitted to approach him.

Mehemet Ali is sincerely regretted both by the European residents and the natives of Egypt. The latter say that man's worth is known only by comparison, and that had Mehemet Ali died two years ago, the sorrow felt would not have been so general as it is now, as they would then have cherished a hope of a better state of things from those who came after him; but as his two successors have shown them the hopelessness of any improvement in their own condition, they naturally wish that Mehemet Ali's Government had lasted longer.

Mehemet Ali was born in the town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, the ancient Macedonia. In Mahomedan countries the natives keep no reckoning of their age, and the Pasha could not tell precisely what his own was, but he was easily flattered into the belief that he was born in the same year that gave birth to the two most illustrious heroes of the present era—Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington—1769, thus making him at his death of the age of 80 years, which may be considered correct within a year or two.

Mehemet Ali first commenced life as a tobacconist in his native town, but he afterwards volunteered in the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the Governor of Cavallia by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates, and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him, and married his widow.

In 1798 the town of Cavalla having been called upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, the governor sent the required number, headed by his son with Mehemet Ali under his orders; but shortly after landing at Aboukir the son returned to Roumelia and left Mehemet Ali in command. In all the engagements with the French Mehemet Ali distinguished himself by his conduct and valour. He rapidly rose in rank, and his lofty spirt gained him a strong ascendency over the minds of his soldiers.

Mehemet Ali was installed in the Pashalic of Egypt in 1806, on condition that he should send to the Sultain 4,000 purses, which represented at that time the sum of about £24,000 sterling. The Pashalic of Egypt was then commonly called the Pashalic of Cairo, and it extended only to Middle Egypt and the Delta; Upper Egypt being divided into several districts, administered by the Mameluke Beys, and Alexandria with a part of the western province, by a Pasha independent of the Pasha of Cairo. A few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali in the Pashalic of Egypt, the Porte consented to give him also the Pashalic of Alexandria as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman Empire in 1807, on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower Egypt and the City of Alexandria by the English.

In 1808 Mehemet Ali received orders from the Porte to attack and disperse the Wahadees, a fanatical sect of the Mahomedan religion who had pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Before engaging in this war, and drawing his troops out of Egypt, the Viceroy determined upon putting a final end to the power of his old allies, the Mamelukes, for although the two chiefs were dead, there still remained a strong number who had it in their power to annoy him. Accordingly, on the 1st of March, 1811, the Mamelukes were invited in a body to the citadel at Cairo, to attend at the investure of the Viceroy's son, Toussoon, as chief the expedition against the Wahabees. When the ceremody was over, the Mamelukes mounted their horses, but on reaching the citadel gates they found them closed, and a sudden discharge of musketry from soldiers placed on the walls completely annihilated them. A great many Mamelukes were put to death at the same time in the provinces. It has been computed that 480, with their chief Ibrahim Bey, perished in the citadel; and in the city and throughout the country no less than 1,200 were killed. Thus ended the power of these formidable chiefs who had kept Eygpt in a state of anarchy and warfare ever since the year 1382.

After the destruction of the Mamelukes Mehemet Ali made himself Master of Upper Egypt; he obtained from the Sublime Port the goverement of that part of the country, and at the same time considerably increased the land tax and the duties of customs on the internal trade.

In 1815 Mehemet Ali, convinced of the great advantages of discipline and military tacticts in the art of warfare, resolved upon having his army properly drilled, but his soldiers were very averse to this measure and threatened an insurrection. He therefore sent his mutinous troops into Ethiopia under his third son Ismael Pasha, who, on that occasion conquered the provinces of Dangola, Berber, Shendy, Sennaar, and Cordofan, whilst he raised a new army, which was drilled by French and Italian officers.—He then offered the Sultan to assist in quelling the Greek insurrection against the Porte, and on the 16th of July, 1824, Mehemet Ali's fleet consisting of 163 vessels sailed for the Morea, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who for three years kept the country in subjection, but was obliged to retire after the battle of Navarino on the 20th of October 1827.

In 1830 the Porte conferred upon Mehemet Ali the administration of the island of Candia.

Mehemet Ali then turned his thoughts to obtaining possession of Syria, and 6,000 Egyptians having emigrated to that country, he demanded the restitution of them from Aballah Pasha, then Governor of Acre. The reply obtained was, that the emigrants were subjects of the sublime Porte, and that they were in the Sultan's dominions as well in Syria as in Egypt. The Viceroy, enraged at his answer, sent him word that he himself would come and take his 6,000 subjects "and one man more." Accordingly in the 2d of November 1831, Mehemet Ali sent to Syria a powerful army, under the command of his son Ibrahim Pasha, who in a few months reduced the whole country to submissoin. On this the Porte declared Mehemet Ali a rebel, and sent a strong army into Syria; but Ibrahim Pasha's troops invariably overcame the Sultan's, and several important battles were fought, which insured to the Egyptians the possession of the country. The European powers interfered, and, under their guarantee, peace was signed on the 14th of May, 1833. Syria and the district of Adana were ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the Pashalic of Egypt, on his acknowledgeing himself a vassal of the Sultan, and engaging to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former Pashas of Syria. According to this arrangement Mehemet Ali paid for Egypt 12,000 purses; Syria and Adana, 18,000 purses; and Candia 2,000 purses, making together 32,000 purses; or £160,000 sterling per annum.

Mehemet Ali continued in the quiet possession of Syria until 1839, but the Porte disliked very much the occupation of that country by the Viceroy of Egypt, so that after organising an army and a strong fleet in the beginning of 1839, the Sultan Mahmoud sent his troops into Syria under the command of Hafiz Pasha to expel the Egyptians, but Ibrahim Pasha proved too powerful for him, and the Turkish army had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prusssia, then, in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty on the 15th July, 1839, and informed Mehemet Ali that he was no longer to remain in Syria, but the Viceroy, confiding in the promised assistance of the French, seemed determined to keep the country.

England therefore, sent a formal demand to the Viceroy for the restitution of the Turkish fleet, which had been brought into the port of Alexandria by the treachery of the Turkish admiral, but his Highness gave evasive answers, and referred to the Sultan. In the meantime he strained his utmost powers to increase his army, and formed throughout Egypt the National Guard, in which all the male inhabitants were made to serve.

The allied Powers, finding that the Viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place on the 10th of October, near Beyrout, when the Egyptian army was completely routed and the town taken. Caiffa and Saida were bombarded in the same month, Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed, and on the 3d November of the same year the bombardment and taking of Acre in the short space of four hours must have convinced Mehemet Ali that any resistance was useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron; still Mehemet Ali was not inclined to submit as he entertained hopes that France would come to his aid, but in the end he found that he could no longer temporise, and acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt in his own family being secured to him.

It was during the period that the English were attacking his troops in Syria and blockading Alexandria that Mehemet Ali behaved so magnanimously towards England by allowing the India mails to proceed as usual through Egypt unmolested.

The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Syria commenced in December, 1840. At the same time the Egyptian troops were withdrawn from the island of Candia, the Hedjaz, and the two holy cities, and these countries were restored to the authority of the sublime Porte.

The firman sent by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali was dated from Constantinople, the 13th of February, 1841, and, after some modifications, was finaly accepted by Mehemet Ali on the 10th of June, 1841, and, on these conditions, Mehemet Ali was granted the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt.

Until last year Mehemet Ali enjoyed a very strong constitution; his stature was short, and his features formed an agreable and animated physiognomy, with a searching look, expressive of cunning, nobleness, and amiability. He always stood very upright, and it was remarkable from its being unusual among Turks, that he was in the habit of walking up and down in his apartments. He was most simple in his dress and cleanly in his person. He received strong impressions easily, was very frank and open, and could not easily conceal his mind. He loved his children with great tenderness, and lived in the interior of his family with great simplicity and freedom from restraint. He was very fond of playing at billards, chess, draughts, and cards. In his latter years he became very merciful and humane, and generally forgave the greatest insult. Mehemet Ali cherished fame and thought a great deal not only of the opinions entertained of him during his lifetime, but also of the reputation he would leave at his death. The European papers were regularly translated to him. His activiey was very great. He slept little in the night and invariably rose before sunrise. He received daily the reports of his Ministers, dictated answers, and frequently visited any improvements or changes going on in the public works. He learned to read only at the age of forty-five. He principally studied history, and was particuly interested with the lives of Napoleon and Alexander the Great.

The only language he spoke was Turkish, he understood Arabic, but did not like to speak it. The late Viceroy did not observe the tenets of the Mohammedan religion with any rigour and never cared about fasting in the month of Ramazan. He showed the greatest toleration for all religions, and for this, considering the strong innate bigotry which prevails among Turks, he deserve the greatest praise. He was the first Mohammedan ruler who granted real protection to Christians, raised them to the highest ranks, and made some of them his most intimate friends. His freedom from superstition was as remarkable as his toleration in religion, and in many instances he shook off the yoke of those absurd prejudices to which all those of his faith humbly bow their heads.

Mehemet Ali had by his wives and concubines 16 children; of these only five, three sons and two daughters are now living, viz:—Said Pasha, admiral of the Egyptian fleet, born in 1818; Haleem Bey, born in 1826; Mehemet Ali Bey, born in 1833; Nazleh Hanum, born in 1797, widow of the Defrerdar Mohammed Bey; Zeinab Hanum, born 1824, and married in 1845 to Kamil Pasha. Haleem Bey was four yetrs in Paris, where he received a liberal education.

Mehemet Ali's second son, after the late Ibraham Pasha, was Tousson Pasha, born at Cavalla, who left an only sun, Abbas Pasha, was born in 1843, at present Viceroy of Egypt.—Tousson Pasha died of the plague, at the camp of Demauhour, in 1816. Mehemet Ali had twelve brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Eastern Chronicle,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DEAR BRETHREN,

I am for the first time, and very reluctantly, called to the disagreeable task of defending myself against a public attack made by one of the ministers of the Church with which I am connected.

In the concluding paragraph of his letter, in the *Chronicle* of the 15th November, the Rev. James Ross refers, in bitter and contemptuous terms, to a person who "expressed with enthusiasm" his approbation of a speech in condemnation of his conduct in reference to the Pictou Academy. I am informed, and from the allusions made, have no reason to doubt, that this paragraph is intended for me. The accusation itself is so vague in its terms, that few persons will be able to understand precisely in what manner I have incurred Mr. Ross's displeasure, yet it evidently is intended to convey the impression that I have been guilty of something very disgraceful. It is in short just such an accusation as is fitted to do the greatest possible injury to character, without making any explicit charge.

In these circumstances I have no other alternitive than that of explaining my conduct, and I address myself to you, as those in whose good opinion I am most deeply interested, and whose reputation as well as mine, may be compromised by the controversy in which Mr. Ross has involved himself.

At the meeting on the 30th October, I listened to the greater part of Mr. Ross's address. I had the grief of hearing a minister of our Church assailing with all the coolness and dexterity of a practised pleader, but with a great deficiency of charity, a body of men who, amid many difficulties, have been struggling to raise from its decay a venerable and useful institution; and who in doing so have had the boldness to main tain the great principle of secular education for the whole people, without reference to sect or party. I heard the same Rev. gentleman attempt, at great length, to justify his own conduct in reference to that Institution, and succeed in establishing, only that he had sought with microscopic eyes for its faults, and had used these to its detriment with so great skill and caution as to leave little room for tangible evidence of his agency. In all this, he endeavored to identify his views and principles with those of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

Before Mr. Ross had concluded, I was convinced that it was my dury, as well as that of every other member of our Church who shared my feelings, to express entire disapprobation of his proceedings. When, however, immediately after his last address, a vote of confidence in the Trustees was moved and seconded by two of the elders of the Pictou congregation, as I believe without any concert with the Trustees, and as the result of their conscientious convictions; and when immediately afterward, Mr. Ross left the meeting, I thought that it was no longer necessary for me to speak. Shortly afterward, however, the mover of the second resolution, a respected member of the Church in Pictou, denounced in plain and strong terms the conduct of Mr. Ross. This speech called forth very general applause, in which I joined in the same manner as others, whether more enthusiastically than most other persons, I do not know. This is the only public expression with reference to Mr. Ross that I gave at the meeting; and in giving that expression, if such it can be called, I merely gave way to the feeling which I then entertained, and which I must confess to a great extent remains. I do not, however, consider myself responsible for every expression in the speech to which Mr. Ross refers. I have already stated my own impressions respecting his attack and defence, and by these I shall abide. I disclaim all intention of impugning Mr. Ross's integrity or liberality in pecuniary matters; and with respect to his motives, though when the feelings excited by the meeting were fresh, I was disposed to accept any interpretation of these however unfavorable; I admit that these are for God's judgment, not for mine, and I am determined if possible to avoid ground so uncertain.

With respect to the circumstance that the speech which I am accused of having applauded, was delivered after Mr. Ross's departure, I differ somewhat from him. It would certainly have been better that he had been present; but since he had placed the Trustees and himself on trial before the meeting, his departure before the sense of the meeting had been taken, did not necessarily prevent any speaker from stating the impression which the evidence adduced had produced on his mind.

As the speech in question is represented by Mr. Ross as an attack on an institution in the success of which under God the very existence of our Church depends, I may be excused for stating shortly some of the reasons which induce me as a christian to refrain from supporting that institution, and to take part with the Pictou Academy. Before doing so I may state, that had I not been dragged before the public by Mr. Ross, I should not have ventured to lay before you my views on this unhappy controversy; but would as hitherto, have waited patiently and hopefully for some solution of the difficulties into which I have for some time dreaded that our Church was entering. It is also proper to state that all that I am about to say refers exclusively to the *secular or philosophical* classes recently established at the West River. A strictly theological seminary I trust every member of our Church would cheerfully maintain.

In adhering to the principle of general education free from denominational control, I only follow many of the most enlightened christians and statesmen of our time. We have seen in this Province abundance of the bitter fruits of sectarian institutions of learning. We also see in our system of common schools the harmonious and useful working of the opposite system. In Scotland the United Presbyterian Church is now making a strong effort to expel the sectarian element from the Schools of that country. It is but reasonable that secular education, whether in Schools or Colleges, being a matter of equal interest to all sects and parties, should be managed by all and for all in concert. Of this principle the Pictou Academy is now, in this Province, a prominent representative, and in maintaining this principle, its trustees have to a great extent overcome the obstacles opposed by old feuds and prejudices, and by the dormant and decaying state in which they found the institution. Faults, it is true, may be found both in its constitution and management, but on the whole, the majority of those who have good opportunities of informing themselves, would, like the late public meeting, award it their confidence and gratitude.

To this institution our Church now stands in an attitude of direct opposition. The Academy was established on its present basis by a union of the two political parties, and the leading denominations in this County; and its existance depends on their cordial co-operation for the common good. When therefore, the Synod of our Church established an institution of secular learning, within eight miles of the Academy, and when, although the avowed object of that institution was the preparation of young men for the ministry, it now states (in the Report of the Home Mission, page 2), that it looks for the attendance of students "whose object is not the holy ministry," its opposition is twofold. It endeavors first to attract students who would otherwise attend the Academy, and secondly to withdraw from the Academy the support of its people in this County. It must also be kept in view that this opposition institution has been established within three years of the completion of the arrangements in the Academy, and almost before a student could have completed its curriculum; although there was an understanding that the Synod would not interfere until the Academy had obtained a fair trial.

But had the Synod any cause to interfere? In other words, is it the duty of the Christian Church to intermeddle with secular education? Is it a part of the Church's divine commission to teach under its sanction any department of purely human science. I can find no such scripture warrant; and I have heard none adduced in the agitation of this scheme. These questions therefore, with my present light, I cannot answer in the affirmative. It is true that such things have been, and are done by many bodies of various degrees of orthodoxy; but it is not on examples of this kind that Protestant christians should ground their belief, in a question involving at once the duties of the Church and the public rights of those who are not of the Church. Until it can be proved that the teaching of Logic and Natural Philosophy * are a part of the duties of the Church, and not of the public in general, it is useless to maintain that these classes are essential to our Church's prosperity;—unless indeed we are prepared to admit the old but seldom acknowledged maxim, that "the end justifies the means."

Even as a matter of expediency, the establishment of the West River Philosophical classes can scarcely be justified. The importance of Logic and Natural Philosophy as parts of ministerial training, have been much overrated by some of the advocates of this scheme. Their *utility* has long been admitted, but their *necessity* to the "existence" of the christian Church, is a new and as yet not well established discovery. The Church of Christ, and our own branch of it, have, I trust, better foundations than such a doctrine would imply. I am no advocate for an unlearned ministry; but I cannot be blind to the fact, that far more serious evils are likely to result from our Church entering into the field of secular education, than would result from the appointment to the ministry of pious men, well grounded in the languages of the scriptures, in the principles of interpretation, and in systematic theology, even though with no greater philosophical attainments than those which the Pictou Academy could confer.

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland sets us a bright example in this respect. In that country the great institutions of learning are sectarian, and founded on principles which that Church condemns, yet that body, supporting a Divinity Hall with five Professors of strictly Biblical and Theological learning, makes no attempt to establish a secular seminary. In this Province also, there are sectarian Colleges; but we had what the Church in Scotland has not, a rising institution founded on better principles, and the near prospect that the good sense of the people would establish the whole collegiate instruction of the country on the broad basis of the common good of all denominations and parties. Yet we are now petitioning our brethren in Scotland for money to establish a sectarian Academy.

The delegation to Scotland is not one of the least objectionable features of this scheme. This can eesily be shown from the statements of the agent of our church, in his letter to the "Scottish press." For these statements, however, I do not blame Mr. McCulloch. In his official capacity, the church is responsible for his acts—unless he have exceeded his instructions; and this I do not assert.

Our Church is now, through its agent, representing to our brethren in Scotland that a sum of £2,000 is necessary for the support of the new institution; of which we are said already to have £700. This fund I understand to be for the purpose of yielding interest to maintain a professor. The balance (say £1,300) required by our agent, will yield an annual interest of £78 sterling, or £97 10s. currency. This amount of annual income is sought as a gratuitous contribution from our already heavily burdened brethren at home, by a church which, in this year(one of almost unexampled depression,) has contributed for Home and Foreign Missions and the Synod Fund the sum of £513, exclusive of balances amounting to £253, remaining over from last year. But this is not all; much has been said of the voluntary principle in this matter; and we are informed that, in supporting our own institution, we are placed at a higher point than the sects who condescend to accept State support. This is true, always supposing that Secular Philosophy is a proper object for the support of the Church. But our agent informs the Church in Scotland, that in this particular point the Synod cannot trust to the voluntary principle. He says, "with the resources of the United Presbyterian Church, a constant dependence upon christian benevolence may be proper. But with the limited resources of the thirty or forty congregations of a new country like Nova Scotia—it would scarcely be just for the church to do so, as we could promise ourselves no good result." It appears then that in Nova Scotia the voluntary principle cannot be trusted to the extent of £97 currency annually, or about £3 each, from our 35 congregations. Whether our Church or the voluntary principle is the more grievously underrated in this statement, I leave you to judge. It has long been a matter of honest congratulation with us that our church is self-supporting—that we have sought no foreign aid. Of late we have undertaken an enterprise regarded by all christians who know and love us, as the healthiest and most happy evidence of our prosperity—I mean the Foreign Mission. This also we have done from our own resources. This our honorable boast—that we can support ourselves and aid others—the West River Institution has now taken from us. We are soliciting for it an annual sum of less than £100, a sum which any of the three Presbyteries could easily contribute, if their hearts were in the work, in addition to their other efforts; a sum not greater than that which the children of the church are this year expected to realize for the purchase of a Missionary Boat.

These are only a few of the more prominent difficulties and dangers attending this scheme. I trust, however, that I have already said enough to show, that I and other members of the Church who do not countenance this scheme, are not necessarily animated by any views hostile to the prosperity or existance of our church. I entreat every officebearer and member of the Church seriously to consider this matter, and not to be blinded by the false reasonings of expediency. If, as I and many others fear, the position of our Church in reference to education is a false one, there is yet a possibility of retreat. The money collected in Scotland may, with the consent of the donors, be employed for some strictly ecclesiastical purpose, and the Synod may be enabled with pure hands to advise its people to petition against sectarian grants, and to aid in supporting institutions of secular learning, based on a more general utility. In this case, if God prosper us as heretofore, there will be no difficulty in placing in the hands of the Synod by voluntary contribution, a sum sufficiently large to support an efficient Theological seminary, at the West River, or in any other locality that may be determined on. With respect to the Pictou Academy, its friends have learned much by their four years experience; and they have seen their institution already almost ruined by misunderstandings and collisions with our Church. They, I have no doubt, will be disposed for concession if required. There will, I presume, be little opposition to any reasonable modification of that part of the trust which represents our church in this county, as its members, I am confident, are already tired of their position. Neither is it likely that there will be any difficulty in giving the choice of one of the Professors to any parties in whom our church can have confidence.

That in the present state of feeling on this subject, any such arrangement can be effected I hardly dare hope. That such an arrangement is necessary to the unity and prosperity of our church, to the interests of Education in the Province, and to the peace of the county of Pictou, I firmly believe.

Yours, with sincere love and respect,

J. W. DAWSON.

* I admit that Moral Philosophy if purged of the heathenism of the ordinary systems, and founded on a scriptural basis, might legitimately be taught by the church in connection with [illegible]

For the Eastern Chronicle.

REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,

"One Concerned" is no longer the "Great Unknown". The public is now in possession of the important secret. The Secretary of the Pictou Academy has acknowledged, publicly and in due form, that he is the man. On this point we are just as wise as we were before the meeting. In one respect, however, his effusions have acquired an increase of importance by the events of that day. A. P. Ross and J. D. B. Fraser, Esquires, have given them *generally* the benefit of their endorsement, prudently reserving, however, an opening by which they may escape when pressed, on any particular point, with inconvenient closeness.

Your paper of Aug. 23rd contains a laboured effort on the part of "One Concerned" to discovered and expose a contradiction between Mr. M'Culloch and his father. His efforts, however, like the Institution, of which he has been the evil genius, have proved a complete failure.—Giving "One Concerned" the full benefit of stating Mr. M'Culloch's design and meaning in his own way, and of exhibiting just as much of Dr. M'Culloch's recorded declaration as suited his purpose I fearlessly challenge him, or any other man to show the slightest discrepancy between them. For Mr. M'Culloch has said that the Pictou Academy was originally in connection with, and, *to a certain extent*, under the control of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. Dr. M'Culloch declares that its friends never wished it to be confined Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia—that our body never had and never wished to have the *exclusive* control over its management. Where is the contradiction? If Mr. M'Culloch had said that originally it was connected *exclusively* with our body and that we had *exclusive* control over it, the subject would have assumed a different aspect: but he has said no such thing. The statements of Mr. M'Culloch and of his father are both strictly true. There is not even the appearance of disagreement between them. A man that can see things that are very minute or very remote or otherwise difficult to be perceived, is entitled to the credit of possessing strong powers of vision: but the man who sees what has no existence gives reason to suspect that he is verging towards insanity. His friends, if he have any, should look after him.

In his next Communication "One Concerned" makes a desperate and reckless attempt to convict not only Mr. M'Culloch but also Mr. Robertson, Author of "Missions to Nova Scotia," of criminal inaccuracy. Mr. Robertson, in referring to the present position of the Academy in relation to our church, has transcribed that part of the present Act which prohibits the [illegible] employed in it from teaching theology, publicly or privately. "One Concerned" is convinced that Mr. Robertson would not knowingly tell a falsehood, but is certain that he has not been so scrupulously exact as a historian ought to be, and has been led away by misapprehension or by mis-statements. He then asserts, with a recklessness truly astonishing that "the Act of 1832 enacted in substance the very clause which Mr. Robertson supposes was introduced for the first time into the present Act." Now, it is well known to all that Dr. M'Culloch taught Theology under the Act of 1832. Could he have taught and been Professor in the Academy under the present Act? Yet "One Concerned" has the hardihood to assert, in the face of the community, where the fact which I have mentioned is well known, that in this respect the two Acts are subtantially the same.

But, perhaps the Trustees connived at Dr. M'Culloch's flagrant violation of the law! Let us compare the section of the two Acts and endeavour to ascertain whether the supposition ascribed to Mr. Robertson or the assertion made by "One Concerned" is the most correct, and whether one "One Concerned" is the most unscrupulous.

Act of 1832, Sec. 11th.—"*Be it therefore enacted*, That no Theological Lectures shall be delivered in the said Academy, nor shall there be any class of students in Divinity taught therein: *Provded always* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Professor or Teacher from giving Theological lectures, or forming a Divinity class unconnected with the said Academy in any other part of the of the Town or District of Pictou at such time or times as shall not interfere with the performance of his or their duties in the said Academy; *And provided also*, that three-fourths of the said Trustees may permit any such lecture to be given, or class taught in any Lecture room or appartment of the said Academy, when and at such times as the same may not be in use, or required for any other Lectures or classes usually given therein"

Act of 1845, Sec. 8th.—"*Be it therefore enacted*, That no Theological Lectures shall be delivered in said Academy, and that no Master or Teacher employed and paid by such Trustees shall be engaged in the teaching, *publicly or privately*, of any Theological class."

The reader will observe that the Act of 1832 only forbids the delivery of Theological Lectures or the teaching of any class of students of Divinity *in the Academy* and gives full liberty to the Professors to do either or both in any other place in the Town or District of Pictou; and even allows theology to be taught *in the Academy* if three-fourths of the Trustees grant permission; while the present Act forbids masters or teaches in the employment of the Trustees for teaching any theological class *publicly or privately*.

What shall we say then of "One Concerned" who asserts that these two Acts are, in this respect, the same? How can he be defended from the charge of impudent falsehood? How dares he say that Mr. Robertson has certainly not been so scrupulously exact as a historian ought to be? Will he again show his face among truth telling men? And will Messrs. Ross and Fraser endorse this assertion and take their share of the infamy?

JAMES ROSS.

[For the Eastern Chronicle]

TO THE REV. JAMES ROSS.

REVEREND SIR,

When I glanced over the pages of the last Chronicle, I could not but feel that the perplexities which a sympathising public were told beset you, on that vexed question, of answering, or not, the letters of "One Concerned" must have been a trifling embarassment compared with your present tribulations. You are now in a predicament that forcibly reminds me of a noted Brother, who complained so wittily of the fearful odds "against one poor parson"—there was, with the tragedy of his assailants, something of comedy and farce, to soften their asperities—but you have no such relief, your opponents are ambitious; they are all in the upper walk—the tragic vein. I hate, Rev. Sir, unequal odds in any contest, and although you have given me great provocation, I was beginning to relent, for I am one that

> "Carries anger as the flint bears fire.
> Which being much inforced emits a hasty spark,
> And straight is cold again."

But conscience whispered me, that I could not honestly or consistently indulge these benevolent impulses; that you were a deliberate and grave offender, not against me, but against the public, and that I should fail in my duty if I quietly permitted the wanton sacrifice of so much that is good, that the hate of one man and the ambition of another might have their gratification. Rev. Sir, ambition is a dangerous thing. W. L.

sey (there were ambitious Priests before your day) told Cromwell, as I tell you,

—"Fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels—how can man, then,
The image of his Maker hope to win by it."

I indulge in these extracts, for I am told Rev. Sir, and I see by your quotations, that you are an admirer of Shakspeare, and possibly his authority may have some influence in promoting reformation. His works are very well in their way, but there is another great Book, a far better and safer guide for us all—one infinitely more suited to your studies. If to its precepts you had given a little more heed, you would have been saved from much that is mortifying in this controversy, and from being placed in a dilemma that I fear all the quotations from Shakspeare touching "calves heads," however apposite, will scarce extricate you.

Before I approach the immediate object of this letter, permit me to say, that I hope in your future communications you will keep in mind that there is neither dignity nor argument in personal abuse. From your position and profession the public have a right to expect a more intellectual defence—something that at all events aims at a refutation of the serious charges brought against you; if still you determine abuse is to be your weapon, they will naturally conclude you have nothing better to offer. I will not stoop to this; it is a talent that at best confers but a worthless distinction, and I yield you the possession of all its honors.

Now to the drudgery (but let me hope not profitless task) of dissecting your review.

And first, suffer me to fix your attention on that portion of it, in which you stoutly deny having used any influences to prevent young men from attending the Pictou Academy. In addition to your bold assertions on this point, I cheerfully repeat the instance you gave with such solemn gravity, as illustrative of your honesty and fair dealing in this matter: "A. P. Ross then attempted to press on me a charge of preventing young men from attending the Pictou Academy. I DENIED IT, and referred to an instance in which I had refused to give advice in the matter when application had been made to me." You then introduce the name of Daniel M'Donald as one I had charged you with attempting to influence, and adds, that when he heard the naughty accusation, 'he called on me and solemnly declared that he had never made any such statement, and expressed his readiness at any time to testify that I never gave him such advice, and that I had never attempted to use any influence in the matter. How the parties implicated will extricate themselves from their difficulty remains to be seen. Doubtless it will be in a way worthy of themselves. "Worthy of themselves!" Here you are again, Rev. sir, at your shameless occupation of insinuation. It is a way of yours; but in one like you, so distinguished for straightforwardness of conduct, not creditable. You must break yourself of this bad habit. Speak out what you have to charge, and spare not. This defamation by shrugs or inuendoes is by no means conscientious or clerical. I here cheerfully admit, Rev. Sir, that I regret having introduced Mr. M'Donald's name into the discussion, not that I did you the least injustice, but because the charge was so clearly established without it. It is unpleasant to have placed this young man, now so intimately connected with you, in an invidious position; but 'justice must be done though the heavens should fall.' Many months ago Mr James D. B. Fraser mentioned to me that McDonald had stated that you had used influences to prevent his attending the academy, but that he was glad he had not taken your advice. I strongly pressed Mr. Fraser at the time, to allow me publicly to denounce your unfair conduct. He expressed his unwillingness to do so, as it would bring you and Mr. McDonald into collision. Shortly previous to the meeting of the 30th ult., I again urged this same point with Mr. Fraser, when for similar reasons he declined giving his consent. Mr. Thomas Fraser was present at this last interview. He joined in the conversation, and mentioned that he had heard all that had passed between Mr. McDonald and his brother. I asked him to repeat what had occurred. This he did. And having permission to use his name, I told Mr. J. D. B. Fraser that I would no longer hesitate to charge you publicly with your duplicity. These two gentlemen are willing to declare to all this in the most solemn manner you could require, but fortunately circumstances render this unnecessary. You say, Rev. Sir, that McDonald is prepared to testify that you never gave him any such advice, or attempted to influence him not to attend the Academy. He might be excused under the circumstances I have mentioned for wishing to shield you if he could; but to do so he will not pollute himself with falsehood. Have a care how you deal with the young man. You are deep enough in the mire, without going deeper. I know well what he can, and what he will testify to; let the public have Mr. McDonald's version of the matter—but I charge you let *all* be told without equivocation, that passed between you and him, when he consulted you on the propriety of his attending the Academy. To *you* this task must be rather unpleasant; but you have rendered its performance necessary—if not by you, by myself. When the facts shall have been fairly elicited, the public shall judge if it is you or the Trustees that have attempted to extricate themselves from a difficulty in a way "worthy of themselves," or if "they stand in the odious position of those who have preferred a charge against you, and failed to prove it." This is a crushing story, but it must be truthfully told.

But apart from Mr. McDonald's statement, and with all your indignant denial of having used such discreditable influences, does not your fabrications in relation to the motives of the Trustees in establishing the Academy, and your whole conduct at the meeting, prove the charge clear as light. In addition to all this, it now comes out and you yourself do not pretend to deny it—that from the commencement of the institution you had it ever on your tongue, *when time and place suited*, that in the Academy you had no confidence. You make another exceedingly clumsy effort to escape from this difficulty, by stating thar a party had applied to you and asked for advice whether or not he should attend the Academy, and that you had positively declined giving *any* advice. The very instance you offer in exculpation is the one which convicts you. It appears to me, Rev. Sir, you give the public very little credit for discernment, or you yourself must have a very palsied intellect, to suppose such puerile *logic* will pass for *reason*, or convince them of your integrity in this matter. Is it not plain, your constantly asserting that you had no confidence in the Institution, did *all* the injury with those who depended on your judgement, that you could possibly accomplish; and is it not equally evident, that when young men asked your opinion if they should attend the Institution or not, and you refused to give an advice, that you as distinctly conveyed your meaning and as assuredly accomplished your purpose as if you had said, "Enter not the portals of that building." This is the language a candid man would have employed, you alas! true to your character, accomplished your unworthy purpose by taking the crooked course. After destroying, with the Synod, the reputation of the Academy, and succeeding in getting the appointment you were so ambitious of, and which your absent friend tells us "was to be a safe guard against the *dangers* arising from the absolute necessity heretofore existing of seeking instruction beyond the controul of the Church;" why you should have hesitated to give the advice those young men asked, is rather inexplicable—You had duped the Trustees by your disengenuousness and in thus acting you were playing false to the Synod. One would have thought that here at all events you would have been troubled with no perplexities, but Rev Sir, when men play a double game and wish to keep a fair face to all parties, they constantly feel themselves, as you now are, in a labyrinth of difficulties.

Let me examine another paragraph from your review. "I was proceeding to point out the wide difference between the system of education afforded in the Pictou Academy, and the system contemplated by its original founders, when I was suddenly stopt, and requested to keep to the requisition." Rev. Sir, I am mortified, if not on your account, on account of others, to offer you such repeated contradictions; but you must be aware that the idea you convey in this statement is altogether untrue. When attempting to mislead the judgment of the meeting, in charging the Trustees with not carrying out the system of education, intended by the original founders of the institution, you were told, "the Trustees were willing to be tried by the present Academy Act, but that you were acting most unfairly in preferring charges against them, for doing what the Act made imperative, and what you yourself strongly insisted on in your written programme." When you wished to discourse so eloquently on the intention of the original founders of the Academy, why did you not tell them that the lower branches which now give you so much offence, were introduced long before the present Trustees were in office—previous to and continued under your own Trusteeship? Why did you not communicate the interesting fact, that cannot be too often repeated, that, when the present Trustees commenced their labours, you wrote in reference to this department, it is the most important, the most laborious, "*it is the one on which success principally depends.*" Can you get any one of your brethren that were present to deny that this is a simple and truthful account of what happened—if you cannot, what must the public think of you, and what must you think of yourself? The misrepresentations which I have already extracted from your review are bad enough—but it contains others of a still more flagrant character—the exposure of which I must reserve for another letter. When I have ended this labor the public cannot fail to conclude, that Burns must have had the works of some such worthy as you in his eye when he sang—

"Some books are lies frae end to end,
And some great lies were never penn'd,
Ev'n *Ministers*, they hae been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid, at times to vend,
And nail't wi' scripture.

Your Obedient Servant,
A. P. ROSS.

To WM. J. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter, forwarded through the last Eastern Chronicle, I beg leave to say, that I will attend to the business to which you refer as soon as I can command the necessary time. You, at least, do not need not to be informed "that no man can do every thing," and to me it appears equally clear, that no man can do every thing at once. You must exercise a little patience, until I have disposed of a few other trifling matters, which require immediate attention. In the mean time, I am engaged with your master and your dupe.

I remain, Sir,
Your Obedient,
And Very Humble Servant,
JAMES ROSS.

West River, Nov. 23d, 1849.

For the Eastern Chronicle.

TO THE REV. JAMES ROSS.

SIR—In your account of the proceedings at the recent meeting held in this place, on the subject of the Pictou Academy, as published in the Chronicle of the 15th inst., you have introduced the following remarks relative to the observations with which I prefaced a resolution on that occasion:—

"After keeping the three Trustees at bay for four or five hours, tho' assailed in two or three ways,—at one time by a pathetic appeal to the passions, and at another time by low mimicry,—I retired. I have been informed that after I left the meeting an individual who was as mute as a mummy while I was present, had the *manliness* to make a furious attack on me during my absence, imputing my conduct to mercenary motives. To attribute improper motives is an easy matter, and is an expedient to which only little and base minds will resort. I may just state that my appointment to the Synod's seminary was accompanied with a diminution, not an increase of salary. It ill became his father's son to asperse the motives and assail the character of a minister, or place himself in opposition to an institution, in the success of which, under God, the very existence of our church depends. I do not envy him the notoriety which he is likely to obtain by his conduct in this matter. I leave him to the upbrading of his own conscience and the meed of disgrace which the better part of the community is sure to award him."

Having other more profitable and pleasing occupation on hand at present, it is with some reluctance that I appropriate any portion of my time to acknowledging the receipt of the not very flattering compliments which you have paid me.

You complain that, having the fear of your overwhelming logical eloquence before my eyes, I "was as mute as a mummy" in your presence, and prudently reserved my fire until I found myself beyond the reach of your guns. Now, lest you should reason yourself into the belief that you did really frighten me very much at that meeting, and that your subsequent volley of grape had quite annihilated your ignoble foe, I beg to report myself on my legs again, not entirely killed, and as I believe, not very seriously wounded.

While you were so deeply engaged in "keeping the Trustees at bay," and when the battle raged between you and them, I had not an opportunity to interfere; I think, however, it was not consistent with your vaunting to run away from the meeting before the judges of the day decided, as you clearly saw they would decide, that you had made a very unclerical and unchristian exhibition of yourself.

I certainly did not know that you were absent, when I rose to move the resolution; and when my attention was called to the fact by one of your friends, who by the bye did not vote in your favor, I did not think you were justified in leaving the meeting; and as I stated that I should be ready to answer in your presence at any time and in any place, for all I should then say, I did not at the time, nor do I now, think there was anything unmanly in my animadversions on your conduct.

The first principle which you lay down as an axiom, is that "to attribute improper motives is an expedient to which only little and base spirits will resort." In the same breath, speaking of an individual whom you represent as applauding with much enthusiasm my opinion of your character and conduct, you say, "how easy would it be for me to retort the charge upon him, and represent his warm friendship to the Pictou Academy as the result of 'his fingering the cash,' or 'pocketing the fees,' and with more shadow of reason; '*but I forbear!!!*'"

Permit the digression of asking the printer to put this precious morsel in italics, and to add three points of admiration, to mark the new theological phase in which you introduce this most christian virtue; and further to mark how deeply I am obliged to you, for thus furnishing the public with a key which more appropriately unlocks your whole character than anything which I could possibly write on the subject.

A little farther on you represent me as actuated by a desire to save my own pocket, in moving a resolution to ask for legislative aid to the Academy. Now sir, I hold it proved by your own testimony, thus twice told in a brief space, that you either propagate false maxims, or possess a little and base spirit:—the first position is repugnant to sound philosophy, the last to sound morality; and verily you are in a strait between the two.

The next great doctrine which you promulgate is *the infallibility of the clergy*. "To assail the character of a minister," is with you a heresy deserving of pains and penalties. As you have the spirit but have not the power to enforce these, you are compelled very unwillingly to leave me to the upbraidings of conscience and the disgrace of the community. Neither this doctrine nor its consequents are new; but I am very sure my father never subscribed to the one nor approved of the other; and you will excuse me for thinking that it was very impertinent in you to cast so unjust a reflection upon his memory.

A very high authority takes a different view of the matter, and admits the possibility of there being wolves in disguise, while it commends their exposure. My conscience, sir, never upbraids me for engaging in such employments, and the meed of disgrace, or even of approbation, which, guided blindly by your fiat, your friends may be pleased to award me, will make wondrous little impression on my equanimity, one way or the other.

As you state that it is on the success of the seminary at the West River that our Church, under God, must depend for her very existence; and as you are the sole philosopher of that institution, Natural, Moral and Theological, it would not be amiss for our Church and her friends to enquire whether, judging from the recent specimens which you have afforded us of your true character, in your sayings and writings on the subject of the Pictou Academy, your notions of practical theology and personal illustrations of gospel principle, are worth the money paid for their dissemination; and whether it would not be more for her credit to commit the nurture of the future progeny of the Church to persons whose conduct may be more consistent with the spirit of an enlightened christianity, and to grant you permission to retire without pay until you re-cast your philosophy more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and learn to assimilate your whole man more closely to the precepts and example of the great Founder of our Church.

JAMES PRIMROSE.

Pictou, Nov. 27.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

TO A. P. ROSS, ESQ.

SIR.

If I am reputed, by any of my friends "to be a scholar of great attainments," or to possess "a facility of composing" even approaching to the "marvellous", they are indeed "partial." "In this you have said truly" I make no pretentions to either. I possses advantages over you however, far more important than any attainments in scholarship, or any facility in composing. I have truth and right on my side. I *fortunately* "for myself, am your opposite in this." In this controversy neither of us need expect much honour; and it would be scarcely worth while to spend much time or labour in polishing our style, in being very particular in the choice of our words, or in the rounding of our periods. To your proposal on this point, whether made tauntingly or in sincerity, I at once accede; provided always, that the agreement be reciprocal. I have no opportunity of examining the proof sheets, and of correcting any slips of the pen which may have occurred. In my last communication I observe the expression, "Mr A. P. Ross, Esq." After the explanation now made, and the compact duly ratified, I have no doubt "your generous forbearence" will be secured for this and all similar lapses. Employ whatever style suits your convenience and I will not apply to it the dreaded

epithet "fusionless." But, remember, the matter of your writing does not come within the terms of our covenant, and I implore you not to *dose* us with such wishy-washy trash as has been doled out to us in the effusions of the writer to which the term alluded was applied.

If my logic has been rather lame, and my imagination severely taxed, as you very modestly suggest, one thing, at least, I am confident, will appear very evident to the reader.—I have not dealt nearly so much in the "marvellous" as you have done—It appears "marvellous" in your eyes, that a change has taken place in my feelings towards the Kirk Trustees, and you very laudably attempt to arrest its progress. Are you so ignorant of the world as not to know that such changes are of daily occurrence? I will not do you the injustice to suppose that even *you yourself* are implacable in all your resentments. I believe that even *your* feelings and conduct towards individuals have changed. In reference to Mr McCulloch, your tone is greatly altered. Every person however can see the object of it, and nobody marvels at it. I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I have a more kindly feeling to the Kirk Trustees, and to the whole religious body with which they are connected, than I once had; and I have very satisfactory and pleasing evidence that that kindly feeling is reciprocated; and that all your efforts to prevent it, and to excite the opposite emotions, will prove unavailing. What confidence these gentlemen once entertained in my attainments, or what their wishes respecting me were, I know not. Open rebuke, Solomon tells us, is better then secret love. Your assertion is only an additional proof that at one time at least these gentlemen were more friendly to *us* than the other acting Trustees were. If I have fallen in their esteem, I regret it; and must bear it as best I can. I am under no obligations to the Board. I am soliciting no favour of them. I know that I have nothing to expect from them, and happily, I have just as little to fear. At present, however, I do not consider you as speaking on their behalf, nor as uttering their sentiments; but as merely expressing your own opinion, and I can afford to let that go for what it is worth.

You have a wonderful love for the "marvellous" and discover it where no person else can see anything wonderful. It appears to you "mavellous" that there should be unanimity at the Board respecting me. You must have reasons of your own for considering this unanimity so "marvellous"; but it must be gratifying to the public to know that there is unanimity at the Board even about this trifling point,—It may lead to "marvellous unanimity" on more important matters. "There's a good time coming boys.—Wait a little longer.

You are very anxious to remove from the public mind the impression, that, at the County meeting, free discussion was prevented. You may write until your pen becomes a stump, and speechify until your tongue cleaves to the roof of your mouth: and yet you will not succeed in removing that impresion. It may be very unreasonable, but the public are so obstinate, that they will persist in believing their own senses in opposition to all you can say and write. It will be your duty you say to make clear to the public my grounds for making the charge. If it is your duty you have sadly failed in discharging it. Instead of "making clear" you try hard to mystify it. At the very outset you are chargeable with gross misrepresentation, discreditable alike to your head and your heart. In quoting my language you take an unjustifiable liberty. You have inserted an explanatory phrase of your own without giving the slightest hint that it is an unwarrantable interpolation; and which gives to my language a meaning, which it cannot by any possibility be made to bear. You quote my words thus—"A. P. Ross spoke in behalf of the Trustees, and as he had given such prominence to these documents, *(the letters of 'One Concerned')* making them," &c. Now, sir, by what authority do you introduce the words contained within the parenthesis, which are your own, not mine and which represent me as asserting what I never asserted. Will you take the trouble to read my statements and blush at your disgraceful attempt to palm off a falsehood upon me. I will transcribe for your benefit and for the benefit of the reader the whole passage, omitting for the sake of brevity, the parts not bearing on the present subject.—"Although the address had been before the public for several weeks in your paper ——— he" (A. P. Ross, Esq) "read it again. He read also a letter from the Rev. William M'Culloch —— which had also appeared very recently at the request of 'One Concerned, in the Eastern Chronicle ——. As A. P. Ross, Esq., spoke on behalf of the Trustees, —— and as he had given such prominence to these documents, making them, &c." What documents? In the sentence immediately preceeding, I had not made the slightest allusion to "the letters" of "One Concerned". The veriest simpleton can see the documents are, the Address of the Trustees, and the letter of Mr. M'Culloch. Who now has shown the greatest propensity to blundering? Blunder succeeds blunder in your blundering epistle. You say that I have stated "untruly" that you introduced the letters of "One Concerned." I have stated no such thing and your assertion that I have done so is an untruth. A few more such slips and misrepresentations will sink your character for veracity far below par. The confusion, inconsistency and contradiction exists only in your own mind, which appears to be so completely perverted, or perplexed, that you cannot, or will not, see the plainest truth. The resolution submitted by me was a resolution based upon the Address and the letter; and only referred, incidentally, to the writings of "One Concerned." The charge of unfairness, which, in supposition you have almost admitted, still remains, and in full stength.

You have staked your life on it, that I will find some excuse for not giving that resolution to the public. The stake is indeed of no great value in itself; but betweenfriends trifles are valuable. If any person wishes to see it in print and asks civilly for its publication, it is at his service.

The amount of obligation due from Mr. M'Culloch to me, or from me to Mr. M'Culloch, is a matter entirely between ourselves. If we cannot settle our own affairs, and should refer the adjustment of them to you, we will feel greatly obliged for your opinion. Until, however, you are made umpire, you are not even "one concerned". You taunt me for not more effectually defending Mr. M'Culloch in his absence; when you, and all who were present, knew full well, that an opportunity was not afforded me. Your conduct in this respect resembles the meanness of the wretch who knocks down a man bound hand and foot, and then kicks him for falling. Such conduct is beneath contempt.

You are a very 'funny' fellow. You have asked some very 'funny' questions. You have avowed the intention of playing some very "funny" pranks with me. You need not be astonished if you receive a funny answer. Solomon who was in some repute for wisdom in his day, advises to 'answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.' You speak about 'compulsion.' If you have power to compel me to answer your question, why ask me in such piteous, whining, abject language? Compulsion doubtless you would employ if you could; but you have not the power. Your bark is worse than your bite. Your drollery will not provoke even a laugh. Your pitiful attempt at waggery will not excite a smile. Your blustering and swaggering show that you are as deficient in gentlemanly accomplishments as in power of reasoning and disputation. Every question that has been put to me in a civil way I have promptly and distinctly answered, without equivocation and without reserve, but bullying and insult must be treated as they deserve.

I have now disposed of all the points in your letter which require immediate attention. One or two subjects to which you have reverted will come up for discussion at another time. I am glad to find, from a passing remark in the conclusion of your letter, that you "are not past feeling." Doubtless you speak from experience when you exclaim, with such inimitable pathos, "Ah, Rev. Sir, the ways of transgressors are hard." Your own iniquities are correcting you. You find "that it is an evil thing and a bitter, that you have forsaken" the paths of rectitude. You do well to give your partners in guilt the benefit of your experience. May we not indulge in the pleasing hope, that it will not be lost upon them. Hoping to hear from you again, at your earliest convenience,

I remain,
Sir,
You most obedient
And humble servant,
JAMES ROSS.

West River, Nov. 23rd, 1849.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.
THURSDAY, November 29th, 1849.

THE SEASON.

So mild and genial has been the weather for the past month, that we began to think that old winter had almost forgotten to make his annual visit. Yesterday morning, however, he announced his approach by an advance guard of a slight fall of snow. As yet there has been no frost, and nothing to impede the fall ploughing and other agricultural operations. The openness of the season must have tended materially to allay the apprehension of many respecting the scarcity of fodder.

We are gratified to observe in the last No. of the Presbyterian Witness, a review of the late Dr. M'Culloch's work entitled "Calvanism the Religion of the Bible."—We have not room for the whole article but make the following extracts:

"We have recently perused Dr. McCulloch's treatise, entitled, "Calvanism the Religion of the Bible," and we are free to confess that up to the time we read that volume, we had not the most distant idea of the talents and attainments of that individual, whose life is so mixed up with the Educational and Religious proceedings of this Province. The subjects discussed involve the most difficult points in Theology, and have called forth the efforts of the most profound Philosophers, and the most learned Divines, and yet, with the exception of Principal Hill's lucid exposition of the Arminian and Calvanistic systems compared," we do not not remember having seen these subjects more clearly or more satisfactorily discussed.

"We would most earnestly recommend all our readers to get the Book, and to place it in their library, side by side, with the Confession of Faith. It is, in our opinion, a standard Theological Book, not only in its lucid and scriptural exposition of fundamental and vital doctrine, but in its triumphant refutation of error. We were never more thoroughly satisfied, than by the perusal of this volume, that the system of Calvanism is the Religion the Bible.

The above work is on sale at the stores of Messrs. Roderick Fraser, Pictou, Roderick McGregor, New Glasgow, and William Graham, West River.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

PICTOU, Nov. 21, 1849.

The Board met and was constituted Pro. tem. the Convener, Rev. James Waddell, D. D. Roy, and the Rec. Secretary. Rev. J. McKinlay and Rev. A. McGillivray, being present, were invited to correspond.

Rev. G. Patterson was appointed a member of the Board, and being present, took his seat.

It was agreed, that for the past year, the "Register" be distributed gratis, to the extent of 1000 copies, on the basis of one copy to every five families; that, if additional subscribers offer, they shall be supplied at the rate of 2s. annually, in advance; and that in the mean time, the cost of transmission be paid by the Board.

Mr. J. W. Dawson, having expressed his willingness to aid in the management of the "Register," but declining to take the sole charge, it was agreed that the Rev. George Patterson and Mr. Dawson be requested to act as joint editors of the Foreign Department.

Agreed, that the editors be required to publish all papers having the authority of the Board; but that the insertion of other articles and communications be discretionary with them, subject, however, to an appeal to the Board. It was also agreed, that the editors be authorised to procure such periodicals as may be necessary to their management of the "Register."

Agreed, that E. M. McDonald be authorized to draw his first quarterly payment in advance.

Rev. J. McKinlay, having expressed his entire concurrence with the views of the Board, in reference to the intended periodical, and added some useful suggestions; it was agreed that he be respectfully requested to prepare for the first number an article laying these views before the church.

Agreed, that the proceedings of this meeting be referred to the Board of Home Missions, for their concurrence; and that Rev J. I Baxter and Dr. Waddell, be a committee to confer with them on this subject.

The Recording Secretary, being desirous of resigning his office, in consequence of the usual meetings of the Board being in Truro, and of his inability to attend at that place, Rev. Ebenezer Ross was appointed Recording Secretary.

The meeting was concluded by prayer.

SERMON.—The Rev. George Patterson will preach in Prince Street Church, on Sabbath next, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening.—A Collection will be taken at the door, in behalf of the Sabbath School assembling there.

☞On Tuesday night the 20th inst. a most disgraceful and inhuman robbery was perpetrated in this neighbourhood. There is residing on the road side between Fishers Grant and New Glasgow, a poor women a Mrs McLean, endeavouring to support herself and two small children by her industry, so as not to become a burthen on the public. While she was on a visit to some of her friends at McLellan's Mountain, some unprincipled ruffian went to the house and forcibly wrenched the staple from the door post, and entering it, proceeded to break open a chest in which was deposited a small sum of money, carefully laid up for the purpose of purchasing some potatoes for the winter, which was found and taken away, as also some other things of value to her.—Suspicion rests upon a person to whom she simply communicated her intention of being absent on that night, and at the same time stated that she had a little money in the chest. This person's title to honesty is generally considered rather flimsy; but there is no direct proof of his being the guilty party.—[Communicated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have again filled a large portion of our paper with letters on the Pictou Academy controversy; but we have to request that our friends engaged in that discussion will limit themselves to space, as after this week, we cannot well allow more than four or five columns to be devoted to that purpose.

"A Subscriber," on the above subject, has been received; but cannot appear until the writer entrusts us with his name.

"Thinks I to Myself," is under consideration.

The letter of "Vindex," written Oct. 10, only came to hand last week. It will appear in our next.

The letter from the Rev. James Ross, headed "Review," which appears on our fifth page, has been in the office for some time, and was in type and partly printed, before the receipt of the other addressed to A. P. Ross. We are requested now to state that it was not designed that it should appear, as is evident from the note addressed to Dr. Anderson, until after the discussion with Mr. A. P. Ross should have terminated.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, according to announcement, Mr. J. W. Dawson lectured on "The Clothing of Animals." He described very minutely, the clothing of the different classes of animals, and pointed out the difference between that of different species, and its adaptation to the circumstances in which nature intended the creatures to exist. The lecture was replete with interesting and useful matter.

At the next meeting of the Society, Jas. Fogo, Esq., will lecture on "Mechanic's Institutes."

Provincial Secretary's Office, Nov. 20, '49.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment, by the President of the United States of America, of Benjamin Hammatt Norton, Esq., to be Consul for the said States, at the port of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and to cause to be forwarded to him the usual Exequatur, bearing date at St. James' Palace, the 31st of October last.

PICTOU, S. S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, } *Pltffs.*
vs.
ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday. the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in the direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south. seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging ;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court, made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, *Pltff's Atty.* (10w)
Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct, 1849.

In the SUPREME COURT, PICTOU, October Term, 1849,

CAUSE { ANN MARIA ROSS, et al. Ex. of JOHN ROSS. deceased } Pltffs.
vs.
ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Defendant,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Friday, the Seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the West River, in the County of Pictou, abutted, bounded; and described as follows—that is to say: Beginning at an iron stake at the north east corner of a lot of Land belonging to the heirs of Henry Cameron, deceased, on the northwest side of the West River Road; thence running north forty and a half degrees west twelve rods, or one hundred and ninety eight feet; thence north forty five and a half degrees east at a right angle six rods and eleven feet, or one hundred and ten feet; thence south forty and a half degrees east twelve rods or one hundred and ninety eight feet to the main Road, aforesaid; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west the several courses of the road, until it comes to the place of beginning; containing one half of an acre more or less, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, Alexander McDonald, to the said John Ross, deceased, and afterwards sold, subject to the said mortgage, to one Alexander Brown, who is now in possession of the same; and by a rule of the said Supreme Court, in the above Term, ordered to be sold as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages,

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

DANL. DICKSON, Atty. of Pltff.
Pictou, Nov. 1, 1849.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1847.

CAUSE { DONALD ROSS, Pltff. vs. WILLIAN M'KAY, et. al. Defdt.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon:

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, both at Law and in Equity of the above named William M'Kay, of, in, to, out of, and upon, all that certain Farm on which he now resides, situate, lying, and being, at the Big Gut, Fisher's Grant, and bounded and described as follows :—Beginning at a hemlock tree in the south west end of Fisher's Grant, thence to run south east sixty rods; thence running north east one hundred and eighty rods; thence northwest sixty rods; thence southwest one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres more or less; being on the lot originally owned by the late William M'Kay, Esq., subject to certain incumbrances thereon, with all and singular the barns, outhouses, improvements, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or appertaining ;—the same having been taken in Execution in the above suit, and the Judgment therein having been docketted and registered for upwards of two years.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

EDWARD ROACH Atty. of Pltff.
Sheriff's Office Pictou, July 20, 1849.

The above Sale is postponed until Friday, the 30th November, when it will take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. Th Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surppassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou. July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity ofthe Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from New Glasgow—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane afford [illegible] and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value, especially if sold in smalt lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale,snd from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou,

New Annan, July 27, 1848. } JOHN OLIVER, Senior.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT Desirable Property situated at Arisaig, Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, between the main Post Road and the shore, containing ten acres of Land, with a dwelling house, commodions Store, and Saw Mill. The Store and Saw Mill are both new. This splendid Mill-site has been occupied for more than thirty years; is situated in the centre of the best wheat growing settlement in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and only one quarter of a mile from the Arisaig wharf.

For further particulars or information apply to Rodk. M'Kenzie, Esq., Pictou, Robt. Murray, Esq, Merigomish, Messrs. W. and C. Murdoch, Halifax, or to the Subscriber. JOHN HENDERSON.

Albion Mines, 9th Nov., 1849. 2m.

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices.

Pictou, 14th June 1849.

CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats; very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c,, &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH. ☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and a fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,
WM. JAS. ANDERSON,
Sec'y Pictou Academy.
[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s. and Fine at 12s. per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

9000 BRICKS for sale by
JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

FOR SALE.

A Choice of Fifty patterns of British and American PAPER HANGINGS.

ALSO—A variety of FIREBOARD PRINTS and PAPER BLINDS.

At the Bookstore of
JAMES DAWSON & SON

July 19th tf

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE AND WHARF LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. GEORGE B. CROW. TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION TO

R. DAWSON.

June 28th, 1849. tf

WANTED,

BY THE FIRE WARDENS, a person who will enter into a CONTRACT, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, to

ACT AS A CHIMNEY SWEEP,

for the currrat year Established scale of prices, and other information may be had on application to

JAMES MURDOCH, Sec'y

Pictou, June, 14th tf.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in this Province, at moderate rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the Agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & G. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq., who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impart all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

ON HAND

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

IRON-Stock'd Anchors from ½ cwt. to 10 cwt.
Chain Cables, assorted ⅝ to 1 Inch
Spikes 4 to 7 Inches
Sheathing Nails 3 to 3½ Inches
Sheathing Paper
Oakum, Coal Tar
Paints and Oil

ALSO

A Large Assortmentof Cordage, Canvas and Copper.

A. P. ROSS.

Jnne 28th 1849. tf

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarelyto be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD

Pictou, Nov. 6th, 1849.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.

PICTOU AGENCY

AT THE STORE OF MR. B. FRASER.

WHERE Catalogues may be had, and orders left, for any Books published in the United States. Persons subscribing for Papers or Magazines can depend upon receiving them regularly. Parcels from Halifax will be sent to Pictou at least once in each week.

ON HAND

An assortment of Piano Forte Music—No. 1 of Shakespeare, new edition—Macaulay's England—Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848, &c,. &c.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE,

EDWARD M. McDONALD,
Publisher and Proprietor,
PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies and forwarding the pay in advance, will receive one copy gratis.

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c., must come *post paid, or free from expense, or they will not meet with attention.*

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The Eastern Chronicle.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, December 6 1849. Number 48.

HEFFIELD and BIRMIGHAM

Hardware and Cutlery!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in addition to his large Stock on hand, received per "SARAH BOTSFORD" and "ALBERT," his fall supply,

CONSISTING OF

Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, Brock Tin, Rivets, Bellows, Anvils, Vices. Nails, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Plough Mounting, Pots, Brass Kettles, Pans, Glue Pots, Glue, Canvass, Cordage, Twines Glass, Putty, Reeds, Shuttles; Jack, Pen, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Putty and Draw Knives, Saws, Planes, Saw Sets, Chisels, Augers, Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Sheet Lead and Brass, Brads, Tacks, Fire Irons, Shovels, Guns, Pistols, Bullet Moulds, Caps, Powder, Shot, Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Files, Rasps, Traces, Wad Cutters, Tumblers, Fanner Wheels, Skates, Brushes of every description, Water Kettles, Table and Sleigh Bells, Italian, Sad, Box, and Tailors Irons, Black Lead, Brunswick Black, Patent Knife Sharpeners, Pen Makers, Coach Wrenches, Coffin Mounting, Saddlery, Saddlery Tools, Tape Lines, Weights, Tea Trays, Lamps, Troweg, Pikes, Braces and Bits, Hedge Shears, Prunin Knive and Shears, Umbrellas, B. M Ware Spoons, Ded Screws, Keys Spikes; with, a large variety of other articles in the above line, all of which can be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. —Also—

A lot of Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels and Window Curtain Furniture, comprising Rings, Bands, Pins, and Pole-ends; a few pieces Scotch Coton, and Bundles Cotton Warp,

R. DAWSON.

Nov. 12, 1849.

BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS

For Sale by J. DAWSON & SON.

REWARD BOOKS at all prices,—assorted in Libraries to any amount.

The Shorter, Brown's first and second Catechisms, Mothers', and other Catechisms.

Gall's complete Shorter Catechism, New Proof, Teachers' Paraphrase, Exercises and Keys to the Shorter and Initiatory Catechisms.

Gall's series of Lessons for a Year, Gall's Help to the Gospels, Life of Christ, &c.; Gall's Questions on Matthew, Mark and Luke.

Bateman's Sacred Melodies, 1st and 2d series, with and without music.

The Union Questions, on select portions of Scripture.

Scripture Doctrines, with references to chapters.

Scripture Cards, various kinds, &c., &c., &c.

The stock of Sabbath School requisites now for sale by J. D. & Son, will be found equal in extent and cheapness to any in the Provinces. Terms made as easy as possible to Schools in poor localities.

October 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald McDonald, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,
Administrators.

May 24, 1849

Oriental Division
Sons of Temperance,

BEING desirous, as well to encourage and elicit native talent as to promote the cause of Temperance, offer a prize of TEN DOLLARS, for the best ESSAY on the subject,

"The absurd and false ideas of sociability entertained by the drinking portions of Society."

The essay to occupy not fewer than twenty pages of letter paper of the ordinary size: to be forwarded to the Worthy Patriarch of the Division on, or before the 22nd Decr.:—all Teetotallers, as well as Sons of Temperance in the County being eligible to compete:—the author of the successful essay to read his production at a public Temperance meeting, to be held on the evening of the 25th Decr. next. Should the essays submitted be judged by the adjudicators not worthy of being so read, they reserve the power of withholding the prize.

D. R. McKAY;

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHIP & INSURANCE BROKER,
50, Commercial Street,
BOSTON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES.

1. A small Farm near the Town of Pictou, between the West River Road and the Road to Dickson's Mills; containing twenty acres, all under cultivation, with a good Barn, 40 ft. by 30.

2. A farm at Mount Dalhousie.—100 acres—with buildings and improvements; formerly owned by William Wylie.

3. A Farm at Rogers Hill,—260 acres—with buildings, meadows and improvements, formerly owned by John Patterson.

4. A Farm at the 6 Mile Brook,—100 acres—with buildings and improvemeuts; formerly owned by Thos. Elliott.

5. A Farm on the south side of the River John Road, near Underwood's,—116 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Thomas Mooring.

6. A Lot at Earltown,—200 acres—granted to the widow of James Hatton.

A Lot on the east side of the West River,—65 acres—part of the Bowie lot, on the road leading to Loch Broom.

8. A Lot at Merigomish, -120 acres—in the 4th division, at the south side of French River; formerly owned by Matthew Dempsey

9. A Lot at the Blue Mountain,—100 acres—formerly owned by William Turnbull.

10. A Freehold Farm at Rollo Bay, in Prince Edward Island.—50 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Joseph Burke.

Good titles and immediate possession will be given to purchasers. For further particulars apply to DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 27th Nov., 1849.

DAVID FRASER
OFFERS FOR SALE

A Grand assortment of Air Tight, Square, Box, Franklin, and Cooking

STOVES,

very cheap for CASH only.

Pictou, Nov.3th, 1844.

Agricultural.

Published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture.

[From the St. John's Courier.]

ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE ST, JOHN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Concluded.

The following is Mr. Bowes' statement of his plan of saving manure, to which the premium was awarded:—

To the President of the Saint John Agricultural Society.

SIR,—As your Society has offered a premium to the Farmer who has displayed the most intelligence and economy in saving and making manure, and as I am convinced that upon this depends in a great measure the successful prosecution of Agriculture in this country, I am induced to lay before you my experience in this matter. The exhausting process of farming hitherto carried on in this Province, cannot be improved, save by the production of a larger quantity of manure than heretofore. Convinced of this, I, in the month of July, three years since, hauled out of a bog eighty cart loads of bog earth to the end of the land where I intended to apply it, mixed it with eight hogsheads of quicklime, and let it remain until the following Spring, when I spread it, broad cast, on about two and a half acres of land, which had been ploughed about the time I hauled out the bog earth. I sowed it with Oats, Timothy, and Red Clover, and I harrowed it properly. I had a good crop of Oats that year, and an excellent crop of Hay the next year. I did not, however, like the look of the heap; when I turned it over, the lime seemed dead, and the bog wet and cloggy. There was about thirteen or fourteen loads of the bog earth left, with which I had not sufficient lime to mix, and it laid over winter. I determined to try how barn manure would do to mix with it. I accordingly put six cart loads of the barn manure to the bog and let it stand for four or five days, when I found it in a complete state of fermentation. I applied it to a piece of ground alongside the other, and I found the crops to be superior on the latter. The next year I hauled one hundred and seventy loads of peat to the field where I intended to apply it. And to every seventh load I added one of earth. I turned the heap over twice in the summer, which I found improved it very much. As soon as the frost left in the spring, I had the barn manure admixed, one load to two of the peat with the latter finely pulverised, and thrown loosely in a compost heap, ten feet in width and five in height shaped thus △. I then left the heap do for itself. I then harrowed the ground, picked off the stones, and struck out drills two feet apart, and left the ground prepared for the reception of the manure. In four days I found the compost in a proper state of fermentation. (It is necessary to have a few loads of earth convenient, lest the heap would overheat, throw on the top two or three inches, to prevent the escape of the ammonia or gas.) In a few days the compost packed down eight or ten inches, into a solid mass of fertilizing matter. I let it stand for four days, then hauled it out on the land, thirty-four single horse loads to the acre, and covered it up in the drills. I put in carrot seed; the day following I found the manure had warmed the ground, and, notwithstanding the dry weather, the seed germinated, and in four days they appeared above the ground. I planted in the same acre of ground, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage, and corn, all of which grew abundantly, which will more fully in the accompanying certificate. So, sir, like the Irish bog, there is some thiug very extraordinary in the peat if properly manufactured, and I would strongly recommend that in all cases the peat should go through a thorough course of fermentation, and, if possible, be applied to the ground when warm. It may be asked why not add more earth to the heap? I answer it would prevent fermentation. The manure that I mixed with the muck was that of six cows and two horses, which was evenly mixed through the winter in the barn yard. But, sir, our farmers will think very hard to quit their old method, which was to haul out their manure and apply it to the ground cold, wet, and unmixed which, if it never was to be put with a compost, it would improve it very much to turn it over, and let it stand for a few days to warm before being put into the ground. In our cold spring weather, care should be taken not to put any lime in the same compost with barn manure as they never agree; the one is sure to eat up the other. It may be asked also, would not quick lime do to mix with peat; and I think it would, by preparing the peat the same as above described, and in the spring break the lime into small pieces, and put it through the peat till it slacks; then turn it over and let it stand four or five days—say, put one load of lime to six loads of muck,—this, I think, when put on the ground warm, would be a very good manure. But this is not the method followed by the farmers of this locality: they commonly mix the lime with the wet sour muck, without turning it over in the summer, or soaking it, or waiting for the required power of the atmosphere to manufacture it; in the spring the lime is dead and, I think, can be very little service to the land. Charcoal would be another excellent ingredient to make manure, especially to the farmers in the interior of the country, who cut so much wood-land down annually and burn it on the ground. If the farmers would make charcoal of the part of the wood they burn up they would find it very much to their benefit. I think that sea weed would be a very good ingredient to mix with peat for compost, but this article is only to be obtained along the seaboard of this Province, and could not apply to the interest or benefit of the farmers generally, but only to those farmers who reside along the seacoast. Neither can lime be had except in particular places in this Province and then it must be purchased at a very dear rate, placing it entirely out of the reach of small farmers, or those living in the back settlements or interior parts of the province. The simple method of making manure that I found out by experiment, would tend to the general benfit as well in the most remote parts of the Province as in these localities, as the article can be got almost on every farm, with no other cost than that of manufacturing it, and it is within the reach of the poor farmer as well as the rich; and although simple as this mode of making manure may appear, any farmer who will add to his manure heap twice the quantity he makes at his barn yard, and follows it up annually, together with rotation cropping, may rest assured his farm would have a different appearance to that which it has this day. I have one hundred and seventy single horse loads of bog earth now prepared as above, for the coming spring. I find this description of manure more nutritious to plants than any other I have yet used. Another good tendency fermentation has on manure is to destroy the foul seeds, such as dogs nettle, sorrel, and other seeds, which remain safe and sound through the winter about the barn yard. The rough buck-wheat is a grain that is sown very much these last three or four years all over the country, the seed of which is almost imperishable, and gives the farmer a great deal of trouble in weeding out from amongst his crops; it might be destroyed by putting the manure heap through a thorough course of fermentation in the spring, before applying it to the ground. This description of grain the farmers heretofore hesitated in sowing, in consequence of the great difficulty they met with in clearing it out of the land:—this difficulty can easily be removed by the following method:—As soon as the grain is removed off the land where it has been grown put on the harrow and harrow in the grain smoothly. In a few days a young braird will come up, which should not be interfered with. Now have it eaten down with cattle in order that the seed may be well exhausted before the frost sets in, which will kill the green braird, and the farmer may rest assured it will give him no more trouble.

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for trespassing so long on your valuable time.

I remain your obedient servant,

ROBERT BOWES.

Golden Grove, Sept. 20th, 1846.

The directors thinking it might be of service to obtain the opinion of Mr. Robert Gray, a practical Farmer, recently from Scotland, on various points of husbandry, the following is his reply to their application:

To the President of the Saint John Agricultural Society.

Oak Park, Fred, Oct. 24, 1849.

Sir,—In answer to your request to furnish you with my mode of cultivating turnips, my opinion of what kind of cows are best adapted for dairy purposes, what rotation of crops I think would be most suitable in this country, and the way in which "Dunlop" cheese is made, I beg to submit the following.

THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS

Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition. It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost which renders it friable and easier worked in the Spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverised and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off.—It is then gathered up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and sown (at the rate of 3lbs. per acre) as soon after as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day on which the manure is applied and covered, will vegitate under the most unfavourable circumstances, whilst, if it is delayed for only twelve hours it will either not vegitate at all, or so partially or feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the strip of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weedings comparatively easy.—When the plants have got to some size, and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be, a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation, but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavourable. While thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left so that only the taproot shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leasure for up to the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off, but without putting any earth up to the bulbs.

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

The culture of mangold wurtzel is much the same as for turnips, only the seed requires to be sown by the hand, and slightly covered with a rake or shovel. It is chiefly valuable as food for milch cows, as it does not, like turnips, taste the milk. In other respects I think it inferior to turnips, and being easily damaged by frost, should not, in my opinion, be grown to any great extent in this Province.

CARROTS.

Land intended for carrots should have the manure ploughed in in the fall, and by as deep a furrow as possible. The seed should be thoroughly separated, mixed up with most earth or sand, and placed in a rather warm situation, such as a kitchen, and turned over repeatedly for, say forty-eight hours before sowing. This will cause the seed to germinate and insure an early braird. The rest of the treatment is similar to that for turnips, only in thinning out the distance between the plants should be from four to six inches.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

From my experience in the matter, I give a decided preference to Ayrshire cows for the dairy.

I believe they will yield a greater quantity of milk in proportion to the food they consume, than any other breed. Besides this they are docile and hardy, and would thrive on pasture and with a description of keep, when such breeds as the Short Horns would starve. They also possess more than average feeding qualities of their own, and when crossed with the Short Horn or Durham Bull, the produce is an animal remarkable for early maturity and a disposition to fatten. If proof were wanting of the excellence of the breed, it would be found in the circumstance that they are carried to almost every quarter of the globe. Large droves are every year taken to England, and during the last ten years, considerable numbers were shipped to the Cape, the Isle of France, to Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and the United States.

ROTATION OF CROPS

The same rotation will not answer equally well on all soils and under all circumstances. The one I consider most generally applicable, and which I have myself adopted, is the following.

First year (and when the ground has been broken up from grass) oats or buckwheat; second year, drilled green crop, properly cleaned and manured; third year, wheat, barley or other grain, with grass seeds; and fourth, fifth, sixth, and perhaps seventh year, grass made into hay or pastured.

I am your Obt. Servant.

ROBERT GRAY.

BREAKING STEERS.—An effectual and speedy mode of breaking steers, is to use a yoke long enough to hold four bows at suitable distances; put a strong, steady yoke of oxen on the outside and the steers inside, treat them gently and do not use the whip nor goad and you will soon have the young ones as well broken as the old.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, December 6th, 1849.

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

No. III.

We this week publish extracts from Admiral Owen's report upon Whitehaven, and our readers will be able to judge without many comments, as to the unfairness with which the advantages of this splendid port are viewed in the report of the Surveyors. Admiral Owen, dating from Campo Bello on the 11th September, 1846, writing to Sir John Colebrooke, says:

"On 2d August, she (Columbia) entered Whitehaven by the western channel, and as it appeared at first view to offer all that could be required, I directed Lieut. Shortland to survey the approaches, and report to me his opinion on those and the port itself, which report I enclose for Your Excellency's information. We found this Haven to be a splendid and convenient port, as capacious as Halifax harbour between George's Island and Bedford Basin, and as safe and commodious, and its approaches safe, and under any circumstances easily attainable from the open sea, and within the extreme points in perfect shelter and security, not being more than a mile of pilotage water; but the shaft or channel to the Haven itself, although well sheltered and safe, yet is very narrow in some places for a distance from one to two miles, according to the channel by which entered. Mr. Shortland's plan shows all the dangers we could discover.

The Haven finishes to the north at Pleasant River, also very convenient, and navigable for two miles by vessels of any burthen, and for small craft two miles further still to its head, which northern extremity is only four miles from the high road from Guysboro to the port of Canso.

Whitehaven Island, the outer point to seaward of the Haven, is one hundred and forty feet high, and may be considered as the north-east extremity of Nova Scotia, and the nearest available point of this continent to the British Islands, although itself isolated. The A (French) settlement of Molasses Harbour is separated to the westward by a very narrow isthmus of mere beach from the western part of the Haven; besides which there are not now more than eight or ten establishments around Whitehaven.

Under all circumstances and at all times, a Lighthouse on Whitehaven Island will be extremely well situated for all this coast, and might be seen seven leagues. For the port of Whitehaven one harbor light on Beacon Ledge would serve for all three of the principal entrances, and fog signals might be so arranged as to lead a vessel safely through any of them in fogs.

Our inquiries relative to ice in winter were very satisfactory. Pleasant River is generally frozen down to Haven in January and February, and in severe winters the Haven has been known to be entirely frozen over, but only once known to have happened to the south of Fisherman's Island, and the nature of the coast and entrances precludes the possibility of packed or drift ice accumulating, so that the ingress and egress is always free and open.

It is not more or less subject to fogs than the whole of this south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia, which is all seriously inconvenienced by this impediment to comfortable navigation; and the soundings, with attention, may always give sufficient indication of approach, and the rocky ledges of the coast form an almost continued steep barrier of land.

It will not be necessary in this Report to explain the arrangements that may be required to facilitate the safe entrance of this port from sea in fogs; it is sufficient to say that it will admit the use of definite signals to secure at all times a safe and easy entrance.

I forwarded to Your Excellency a trace of Lieut. Shortland's survey of the main shaft of communication from the sea to the Haven, showing the three principal passages within the anchorage, which is all safe and commodious; there are, for the convenience of small craft, four or five other small passages from the sea, on whose critical examination we gave no time.

The northern shores of the Haven are everywhere safely approachable and capable of maintaining good wharves, &c."

Again on the 23d September he writes:—

"Your letter of the 17th occasioned me to refer to my Report of the 11th, principally showing Whitehaven to be a port in every way calculated for the purpose designed, which has shown me that possibly there may have been some points neither so fully nor satisfactorily explained therein as might be considered desirable, and principally, the deservedly high character of Halifax as a safe and convenient port, has been not unfrequently adverted to by persons not very conversant with the details of minute navigation, (although with influence enough to cause their dicta or prejudices to have more weight than they merit,) implying that Halifax being so safe and secure a port it would not be prudent to establish another port, and which could not fail to be detrimental to its local interests (viz: Halifax) and could not, in their assumed suppositions, be either so safe or so convenient. The comparative advantages of Halifax and Whitehaven must be, in the first place, decided by their respective geographical positions, which is proved to be so much to the advantage of Whitehaven (in the only view here taken of them) that the the communications between Great Britain and Halifax (itself would be accelerated at least twelve hours under any circumstances, and under some circumstances possibly by twice or even thrice that difference of time.

This fact must be decisive, in the mere geographicnl comparison. In the second place, comparing the two points nautically, Halifax is a good, capacious, fine, safe harbour; so is Whithaven, and in nothing that I know inferior to Halifax. In clear weather, by night or by day, both are equally available, and equally safe and easy of approach; so that the only circumstances still open to comparison is in the too common case, that at the time when entrance is sought into them respectively all the points and the Ship herself may be enveloped in a dense fog, and possibly her own Jib-boom end not visible, the most perplexing and appalling case in precise Navigation to seamen. In case of fog, the attainment of Halifax harbour requires twenty miles of pilotage Navigation; for Whitehaven, never more than three or four, and the last is also more surely beaconed. In truth, in the case of fogs, Halifax is difficult, and, with the loose management of modern navigators, it is dangerous. In proof of which it is a well known fact that ships of War and others are sometimes detained outside the Harbour from half a day to three days before they can effect a sure and safe entrance, and serious delay to the Packets frequently occurs; besides the known fact that one of these (the Britannia) narrowly escaped wreck with damage, among the dangers of Sambro, at the entrance of Halifax near six leagues from the port, and which must always be passed before that can be attained; and no longer ago than the middle of last July the same vessel overshot the Entrance to Halifax, and very narrowly escaped wreck and serious damage among rocks; and ledges, thirty miles beyond it, about Jeddore.

Both places must be subject to the casualities and accidents arising from mismanagements, but the field of occult movements (in Fogs) and the sphere of uncertainty in the navigation is full ten times greater at Halifax than Whitehaven. At the latter I could pledge myself to direct vessels as surely and certainly to any spot within its precincts in fogs, as by a human voice in a boat ahead of and guiding them. Nevertheless, Halifax itself is by no means incapable of such arrangments for foggy weather; although no such attempt hitherto can be said to have been made, and they would there also be required on a much more extensive scale than at Whitehaven.

The same gentleman in a report to Sir John Harvey, dated 5th of the same month, says:—

"Your Excellency was pleased to refer to me on the subject of the ports in the Promontory of Canso but as the information I was then (last Wednesday) able to give your Excellency was verbal, therefore evanescent, I have presumed it may be more acceptable in an authentic and tangible form.

My attention was directed by his Excellency Sir William Colebrooke to the necessity of making such a nuatical reconnaissance of the coasts of the promontory of Canso as might assure us that there was at that point a safe port easy of access not incommoded by Ice at any season, and in short such a port as might with advantage be used as the junction of sea and land communication between Great Britain and her colonies in North America &c. As I had never before visited any of the ports at that extremity of Nova Scotia, I examined (by actual visitation) Country Harbour, Torbay, Whitehaven, and the ports of Canso and Guysboro', and reconnoitered all the intermediate shores. There are serious nautical objections to the adoption of any of the points mentioned which are unnecessary to detail in this communication, except only Whitehaven, of which the Admiralty Charts give very good plans. Lieutenant Shortland Commander of the Columbia surveyed the approaches to Whitehaven, and we gave three days to its examination.

Whitehaven is not only most conveniently situated being the nearest approachable point of the Continent of North America to England or Ireland (in Lat. 45° 10' N., Long. 61° 10' W.), but is a splendid and most commodious port, whose immediate entrance and its harbour are never obstructed or incommoded by drift or packed ice. It has very great facilities of approach, and has only two outlaying dangers or small rocks between the port and the open sea and these only about half a mile from the shore and in short its nautical facilities of attainment greatly exceed those of Halifax or any other point on the Coast that I have seen. The upper parts of its fine and beautiful harbour (like Bedford Basin and Halifax harbour) in some Winters freeze over in part, but never so as to obstruct its external communications, its approach, or its perfect safety; and its configuration, as regards the proximate coasts, prevents the Accumulation of drift or packed ice either to obstruct or incommode it.

Its shores offer no impediments to Railroad termini wherever convenient, and the vicinity is (in my Judgement) perfectly practicable for rail communications; and if the new road from Dartmouth to Guysboro', were continued, it would bring Whitehaven within 120 miles of practical road distance, and (as I have understood) on a level so unobstructed as to unite to that direct line of Railroad to Halifax, from Whitehaven, should it be adopted as the sea terminus, and this distance in rail time requiring less than four hours, saving a voyage of sixteen hours under favourable circumstances, and considering the inconvenience at present existing to the nautical commodiousness of the port of Halifax, in times of fog, the advantages of the shorter communication must be indefinitely manifest.

Thus, Sir John, I have certified to your Excellency this one important fact, that at the nearest available point of North America to England or Ireland there is a splended port (Whitehaven) most conveniently placed and endowed in every way inviting to its use, as the junction of the sea and rail communication between Great Britain and these Colonies.

All these observations of Admiral Owen's have been kept back, while every particle of testimony on the other side is brought up to bear against the selection of Whitehaven. The objection that it is encumbered with ice is entirely without foundation. It is well known that the Spring ships to Pictou and adjacent ports, having to pass through the Strait of Canso, make shorter trips than those to Halifax. This incontrovertibly proves that the southern end of the Strait, in the immediate vicinity of which Whitehaven lies, is perfectly attainable at this season of the year. A slight consideration will show this to be true. No ice passes from the North through the Straits; it all goes round Cape Breton, and proceeds in a continuous stream to the southward leaving the coast of Cape Breton and the north-eastern extremity of Nova Scotia clear. Should an easterly wind incline it towards the coast of the Province, the impetus which it receives in a southwardly direction is generally sufficient to carry it past Canso and Whitehaven, before it encumbers the Harbors on the coast. Hence the Halifax vessels, unless they keep far to the southward, encounter it, while those going through the Straits escape. Six affidavits of experienced men, who have spent their lives in the coasting trade, as well as a certificate signed by ten Justices of the Peace, amply sustain this position. The weight of evidence regarding the freezing over of the Harbour, as well as the encumbering of it by drift ice, is so entirely against the conclusion arrived at by the Surveyors, that it is a matter of surprise how any men of candor and judgment, after reading and publishing the affidavits referred to, could state as they do that in winter "it is evidently dangerous for sailing vessels." We subjoin two of these affidavits, and allow the public to judge for themselves:—

"Thomas Munro, of Whitehead, in the county of Guysborough, mariner, maketh oath and saith.—That he hath resided at Whitehead aforesaid about twenty-eight years, and during the greater part of the years aforesaid owned a vessel and sailed her as master; that he is well acquainted with the action of the ice

which occasionally appears off Whitehead, passing along in an oblique direction from the shore to the south west; that the ice never since his residence at said harbor came in in large bodies but once, and remained but a short time; with this one exception, deponent don't remember one day that vessels of the largest class would be prevented entering said harbor, it being perfectly safe and accessible at all seasons of the year; deponent further saith, that he hath been coasting to Halifax, and all along the shores of Nova Scotia, at all seasons of the year, and has never on his return or outset been prevented going or entering the aforesaid harbor during the time of his residence as aforesaid.

(Signed) THOMAS MUNRO.

Sworn before me, at Whitehead, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1848.

(Signed) DAVID DOBSON.

Abraham Whiteman, of Canso, in the county of Guysboro, maketh oath and saith,—That he is now in the 87th year of his age, and that he was a coasting trader on the coast of Nova Scotia for more than half a century., and was in and about Whitehead, on the coast of said Province, at all times of the year, and always found the harbor there accessible and perfectly safe at all times.

(Signed) ABRAHAM WHITEMAN.

Sworn before me, at Canso, January 14, 1848.

(Signed) ABRAHAM N. WHITEMAN,

The only evidence on the other side appears to be some vague information picked up by Capt. Henderson, from persons whose names even are not given, that the harbour is more or less incommoded by drift ice every two or three years, and that it was once, in the winter of 1846—7, frozen down to the mouth of the harbour. Even this person whoever he is is bound to admit that such a thing is unusual. But even if it were an admitted and established fact, that this evil was of more frequent occurrence, it is an inconvenience that could not be avoided by going to Halifax. It is not beyond the memory of man that the latter harbour was frozen down as far as George's Island, and it was only last year that Mr Cunard was obliged to keep his reserve boat plying about the harbour, to prevent the ice from forming so as to exclude the Steamer when she would arrive. The anchorage ground at Halifax must be more exposed to freezing up than that of Whitehaven, inasmuch as it is at least three times as far from the waters of the Atlantic, the swell and movement of which together with its higher degree of temperature, is the great preventative to freezing. A perusal of Owen's remarks must convince any unprejudiced person that its approaches are more safe than those of Halifax, and a light on the island at the mouth of the harbour could be seen twice the distance of that of Sambro. In the face of such facts as these and the opinion of so highly a qualified person as Admiral Owen, the assertion on the part of the Surveyors that "this can scarcely be considered a favourable report of its advantages as a harbour intended for the great Atlantic Terminus," we view as the embodiment of a feeling which can be called by no other name, than a determination to make Halifax the terminus right or wrong. We shall next week consider the observations that have been made upon the route from Whitehaven towards Pictou.

☞We understand that one of the first questions likely to occupy the attention of the House this winter, is the consolidation of the Laws; for the performance of which Commissioners were appointed some time ago. This is a step which has been very much needed; but there is another matter of no less importance, which we hope will not be neglected. We refer to the voting of a sum of money annually for reporting the decisions of our courts of law. Nothing can tend more t oroughly to purify the administration of Justice, than to let the people know the nature of every decision. We think it due to the position which the bench and bar of this Province have acquired, and the character they possess abroad for legal skill and acumen that their decisions should be published. It is due also to the rank which our Province occupies among the sister colonies, that a permanent record should be kept of those acts which affect so nearly the interests of the inhabitants, and which according as they are performed will inspire confidence or the contrary on the part of our fellow colonists in their dealings with us. We earnestly hope that this measure, trifling as it may appear to some, will be strongly recommended to the house at its opening by the executive. Country members, particularly, should give it their heraty support, for no part of the population are likely to derive such immediate advantages from it as their constituents who are unfortunately obliged to resort to the Courts held in their various Counties, for the redress of their wrongs.

THE MISSIONARY REGISTER.—Arrangements have now been made, for issuing, on the first of January, 1850, in demy octavo form, 16 pages, with cover, the first number of the *Missionary Register of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia*; to be continued monthly. In addition to the copies to be distributed gratis in the congregations, subscribers will be supplied with post-paid copies at the rate of 2s. per annum, in advance; and as only a limited number of extra copies will be printed it is desirable that persons wishing to have the work from the commencement, should send in their names and subscriptions to the editors or to this office, on or before the 1st January.

Ministers, and, in vacant congregations, the elders, are respectfully requested to receive and forward subscribers' names and subscriptions. If any difficulty should occur in remitting the amounts collected, they may be retained and forwarded with the Missionary contributions of the congregation, to the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions.

☞It gives us much pleasure to notice in the St John's Courier of the 1st inst. the appointment of Dr John Waddell of Truro, to the situation of superintendent Physician of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of New Brunswick. That paper contains a long list of certificates from personal and professional friends of the Doctor in this Province bearing testimony to the high character which he had earned for himself, both as a good member of society, and as a professional man. These testimonials we should be glad to publish, but our space will not permit. From what we know of the Doctor's temper and the gentle manner in which he discharges his professional duties, we think him eminently qualified for the situation to which he has been appointed. He will assume his office about the first of January next.

THE HARMONICON. — A COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC—THIRD EDITION, 1849.—This popular and useful book has now reached its third edition, and reflects much credit upon the publishers and proprietors Messrs James Dawson & Son of this place, for the neat appearance of the present volume, and the very great improvements which it presents over former editions.—In addition to upwards of fifty new tunes all of the finest character and adapted to psalms and hymns of all metres, it contains an excellent elementary treatise upon the science of music, a careful study of which will give to any person possessing a musical ear, a sufficient knowledge of this delightful science for all ordinary purposes. Another improvement which we notice in glancing over its pages, is the adoption of various modes of marking the time of a piece, in the use at one time of the characters generally used in British printed Music, and at another, of the mode employed in the United States of t

using figures as a more simple and significant mark. The stereotype plates for the present edition have been got up with great care and we understand with considerable expense. The typography is clear and beautiful, and the paper good.

We hope that an extensive sale will reward the publishers for their laudable enterprise.

☞By a Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, of the 23th ult., we observe that His Excellency has appointed Thursday, the 20th Dec., as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the province; "and all her Majesty's faithful subjects therein are earnestly exhorted reverently and devoutly to observe the said public day of thanksgiving"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Poole's weather table in our next. Letters from A. P. Ross, and Wm. J. Anderson, Esqrs., on the Academy question have been received.

☞The Rev. George Patterson delivered a highly appropriate discourse in Prince Street Church, on Sabbath evening last, from 2 Kings, v. 2—3, for the benefit of the Sabbath School assembling there,

The collection amounted to £7 1s 4d.

☞The Treasnrer of the Domestic Missionary Board acknowledges the receipt of £1 10s. from Guysborough congregation.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last, James Fogo, Esq., read a somewhat lengthy, and highly interesting Lecture on "Mechanics' Institutes." We understand there is no lecture provided for the next meeting of the Society.

☞On Saturday night last we were visited with a severe storm of wind, and on Sabday and Monday unusually hard frost for this season of the year. The Steamer "Rose", due from Charlottetown on Saturday, did not arrive until Tuesday, on account of the storm. One of her engines was partially injured on the trip, but we understand it has been repaired so that she will make her regular trip to-morrow, being the last of the season.

APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFFS —His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to serve the office of High Sheriff, in the several counties, set against their names respectively, for the ensuing year, viz:

County of Halifax—John J Sawyer, Esq
County of Lunenburg—Henry Kaulback, Esq
County of Shelburne—Thomas Johnston, Esq.
County of Queens—John W. Scott, Esq
County of Yarmouth—Joseph Shaw, Esq.
County of Digby—Jacob Roop, Esq
County of Annapolis—Welcome Wheelock, Esq.
County of Kings—William C Campbell, Esq.
County of Hants—Charles J. Wilkins, Esq
County of Cumberland—Joshua Chandler Esq.
County of Colchester—Charles Blanchard Esq.
County of Pictou—John W. Harris, Esq.
County of Sydney—Henry P. Hill, Esq.
County of Guysborough—Murdoch McLean, Esq
County of Cape Breton—Alfred Haliburton, Esq.
County of Richmond—John Fuller, Esq.
County of Inverness—Geo. C. Lawrence Esquire —[Hx Chronicle.

Received by Mr J. W. Dawson for the Foreign Mission, a box of clothing from Bedeque congregation, valued at £12, 16, 11 P. E. I. currency.

ERRATUM.—In meeting of Board of Foreign Missions in our last, third paragraph, for past ear, read, first year.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM HOUSE PICTOU.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 30—Schr Caledonia, Sprague, Tidnis lumber; Spray, Silliker, Bay Verte—do.
Dec. 1—Schr Swan, Bears, P. E. I.—potatoes & oats; Bee, Wooden, Halifax—gen. cargo; Actress, Curry, River John,
2—Bark Ann Black, English, Pugwash.
4—Brig Sweetheart, Sutherland, Boston—goods Schr Sally, Cameron, Charlottetown—produce. Rose (s) Matheson, Charlottetown.
5—Brig Queen of the Isles, Owen, Boston—goods; Schr Lively, Fleet, P. E. I.—produce, bound to Yarmouth.

CLEARED.

Nov. 29—Schrs Billow, Pillman, P. E. I.; Dove, Laird, do.
30—Schrs Ploughboy, Robertson, P. E. I.; Rob Roy, Turnbull, do.
Dec. 1—Schrs Robert & Sarah, Green, P. E. I; William, Cheverie, do.
4—Schr Swan, Bears, P. E. I.; Rose (s) Matheson, do.

COASTWISE.

30—Schr Georgina, Ross, Sydney—coal,
3—Caledonia, Sprague, Tidnish.
4—Schr Spray, Silliker, Tidnish; Stranger, O'Brien, Halifax,—beef, fish, &c.

MEMORANDA.

The Brig Rio Grand, Love, Master, from Pugwash, ran ashore on Pictou Island on the night of 2nd December, and afterwards took fire; is now a total wreck. All hands saved.

Arrived at St John's N. B. 27 ult. Brig Ottawa, Urquhart from Boston.

☞Capt. Sutherland of the Brig Sweetheart, reports that in passing through the Gut of Canso, Tuesday morning last, he saw a full rigged ship ashore, about a mile below the light on the Cape Breton side main and foremast gone; supposed to be the Thomas Henry, Captain Kieth, from Pugwash.

New Advertisements.

Province of Novascotia. } To Wit. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-Fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine, — JAMES DAWSON AND SON of Pictou, in the said Province, deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as authors or Proprietors in the words following, to wit. The Harmonicon, a collection of Sacred Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, &c. Selected from the best compo ers, and adapted to the use of the Churches in British North America, with an introduction to vocal Music. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Published by James Dawson and Son. Pictou, 1850,—In conformity to the Act of Assembly, passed in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled An Act for securing Copyright.

JOSEPH HOWE.
Sec. of the Province.

Provincial Secretary's Office } Halifax Nov. 24, 1849. } 12 w

Just Published by JAMES DAWSON & SON, PICTOU.

THE HARMONICON

A COLLECTION OF

SACRED MUSIC,

CONSISTING OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, &C.

Selected from the best composers, and adapted to the use of the Churches in British North America.

THIRD EDITION.

With fifty additional Tunes, and a New Introduction.

The sale of two Editions of the Harmonicon has sufficiently proved its utility and popularity, as a collection of Sacred Music, suited to the use of the Churches in British North America, In preparing the present edition, however, the publishers have not rested satisfied with the past success of the work; but have made improvements which they trust will greatly increase its usefulness and extend its circulation. The "Introduction to Vocal Music," of former editions, has been replaced by the excellent "Elements" of the Boston Academy's collection, which the editors and publishers of that work have permitted to be reprinted for the Harmonicon. More than fifty carefully selected tunes and pieces have been added to the work, and about half that number of tunes which had fallan into disuse since the former editions were printed, have been omitted.

The whole work has been carefully revised, with the view of correcting the errors which have occurred in printing former editions; and it is hoped that the present edition will be found free from such blemishes.

This edition is printed from *new Stereotype Plates*, on good paper, and is strongly bound.

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.

Sold by the Publishers in Pictou: Messrs A. & W. McKinlay, and C. H. Belcher, Halifax: James McGregor Esq, New Glasgow; S Fulton Esq, Wallace, Mr G. T. Hazard, and Mr H. Stamper, Charlottetown.

Poetry.

WINTER PLEASURES.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS.

The woods are delightful now, in January, and the air almo t as fragrant as that of June. I cannot tell you the joy I have in the woods· The trees have a beauty for me, and the moss-covered rocks a sympathy with me. I am rich, for the trees, and fields, and rocks are mine. Others may have the deed of them, but if they do not appreciate their beauties, I own the better part. Comfortable, is it not.—*Extract from Corespondence*.

Didst think all beauty with the Summer fled
From the old pathless woods?—that breezes now
Come with no fragrance from the mossy bed
Whereon the violet reared its modest head.
When Spring went gliding by with smiling brow,
Making all nature gay, most gladsome Thou?
I too, the naked woods in Winter seek
And o'er my thoughts a pensive rapture steals,
While voices all around in whispers speak,
And my hushed heart is silent while it feels.
Sometimes a bird that dares our wintry sky,
Sends a complaining strain along the hills;
Sometimes, their fetters breaking, fall the rills
Ringing o'er pebbly beds a soft reply.
Where comes through wintry months, when snow's delay,
Seasons which lure the thoughtful from their homes,
And lead them from the haunts of men away,
Through scenes 'mid which the summer idle roams,
Pleased with the verdure and the streamlet's song.
Now 'reft of leaves and insects cheerful hum
And all we love in June's delicious hours,
Do we still call them beautiful! Oh, come
Too willing exile from this feast of ours!
And join our grateful and exultant throng.
See, here the moss clings to the giant tree,
And by the side like velvet pall it hides
The old gray rock; and music here abides,—
Music and beauty spread around for thee!

THE EMIGRANTS WISH FOR SCOTLAND

Fain wad I see, afore I dee,
Auld Scotia's hill's o' blue,
Her streams that lave, where fought the brave
The trusted and the true.
Her heather-bell, adown the dell,
I see it as of yore,
By visions bright, in stilly night,
Far frae her dingly shore.

By Ganges shade the Indian maid,
May lilt her country's strain,
And black eyed swains, through Mogul's plains
May follow in her train;
But mine the glens and broomy fens,
Where westlin' breezes blaw,
Where birdies sing in early spring,
And moorcocks briskly craw.

The bonny bush, where sung the thrush,
I think I see it yet,
And her I loved, that constant proved,
Oh, how can I forget?
My frien's are gane, a' ane by ane—
Few here can comfort me,
Which makes me fain to be again,
O! native land, in thee.

MISCELLANY.

PRAIRIE LIFE.

A TALE OF REVENGE.

Although much has been written on prairie life, many a wild adventure, and yet many a wilder scene has been left undiscribed. Poor Buxton, who died at St Louis, and whose highly entertaining and valuable work, 'Scenes in Far West," is enriched with many a story and scene which, no doubt, to the people of the East seem like tales from the Arabian Nights. There is so much originality about the manner and habits of the trapper and frontiersman, that one is struck with their peculiar language or mode of expressing themselves as well as their singular costume. They are, in fact, as distinct and marked a class as sailors, and have as many odd and quint sayings.

It is generally the commission of crime, some dissappointment in life, or a native love of adventure and peril, that makes these men desert the comforts of civilised society for the wilds, and haunts of the red man. We can imagine the terrible reaction when the storm of passion or wreck of disappointed hopes sweeps over the sensitive soul, and leaves a desolation—a ruin of the former man. It is misfortunes like these which scorch and dry up the finest feelings—some mortal wrong of injustice committed by others toward them, in revenging which they have been compelled to leave their homes and become exiles in the Far West.

A story is told of an extraordinary meeting, and an act of revenge said to have taken place many years ago, on the fork of the Pawnee.—A party of four who had been roving for many years in the west, all strangers to each other, were one day accidently thrown together, when a strange and bloody scene ensued.—These men presented a striking contrast in feature. The youngest was delicately made, with long, light hair, and blue eyes; his exposure had given him a rich, brown complexion. He was of the medium stature, and made for strength and agility. There was a dark void over his features, which told that with him the light of hope had gone out. He was travelling on a mule, with his rifle in his gun leather at the bow of his saddle, when he overtook a man on foot, with a gun on his shoulder and pistols in his belt, who was over six feet, and had a deep, wide scar on his right cheek. As day was drawing to a close, they proposed to camp, and brought up at the head of the fork of the Pawnee. Shortly after they had camped, a man was seen reconoitering them with a rifle in his hand, and having satisfied himself that his sign was friendly, he came moodily into the camp, and after looking sternly at the two men, was asked by Scar Cheek "to come to the ground." He was a stout muscular man, much older than the other two, with a deep, habitual scowl, long black, matted hair, and very unprepossessing features. Some commonplace remarks were made, but no questions were asked by either party.

It was near twilight, when the young man, who had gathered some buffalo chips to make a fire to cook with, suddenly perceived a man approaching them on a mule; he came steadily and fearlessly on the camp, and casting a look on the three, said, "Took ye for Indians;" then glancing at the deerskin dress of the trio, he observed, "Old leathers, some time out, eh?" The man was about fifty years old, and his gray hairs contrasted strangely with his dark, bronzed features, upon which care and misfortune were strongly marked. He was only half clad by the miserable skins he wore; and, as he dismounted, Scar Cheek asked "Where from?" "From the Kaw," (Kansas) he replied throwing down a bundle of otter skins. After unsaddling and staking out his mule, he brought himself to the ground, and taking his rifle, looked at the priming and shaking the powder in the pan, he added a few more grains to it; then placing a piece of thin dry skin over it to keep it from the damp, he shut the pan.

The group watched the old trapper, who seemed not to notice them, while Scar Cheek became interested, and showed a certain uneasiness. He looked toward his own rifle and once or twice loosened the pistols in his belt, as if they incommoded him. The young and the stout man with the scowl exchanged glances, but no words passed. So far no question had been asked as to who the other was; what little conversation passed was very loconic, and not a smile had wreathed the lip of any of them.

The little supper was eaten in silence, each man seemed to be wrapt in his own thoughts. It was agreed that the watch should be divided equally among the four, each man standing guard of two hours—the old trapper taking the first watch, the young man next, and Scar Cheek and he with the scowl following.

It was a bright moonlight night, and over that barren waste of prairie not a sound was heard as the three lay sleeping on their blankets. The old trapper paced up and down, ran his eyes around the wild waste before him, and then would stop and mutter to himself, "It cannot be he," he said half aloud, "but time and that scar may have disguised him. That boy, too—It's strange I feel drawn towards him; then that villain with the scowl," and the muscles of the old man's face, worked convulsively, which the moon beams falling upon, disclosed traces of a by gone refinement. The trapper noiselessly approached the sleeping men, and kneeling down, gazed intently on the features of each and scanned them deeply.—Walking off, he muttered to himself again, saying—"It shall be," and then judging by the stars that his watch was up, he approached the young man and woke him, pressing his finger upon his lip to command silence at the time, and motioned him to follow. They walked off some distance, when the trapper taking the young man by the shoulder, turned his face to the moonlight, and after gazing at it wistfully, whispered in his ear, 'Are you Perry Ward?" The young man started, bnt the trapper prevented his reply by saying, "Enough, enough." He then told him he was his uncle, and that the man with the scar was the murderer of his father; and that he with the scowl had convicted him (the trapper) of forgery by his false oath. The blood deserted the lips of the young man, and his eyes glared and dilated almost from their sockets. He squeezed his uncle's hand, and, with a meaning glance as he looked to his rifle, moved towards the camp. "No, no!" said the old trapper, "not in cold blood; give them a chance." They cautiously returned to the camp, and found both the men in a deep sleep. The uncle and nephew stood ever them. Scar Cheek was breathing hard when he suddenly cried out, "I did not murder Perry Ward!" "Liar" said the trapper in a voice of thunder, and the two men started and sprang to their feet.—"Red skins about?" asked they in a voice.—"No, worse than red skins" said the trapper, "Harry Ward is about" and seizing his knife he plunged it in Scar Cheek's heart.—Then take that," said he with the scowl, and raising his rifle, the trapper fell a corpse. With a bound and a wild cry the young man jumped at the murderer of his uncle, and with his knife gave him several fatal wounds. The struggle was a fearful one, however, and the young man had also received several bad cuts, when his adversary fell from the loss of blood, and soon after expired.—Thus ended this strange meeting, and thus were father and uncle revenged.—N. O. Picayune.

From an American Paper.

CUTTING A FELLOW OUT.

THE ADVENTURES OF A VICTIM.

I once attempted to cut a fellow out, that is poke my nose into his business, meddling with the affections of his gal, and got kicked for my pains. She is a nice gal, a fine gal is Mary Haines.

Levi Smith had been her acknowledged admirer for several years. He attended to all her little affairs of amiability, and it was said that they were, and for a long time had been engaged to be married—that I believe is the explanation. I would not say a word against Levi for the world; but somehow, it became impressed upon my mind, that he was a spooney; besides he kicked me—I can't forget that—I would forget it if I could. 'Twas the happiest moment of my life; I felt proud, tickled to think I'd been kicked by a Smith.—Smith he kicked me with a heartiness that convinced me he was in earnest, and thought he was serving me right. True, I felt mortified at the same time, not that I was kicked, but for what I was kicked. Oh! Smith! Levi Smith! you kicked me in the presence of Mary Haines—and for what?

Smith courted Mary about five years before I ever thought of upsetting his apple cart.—Every body, because it is customary to meddle with the business of every body else, wondered why they did not get married; old folks said is was scandalous; young folks said they would not stand it; and the girls occasionally said they would not stand it. I considered the matter, and concluded to cut him out and take her myself, go the whole figure, besiege the fortress and carry off the prize. I long had cherished a sneaking notion, and now I determined to let my feelings have full sway. Accordingly I opened a talk with Mary on the subject—I appealed to my admiration for her love for pork and beans—I tickled her conceit with the long straw of flattery—I pitched into Smith until her dander raised up—I convinced her that Smith was trifling with her feelings; that fixed her flint, and she launched into my arms with a rush.—It was all over; I loved her and she loved me. But how to get rid of Smith! For three weeks we held a two hour's conversation each day; and every day grew fonder of each othe; but how to get rid of Smith? It was the first thing thought of when we met, and the last thing spoken of when we parted At last we settled upon a plan which we deemed honorable, and just the thing for our own comfort. To tell the truth, I did not feel altogether tranquil when I reflected upon the fact of my going the whole length into Mary's affections, knowing that she was engaged to him, and that she was deceiving Smith or myself, possibly myself, more probable Smith. One day Smith come to our house on a business errand. I drummed up sufficient courage to invite him on a walk with me down to a brook, a goodly distance from the house, where we could not be interrupted. Once there, I seated myself on a rock, and invited him to help himself to another, and the following conversation took place.

'I should like know why you have trotted me down here?'

'Smith,' said I emphatically, and at the same time putting on a look of awful portent—'Smith, I will tell you.'

'Well, out with it—what do you look so devilish silly for?'

'Silly, Smith!—do you love Mary Haines?'

'None of your business.'

'Business, Smith? Do you intend to marry Mary?'

'Why you infernal Donkey?'

'Donkey, Smith? Are you fooling Mary Haines?'

'Fooling the devil! What's the matter with you?'

'Matter, Smith? I love Mary Haines—I intend to marry her.'

'I have a good intention of giving you a thrashing!'

'Thrashing, Smith? I would not fool Mary!'

'No I don't think you would; you're too big a fool for that.'

'Am I, Smith? Look here, Smith, I am going to cut you out.'

'If you go there I'll kick you out.'

'Now, Smith, keep cool and listen. You have courted Mary Haines for five years.'

'That's none of your business.'

'And every body says that your are fooling her. Now, if you are courting for the sport of it, then, I calculate that I have a perfect right to go in for the sport too; but if you intend to marry her, I won't interfere. Now—'

'Well, what next?'

'Do you intend to marry her?'

'As I told you before, that is none of your business, and if I catch you poking your ugly nose round the house, I'll punch your head for you. Now, don't open your lips again, but just think over how you can best profit by my advice to you. Be careful of your stupid pate that's all.'

Levi Smith travelled. I stuck to the rock.

At first stunned with his display of stupidity in not appreciating my disinterested intention; then indignant that he treated me so cavalierly; by and by furious to think that I had condescended to inform him of the laudable motives that had induced me to cut him out; finally, I pulled of my boots and went wading after polloywags, in shallow water, thinking that it might cool me off, and thinking of Mary Haines I got out of my depth and my foot into a hole, and down I went all over into the creek, which instead of cooling my ardor, aroused a fierce desire to flog Levi Smith; not forgetting that he was considerable of a man, and I considerable of a boy, some six or seven years his junior, and in size I bore the same relation to him that a pile of chips does to a cord of wood. For all that I felt that my pluck was equal to his big body, and if opportunity had offered just then, I should have taken efficient measures to secure to myself a most comfortable thrashing—I have not the least doubt of it.

Night came. I was boiling over with indignation, and as snappish as a hyena after a brisk stirring up, and in that very pleasant state of mind, made Mary Haines a visit—Walking into the front door in my usual way without announcing my approach by a series of raps on the door casing, I made direct for the parlor, and as I stepped over the threshold was struck hard enough to fell an ox by the discovery of Levi and Mary snugly stowed away in one corner engaged in the animating and gratifying (to them) pastime sometimes denominated hugging and kissing. I made a sort of stop, sudden—'Good evening,' said Mary, in no wise discomposed. I dropped into the nearest chair and brought my left leg to a horizontal position, resting over my right knee, then hung my straw hat over my foot and stumped Levi to knock it off.

'Stump me—do you.

'I stump you—dare ye.'

No sooner said than done. Smith stepped promptly up and gave my hat a kick that sent it flying out of the parlor into the entry, then applied the toe of his boot to me in a manner that sent me out of the front door. I thought I had never encountered a fellow more powerful in the legs. He did not follow me out—if he had, hang me if I don't think he would have met with something that would probably have induced him to renew the operation.—Mary smilingly passed out my hat, and advised me to run right home. The advice I considered particularly good, and availed myself of it immediately. But the way I pitched the rocks into Levi Smith's chicken coop, as I passed his father's house, wasn't lazy.

Well, the very next Sunday, the town clerk after the forenoon service was over, rose up in a gallery behind the pulpit, and read from a slip of paper, 'the proposed marriage of Levi Smith to Mary Haines.'

About a month after, I danced at their wedding. I have ever since comforted myself with the reflection, that if I did not succeed in cutting him out I stired him up to his duty. Mary will never forget it. She named her first boy after me—a smart little fellow about seven years old now. She has five besides, all younger. A darling wife, a treasure of a wife is Mary Haines that was—but Levi Smith will never forgive me for hurrying up his cakes of matrimony.

CLOSE OF SUMMER,

Another summer has folded up her record of human events, and bid adieu to earth. As she passed away with the roses and sweet music, we bade her a sad farewell—for her songs so cheerful and her flowers so sweet are needed to keep many a heavy heart from sinking.—The summer has scattered showers and sunbeams, blossoms and fruits lavishly over a chequered and ungrateful world. She has fanned it with a perfumed zephyr, hung her bow in the sky, and wrapped her robe of rich verdure closely over the forest and the hills. She has done all that she could to breathe of love and win to virtue. But man heeds not the voice of the changing seasons. He poisons the zephyr with hate; he dims the rainbow with the smoke of desolation; he bathes her verdure in blood, and her voice of love is drowned by the mingling discord of contending passions, the din of battle and the wail of woe. Autumn has come—a season of reflections where the sere leaf and the fading earth and the mournful wind, bring to mind, age, the tomb, another life, the bar of God.

Will man heed the voice of the past?—Will he lament with the low sighing of the wind over the follies and crimes that the summer has witnessed, whose varied shades are all traced on the faithful scroll, to be seen again at the final settlement of human deeds? Will he hasten to spread peace over the field of desolation to relieve the tears of sorrow, and bind up the broken heart? Autumn speaks of immortality. Will he strive that a harvest may be granted to him of the blessing of those ready perish?—Autumn spreads a gorgeous robe over the earth—many-coloured and imposing as that given by the patriarch to his beloved son? Will man strive that the tender verdure of the first youthful feelings be succeeded by the brilliant hues of enduring virtue. O that man's heart harmonized with the arrangements of nature and grace. Then how much pleasure would the seasons bring as they roll their course! Did we vie with the summer in scattering blossoms of moral beauty, the reflections that follow would bring no tinge of sadness. No shadows would fall from a troubled heart over the sunny pathway of the departed summer. We should be prepared to enjoy the calm soberness of the fall and winter, in the anticipation of another spring time, that we might gather freshness and vigour to begin "anew the journey of our life."

THE "LAWING."—The following dialogue occurred recently in a little country inn, not so far from Edinburg as the internal evidence might give one to suppose. The interlocutors are an English traveller and a smart young woman who acted as waitress, chambermaid, boots, and everything else, being the man and maid of the inn at the same.

Tra.—Come here, if you please.

Jen.—I was just coming ben to you, Sir.

Tra.—Well, now, mistress——

Jen.—I'm no the mistress; I'm only the lass, and I'm no married.

Tra.—Very well, then, miss——

Jen.—I'm no a miss, I'm only a man's dochter.

Tra.—A man's daughter?

Jen.—Hoot, aye, sir. Didna ye see a farm as ye cam up yestreen, just three parks aff?

Tra.—It is very possible.

Jen.—Well, that's my father.

Tra.—Indeed.

Jen.—It's a fac.

Tra.—Well, that fact being settled, let us proceed to business. I am in a hurry to go—indeed I should have said so at first—and so, my good Molly——

Jen.—My name's no Molly—it's Jenny.—What do ye ca' me Molly for?

Tra.—I beg your pardon, Jinnie.

Jen.—Jenny, Jenny!

Tra.—Very well. Hang it, I am in a hurry, and must request to see your bill at once.

Jen.—Our Beel? Wully we ca' him; but I ken what ye mean. He's no in e'en now.

Tra.—Wully! What I want is my account—a paper stating what I have had, and how much I have to pay.

Jen.—And is that "our Beel?" (*Half aside.*) Did onybody ever hear the like o' that? (*Aloud.*) Ye mean the *lawing*, man; we hae nae accounts here. Na, na, we hae owre muckle to do.

Tra.—And how do you know what sum to charge? Ou, we just put the thing down on the sclate, and then I tell the customers the tottle by word of mouth.

Tra.—Very well, then, for any sake give me the lawing at once, and let me go.

Jen.—He—he—he!—to hear the like o' that! It's you that maun gie us the lawing, man; the lawing's the siller.

Tra.—Pray do tell me, then, how much it is.

Jen.—That's precisely what I came ben for; and if ye had askit me at first, or waited till ye were spoken to, I wudna ha keepit ye a minute. Na, na, were never sweert to seek the lawing, although some folks are unco slow a paying o't. It's just four and sax.

Tra.—That is very moderate: there are two half crowns.

Jen.—Thank you, sir, I hope we have a saxpence in the house, for I wouldna like to give baubees to a gentleman.

Tra.—The sixpence is for yourself.

Jen.—Oh, sir, it's owre muckle!

Tra.—What! do you object to taking it?

Jen.—Na, na, sir, I wouldna put that affront upon ye. But, mind, the next time ye're in a hurry, dinna be fashing yourse! wi' mistresses, and misses, and Jinnies, but just say, "What's the lawing, lass?"

DISPARITY AMONG THIEVES.—Mr. Punch,—I am just come out of the house of Correction, where I have been for two months, for nothing more than just taking a pocket handkerchief—not worth more than twopence, if truth's any thing in this world—from the pocket of a ticket porter. Two months, Mr. Punch, and harder oakum I never picked. Well, I've just read the newspaper at Barrington Arms; and there I find sixteen tradesmen all convicted of robbing their customers. And, are they sent to the stone jug? Not a bit of it. They pay their money for their right to rob; because they pick pockets—not in the streets—but, like respectable householders, behind a counter. One baker in Old-street, St. Lukes, has a 'piece of lead' under his scales, which chisels the customers out of 'an ounce and a half.' The baker is 'severely censured, fined 40s.,' and sent about his business; his business being to chisel again. A pork butcher (near my own House of correction) has an 'illegal balance' and five light weights. He is 'fined 20s., and cautioned.' Now, I was'nt cautioned, but locked up. A chandler has a half penny concealed in some fat' under a scale, that chouses his customer of lawful weight, and he pays 20s. for it. I only concealed a handkerchief, and I got two months. But see what it is to rob with a comfortable roof over your head, and not to be obliged to pick pockets whether it rains or shines. Well, sir, feeling how wicked I've been, and how I should like to reform my ways, would you open a little subscription for me at your office, to put a penitent up in a small way of business?—say in the chandlery or green grocery line, in which I might follow the bent of my mind, with no fear of the stone jug and oakum.—I am yours to command, JOHN FOGLEMAN.—[Punch.

A STOCK OF ADMIRALS, CAPTAINS, AND GENERALS, SUFFICIENT TO LAST FOR THE NEXT 100 YEARS.—England has a capital navy and military stock. She has 150 admirals, and only 15 of them are employed. What a notion it must give a foreigner of the unbounded wealth of our country, when he considers that we can afford to keep 135 admirals, merely to help the others to do their work! This monster drove of Hyde Park Drakes—these 135 Nelsons on horseback—must be quite happy to take a turn occasionally at the wheel of some Chelsea steamer, if simply to keep their hand in. We should not much wonder if one of them bought the birth of captain on board the halfpenny *Moonshine*; if another had his flag flying from the stays of the *Lass of Richmond*; whilst every *Waterman* that steams to Greenwich or Woolwich will probably have either a red, or a blue, or a yellow admiral on its paddle box, shouting as lively as possible, 'Ease 'er!' 'Stop 'er!' They must do something to keep up their nautical knowledge, or else when they are ordered to take command of a squadron, they will know less about a ship even than Lord John Russell, or the Earl of Ellenborough. But if we have an ocean of Admirals, with only a Trafalgar square basin to put them in, we have likewise a whole Parkful of Captains, and nothing but charity boys to give them to lead to victory.—The ignorant reader, who has no notion of the immense resources of his country will scarcely believe that we possess no less than 780 Captains, he cannot help wondering how she can want such a large number. His astonishment is perfectly natural, and we should know better than to laugh at it, for England does not want 780 captains, any more than she wants 780 prime ministers, and so she very wisely employs only as many as she wants, and pays the remainder for ravaging the ball rooms, and laying waste all the young ladies' hearts, or doing any thing they please—which liberal privilege the captains generally avail themselves of. England, therefore, employs only 180 captains, and as she does not want the other 600, they are allowed to keep company with the 135 admirals, who are in a similar predicament to themselves, and have nothing to do, and are only kept in for fear there should be something for them to do at some time or other. The same generosity is shown by our economical government to our brave generals, for, whilst we have 340 Generals, we have only 120 regiments, so that every regiment has nearly three generals a-piece. The ignorant reader above alluded to, will, doubtlessly, maintain that this excessive prodigality of command proves bad generalship somewhere, but we beg to assure him that a general is not a thing that is made in a day, and so it is necessary always to keep a stock on hand. It is true that we have admirals without ships, captains without soldiers, and generals without regiments; but this, far from being a waste, is the strictest economy, and is easily explained by the simple fact, that it is much easier to build a ship than to make an admiral; and that it is the simplest thing in the world to enlist a soldier and raise a regiment, but the great difficulty is to find captains and a general for them. Therefore, if the ignorant reader, whose narrow minded objections we have done him the honor, not only to listen to, but to refute, still persists in calling this a system of waste, and that, if it is persevered in, we shall soon be having field-marshals without an army, bishops and arch-bishops without a single soul to cure, Colonel Rowans without a blessed policeman, and an overflow of beadles without a single pauper; and that the consequence of such reckless extravagance must, very rapidly, be a government without funds, and a national debt without end; it is very clear that he understands nothing at all about it. We always find it the best way with a man like the one in question, who cannot convince you, and will not be convinced, to finish the argument by calling him a nincompoop, which we accordingly do in the present instance. Reader, you are to consider yourself called a 'Nincompoop.'—Jlb

TO THE GIRLS.—You are all in want of husbands as soon as you can get suitable ones and that is all right, and perfectly natural, But we think, (contrary to the old lady's opinion,) that a bad husband is worse than none. In choosing, observe the following rules: Never marry a fellow who is ashamed to carry a small bundle; who lies in bed until breakfast and until his father has opened his shop, store or office, and swept it out; who frequents taverns bowling saloons, prize fights, &c.—who owes his tailor, shoemaker, washer-woman, jeweller barber, printer and landlady, and never pays his debts,—who is always talking about his acquaintances, and condemning them; whose tongue is always running about nonsense, who thinks he is the greatest man in the neighbourhood and yet whom every one despises and shuns We say never marry a fellow with all or any of these qualifications; he will be sure to treat you badly or desert you after the honeymoon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Eastern Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,—

The Trustees are evidently playing a desperate game. It is neck or nothing with them. In the present state of public opinion in this Province, respecting the higher seminaries of education, and the indecision of the Government on Educational matters, the continuance of the present Legislative grant to the Pictou Academy, under the most favourable circumstances, is, to say the very least of it, exceedingly doubtful. By their insane attempt to asess the county for its support, the Trustees have exasperated the Country against them. They were open mouthed in their abuse of the old Trustees for their inefficiency; and promised to do great things if they were once addmitted to the trust. With a valuable property, all but free of debt, and with several legacies and bequests realized, with an annual income of not less than £500 yearly, through their incompetency and mismanagement they have totally failed. One of their teachers has been removed by death, and they find it no easy matter to prevail on any person to take his place. Another teacher is currently reported and believed to have tendered his resignation and thus another difficulty stares them in the face. The great body of the country is perfectly indifferent about the Institution. No small proportion of the free-holders are decidedly hostile to it. Very few indeed will contribute towards its support. After all their boasting it is "going down" in their hands, and they are now vainly attempting to exculpate themselees, and to throw the blame upon others. The County meeting called for that purpose has been anything but successful. Their speeches have produced no effect upon the public mind, calculated to remove their difficulties, and have only sunk the speakers lower than ever in public estimation. Writhing under disappointment and defeat they have become utterly reckless. The defence of their attack upon Mr. M'Culloch in his absence, they appear to have abandoned as utterly indefensible. They have now directed their malice and spite against me. Whenever they brought forward any specific and tangible charge, I met it at once and put them to silence. They now indulge in vague hints and insinuations, and in loose and general statements, not daring again to come to particulars. Their recklessness has involved them in difficulties from which they cannot extricate themselves, and, like fish in a net, their wriggling and floundering only entangle them more inextricably in the meshes.

In the second speech of A. P. Ross at the county meeting, only two points require a reply at present. These points I explained fully at the time. I must, however, I suppose, explain them again.

At the semi-annual examination in Dec. 1847, I was respectfully invited to attend. I respectfully complied with the invitation. A. P. Ross, Esq., asserts in one sentence, that I could not find it convenient to do so, and yet in the very next sentence admits that I was there.—Strange contradiction!—yet a fair sample of his reckless disregard of truth. But probably he intended to produce upon the mind of the hearer or reader the impression that I had no intention of attending the examination on that day, but that J. D. B. Fraser, Esq. had hired me to enter. If so, it is only another groundless insinuation, and utterly untrue. I say distinctly, that I went to town on that day, at no small personal inconvenience, for the especial purpose of attending the examination, and but for the examination I had not gone to town on that day. As soon as I had put up my horse, I went directly to the Academy. At this distance of time it is not easy to remember every minute circumstance. I believe, however, that the door of the academy was the first door in town which I entered on that day. It was probably afternoon; but I feel satisfied that it was not one o'clock when I entered. I remained in Mr. Bell's class room at least 2½ hours—probably more—sometimes attending to the examination, and sometimes conversing with *friends*. At length the examination closed.—The most of the trustees, students, and spectators retired. Before I went out I met Mr. Bell and Dr. Anderson, and we entered into conversation. The logic class was spoken of. I understood Dr. Anderson to say they had only a very few students attending that class—that they were now belowst airs in Mr. Hay's class-room and that if I wished he would call them up and I might have an opportunity of hearing them examined. I replied that I did not wish him, for my sake alone to take so much trouble, or to interrupt the examination going on in the other room,—that the day was already far spent and that I wished to look in for a few minutes

and see how Mr. Hay's classes were getting on. A. P. Ross, Esq., was not present at this conversation and I do not remember of hearing a word spoken about the Logic class in the Academy at any other time on that day. At the conclusion of that conversation, I went down to Mr. Hay's class room. When I entered, A. P. Ross, Esq., was present. Mr. Hay was asking some questions in Algebra out of a book. After a while A. P. Ross, Esq., made some remark about the knowledge of Algebra possessed by the Hindoos. After some conversation on that subject I suggested that in order to test the proficiency of the students it would be well to ask them to solve some question not in their book. With the suggestion he promptly acquiesced.—I was requested to propose a question. I gave a very simple one. The young man appeared to be thinking a little, which was very natural and proper. Without giving him time for reflection, and thus affording him an opportunity to do himself justice, Mr. Hay prompted him. I did not wish to press matters further, and as it was getting late I shortly afterwards retired. I afterwards called at the shop of J. D. B Fraser Esq. While serving me he inquired how I was pleased with the examination: I said that I was exceedingly pleased with the classes which I had heard examined in the languages and that considering the number of Mr. Bell's classes and the extent of his labours, I was astonished and delighted with their proficiency. He then inquired about the Logic class, I told him that I had not heard that class examined. He expressed his regret, as that was a class in which the country felt particular interest. I remarked that I hoped to have an opportunity to hear it examined at the annual examination. He next enquired about Mr. Hay's classes, I replied that I had not had time to hear them examined to such an extent as would justifiy me in giving an opinion respecting them He remarked that he believed Mr. Hay was a very good mathematical scholar. I replied that upon that point I had no doubt, but that a man might be a very good scholar and yet be a very unsuccessful teacher. He said that Mr Hay was very confident he could make good scholars. Laughing at the simplicity of the remark I said, I have not had a sufficient opportuuity of judging whether he is a good teacher or not. I do not offer an opinion, on the one side or the other. To the best of my recollection the above is a correct statement of the substance of our conversation. For a reason which Mr. Fraser knew I was anxious to get home before it was very late and as soon as convenient, after he had made up the parcel for me, I left.

Respecting the shrugging of the shoulders, I have very little to say. Every person is liable to contract habits of which eventually he becomes unconscious. I can only say that I am not conscious of having contracted such a habit, or having indulged in it on that occasion. I have asked many of my most intimate acquaintances if they have ever observed me indulging in it, and with one voice they answer in the negative. For the life of me I could not do it so gracefully as A. P. Ross, Esq , did it on the day of the meeting. He is a much greater adept in mimicry than in reasoning, and appears to much greater advantage as a harlequin than as a disputant. That the act should be imputed to me does not surprise me. I have been for some time watched with great closeness. Every act and word, every tone and look, every gesture and motion has been carefully noted, and the worst possible construction put upon every thing. The wonder is that with all their eagerness to find "an occasion" against me they have hitherto been able to produce only the most paltry childish charges. In this long story, taking even the version afforded of it by by A. P. Ross, Esq , himself, what does it amount to? It is brought forward to prove that I have covertly opposed the Pictou Academy. Will it amount to the shadow of proof for establishing this position? If shows how hard they are pressed. It they had any better evidence they would doubtless have produced it.

With this plain statement of what occurred in Dec. 1847, I leave the public to judge of the candour and ingenuousness of the Trustees; and can afford to allow their insinuations to pass for what they are worth.

It is well known that the congregation over which I preside has contributed towards the Pictou Academy, more than any other congregation in the body, out of the town of Pictou: nay, more than them all, probably twice over. I do not think it too much to say that I could have used influences which would have greatly diminished the amount. I have been blamed by many, (and if there be blame in it, which under the circumstances I do not admit) I cannot wholly excuse myself: and yet I am charged with hostility to the Institution from the very outset. Using my influence to secure to it £20 annually, and annually contributing my full share to make up that sum, is surely a strange way to exhibit hostility.

The causes which have produced the change in my views and feelings towards the Pictou Academy, I have told two of the Trustees privately, and I will explain to the public in due time. When I have an opportunity of making that explanation I know that the public will acquit me of all inconsistency and fully justify and sustain my conduct.

This communication has already extended to a sufficient length. I cannot now refer to the other point in the "second speech" of A. P. Ross, Esq. Another, and an equally suitable opportunity will soon occur.

JAMES ROSS.

For the Eastern Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,—

Sir,—My name having been introduced to the public in connection with the Academy controversy—from what has appeared in your last No. I feel in duty bound to come out upon this "crushing story" that must be "truthfully told," and let the public know what I *can* and what I *will* testify to, by giving "McDonald's version of the matter" and letting "*all* be told without equivocation" that passed between the Rev. Mr. Ross and myself in relation to this matter to save both that gentleman and A. P. Ross, Esq , the trouble of doing so; hoping a full explanation will enable an unprejudiced public to form a correct opinion on the subject, and tend to allay the unpleasant and unprofitable controversy which is at present running so high.

Excuse me, sir, if I be somewhat lengthy; for it is necessary to give the minute particulars of the whole circumstances because they are demanded.

I had determined to devote a whole year to study, (commencing on the 1st of May, 1847.) and my funds being limited it was neccessary to be as economical as possible, in order to carry out my design. I knew boarding and other expenses were much less in the country than in the town; and that the Branches I then wished to study were well taught in our Superior Schools at the West River and at New Glasgow, then under the superintendence of Messrs. Isaac Murray and Ebenezer Ross.—These considerations induced me to prefer these schools to the Academy for the first part of my intended course. Accordingly I attended with Mr. Murray at West River, until about the 1st of August, at which time he discontinued teaching, in order to prepare for the Theological Hall, then shortly to open. There being some uncertainty as to the re-opening of the West River School, I immediately arranged to go to New Glasgow with Mr. Ross, after the close of the Hall, to remain with him five or six months, and then to attend the Pictou Academy for the remainder of the year. But I was somewhat at a stand as to the best course to adopt in order to forward my studies and more especially to save my cash during the Session of the Hall. With these arrangements made, and the difficulty before me, I thought it would be well to have Mr. Ross' opinion on the matter.—Shortly after, I met Mr. Ross and stated the whole affair to him and asked his opinion upon it, and upon the propriety of going to the Academy during the six weeks the Hall was to sit. Whereupon, he used (as nearly as I can recollect at this distant period) some such expression as this, "As for the Academy I have little or no confidence in it at present." I then stated that it was my intention to study the languages at present and to go to the Academy afterwards to study Mathematics. He then said "I would suggest the propriety of remaining among your friends where your Board will not probably cost so much, and take what assistance you get in the way of study, until the Hall closes and then carry out your arrangements. However, I do not advise you to this. The Students will probably be very busy and not have time to give you much assistance. I merely make the suggestion; you can exercise your pleasure."

Now, sir, I conscientiously avow that (so far as I recollect) the above is the amount of what passed between Mr. Ross and myself at the said interview, and that he gave me no advice, but *only* the suggestions already stated. This view coinciding so completely with similar suggestions received from other friends, and with my own thoughts of the matter that (instead of *not* taking his advice, as I am alleged to have stated to the Messrs Fraser) I acted up to the very letter of the suggestion. The meaning which I then took from it, and which I still entertain, is that as I *would* go with Mr. Ebenezer Ross accordcording to arrangement, whether I went to the Academy during the six weeks or not, better (in a pecuniary point of view) not to go for that *short time;* and also took it (as every impartial judge must necessarily do) as a *direct advice* to attend the Academy according to previous arrangements.

But further, if it be true that I made the statements published by Mr. A. P. Ross, upon the affirmation of the Messrs. Fraser, I conscientiously and decidedly affirm that they are *incorrect*. But, notwithstanding their assertions, I deny having used the very language which they allege. To use Mr. A. P. Ross's language "Let *all* be told without equivocation that passed between Mr. J. D. B. Fraser and myself when I unsuspectingly made statements which have been misapprehended and used in a manner so unworthy their design, though worthy of the manner in which possession was got of them *Be it* remembered that the conversation between Mr. Ross and myself took place two years past, about the 6th of August last. Some time subsequent I called at Mr. Fraser's shop in a hurry, upon business as a customer, and while his brother Thomas was serving me, he (J. D. B. Fraser) busied himself in complaining of, and assailing Mr. Ross' conduct in reference to the Academy in no very modified or measured terms, making statements in proof of which I had to take Mr. Fraser's "*Ipse dixit*," and interrogated me upon matters of which I was too ignorant to give a definite answer and of course had to assent to the truth of his assertionsby silence, or evade them as I could. In the course of this interview I inconsiderately let slip the expression, "I know it to be a fact that Mr. Ross has no confidence in the Academy, I heard him say so myself." This I recollect quite distinctly, but have no recollection whatever of the Messrs. Fraser's version of the matter; and can conceive no reason why I could or should make the statement which Mr. A. P. Ross has published.

Again, sir, "Justice must be done though the heavens should fall." Why did Mr. Fraser complain to me of Mr. Ross' conduct? Why interrogate me respecting the matter at all? What were his motives in so doing? Why did he communicate to Mr. A. P. Ross what he thus extracted? The reasons are known to himself and I hope, they are honourable, but I must confess that I have hard suspicions of them. It looks very like pumping me, and I only regret that he has been so successful. Mr. Fraser will *not*, he *cannot* deny this. Let the public have his written testimony to Mr. A. P. Ross. He says, "I was asking him respecting the opposition that had sprung up at West River, to the Pictou Academy, and named to him that I had reason to believe influences had been used to prevent young men from attending its classes." And again, if Mr. Fraser was so positive as to the words used, and had such tender feelings towards me, as he alleged as the reason why he would not allow Mr. A. P Ross to make it public, why did he not apply to me for my permission to let it be made public, and have all his scruples and anxieties removed. He never *even* hinted to me, though he had abundant opportunities to do so. Let the public judge of the justice and propriety of this conduct and of the motives which prompted thereto. Where is the justice of bringing my name up before the public without my consent or knowledge, when it is publicly acknowledged that there was no necessity to do so, and justice did not demand it? Surely this is justice at the risk of honour (if not of the heavens falling). But Mr. A. P. Ross has acted the part of a gentleman in expressing his regret at having done so, as publicly as he at first introduced it.

Lastly, it is insinuated that Mr. Ross has been tampering with me. Such insinuations coming from a gentleman who repudiates the like so much, is intolerable, and I detest it in my very soul. I fearlessly declare that Mr. Ross *never* spoke of the matter until I went and spoke to him, and I do not believe the possibility of his *ever* descending to so contemptible an act. And as to my "willingness to shield him if I could," I can solemnly say, it is my disposition and determination never to shield the guilty, be he who he may, and it is also my disposition to defend, so far as in me lies, the innocent from unjust and unfounded imputations.

Thus the "fellow has confessed the whole story."

remain yours most obediently,

DANIEL MCDONALD.

West River. Dec. 1st, 1849.

For the Eastern Chronicle,

MR. EDITOR,—Subjoined, I send you some additional authorities on the subject of my former letters. They are furnished as quoted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, in his "Law of Christ, respecting civil obedience;" "On the design of civil government." In "Notes," to his very excellent work, he has among others the following selections. VINDEX.

"I doubt not but that the magistrate hath all that power which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of public peace and tranquility in the world. But if men may be allowed to fancy what they please to be necessary unto that end and thence make their own measures to that power which is to be ascribed unto him, no man knows what bounds will be fixed unto that ocean wherein the leviathans they have framed in their imagination, may sport themselves. Some will perhaps think it necessary for this purpose that the magistrate should have power to declare and determine whether there be a God or not;— whether, if there be, it be necessary he be worshipped or not;— whether any religion be useful in or to the world;—and if there be, then to determine what all subjects shall believe and practise in the whole of it. Others may confine it to lesser things, according as their own interest doth call upon them so to do, though they are not able to assign a clear distinction between what is subjected unto him, and what may plead an exemption from his authority.

He, indeed, who is the fountain and original of all power, hath both assigned its proper end, and fully suited it to the attainment thereof.—And if the noise of men's lusts, passions, and interests were but a little silenced, we should quickly have the consenting voice of human nature itself, declaring the just proportion that is between the grant of power and its end, and undeniably expressing it in all the instances of it. For as the principle of rule and subjection is natural to us, connected with us, and is indispensibly necessary to human society, in all the distinctions it is capable of, and relations whence those distinctions rise, so nature herself, duly attended unto, will not fail, by the reason of things, to direct us unto all that is essential unto it, and necessary unto its end. Arbitrary fictions of ends of government, and what is necessary thereunto, influenced by present interest, and arising from circumstances confined to one time, place, and nation, are not to be imposed upon the nation or government itself, which hath nothing belonging unto it, but inseparably accompanieth mankind as sociable."—[Dr. John Owen,

"As the civil government is intended for the public peace and welfare of all communities, and of all men in general, and must therefore extend itself over those communities and over all men; so does the New Testament suppose that every soul, man and woman, great and small, believer and unbeliever, clergy and laity, is to be subject unto "the higher powers," or to their civil governors, without any exception, But then as to the ecclesiastical authority ordained by Christ for the salvation of men in his church, it is most obvious that it can belong to none but those that believe in Christ, that own his authority, and are become members of his church; which can alone be done by persons voluntarily enlisting themselves into it. Hence national churches, established by bare human laws, and reaching all the subjects of the civil government, are no proper institution of Christ; nor can be otherwise considered than as civil or secular institutions; they having no further relation to Christianity than as any of these ecclesiastical laws or rules happen to agree with those Christ originally appointed for his church. Nor does there seem to be any other obligation arising from those laws upon the consciences of Christians, even where they do not interfere with the laws of Christ, than what a regard to the public peace in the church or state may require from them. I mean this, because Christ never gave such secular governors any proper authority in the affairs of his church; nor does the mixture of ecclesiastical persons with the secular in making such ecclesiastical laws at all induce such an obligation; for those very ecclesiastical governors have no authority themselves to make such laws; that any mixture itself is not only unsupported but forbidden by the genuine laws of Christianity; and that legislative capacity, by which such ecclesiastical persons act in their consent to these laws, is known not to be that of Christian clergymen, but of temporal lords only."—*Whiston's Scripture Politics.*

"Articles of faith, as well as all other spiritual matters it is evident enough are not within the proper department of a temporal sovereign,"—*Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations,*

"Parliament should have none other than civil functions, and the church should not be legislated for by any not its members."—*Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.*

"By being placed at the head of the civil state, to give law to the subjects of the state, the magistrate is not therefore placed at the head of the church to give law to the body of Christ. If even he assumes this character and power, he transgresses the just limits of his

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thority, which is civil, not religious, invades the domains of another prince, and arrogantly claims the power of giving laws to a community that knows and ought to know no king but Jesus. This is a stretch of prerogative, as unreasonable and absurd as it would be for the French king to pretend to give laws to British subjects."—*Hutchinson's Nature and Genius of Kingdom of Christ.*

October 10.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

Pictou, 23rd Nov., 1849.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—Public attention has recently been called to the subject of education, by the trustees of Pictou Academy, who it appears are likely to be rewarded for their exertions in a good cause, in the same manner that all other public benefactors have been rewarded in this place. No matter how pure the motives may be of the man who attempts to improve society, no matter how much money, valuable time, or anxiety of mind he may expend gratuitously, he is sure to be blamed and found fault with in the end. And it is disgraceful to find, that the very class of individuals who from their standing in society, ought to be an example to all others in everything good and commendable, and the first to encourage and forward every movement which tends to promote peace and harmony, good order and sobriety, in the community, are always the last to come forward, and only do so, when public opinion compels them to fall in the rear

These reflections have been forced on my mind by the conduct of the Secession and Free Church clergymen of this Province. Several years ago it was manifest to all that the laity of the two churches were anxious to unite. The clergy threw all the obstacles in the way they could invent. Still they negociated until they had to confess at last that the people had been right all along, and there was really no grounds for keeping up a wall of partition any longer; but how unsteady and trifling does their conduct appear in the matter. When everything was settled and agreed upon but the name,—which would be no difficult matter to arrange,—out comes a long and labored memorial from the Free Church Synod at its last sitting, containing the old list of arguments which had been set aside frequently before, to the satisfaction of every candid mind; but the old leaven was at work. A self righteous spirit had dictated a paper which has placed it out of the power of the Secession Synod as at present constituted, to take any further steps to unite with a Synod, while the majority of it approved of the sentiments contained in their late declaration. It remains therefore with the reading and thinking portion of the laity of both churches to take such steps as will compel the bigoted and refractory priests to consent or retire. Let there be congregational meetings called without delay, and pass resolutions that will let their pastors see that the people will no longer be duped:—that they will think for themselves in future, and will no longer be misrepresented as they have been. When we look at the opposition manifested to the Pictou academy, by a few of the young ambitious pastors of the secession church, it shows that the old exclusive and sectarian spirit is again reviving among us. The conduct of the Synod, a body of men who have always been held in high respect and esteem, seems at first sight inexplicable; but when we reflect that a large proportion of these are elderly, and not active men, it is easy to imagine how a few young and restless spirits, who are the business men when met, may represent to them that the Pictou Academy is a failure;—that they should no longer support it;—that the enemy is at hand. The Free Church College maintained by foreign capital will very soon have an efficient force in the field ready to occupy every important station; and in a few years the old secesssion church will hold merely a secondary place among the churches. Hence the mission to Scotland to beg money from the poor farmers and artizans, whom we helped to feed two years ago. They are led to believe that we are all perishing here for lack of knowledge, and know not that their money will be expended in producing a new race of sectarian preachers, who will strive to outdo their teachers in supplanting all other ministers of every denomination but their own.

I ask, is such a state of things to be allowed to continue any longer? The people have the remedy in their own hands. Let them withhold all the cash from either of the rival sectarian institutions until the churches unite, and then let them pour into one common treasury an amount which will render them independent of all foreign aid, and produce a lot of preachers who will have no hesitation to exchange pulpits with their bretheren in the ministry, equally orthodox with themselves.

To the trustees I would say: this community requires an academy conducted on the same liberal principles which you avow; but it does not require that Logic, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Moral Philosophy should be imperatively taught there. Let the clergy of both churches united or separate teach them as they please, but give the rising generation of this community an education which will make them generally intelligent, and enable them to discharge their duties as good citizens. We have always had too much stuffing of Latin and Greek. I hope therefore the act will be attended to, and directed to suit the wants of the country, and a moderate allowance granted from the treasury for its support.

I am yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[For the Eastern Chronicle]

MR. EDITOR,—

Considering the number of my antagonists and the length of their communications, I do not think I have occupied a disproportionate amount of your space. Desirous, however, of complying, as far as possible, with your request, for the sake of brevity and not from disrespect to my correspondents, I will dispense with the formality of addressing them "individually and seperately."

I think I have amused myself and the public nearly long enough in exposing the paltry and unfounded charges which have been preferred against me, and by which the Trustees are endeavouring to throw dust into the eyes of the public, and to withdraw attention from the real points at issue between them and our church. In this article I will make "a few brief remarks" upon the letters addressed to me in your last No. In subsequent communications I intend to publish some facts in the history of the Pictou Academy, past and present, necessary to be known in order to a thorough understanding of the subject in dispute, correcting misrepresentations, and making such explanations as may be necessary for the removal of improper impressions which probably have been produced upon the public mind.—From this course I will not be diverted by frivolous personal attacks, but if anything important, bearing upon the main points, be advanced, it will receive due attention.

The "tiny pebbles" of A. P. Ross, Esq., seem to be well nigh exhausted, and he has to travel out of his way to procure a fresh supply. The first which he "hurls" at me is indeed a splendid specimen—"a gem of purest ray serene." My opponents, he says, "are all in the upper walk—the tragic vein," and of course all who do not chime in with him and the Trustees, belong to the "lower order," "the vulgar throng." His nobleness of soul and benevolence of heart, are only equalled by his extreme modesty, and great condescension, in entering into controversy with "one poor parson". A "dangerous" ambition it must be, in any belonging to "the ignoble herd," even to think of joining "the upper crust folk"—the self-constituted aristocratic circle. High however as they may imagine themselves, they are still amendable to public opinion, and, however, humiliating it may prove, to that tribunal they *must* submit.

My "opponents are ambitious," and "ambition is a dangerous thing" It requires no great skill in in dialectics, from these premises to draw the conclusion, that my opponents are in a dangerous position. The deductions of reason in this case, I have no doubt, exactly accord with the results of their experience.

A. P. Ross Esq., advises me to study my Bible,—a very good advice and none the worse for coming from that quarter. It surely will not do him any harm to join me in the study. As he belongs to the "upper walk" we will select our first lesson, not from the writings of the herdsmen of Tekoa, nor low fishermen, lest he should be disgusted at the outset, but from the sayings of the Royal Preacher. There it is written "Pride goeth before distruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Looking down upon "common people" from his towering height has made my correspondent giddy. Upon this principle I account for the confusedness of the first part of his letter, and the sad "falling off" in the remainder. After a feeble attempt at being witty, he labours like a "drudge" almost exhausted, to evade the force of Mr. McDonald's testimony. I hope and trust Mr. McDonald will give the public his version of the matter. I, as well as A. P. Ross, Esq., confidently believe that he will not pollute himself with a falsehood. If it prove a "crushing story" it will be so to A. P. Ross, Esq., and not to me. His attempt to prejudice the mind of the public against Mr. McDonald's evidence, by insinuating untruly that he is now intimately connected with me, that I am dealing with the young man, and that I am exercising an undue influence over him, is indeed an expedient "unworthy of himself." Is not that speaking out plainly enough?

But A. P. Ross, Esq., is determined to have a quarrel with me, on some pretext or other. If I advise young men to attend the Pictou Academy, I am "playing false" to the Synod. If I advise them not to go I am charged with the great crime of opposing his "dear" Institution. And if I refuse to give advice I am "pursuing crooked courses." Verily, if I were attempting to please so unreasonable a man, I "would constantly feel myself" "in a labyrinth of difficulties," but as I am not making any such fruitless attempt, I "feel" no difficulty in the matter.

Towards the conclusion of his letter he nibbles at a statement contained in my report of the late meeting. Having perfect confidence in the "discernment" of the public, I leave those who were present to judge whose version of the matter is the more correct.

The letter of James Primrose, Esq., is highly characteristic of the man. He has accused me of mercenary motives, and has not produced a a tittle of evidence to justify the imputation. On the other hand the evident tendency and design of his motion is to save the pocket. He has ascribed to me, sentiments which he knows perfectly well I do not entertain, and he charges me with casting an unjust reflection upon the memory of his father, for which charge my language does not afford "the shadow of a shade" of evidence. He is combating a phantom of his own disordered imagination, and is welcome to all the honour which an imaginary victory may afford him. He has done more by his letter to exhibit his true character as a mere adept in low cunning, than any other writer could have done in ten times the space.

JAMES ROSS.

COLONIZATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—No. III.

(From the Correspondence of the Edinburgh News.)

SIR,—I shall now proceed in following up and concluding this correspondence, and point out the advantages that would accrue to Scotland in the success of the baronets in obtaining the lands they are making claim to.

The present Government cannot be complimented upon their plans for colonisation, for while they are forming schemes for thes ettlement of the antipodes, they allow what may be considered the home colonies to be neglected.

The surveying officers appointed by the British Government some years ago give the following description of New Brunswick:—"Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. An inspection of the map will show that there is scarely a section without its streams, from the running brook to the navigable river. Two-thirds or its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder embraced by the large rivers St. John and Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery, this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

Its lakes are numerous, and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale varying up to mountain and valley. It is everywhere covered with a dense forest of the finest growth. For any great plan of emigration and colonisation, there is not another British colony which presents such a favourable field for trial as New Brunswick. To 17,000,000 of productive acres there are only 208,000 inhabitants. Of these, 11,000,000 acres are still public property.

The rivers and lakes and sea-coasts abound with fish. Along the Bay of Chaleur it is so abundant that the land smells of it; it is used as manure. The present limited population being so generally engaged in the fisheries, there is the richest opening for agriculturists.

In New Brunswick all the vegetables, crops, and fruits of England grow in abundance. J. C, Ord, Esq., late High Sheriff of Yorkshire, who traversed it twice in 1846, says—"From its position, soil, and climate, I consider New Brunswick possesses many advantages for emigrants over Canada, South Australia, and New Zealand, and by documents, &c. I am prepared to prove it. As a proof, wheat weighs 68½ lbs. the bushel; the average is 66; and other produce in proportion. The climate is most salubrious and healthy,"

Earl Grey, since his official sway, has busied himself with Labuan schemes and Australian settlement concerns in our remote eastern hemisphere, 20,000 miles distant, while he leaves that mighty continent only 1800 miles distant from our own shores, and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, in jeopardy.

Look at the map, and where on the face of the earth do we find anything to be compared to the position of Nova Scotia in its ancient limits? Where do we find elsewhere through the globe anything like its harbours, its mines its facility of transport, and whatever has furnished the richness of Britain—its fisheries its navigation, its maritime power? As England stands with respect to the coast of the Northern Ocean and to France, so does Nova Scotia with respect to Europe and to England herself. Westerly winds blow during two thirds of the year, and from Nova Scotia's thousand harbours fleets may reach the Mediteranean sooner than from the Downs or Plymouth. In these colonies reside manufacturing means equal to those which Great Britain enjoys. There is the same happy juxtaposition of iron and coal; there stands the maritime power which must command Europe, both by its timber and its naval position.

Put beside these things the stern revolutionary necessities which excess of population is hourly giving birth to in the United Kingdom the animosities and tendencies of the United States, as well as that *imperium in imperio, la nation Canadienne*, now presided over by men who, a few years back, were condemned as rebels, and for whose apprehension rewards were offered, and whose machinations but a few weeks back was the cause of disgusting true and loyal tried subjects whose fathers fought for the British Crown to maintain their rights and privileges in the first American war and the ill government of three pardoned traitors it was which led to the late disgraceful riots in Montreal—consider all these things with Lord Grey's reply to the Baronets who who wish to place a true and loyal colony of Scotchmen in North America in a position to keep down the encroachments of the American States and the uprising of a conquered colony who would gladly see these provinces snatched from the mother country.

The Baronets paid for their land and titles as Baronets of Nova Scotia 3000 merks each (450,000 merks), no small sum two centuries ago, when Nova Scotia was almost a *terra incognita*, lying across what was then considered almost an impassible oceau. This is an argument in favour of the Baronets; and a writer states that land has in many instances been sold to "rank Republicans, who had not any claims." Another writer says—"Between Halifax and Quebec there is sufficient space for the comfortable support of ONE MILLION SOULS provided they depend solely upon agriculture for support."

I could quote many other similar remarks from diffierent parties who take a lively interest in that colony. Now this large and influential body, the Nova Scotia Baronets, who wish to form a colony, and find comfortable support for one million people, cannot get it because Earl Grey imagines that giving about one-sixth part of the land of New Brunswick which is now a wild howling wilderness, to be brought into cultivation by settlers from Scotland under the auspices of Scotch Baronets, is an ALIENATION *of the land!!!* Pray, sir, are Scotchmen to be considered aliens? Who let me ask, supported the cause of Great Britain when the States revolted? Why, Scotchmen. In the war in 1812, who supported the cause again but Scotchmen? In 1836, where were the Scotchmen? Where they are always to be found, in front of the foe. The very Regiment of Guards that was sent out from London was the Scotch Fusilliers. Are the Highlanders of the Glengary settlement aliens? Yet Earl Grey, in all his wisdom, talks of alienating land to be settled by Scotch emigrants!

In conclusion, for I must now conclude, as I have already trespassed too far at present, what would be the practical working out by the Baronets of Scotland of that well devised code of polity which their charter contains, but simply this—The creation in British North America of a reflex of Scotland, not as she was in the dark periods of her feudal system—not what she now is suffering under the bondage of panperism—but what she will be when her national resources are fully developed, and when want, ignorance, and vice are generally put down by means of that noble, ever active, and efficient machinary in her churches and schools, which has already made her the best bulwark of the Protestant faith, and the purest exemplar to Europe of whatever is highest in monarchical loyalty, in constitutional fidelity, in industrial energy, and in social worth.

I think now, Mr. Editor, that I have enlisted some Scotchmen to join under the banner of the Baronets, and shows that the scheme is a grand and glorious project; its influence extends over a vast space, both in the Old World and in the New, and must affect the destinies of hundreds of thousands of human beings not only now, but for ages to come.

James I. and Charles I. called this order into perpetual being, and endowed it with vast territorial, commercial, seigneurial, and political rights and privileges; and why? That every Baronet in particular, and the whole Scottish people generally, might thereby have the honour and profit—not honour alone nor profit alone—but both combined

C. S.

PICTOU, S. S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, } *Pltffs.* *vs.* ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday. the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in the direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south. seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court, made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, *Pltff's Atty.* (10w)

Sheriff's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct, 1849.

In the SUPREME COURT, PICTOU, October Term, 1849,

CAUSE { ANN MARIA ROSS, et al. Ex. of JOHN ROSS. deceased } Pltffs. vs. ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Defendant,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Friday, the Seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being at the West River, in the County of Pictou, abutted, bounded; and described as follows—that is to say: Beginning at an iron stake at the north east corner of a lot of Land belonging to the heirs of Henry Cameron, deceased, on the northwest side of the West River Road; thence running north forty and a half degrees west twelve rods, or one hundred and ninety eight feet; thence north forty five and a half degrees east at a right angle six rods and eleven feet, or one hundred and ten feet; thence south forty and a half degrees east twelve rods or one hundred and ninety eight feet to the main Road, aforesaid; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west the several courses of the road, until it comes to the place of beginning; containing one half of an acre more or less, with all the buildings, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, Alexander McDonald, to the said John Ross, deceased, and afterwards sold, subject to the said mortgage, to one Alexander Brown, who is now in possession of the same; and by a rule of the said Supreme Court, in the above Term, ordered to be sold as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

DANL. DICKSON, Atty. of Pltff.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1849.

Pictou Infant School Bazaar!

THE Ladies' Committee of the Infant School beg leave to intimate that the Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the School, will be held in the Assembly Hall, on New Year's day. Contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received by the members of committee. The committee take this opportunity of reminding the public that owing to the destitution prevailing at the time, two thirds of the proceeds of the Bazaar of last year were appropriated to its relief;—that while they were thus left with diminished resources, the calls for admission of free scholars were more numerous than in former years. When the public are aware that no less than THIRTY Scholars have received during the past year the benefits of the School, without charge, the committee are confident that it will be an additional inducement to bring forth the sympathy and aid of those who have hitherto so liberally contributed to its prosperity.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale by the Subscriber, a large assortment of **COOKING** and other **STOVES.**

—ALSO—

Half a ton of superior **CHEESE.**

A. P. ROSS.

Pictou, 20th Nov., 1849.

FOR SALE.

PEW No. 77, in PRINCE STREET CHURCH. Apply to

DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 16th August, 1849.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. Th Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surppassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou, July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity ofthe Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from New Glasgow,—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane affording free and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value, especially if sold in small lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale, and from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou,

New Annan, July 27, 1848. } JOHN OLIVER, Senior.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT Desirable Property situated at Arisaig, Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, between the main Post Road and the shore, containing ten acres of Land, with a dwelling house, commodious Store, and Saw Mill. The Store and Saw Mill are both new. This splendid Mill-site has been occupied for more than thirty years; is situated in the centre of the best wheat growing settlement in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and only one quarter of a mile from the Arisaig wharf.

For further particulars or information apply to Rodk. M'Kenzie, Esq., Pictou. Robt. Murray, Esq, Merigomish, Messrs. W. and C. Murdoch, Halifax, or to the Subscriber. JOHN HENDERSON.

Albion Mines, 9th Nov., 1849. 2m.

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices.

Pictou 14th June 1849.

CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN's FURNISHING, &c.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats, very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c., &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH. ☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and a fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,

Sec'y Pictou Academy.

[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s. and Fine at 12s. per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

9000 BRICKS for sale by

JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

FOR SALE.

A Choice of Fifty patterns of British and American PAPER HANGINGS.

ALSO—A variety of FIREBOARD PRINTS and PAPER BLINDS.

At the Bookstore of

JAMES DAWSON & SON

July 19th tf

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE AND WHARF LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. GEORGE B. CROW. TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION TO

R. DAWSON.

June 28th, 1849. tf

WANTED,

BY THE FIRE WARDENS, a person who will enter into a CONTRACT, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, to

ACT AS A CHIMNEY SWEEP,

for the current year Established scale of prices, and other information may be had on application to

JAMES MURDOCH, Sec'y

Pictou June, 14th tf.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in his Province, at moderste rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country, a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & GEO. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq., who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impart all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarely to be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD

Pictou, Nov. 6th, 1849.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.

PICTOU AGENCY

AT THE STORE OF MR. R. FRASER.

WHERE Catalogues may be had, and orders left, for any Books published in the United States. Persons subscribing for Papers or Magazines can depend upon receiving them regularly Parcels from Halifax will be sent to Pictou at least once in each week.

ON HAND

An assortment of Piano Forte Music—No. 1 of Shakespeare, new edition—Macaulay's England—Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848, &c., &c.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

EDWARD M. McDONALD,

Publisher and Proprietor,

PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

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MINUTES

OF

THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Held at Pictou, June, 1850.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SON, BARRINGTON STREET.

1850.

BOARDS, STANDING COMMITTEES, &c.

Board of Home Missions.—Rev. Messrs. Murdoch, Smith, McCulloch, Christie, Bayne, McGregor, Cameron, Watson and Allan, with the Presbytery Elder of their respective Sessions. Secretary—Rev. W. McCulloch. Treasurer—Mr. James McGregor, New Glasgow.

Board of Foreign Missions.—The Presbytery of P. E. Island, the Rev. Messrs. Baxter, Bayne, Waddell, McCurdy, Roy, Watson, Cameron, E. Ross and G. Patterson, Isaac Logan, Esq. and Mr. J. W. Dawson. Mr. Baxter, Convener. Mr. A. Fraser, (New Glasgow,) Treasurer. Rev. E. Ross, Recording Secretary. Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary.

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Committee on Bills and Overtures.—Rev. Messrs. McKinlay, Roy, J. Ross and McGilaray, and Mr. James McGregor. Mr. McKinlay, Convener.

Committee of Superintendance of Educational Seminary.—Rev. Messrs. J. Ross, McCulloch, Bayne, Christie, McGilivray, Watson and G. Patterson, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron, and James McGregor. Mr. McCulloch, Convener.

Committee of Correspondence with United Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Messrs. Trotter and Campbell. Mr. Trotter, Convener.

Treasurer of Fund for Widows of Ministers.—James Primrose, Esqr., Pictou.

Treasurer of Synod.—Mr. J. W. Dawson, Pictou.

Treasurer of Educational Board.—Mr. James Dawson, Pictou.

MINUTES OF THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JUNE--JULY, 1850.

FIRST SEDERUNT.

PRINCE STREET CHURCH,

Pictou, June 25th, 1850, 4 *o'clock, P. M.*

Synod Constituted.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia met, after a sermon from the Rev. James Ross, the Moderator, from Daniel 6th chap. and verse 3rd, "an excellent spirit was in him." and was constituted.

Members present.

Were present the Rev. Messrs. Robert Blackwood, William Miller, John McKinlay, John L. Murdoch, James Smith, David Roy, James Ross, John Campbell, Peter G. McGregor, George Christie, James Bayne, and James Waddell, Ministers, and Messrs. John Fraser from the Congregation of Pictou, Robert Stewart from the Congregation of West River, James McGregor, from the Congregation of New Glasgow, James McCurdy from the Congregation of Musquodoboit, and John Brown from the Congregation of Upper Londonderry, Ruling Elders.

Reports of Presbyteries.

The Presbytery of Truro reported that since last meeting of Synod, the Rev. George Christie had been loosed from the Congregation of Shubenacadie, Gay's River and Lower Stewiacke, and inducted to the pastoral charge of the Congregation of Yarmouth, now in connexion with this Synod; that the Rev. Robert Sedgewick, had been inducted to the pastoral charge of the Congregation of Musquodoboit, and that Mr. Ebenezer E. Ross had been ordained to the pastoral oversight of the Congregation of Upper Londonderry, and that the names of the two last mentioned had been added to the Roll of Presbytery. Ordered that they be added to the Synod Roll.

The Presbytery of Pictou reported that Mr. George Patterson had been ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Salem Church, Green Hill, and that his name had been added to the roll of Presbytery. Ordered that it be added to the Synod roll, and the names of these brethren being called they were all present.

Moderator chosen.

The Rev. James Bayne was unanimously chosen Moderator, and took the chair accordingly.

Com. to audit accounts.

The Rev. Messrs. Murdoch and Waddell, and Mr. John Brown, were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurers of the different funds.—Mr. Murdoch, Convener.

Com. on Phy. Minutes.

The Rev. Messrs. Christie and Byers, and Mr. James McGregor were appointed a Committee to examine Presbytery minutes.—Mr. Christie, Convener.

Com. on Statistics.

The Rev. Messrs. Smith and Roy, and Mr. James McCurdy, were appointed a Committee to receive and arrange statistical returns.—Mr. Smith, Convener.

Report of Com. of Bills & Ov.

The Report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was then read by the Rev. D. Roy, recommending that the hours of meeting and of adjournment be the same as last year, and giving a list, carefully arranged of the different subjects forwarded for the consideration of Synod. The Report of the Committee was received, and the diligence of the Committee highly approved.

Letter from Rev. J. M'Curdy.

The Clerk read a letter from the Rev. John McCurdy explaining that he was prevented from attending Synod by severe indisposition and soliciting ministerial aid. Ordered that this subject be added to the previous list.

It was agreed to adjourn to meet again at 8 o'clock for devotional exerices, the Moderator to commence constituting the Synod, to be succeeded by the Rev. Messers Sedgewick and Ebenezer E. Ross, with the singing of Psalms at intervals. Concluded with prayer.

SECOND SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 8 *o'clock, P. M.*

Devotional Exercises.

The Synod met and was constituted, by the Rev. James Bayne, the Moderator, who was succeeded in prayer by the Rev. Messers. Sedgewick and Ebenezer E. Ross, with the singing of Psalms during the intervals.

Present as at last sederunt, with the Rev. Messers. John I. Baxter and John Cameron and Mr. William Cutton from the congregation of Onslow, Ruling Elder.

Auditing Com. changed.

Read the minutes of last sederunt. At the request of the Rev. James Waddell, the Rev. John Campbell was appointed to fill his place on the Committee for auditing the accounts of Treasurers. Agreed to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to afford Presbyteries and Committees time to mature their business. Concluded with prayer.

THIRD SEDERUNT.

Same Place, June 26, 10 *o'clock, A. M.*

Attendance.

The Synod met and was constituted by the Moderater. Present as at last sederunt, with the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Trotter, Angus McGilvray, James Byers and George Walker, Ministers, and Messers. Irvine Bell from the congregation of Tatamagouche, Roderick McKay from the congregation of James' Church E. River, and Ebenezer McLeod from the congregation of Salem Church, Ruling Elders.

Letter from the Free Church.

The Rev. James Ross, Moderater of last Synod, laid on the table a communication, signed by Andrew King, Moderator of the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia and addressed to the Moderator and members of this Synod, which he had received last year a few days after the adjournment of this Court, accompanied by a letter to himself signed also by the Rev. Mr. King. These papers having been read by the Clerk, it was agreed that the consideration of them be deferred until the report of the Committee on Union shall be received.

Letter from Messrs. Nisbet and Turner.

Mr. Ross farther laid on the table a letter from the Rev. Messers Henry Nisbet and George Turner, dated Upolu, Samoa, 28th April 1848 giving an interesting account of the commencement of our Foreign Missionary operations at Aneiteum, in the New Hebrides Group, South Pacific Ocean, and of the kindly and active cooperation of these Brethren with our Missionaries. The Synod having wtth

much satistaction heard the letter, found upon inquiry that it had had been already acknowledged by the Board of Foreign Missions and left the matter in their hands.

Returns of Financial Secretaries.

The Synod next called for the returns of the Financial Secretaries appointed by the different Presbyteries. The returns from the Presbyteries of Truro and Pictou were laid on the table. These were referred to o Committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell, and Watson and Mr. Jas. McGregor, with directions to examine them carefully, and to report to Synod, as soon after receiving the return of the P. E. Island Presbytery as possible, making such suggestions as they may think necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by this measure.—Mr. Campbell, Convener.

Report of Com. on Collegiate Education.

Called upon the Committee appointed last year to prepare petitions on Collegiate Education to be presented to the Houses of Legislature for a report of their proceedings. The Convener having given a statement of their procedure, it was considered satisfactory and the diligence of the Committee approved.

Report of Com. of Correspond.

The Convener of the Committee of correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church, being called upon reported, that the Committee had applied to the Church in Scotland for another preacher, and that no reply had yet been received. The diligence of the Committee was approved, and they were reappointed.

Report of Com. on Rules of Procedure.

The Committee appointed to prepare Rules and Forms of Proceedure with a view to facilitate business in Church Courts, were next called upon for their report, which having been submitted, was read. The Committee reported that after carefully considering the subject, they had agreed to recommend the Synod to postpone action in the matter, until the amended Rules of the United Presbyterian Church shall be received, when the object could in their opinion, be not only more easily but more successfully accomplished. The Report was received, the suggestions approved and the Committee with Rev. D. Roy, reappointed, with directions to carry their suggestions into effect as soon as practicable.—Adjourned till 3 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

FOURTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day, and Place, 3 *o'clock' P. M.*

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of the last sederunt were read.

Entered upon the business of Home and Foreign Missions.

Report of Board of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions read the report of the proceedings of the Board and a summary of the intelligence received from our Foreign Missionaries, during the past year. The Synod entered upon the consideration of the Report when a long and interesting discussion followed chiefly in referrence to the publication of the Missionary Register, the propriety of its continuance, and the best means of rendering it self-sustaining, which continued up to the hour of adjournment.—Closed with prayer.

FIFTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day, and Place, 7½ *o'clock, P. M.*

Attendance.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at the two last sederunts with the exception of Rev. Messrs. Trotter and McKinlay, and with Rev. Messrs. John Keir and James Allan now present for the first time.

Report of P. E. Island Pby.

Mr. Keir reported that the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island had ordained Mr. Isaac Murray, Preacher to the Pastoral charge of the congregation of Cavendish and New London and that his name had been added to the Roll of Presbytery. Ordered that his name be added to the Synod Roll, and being called Mr. Murray was present.

The minutes of last sederunt being read, the Synod resumed the consideration of the business of the Foreign Mission Board, when the report after further discussion was received, and the measures of the Board approved. The Report was remitted to be prepared for publication.

Foreign Mission business.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning. Concluded with prayer.

SIXTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, June 29th, 9 *o'clock A. M.*

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last sederunt with the Rev. Messrs. Trotter and McKinlay, and Mr. Charles Robson, from the congregation of Halifax, Ruling Elder.

Home Missions Report.

Called for the Report of the Home Mission Board, which was read by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Secretary *pro tempore.* The Synod entered upon the consideration of the Report. It was moved and seconded that the report be received, adopted, and when revised printed for circulation.

Discussion.

A lengthy discussion followed respecting the expenditure of the Board, and the objects to which, according to the constitution of the Board, their funds should be applied, at the termination of which the motion passed and the measures of the Board were approved. The minutes of the Board were then read and ordered to be countersigned by the Moderator.

Memorial.

On motion, it was agreed that the memorial from Prince Street Congregation, be taken up to-morrow morning. The Synod then adjourned. Concluded with prayer.

SEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, 3 *o'clock, P. M.*

The Synod met and was constituted. Were present as at last sederunt, except the Rev. Robert Sedgewick, and Mr. Irvine Bell, who were absent with leave.

Read and approved the minutes of last sederunt.

Home Mission business.

The Board of Home Missions was re-appointed, and Rev. James Allan added to their number.

Treasurer ap.

Mr. James Dawson tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions. His resignation was accepted, and Mr. James McGregor of New Glasgow, appointed to that office.

Payment of Missionaries.

The Board having inquired whether Missionary labour in Prince Edward Island, was to be paid in the current money of the Island or Nova Scotia, it was on motion of Rev. R. Blackwood, seconded by Rev. J. Campbell, agreed that it be paid in Nova Scotia currency.

Foreign Missions Business.

Resumed the consideration of the Foreign Mission business. The minutes of the Board were read so far as engrossed and ordered to be countersigned by the Moderator. The Board was re-appointed and authorised to procure the services of a competent Treasurer, and to report if possible before the Synod rises.

Com. of Correspondence.

The Committee appointed to correspond with the United Presbyterian Church, asked for instructions, and were directed to solicit two preachers from the Parent Church.

Board of Education.

The Report of the Board of Education was then read, and the papers of the Board laid upon the table, when it was agreed to adjourn till to-morrow morning, that time may be afforded this evening for holding the annual Synodical Missionary meeting.

EIGHTH SEDERUNT.

Same place, June 28th, 9 *o'clock, A. M.*

The Synod met and was constituted. Were present as at last sederunt, with Rev. Robert Sedgewick, except Rev. John McKinlay who was absent.

The minutes having been read and approved, it was on motion, agreed unanimously "That the thanks of the Synod be conveyed by the Clerk to Mr. James Dawson, for his services as Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions." It was also agreed that the valuable services of Mr. John W. Dawson, as Recording Secretary, and for a short time acting Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and also one of the Editors of the *Missionary Register*, be thankfully acknowledged by the Synod.

Votes of thanks.

It was farther agreed with the same unanimity, that the cordial thanks of this Synod be communicated to Dr. John Waddell, formerly of Truro, now of St. John, N. B., for his very efficient and valuable services as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, the duties of which office he discharged, until his departure from Nova Scotia.

Proceeded to the order of the day which was to consider the memorial from Prince Street Congregation. The memorial was read, praying the Synod to reconsider its decisions in reference to the philosophical classes recently established at West River, with a view to the discontinuance of these and the maintenance of a Seminary, strictly and exclusively theological in its character, and expressing regret that the Synod should have appealed to the Parent Church in Scotland, before soliciting aid from the Church in this Province.

Memorial from Prince Street Cong.

Questions having been asked by the Rev. J. L. Murdoch and others, relative to the way in which the meeting from which said memorial emanated, was called, and the number in attendance, another paper was handed in and read, giving an account of the whole proceedings in reference to the meeting and the resolutions on which the memorial was founded.

Questions. Reply.

An opportunity having been afforded to the memorialists or any of their number delegated for that purpose, to state their views more fully and to bring forward any evidence or reasoning, in support of the memorial Mr. John W. Dawson and James Primrose, Esq., addressed the Synod and stated their views at length.

Address by Mr. J. W. Dawson.

Parties being removed, various members of Synod expressed their sentiments up to the usual hour of adjournment. Mr. John W. Dawson requested an opportunity of making a few explanations, before the adjournment as he could not be present at the next sederunt. Leave was granted accordingly, Mr. Dawson made some explanations and the Synod adjourned. Closed with prayer.

By J. Primrose, Esq.

NINTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Were present as at last sederunt. Read the minutes of last sederunt.

Discussions on Memorial continued.

Resumed the consideration of the memorial from the congregation of Prince Street. Members having freely expressed their sentiments on the whole subject, the following Resolution was moved by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, and seconded by the Rev. James Watson:—

Discussion Mr. Dawson explains.

"That this Synod having attentively considered the reasons urged in the Memorial, and by the Commissioners of the Congregation, against the establishment of Philosophical Classes in connection with the Synod's Theological Seminary, see no sufficient reason at present, to abandon a measure adopted after long and anxious deliberation, and forced upon the Synod by the pressing exigencies of its situation; but on the contrary, in the general sympathy which the measure has excited thoughout the Church—in the past success and cheering prospects of the effort—in the increasing and urgent calls upon our Church for ministerial labour, and more particularly in the present unsettled state of the Education of the Province, the strongest motives and encouragements to more vigorous efforts, in providing the means of instruction to those looking forward to the office of the holy ministry."

Resolution.

A sufficient time having been given for a general expression of opinion, the Moderator inquired if there were any objections to the passing of the motion, and none being offered, he declared it carried.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again at the close of the lecture. Concluded with prayer.

TENTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met after a lecture had been read by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, on the "Results of Layard's Excavations at Nimroud," and was constituted.

Lecture.

Were present as at last sederunt with the Rev. John McKinlay, except Rev. Messrs. Ebenezer E. Ross and Murray, and Messrs. James McGregor, John McLean and Roderick McKay.

Absence.

Read and approved the minutes of last sederunt.

The Rev. Messrs. Sedgewick and Campbell, and Messrs. McCurdy and Robson, obtained leave of absence during the subsequent sittings of the present Synod.

Leave of absence

The Synod then adjourned to meet in the same place on Monday next at 3 o'clock, P. M. Concluded with prayer.

ELEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same place, Monday, 1st July, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met pursuant to adjournment, and was constituted by the Rev. James Bayne, the Moderator.

Meeting.

Were present besides the Moderator the Rev. Messrs. John Kier, Robert Blackwook, Thomas Trotter, William Miller, John McKinlay, John L. Murdoch, James Smith, John J. Baxter, James Ross, Peter G. McGregor, George Christie, James Bayne, John Cameron, James Byers, James Allan, George Walker, Ebenezer E. Ross, and George Patterson, Ministers, and Messrs. John Fraser, William Cutten, Robert Stewart and Ebenezer McLeod, Ruling Elders.

Members present.

The minutes of last sederunt were read and approved.

The Report of the Educational Board was again read with the view of entering upon the consideration of its recommendations. Took up the *first* which was to give their Secretary the sum of seven pounds ten shillings annually for his services, exclusive of expenses. Agreed that that sum be granted for the past year and five pounds exclusive of expenses in future. Mr. James McGregor was appointed a member of the Board in the room of Mr. Roderick McGregor, resigned. On the third recommendation, no action was deemed necessary.

Report of Board of Education.

Recommendations.

The Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the Classical and Philosophical department of the Synods Theological Seminary, was then called for and read. It gave an encouraging account of the number of students, the state of the classes, and other particulars. The Report was received and approved and the Committee directed to prepare and publish along with it a statement of their receipts and expenditure. The Committee was reappointed with the addition of Rev. George Patterson.

Report of Com. of Superintendance.

A memorial from the West River congregation was read, expressing their satisfaction with the measures which the Synod had adopted, and were carrying into effect for educating young men for the ministry, and offering the sum of two hundred pounds toward the erection of a suitable building, should the Synod decide on making the West River permanently as it is now provisionally the site of their Seminary. Whereupon it was on motion of Rev. John Cameron, seconded by Rev. Robert Blackwood, agreed—"That while the Synod feel and would hereby express their gratitude, for the liberal offer of the West River Congregation, they do not deem it expedient to take any action upon the matter at present."

Memorial from W. River Cong.

Acknowledgement.

It was agreed that the arrangements respecting the payment of the Professor's salary, made last year, be continued.

Phil. classes.

Div. Hall.

The Synod farther expressed its opinion, that no class in Natural Philosophy should be opened during the ensuing session.

The propriety of opening the Divinity Hall, and the best time for so doing were then considered. It was agreed that the Hall shall be opened during the present autumn. On motion it was agreed that it shall be opened at West River on the 14th day of October, and to continue in Session for six weeks. Adjourned. Concluded with prayer.

TWELFTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, ½ past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last sederunt, except the Rev. Thomas Trotter who obtained leave of absence, and with the addition of Rev. Messrs. McGilvray, Roy, Waddell, and Watson.

Professor of B. Literature.

The Minutes having been read, the subject under consideration of Synod at last sederunt was resumed. On motion of Rev. James Ross, seconded by the Rev. John McKinlay, it was agreed unanimously that the Rev. James Smith be appointed Professor of Biblical Literature.

Supply of Pulpits.

Proceeded to make arrangements for supplying the pulpits of the Theological Professors, while in attendance upon the Hall. The Presbytery of Pictou were appointed to supply Mr. Keir's congregation for two Sabbaths, the remaining portion to be supplied by the P. E. Island Presbytery. The Presbytery of Truro were appointed to provide two days supply for Mr. Smith's congregation with the understanding that another portion of the time can be supplied by arrangements between Mr. Smith and Rev. James Ross.

Widows Fund.

The account of the Committee appointed to manage the fund to aid the Widows of Ministers was called for and read. It appeared that the balance in fund is three pounds five shillings and three pence.

Com. appointed.

Agreed that a Committee be appointed consisting of Rev. Messrs. Walker, Roy and Pattsrson to devise a comprehensive measure on this subject and to report to Synod next year the existing scheme to be continued until that time.

Agreed that the Report of the Commitee on Union with the Free Church be called for to-morrow.

Sabbath School Education.

Received the reports of Sessions on Sabbath School Education, given in through their respective Presbyteries. These were all in favour of Sabbath Schools being under the inspection of Sessions. On nearly every other particular some diversity of opinion existed. Whereupon it was moved by the Rev. George Christie and seconded by Rev. J. L. Murdoch that "inasmuch as the opinions of Sessions are so conflicting on the subject remitted to them for consideration, the matter be here allowed to drop." It was moved in amendment by Rev. P. G. McGregor, seconded by Rev. James Allan, "that the Synod having heard the reports of Sessions agree to express their mind on the subject thus far.

Motion.

1st. That it is the duty of the Session to take a special superintendance of the Sabbath School or Schools in the congregation under its charge, a superintendance extending to the appointment, the character, and qualificatins of teachers for imparting sound religious instructiou to youth.

Amendment.

2nd. That it shall be considered the duty of Presbyteries in their visitation of congregations to inquire into the number, condition, management and Sessional superintendance of the Sabbath Schools in the congregation so visited." The question being taken between the motion and amendment, the latter was carried. The Committee were reappointed and encouraged to prosecute their labours.

Amendment passed

On Motion it was agreed that the Rev. Messrs. Murdoch and McGregor, be a Committee to prepare a form of bequest which may be used by persons desirous of bequeathing money or property to any of the schemes of this Church, and to report at next meeting of Synod. Adjourned. Concluded with paayer.

Form of Bequest.

THIRTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same place, 2 July, 9 o'cloch, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt, with Rev. Isaac Murray and Messrs. James McGregor, and John J. Archibald from the congregation of Truro, Ruling Elders.

Report of Com. on Union.

The minutes of last sederunt having been read, the report of the Committee on Union with the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia was called for. The Convener stated that soon after the transmission of the letter from this Synod to the Synod of the Free Church, he learned that a letter in reply had been received by the Moderator of this Synod, of such a character as prevented this Committee from taking any farther steps in the matter. The following resolution was adopted on motion of the Rev. James Ross:—"The Synod agreed to enter upon their minutes an expression of regret at the failure of their attempts to form a Union with the Free Church, approve of the conduct of the Committee and discharge them."

Resolution.

Motion.

It was then moved by the Rev. James Allan, and seconded by Rev. George Patterson—"That it be remitted to a Committee to draw up an answer to the farewell letter of the Free Church in reference to union." Moved in amendment by Rev. James Smith, seconded by Rev. George Christie, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare and publish a reply to the letter of the Free Church on union, and such other statements as they may deem necessary; and that the letter and reply be published in an appendix to the Synod minutes, or in such other way as the Committee may decide." And the question being taken, the ameadment passed. The following Committee were appointed Rev. Messrs. Trotter, Jas. Ross, Roy and George Patterson and Mr. James McGregor, Mr. Trotter Convener.

Amendment.

The letter passed.

Mr. Trotter asked and obtained leave of absence.

Time of Hall opening.

Mr. Keir inquired respecting the time of opening the Divinity Hall, stating objections to the time agreed upon. It was agreed to reconsider that decision, and cause being shewn the time was changed to the first Thursday in October.

Report of Deputation to Noel.

Called for the Report of the deputation appointed at last meeting of Synod to proceed to Noel, to carry into effect the views of Synod. The Report of the deputation was then read, giving an account of their proceedings and the results, when it was agreed that though the object for which they were appointed has not yet been accomplished yet the deputation have used all due diligence in the matter. On motion of Rev. James Ross, seconded by Rev. John McKinlay, it was agreed "That the whole matter be referred to the Truro Presbytery to be disposed of according to the laws of the Church, and that the synodical deputation of last year be re-appointed to co-operate with the Truro Presbytery, in endeavouring to bring the business to a final adjustment." Agreed farther that the expenses of the deputation be paid and that Presbytery of Truro be directed to meet in Noel Church, on the first Tuesday of September at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that Mr. Crow shall be informed of these arrangements by the Synod Clerk, and directed to give public intimation to that effect to his congregation.

Decision of Synod.

Meeting at Noel.

On application, leave was granted to the Pictou Presbytery to meet at the call of the Moderator, to attend to business which had been omitted prior to their adjournment. Adjourned. Concluded with prayer.

Pictou Presb'y.

FOURTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Were present as formerly, except Rev. T. Trotter. Present also the Rev. W. McCulloch who during the last sederunt had arrived from Scotland, and was cordially welcomed by the Moderator and other members of Synod.

Mr. Jennings. On motion it was agreed, that the Rev. Mr. Jennings of Toronto, be appointed an honorary member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and notified by the Synod Clerk.

Mr. McCulloch's mission. The Synod then called upon Rev. Mr. McCulloch for an accouut of his mission to Scotland. Mr. McCulloch then gave an interesting account of the manner in which he prosecuted his mission, of the kindly reception which he met with, and of the amount of money and books received, from which it appeared that the results of the mission already received, amounted to £780 Nova Scotia currency, in cash, apparatus and books, the amouut in cash being about £610, and the value of books not less than £100, and that other sums were promised.

Report of Mission.

Results.

Thanks. The following resolution, submitted by Rev. J. L. Murdoch, was adopted unanimously, as expressive of the mind of the Synod, both in reference to Mr. McCulloch's diligence, and the liberality of the Church in Scotland:—"That the Synod having heard with delight the cheering account which the Rev. Mr. McCulloch has given of the success of his Mission to Scotland, agree to express their thanks to Mr. McCulloch for the zeal and diligence with which he has prosecuted the object of his mission; and also agree to return their cordial thanks to the Synod and people of the United Presbyterian Church, for the timely aid which they have given us." It was further agreed that the thanks of this Synod be conveyed to J. Young, Esq. of Edinburgh, for a copy of McKerrow on the Eldership, sent to each session of this church; to W. Oliphant, Esq. of Edinburgh, and Mr. Middleton of Dundee and others, whose names have been mentioned for their kindly aid in books.

Mr. McCulloch's expenses.

The Synod appointed the Presbytery of Truro to enquire into Mr. McCulloch's expenses, and the circumstances connected wich the supply of his congregation, so that he may not be a loser in pecuniary matters, by his efforts during the past year to serve the Synod. Mr. McCulloch was authorized to continue a correspondence with the friends in Scotland, who have given or who have promised yet to give contributions.

Correspondence.

Supply to Miramichi. Read again the letter from Rev. John McCurdy requesting that a brother be deputed to proceed to his assistance for a few Sabbaths, requesting also a testimonial of his official standing, to be used should he find it necessary to leave home. The Synod sympathised with Mr. McCurdy, in his illness, and appointed the Rev. Ebenezer E. Ross to proceed to Miramichi, without delay, the Presbyteries of Pictou snd Truro supplying his congregation one day each, and to remain with Mr. McCurdy for three Sabbaths. The Pictou Presbytery were directed to prepare and forward by Mr. Ross a suitable testimonial.

Letter from A.P. Ross, Esq. The next subject on the doquet was a letter for warded by the Committee of Bills and Overtures, and signed by A. P. Ross, Esq. as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Pictou Academy. Mr. McCulloch protested against the reading of the document as irregular in itself, and consequently unjust to him; when it was moved by the Rev. George Christie and seconded by the Rev. Angus McGilivray, "That the Committee of Bills and Overtures be directed to reconsider said letter, and examine whether it ought to have been or can be transmitted, in consistency with the Rules of this Church." After reasoning, this motion was withdrawn.

Motion withdrawn.

Motion. It was then moved by the Rev. James Watson, and seconded by Rev. John Cameron, "That the Synod decline reading the letter signed by A. P. Ross, Esq., on account of its informality."

Amendment. The Rev. George Patterson moved in amendment, the Rev. James Allan seconding, "That the letter having been transmitted by the Committee of Bills and Overtures, be read," when the question being taken and votes marked, there appeared for the motion *eleven*, for the amendment *seven*, so the motion carried and the letter was not read.

Treasurer of B. of F. Missions. Mr. Alexander Fraser, Merchant, New Glasgow, was appointed Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions. Adjourned. Concluded with prayer.

LAST SEDERUNT.

Same day and place, ½ past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last sederunt. Read minutes of last sederunt. On motion it was agreed that Mr. Patterson be directed to publish in the *Register*, the Constitution of the Home Mission Board, and also the scheme for working out the same, published by Synodical authority in 1847.

Constitution of Board of Home Missions.

Report on Phy. minutes. The Comimttee on Presbytery minutes now reported, from which it appeared that with the exception of a few verbal errors the minutes were accurately and carefully kept. The Committee took exception to the regularity of the proceedings in two specified cases, the one by the Presbytery of Truro, the other by the Presbytery of Pictou. The first was not sustained. The other was remitted for correction to the Presbytery of Pictou.

Statistical Returns. The Committee on Statistical Returns gave in their Report, and presented an arranged table. The Returns from fourteen congregations were wanting, for the absence of some of which good reasons were known. The Clerks of Presbyteries were directed to use diligence to have the returns forwarded from all, and sent to the Clerk of Synod for publication.

Financial Returns. The Report of the Committee on Financial Returns was read giving an analysis of all the information furnished. Agreed, for the present year, that the tables be returned to the respective Presbyteries, to take such action in reference to the matters therein contained as they may think proper.

Committee for Auditing accounts. The Committee for auditing accounts gave in their Report, from which it appeared that there is in

The Synod Fund the Sum of -	£75	15	5
Home Mission Fund, - - -	61	3	2½
Foreign Mission Fund, £250 } Money for Boat, about 175 }	425	0	0

FUNDS OF THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Theological Professorship Fund,	£442	11	2
The Dick Bequest, - - -	162	15	3
McCara, do. - - -	427	3	5
Mrs. Matheson's Bequest, -	250	0	0
In all	£1282	9	10

It appeared farther that the accounts were carefully kept, but owing to the absence of the recent Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, the amount could not be stated with precision.

Statement respecting Rev. J. Brown. Called upon the Rev. James Smith for the statement which the Synod last year appointed him to prepare, descriptive of the labours and character of the late Rev. John Brown of Londonderry. The following statement prepared by Mr. Smith was ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

"The Synod readily embrace tthis opporunity, in accordance with a resolution that passed at last meeting, of recording the following expression of their high respect and esteem for the memory of the late Rev. John Brown of Londonderry.

Mr. Brown was long spared as a faithful labourer in his Masters service, having survived the fiftieth year of his ministry in this province. Honourable mention is made of him in a former minute of this Synod, as then labouring at the close of life with great acceptance, and his name

associated with those venerable and faithful men, who contributed by their labours, to lay the foundation of this Church, and to strengthen and extend her footing in the Province. He was a man of fervent piety, very sincere and devout, richly endued with with the spirit of his office, aue beloved and admired for his many virtues. He was eminently distinguished for the graces of contentment and self denial;—from tender love for his flock, he spared even more than was meet. As a minister of peace, he was very successful in promoting and maintaining peace and harmony among his people. He lived on terms of uninterrupted peace and happiness among them during the lengthened period of his ministry, and largely and deservedly shared their confidence, their affections and high esteem. He was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his ministerial duties,—devoted to the spiritual welfare of his flock, he laboured faithfully and zealously among them, teaching them publicly and from house to house, and was spared to be cheered by the happy prospect of a large and growing congregation rising up and extending around him, as the successful fruits of his lengthened ministry. He was equally punctual and faithful in his attendance on Church Courts, ever ready to take a share in the public business of the Church, and to help forward by his counsels, her order and prosperity, in all which he ever felt a lively interest. With calm serenity of mind, full of faith and triumphant hope he closed his earthly labours and fell asleep in Jesus. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Sunday Mails.

Read an Overture from the Presbytery of Pictou, based on the following Resolutions, passed by that body:—"1st. That the transmission and delivery of mails on the Sabbath day are a gross infringement of the unrepealed divine statute, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' 2nd. That the Synod be overtured to adopt measures to direct the attention of the powers that be to this subject, with a view to the entire discontinuance of Sabbath Mails, throughout these provinces." The Synod adopted the overture and appointed a Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Roy and Walker, and Mr. James McGregor, to watch over the subject and act as circumstances may require. Mr. Waddell, Convener.

Salaries and expenses.

Agreed that the salaries of the Professors of Theology be paid. Also that Five Pounds be paid to the Clerk. Agreed that the expense of printing be paid, also the expense of lighting the Church, and twenty shillings to the door-keeper, and farther that the expences of Financial Secretaries be paid.

Lectures at next Synod.

The Rev. Messrs. Waddell and Christie were appointed to lecture at next meeting of Synod.

Provision for next Synodical Missionary meeting.

The Boards of Missions were directed to make provision for next Synodical Missionary meeting, by each appointing two speakers and providing them with their subjects at least two weeks before the Synod meeting.

Addition to Com. on Bills and Overtures.

The Rev. Angus McGilivray and Mr. James McGregor, were added to the Committee of Bills and Overtures.

Next meeting.

Agreed that the next meeting of Synod be held in Pictou on the fourth Tuesday of June, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Read the minutes of the present sederunt. The Roll was then called, when it appeared that none were absent without leave. Concluded with praise, prayer, and the apostolic benediction.

A true Copy
P. G. McGregor
Synod Clerk

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, in Account with the Treasurer.

RECEIVED.

		£	s.	d.
1849.				
Aug. 17.	By Balance on hand	28	8	7
Sept. 25.	From Rev. Mr. Crow	2	0	0
1850.				
June 26.	New Glasgow Congregation	2	0	0
	Money returned by Com. to Noel	2	15	0
	St. Mary's Congregation	2	0	0
	Musquodoboit	2	0	0
	Nine Mile River	2	0	0
	Upper Londonderry	1	2	3½
	Lower Londonderry	2	0	0
	Stewiacke	4	0	0
	Upper Set. East River	2	0	0
	Economy	2	0	0
	Halifax	4	0	0
	Onslow	2	0	0
	Pictou	6	0	0
	West River	2	11	5
	Windsor and Newport	2	4	0
	Bedeque	1	8	1½
	Salem Church	2	10	0
	Truro	2	10	0
	Shelburne	1	15	0
	James' Church	2	10	0
		£79	14	5

PAID.

		£	s.	d.
1849.				
Sept. 14.	Printing Statistical Tables 550 copies,	2	0	0
26.	Printing of 200 circulars, for Financial Secretaries,	1	10	0
	Extra copies of Synod minutes,	0	2	6
	Pasting statistical tables to minutes,	0	5	0
	Transmitting minutes to Pictou,	0	1	6
1850.				
July 4.	Paid Rev. John Keir,	30	0	0
	Paid the Clerk,	5	0	0
	Paid Doorkeeper,	1	0	0
	Paid Bill for Printing	4	10	0
	Rev. James Smith,	30	0	0
	Postage 5s.	0	5	0
	Balance in hand	5	0	5
		£79	14	5

J. W. DAWSON, *Treasurer*.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Eastern Chronicle.

Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning, May 24, 1849.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

ON THE FORDS OF THE JORDAN, AND THE ROADS THAT LEAD TO THEM. No 1.

Mr McDonald.—Some acquaintance with the topography of the scriptures is indispensible to a correct view of the sacred history. A false idea of the locality of any place referred to, as the scene of any transaction or event recorded in the scriptures will necessarily lead to the greatest confusion, and even give rise to a doubt that the scriptures are not to be depended on. Bochart's opinion, for instance, that Cush was part of Arabia, which he supports by what has been called learned trifling, is utterly irreconcilable with many passages in which Cush or Ethiopia is mentioned. In like manner your correspondent Ælia's opinion that Bethel was on the North East of the Dead Sea, could not possibly be reconciled with the fact, that it was on the boundary line between Benjamin and Ephraim, which commenced at the head of the Dead Sea, and ran west to the Mediterranean: Josh. xvi, 1—3, xvii, 11—14. A few notices, therefore, of the more important places mentioned in the scriptures, in connection with others, might be very useful, and also very acceptable to those of your readers whose minds are not blinded by ignorance and prejudice. I shall begin with an account of the fords of the Jordan, and the roads that lead to them; being the means of communication between the two great divisions into which the holy land was divided by that river.

The Jordan which is the principal river of Palestine, and indeed the only one that deserves to be called a river, rises near the ancient city of Dan, at the foot of Anti Lebanon; and having first formed the lake of Huleh, anciently called the waters of Meron, Josh xi, 5—7; and again that of Gennezareth or Tiberias, it flows down the valley of the Ghor, and is lost in the deep and silent Asphaltite Lake or Dead Sea. Between the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea, its breadth varies from 60 to 200 feet, and its depth from 6 to 16. The valley of the Ghor is bounded on the west by the rugged and abrupt mountains of Samaria, and Gilboa, which run from the north side of the plain of Jericho, to the lower part of the plain of Esdraelon or Valley of Jezreel; and on the east, by the mountains of Moab, Gilead and Bashan, which run more gently, and present a more graceful and waving line. The bottom of the valley, which seldom exceeds half a mile in breadth, is deeply bedded with an alluvial deposit, through which the river, which runs rapidly, has formed a deep and winding channel, which it is constantly altering.

There are different places at which the river is fordable in dry seasons; but the fords in ancient times were those near Jericho, on the lower part of the river, and in the neighborhood of Succoth, about 18 miles below the Lake of Tiberias. The lower is called Beth barah in Judges vii 24, and Bethabara, or rather Bethany, the ferry town; for Bethany seems to be the true reading, John i 2—8. It is clear from a number of passages about to be considered, that this was near Gilgal in the plain of Jericho. The site of Succoth, near the upper ford, has not been ascertained, and there appears to be a difference of opinion respecting it. But it seems from 1 Kings vii 41 to have been at no great distance from Zarthan, or Zartana; and that was in the immediate vicinity of Bethshan at the foot of Mount Gilboa, which was afterwards called Scythopolis, chap iv 12. The great road from Jerusalem to Damascus passed by Bethel, which is 12 miles north of Jerusalem, and then Shechem, 18 or 20 miles from Bethel, and thence over Gilboa to Bethshan, at the foot of the valley of Jezreel, about 10 miles farther, &c.

The road from Jerusalem to the lower ford was the most frequented. It was the nearest to the countries to the east of the Jordan, and though it led through a mountainous and wild country, it was most frequently taken by those who went eastward.

Issuing from the southern side of the city, the road passes through the valley of Jehoshaphat, to the east, and along the base of Mount Olives to Bethany, about two miles to the eastard of the city. Bethany, the town of Lazar and his sisters, is at the present time the st inhabited spot on the road, till you come t Jericho, a distance of 16 or 18 miles, an it is also the last spot where any drinkable water is found. In our Saviour's time Bethab was a little farther on, and in an earlier ae still, Baharim was at a still greater distanc in the same direction; but not a vestige of ther of these places now remains.

At a short distance from Bethany, te road begins to ascend, and continues to ris till it enters one of the most rugged and broken districts on the face of the earth. It wa from one of the many precipices, at the eet of which it passes, that Shimei of Baharim ttered imprecations, and hailed down stones on David and his men, when flying from Absalm: 2 Sam. xvi 5—6. In the course of 9 or 10 miles the highest part of the ridge is attained, which commands a view, both of the city on te one hand, and of the land to the east of the Jordan on the other. Here David halted for a little, to draw breath, after their laborious march, verse 14; and it was when descending from this that our Saviour beheld and wept over Jerusalem, when approaching it for the last time: Luke xix 41.

The whole of this wide district, which partly belonged to Benjamin, and partly to Ephraim, is called Arabah, or Arebeh, which is the same with Arabia; and according to Packhurst, Harmer, and properly means a desert, or uncultivated country, containing a horrid mixture of rugged rocks, dangerous precipices, and impassable ravines; to which description the country in question literally corresponds.—Maundrell says 'It is a most miserable, dry, barren plain, consisting of high, rocky mountains, as torn and disordered as if the earth had suffered some great convulsion, by which its very bowels had been turned outward,' which has no doubt happened in a former age. I formerly showed that there are hot springs at the lower end of the Dead Sea. The celebrated spring of Engeddi, or fountain of the kid, on its western shore, is another; and Mr. Buckingham discovered a number at its head, on the eastern side of the Jordan; and these together with the sulphur and other volcanic productions found in the country prove it to be a volcanic region, and subject to convulsions. The Arebeh was intersected by the brook Cherith, a mountain torrent, which forces its way through the dark and rocky defiles of the country, to the R. Jordan; and it was here that Elijah concealed himself from the persecution of Ahab: 1 Kings xvii 3—5. The district which I have said was called Arabah or Arebeh, Josh. xviii 18, is now in the entire possession of a lawless tribe of Arabs, who live by robbery, and appear to have had possession of it from the earliest times. There were many towns and districts in Palestine from which the original inhabitants of the country were never expelled, so long as it was in possession of the Israelites; and this appears to have been one. Jerome, who spent many years at Bethlehem in the neighborhood, expressly calls the inhabitants Arabs; Orbim accolae villae in finibus Arabam, Eliae dedcrunt alimenta. The Orebim who inhabited a village in the territories of the Arabs, gave food to Elijah. This village was probably the Beth-Orebeh of Josh. xviii 22.—It is rendered Bethabara in the Sept.; and must have been on the Jordan, near the mouth of the Cherith, in the neighbourhood of Gilgal.

On account of their different extraction and predatory habits, the people of this wild region appear to have been disliked and oppressed by the kings of Israel and Judah. Jehoshaphat imposed a heavy tribute on them and the Philistines who continued till his time, 2 Chron. xvii 10 11—which they severely resented in the days of his son (xxi 11—xxii 6), by attacking Jerusalem when he was absent and engaged with the Edomites. That they were opposed to Ahab and his family may be taken for granted, for the Rechabites were connected with them, and Jonadab their shiek readily joined with Jehu in cutting off his family: 2 Kings x 15. Elijah was therefore more secure among them, so long as there was water in these elevated regions, than he could have been in almost any other place. They have in all ages treated prophets and recluses with the highest respect, and Elijah would not fail to meet with every attention from them. Taking all these things into consideration, it might be supposed that they were purveyors for the prophet; but however probable this may seem, it is thought by many that the idea savors somewhat of infidelity, and that the more marvellous any thing can be made, it is just so much the more edifying.

It was into this wild country that our Saviour was *led up* after his baptism, to be tempted of the devil; and no place could have been better chosen for such a purpose. On the north of the plain of Jericho, and immediately above Bethabara, there is 'an exceeding high mountain,' in the features of which the awful and sublime are well blended, and on its summit it is supposed the tempter offered the throne of the world to its Lord and Maker, on condition of being acknowledged his superior. At the foot of this mountain is the well that was cured by the prophet Elisha. All the other springs in the valley are unfit for use, from the quantity of iron and sulphur contained in their waters; but this retains its sweetness and salubrity to the present time, although the barrenness of the land has returned.

Jericho was a wealthy and populous city in our Saviour's time. It had been rebuilt in the reign of Ahab, probably for the purpose of commanding the passage of the Jordan, and keeping the lawless Orebim in subjection.—Herod the Great made it the seat of royalty, by building a splendid palace in its neighborhood, where he often kept his court, and where he ended his days. His government was much more vigorous than any that had preceded it for a long time, or that has for many ages existed in that country; and the Orebim were kept more in check than either before, or in later times; but even in his time robberies and murders were often perpetrated.

The road through the country between Jerusalem and Jericho, is the scene of the parable of the good samaritan. There was then an *Inn*, established among the mountains, the site of which is still known; and here the caravans which are always attended by an armed convoy, halt and refresh themselves. The road is so exceedingly difficult beyond, it would have been impossible to have taken a man so dangerously wounded any farther; yet on account of the comparative security of the road at that time, numbers ventured to travel it alone. After the death of Herod and the short reign of his son Archelaus, the Romans appointed a governor over Judea, and put garrisons both in Jerusalam, and Jericho, and established a greater degree of order and quiet in the intervening country than had previously existed all which gave a greater verssimilitude to the parable than it would have otherwise possessed.

Our Saviours shortest and best road from the lake of Tiberias to Jerusalem, was by Shechem, and Bethel; and he generally took it John IV 3. 5. but for reasons not stated, he went over the lake to the eastern side, and thence to Bethabara, where he recrossed the river, passed through Jericho, and came to Bethphage, and Bethany, on the last occasion on which he came to it, Mark, x, 1 4, xi 1.

In early times, the Jordan overflowed all its banks in the spring, when the snow melted on Lebanon—Josh iii 15; and this expelled from their retreats the beasts of prey which lurked among the bushes which cover the greater part of the valley, and increased their ferocity, Jer. xlix 19. The river is also raised at other times so as to be unfordable, by means of rain. The fugitives from Bethennabris, the Bethnimra of Numb. xxxii 3 36; Josh. xiii 27 were prevented from escaping to Jericho, as they expected, by a flood in the river, and cruelly massacred by the Romans who were in pursuit of them: Josephus wars, B. iv, ch 7 § 4.

T.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

To the Children and Youths of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, including those in New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island, and Cape Breton.

My Dear Young Friends.

When I lately addressed you on the subject of providing a good boat for our Foreign Missionaries in the South Seas, I said that it was necessary for their safety, comfort, and, success in the great and good cause in which they are engaged; and that it afforded you a favorable opportunity of assisting in this noble work,' as almost all other children of the Church of Christ are doing. Let me say a little now on these points before proposing the specific plan for realizing the object.

Suppose war were to break out between two tribes on the Island of Fati. This is quite possible, though native teachers have been laboring there three or four years. It had broken out in Upolu, where teachers and Missionaries had been sixteen years. What then would our Missionaries do without a boat, if any jealousy or prejudice of either party should rise up against them? Would you not feel happy if, in such a case, you had provided them with the only means of safety?

Again suppose that peace prevails, that they are successful in their labours, and that their services are required in distant settlements or in other Islands! Would it not afford you great satisfaction if you had provided them with the means of safe and comfortable conveyance?

Surely none of you will say—let them toil away and trust in Providence for safety. 'what is that to me? I will not believe that any of you are so destitute of principle, feeling, and common sense, as such remarks would imply. But some may say—If our parents have done all the rest, let them do this also. Must I believe then, that some of the lambs of Christ's flock, will imitate and assist thier parents in every thing but in the extension of Chirst's Kingdom? This is the very object in which you should be most forward. But some may say—we can or perhaps actually do contribute to the general fund of the mission. Well this is right, and though your contributions may be small, like a drop in a bucket; yet they will not be forgotten by the great shepherd. But I am anxious that you should have the honour, the privelege and the satisfaction of contributing to some *specific object*. So that it might be said *the children and youth of of our church have done this.*

Besides, if you live only a few years, your parents will be gone to the narrow house—the grave, and you must take their places, in the world and in the Church; and you should begin early in the work in which you have to be engaged; for much has yet to be done yearly for many years, before the gospel shall be preached to all nations.—Other children and youth also are contributing in this way. The Lon. Miss. Society proposed to raise £4000 for the 'John Williams,' and they soon got £7000. The F. Board of tho U. P. Church proposed to raise £800 for the 'Calabar,' and they got £3,100. Now, though you cannot be expected to raise thousands or even hundreds, yet you might raise tens, and that would be sufficient for our purpose.. If the children and youth of 30 of our congregations would raise on an average 20 shillings, that would be £30, and would be sufficient for the object in view. I beg leave therefore, to propose that the children and youth of our Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and of every family, not having these institutions near, make an effort to accomplish this desirable object by contributing according to their means, without delay, and forwarding the amount to the Synod or to the treasurer of the Foreign Board.

Parents, Teachers, and Ministers, I would again respectfully request your aid in this matter, the result of which will be duly announced.

John I. Baxter.

Onslow, May, 1849.

From the United States.

DREADFUL RIOT IN NEW YORK—TWENTY-ONE KILLED AND THIRTY-THREE WOUNDED.

THEATRICAL RIOT.—A dreadful riot took place at the Astor Opera House, New-York, on Monday, 7th inst. The friends, or ruffians of Mr Forrest, took possesion of the house, and drove Mr Macready from the stage. The New York Express says—"A continual shower of missiles, from parquette and gallery, upon the stage, whilst from one to thirty people were on it,—an uninterrupted display of libellous placards, in the hands of men plainly visible to every body in the house,—and the throwing of four chairs in quick succession from the most conspicuous part of the gallery, at a moment when the stage was filled with persons, many of whom were females,—were acts that certainly could not have been attributed to the general temper of an audience like that, any more than they could have been overlooked by an 'efficient police,' under the direction of a competant and vigilant chief. The leading people of New York, headed by Washington Irving, have published a card, calling upon Mr Macready to play out his engagement, and he shall be protected from the mob.

A large placard was posted through the city on Wednesday morning, calling upon the American working men and lovers of liberty, to put down the 'English Aristocratic Opera House,' by the 'American Committee."

On Thursday the rioters made preparations to resume their disgraceful work—with what effect the subjoined details will show.

NEW YORK, MAY 11,—11 A. M.

A terrible riot occurred at the Astor Place Opera last night, growing out of the excitement in relation to Mr Macready. The police were in possession of the house at an early hour. A mob numbering some 20,000 individuals assembled outside, and attempted to break down the doors. They were resisted by the police, who defended the house by ejecting water on the mob.

The rioters still persevering in their attack, a company of mounted horsemen were sent for but they were driven from the field by showers of stones and other missiles.

A portion of the regiment of Col. Durgea, with part of the light artillery, then arrived on the field. The Recorder read the riot Act, which however made no impression on the mob, who continued to pelt the soldiers until several were badly wounded, and were carried off.

The order was then given to the military to fire on the mob, which was done. The guns were loaded principally with blank cartridges, though some were charged with balls. By this fire one or two persons were killed, and several wounded. The rioters not dispersing three rounds were fired with balls, by which some ten or fifteen persons were either killed or fell mortally wounded, and some twenty or thirty wounded.

Several citizens—mere spectators, were unfortunately either killed or wounded, some of whom were at a considerable distance from the scene of action. Among the killed or wounded, were several women, among others one colored woman.

The military kept possession of the field all night and this morning, by throwing up entrenchmets around the theatre.

The city was greatly excited during the night. The theatre was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished.

Among the rioters arrested, was the somewhat notorious 'Ned Buntline.'

[From the Boston 'Daily Advertiser,' May 11]

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—'Mr Macready.—The troubles in New York, arising from the objection of certain rioters to the appearance of Macready upon the stage of the Astor Place Opera House seem to be now entirely quieted. There was some disturbances on Friday, and the military were not dismissed untill the afternoon of Saturday. We devote considerable space to the proceedings of these two days, which resulted wholly in the success of the friends of law and order.

We are not disposed in this case, or in any case of physical outbreak and outrage, to make an extra-judicial decision as to the origen or the causes of the difficulty. We are glad to be able to state however, in this case, that after the difficulty arose, the authorities of New York met it firmly and promptly, so that the mob effort was suppressed. and peace and order were restored within a few hours.

Mr Macready is in this city. We understand that he does not intend to play or to read in public here, but will return home in the steamer of the 23d.

NEW YORK AFTER THE RIOT.—The following is the latest account of the proceedings of Friday and Saturday, given by the New York Post:—

The excitement all day yesterday in our streets was intense. It was rumoured that an organized effort would be made to burn or tear down the Opera House, and to carry out this shocking purpose, a band of 'Killers,' as they are called, had been invited on from Philadelphia to assist. The alarm was increased by the following placard, posted through the most conspicuous part of the city:—

TO THE PARK!

THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

Opposed to the destruction of Human Life are requested to assemble in the Park at 6 o'clock. this evening, Friday, May 11, to express public opinion upon the lamentable occurrances of last night.

A crowd of about a thousand persons assembled towards evening, to see what was to be done, when they were harangued by Isaiah Rynders, Michael Walsh and Mr Strahan. The tenor of their remarks may be easily inferred, and if not, it is of little consequence. Meanwhile the most efficient measures were being perfected by the civil authorities to prevent any riotous conduct.

General Sandford had been charged with the military arrangements, and a large body of troops had been called upon.

The Chief of Police and his aids were also prompt to second the efforts of the Mayor, and before sunset one thousand special constables had been sworn in, and every thing arranged for prompt and efficient action.

About half past six the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House were cleared by the soldiers, and occupied, so as to cut off every avenue of approach to the building.

Six heavy pieces of artillery, including one 18 lb. howitzer, were so placed as to enfilade Broadway, up and down, Eighth street, west and east, Lafayette place downward, and Astor place, and the open ground between Bowery and third aveune, easterly.

Through the kindness of one of the officers we were permitted to cross the lines and observe the preparations.

The Opera House was in possession of the Police, who were most thoroughly and efficiently organized. All the entrances but one were closed; the vaults were arranged for the reception of prisoners, the dressing rooms fitted up as surgical hospitals, and the boxes, parquette and stage thrown open as a general camping ground for the relieved companies. Every thing valuable had been previously removed.

In Broadway the mob were neither numerous nor organized. In the Bowery however, their force was formidable. We were told that a band from Philadelphia came on yesterday as expected, and among them were some of the Circus men, whose names we have, but care not to publish.

The following additional particulars we find stated in the Tribune:—

About half-past eight the Police made a charge on the crowd, where it appeared most turbulent, and succeeded in arresting two or three of the ringleaders. The troops in the square, especially Captain McArdle's company of City Guards, were exposed to a shower of stones, thrown by a body who had taken possession of the marble yard on the opposite corner. A private named Stevens, was knocked senseless by a heavy stone which struck him on the head.

One of the Montgomery Guard, named O'Halloran, was struck in the left eye by a stone and severely hurt. A man by the name of Coyle, in the Montgomery troop, 1st company, was prostrated from his horse by a blow in the abdomen from a paving stone. Soon afterwards two more soldiers and a policeman were brought into the Opera House. badly injured. They were all well cared for by the surgeons in attendance.

About nine o'clock a barracade was made across 8th street, near the Bowery, with a wagon and some boxes, in order to prevent the horsemen from passing through. One of the latter coming suddenly upon it, was thrown from his horse and injured. After the barricade was taken, the police stormed the marble yard and dislodged the rioters, who then retreated down the Bowery. Just previous to this, however, the assault upon the City Guard had become so violent that they were ordered to load.

Warning was given to the mob, but stones continued to fly. At last the Recorder proclaimed to them that the next shower of stone would bring a return of lead. The muskets were levelled, and the troops only waited the signal fire, when fortunately the throwing of stones ceased.

The police, who had already sixteen persons arrested, now began a systematic attack upon the remaining rioters, and with such success, that in few minutes upward of twenty five or thirty more were safely deposited in the vaults of the Opera House. The crowd kindled bonfires in the Bowery which only served to render the disturbers more conspicuous, and in less than half an hour they were nearly all either taken or scattered.

The total of the killed and wounded thus far ascertained is 54.

While the meeting was holding in the Park, two other meetings were going on in Tompkins Square and in the Washington Parade Ground, but nothing of moment took place.

A gun was discharged at or near the lines in Broadway, corner of Waverly place, about half past eight, and the rush of the people down Broadway was felt most to Bleecker street, and a marvellous disposition to get around corners was generally manifested.

The troops retired this morning without encountering any serious difficulty, and all cause for alarm, we hope, has entirely passed away.

Some of the mob on Thursday evening bore fire arms. Two officers were shot before the military had received orders to fire.

The following proclamation from the Mayor was issued on Saturday:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, May 12th, 1849.

The Mayor congratulates the citizens upon the spirit of obedience to the laws, which with a few exceptions, pervaded the city last night. While he cannot too highly commend the alacrity with which the civil and military force, as well as the great mass of the people responded to demands made by the authorities, in the name of the law, for the maintenance of public order.—

He trusts a renewal of the disturbance of the past few nights is not to be apprehended; but at the same time, he feels bound to urge upon the friends of order to refrain from congregating in the streets, or other public places, for a few nights to come.

In the mean time he assures the citizens that the whole civil and military power of the county continues actively engaged in the discharge of its duty, in upholding and maintaining, at every hazard, the peace of the city.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, MAYOR.

Mr. Forrest, we are told, desired to testify his respect for the proclamation of the Mayor yesterday, requesting the citizens to remain within their home, by having the Broadway theatre, where he is engaged, closed. The management, however, were of opinion that such a course might provoke a feeling unfavorable to the result was aimed at, and exacted from Mr. Forrest a compliance with his engagement. The house was very thin, scarcely a hundred at 8 o clock.—[N. Y. Post.

AWFUL CONSEQUENCES OF INTEMPERANCE.

A young man named William Hicks a waggon maker of this town, was suspected to have been drowned off of the Long Bridge from the circumstances of his being missing and foot marks seen at the side where a part of the railing was broken away. We regret to say, that the suspicion was too well grounded. On Monday last, the river was searched for him and in a short time his remains was dragged out and laid on the warf. He had been drinking in one of our taverns on Friday evening, and had not been seen until his remains, all swollen—a frightful sight—were drawn from the water. About half an hour after this, the remains of John Montgomery, whose fate we recorded in our last, were also found—although fruitlessly searched for up to that time. His remains were also laid on the wharf. What a sight! What an awful warning,—to see the remains of two victims of intemperance lying side by side. Dr. Nichol, the Coroner, held inquests on the bodies. The verdict of the jury in the first was, that he came to his death by drowning whilst in a state of intoxication; and that the other, from being under the influence of liquor, and from the darkness of the night, had lost his way and was drowned. Now, we would ask (under a view of the awful circumstances that we have recorded, and not with a desire to give offence to any one)—upon whom does the responsibility rest? Are the unfortunate victims themselves alone responsible for their fate? We fear not. It is high time something was done to check the vice of intemperance that prevails. Let our taverns be reduced in number and purged. Let them answer the end of their creation—a place of refreshment and rest to travellers, and not dens for the resort of sots and drunkards, as some of them are now. The drunkard!—is he not known? Does not every one know him? and is there no responsibility resting upon those who give him liquor? There is an awful responsibility resting upon such. There are men walking our streets every day—we could point them out—name them by name—whose end—awful thought—is continually before our mind—THAT of the drunkard! We try to banish it. We cannot. There it remains. What makes it more appalling is the scripture denunciation—'the drunkard SHALL NOT enter the Kingdom of Heaven.' The poor sot has not the power over himself—he has allowed an unconquerable habit to to grow on him. He is a slave to it. It devolves upon the community, every manin it, to refuse him that which is his destroyer; and thev hand him poison who do not. It is slow, but sure, sure, in its effects. No doubt some who may read this will exclaim, with Cain, who killed his brother Abel—"Am I my brothers keeper?" Well, that question will be answered on the last day.—[Bathurst Courier.

APPREHENSION OF THE FUGITIVES FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—On Wednesday forenoon a considerable stir was made in the streets by the assemblage of a large crowd, eager to have a sight of the gang of convicts, who lately eloped from the Penitentiary, landing from the revenue cutter Daring, and returning to confinement. It appears that having reached Port Medway by the vessel they stole from Lawson's Mills, they broke into Messrs Macks' store at that place, and rifled it of some goods. They then divided into two companies;—one setting out for Lunenburg, the other for Annapolis. The party that went to Lunenburg, four in number, robbed one of the stores there of about £16, and made off; the crew of the Daring started in chase, and came up with them at Mahone Bay. Before surrendering they fought pretty hard. The other party was apprehended by the people of the country. The whole gang being thus secured, were put on board the Daring at Lunenburg, and brought back on Wednesday morning.—[Recorder.

The projectors of the Electric Telegraph in the United States propose to construct it between the coast of Newfoundland and the nearest cape of Ireland; they state that there is every reason to believe that a submarine bank exists from Newfoundland to the British Isles, to which they propose to anchor the wires, supported by cork tubes, at intervals of ten miles.

HEMLOCK WHARF LOGS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

140 LOGS, 21 feet long, 14 inches square;
28 do. 26 feet long, 14 do.
14 do. 31 feet do, 14 do;
About 2000 running feet of ROUND HEMLOCK LOGS.

The Subscriber will contract for the above in small lots—payment CASH on Delivery,
Pictou, 23 May. JAMES PRIMROSE.

DR. W. P. EVANS PAIN KILLER.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use internally as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonders when applied externally, as a wash, bath. or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following; Distressing Dysentery, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises. Cholera infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast. Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Hurts, Scratched or torn flesh, Bites or Stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting. So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

Certificates to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. Be sure and enquire for Evan's; all others are spurious.

For sale in Pictou, N. S. only by our agent, J. D. B. Fraser.

The Eastern Chronicle.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, POLITICS, AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vol 7. Pictou, N. S., Thursday Morning December 20, 1849. Number 50.

Just Published by JAMES DAWSON & SON, PICTOU.

THE HARMONICON

A COLLECTION OF

SACRED MUSIC,

CONSISTING OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, &C.,

Selected from the best composers, and adapted to the use of the Churches in British North America.

THIRD EDITION.

With fifty additional Tunes, and a New Introduction.

The sale of two Editions of the Harmonicon has sufficiently proved its utility and popularity, as a collection of Sacred Music, suited to the use o the Churches in British North America, In preparing the present edition, however, the publishers have not rested satisfied with the past success of the work;but have made improvements which they trust will greatly increase its usefulness and extend its circulation. The "Introduction to Vocal Music," of former editions, has been replaced by the excellent "Elements" of the Boston Academy's collection, which the editors and publishers of that work have permitted to be reprinted for the Harmonicon. More than fifty carefully selected tunes and pieces have been added to the work, and about half that number of tunes which had fallen into disuse since the former editions were printed, have been omitted.

The whole work has been carefully revised, with the view of correcting the errors which have occurred in printing former editions; and it is hoped that the present edition will be found free from such blemishes.

This edition is printed from *new Stereotype Plates*, on good paper, and is strongly bound.

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.

Sold by the Publishers in Pictou; Messrs A. & W. McKinlay, and C. H. Belcher, Halifax; James McGregor Esq , New Glasgow ; S Fulton Esq., Wallace, Mr G. T. Hazard, and Mr H. Stamper, Charlottetown.

PICTOU, S, S. { SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU,—JUNE TERM, 1849.

CAUSE { PATRICK DESMOND, and JANE DESMOND, his Wife, *Pltffs.* vs. ANGUS MCPHEE, *Defdt.*

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at Public Auction, on Thursday. the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Pictou,

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Property, Claim, and Demand, of the above named Defendant, and Margaret McPhee his Wife, of, in, to, and upon, the following Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying. and being, on the north side of Spring Street, in the Town of Pictou (being part of the front of George Smith's Farm Lot), and is abutted, bounded, and described, as follows :—that is to say,—Commencing on the north side of said street, running fifty feet in tbe direction of the street to the eastward of the east line of a certain James Patterson's Farm Lot; thence north one hundred and twenty seven feet, along the east line of a certain Peter Crerar's Town Lot, sold by George Smith to him; thence south. seventy six degrees east, fifty feet; thence south one hundred and twenty seven feet, to the north side of said Spring Street; Thence north seventy six degrees west, fifty feet to the place of beginning,—with all the privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging ;—The same having been mortgaged by the said Defendant, and his said wife Margaret, to the said Jane Desmond, then Jane Pauland; and by a rule in the said Supreme Court. made in June Term last, having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff or his Deputy, in manner and for the purpose above mentioned, under and by virtue of the several Acts of this Province, made and passed for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff.*

DAVID MATHESON, *Pltff's Atty.* (10w)

Sheriff 's Office, Pictou, 10th Oct, 1849.

The above Sale is postponed until Wednesday, the 26th Decr. inst., when it will take place at the time and place above mentioned.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

Pictou. 8th Decr., 1849.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

SUPERIOR LIKENESSES can be had at Fraser's Daguerrian Room, on High Street, opposite the Free Church.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

PICTOU ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Pictou Academy intimate to the public. that the semi annual examination of the classes will take place on Friday, the 21st curt. The examination of the Department under Mr. Jack will commence at 9, a. m., and will occupy all the forenoon. The examination of the classes taught by Mr. Bell (including the logic class) will commence at tho termination of the examination of the lower department, and will be continued through the afternoon. All who feel any interest in the Academy are respectfully invited to attend, but the trustees would especially request the presence of Clergymen of all denominations.

By order of the Board,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,

Secretary of Pictou Academy.

Pictou Academy, 8th December, 1849.

AUCTION.

TO be sold at *Auction*, on the premises, on Tuesday, the eighth day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, that Property in the Town of Pictou, opposite the Academy, being part of what was called the College Green.

This Property measures 50 feet each on Church Street and Water Street, and 135 feet on Willow Street, and will be sold in two lots. A good Title will be given; and a credit allowed for a part of the consideration money. For further particulars, apply at Pictou to James Primrose, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

DAVID MATHESON.

West River, Pictou, Dec. 8, 1849.

MISCELLANY.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

The following classification of newspaper subscribers we take from the Prairie Farmer, and from our own experience we can safely say that the picture is drawn as natural as life itself. Frst come the

UPRIGHTS.—These are men who take newspapers, pay for them and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done—the pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain It seems as fair and just to them that the newspaper should be paid for as a barrel of sugar or a new coat.—They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this than Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their sons' sons to the fourth generation. The second class now in mind is the.

DO WELLS.—This class is nearly related to the other—so near that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends.—These men always pay in advance in the beginning and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by, sometimes a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time, 'the printer is not paid,' and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up: 'meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men.—They have a wary place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights.—If such a man dies in arrears his wife or son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and estate or no estate, see that the printers's bills are not among their father's unsettled accounts. Next come the.

EASY DOERS.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their own minds, that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them, too.—Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year—at any rate, they mean to pretty soon. If they have done so, they sit down with the comfortable consolation that the newspaper is now settled for—and this idea having once got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year—a truth once—now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years.

The editor, marking the elongated and elongating space in the accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if thy are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up in the reality that they are in arrears, and like men, as they are at the bottom pay us. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and lives like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him. The next class is that of the.

DOWN HILLERS —Here we begin to slide over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall despatch the down hillers suddenly. One of these may take a paper because his wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbor persuades him.—When it begins to come he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates law suits, and constables, and all that. A dun has the effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his side, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of.

THE NIX CUM ROUSE.—No matter how this man began his suscription, he never pays for it—not he. 'He don't like that [illegible] of paper. It don't give no news. He [illegible] like it. He din't want it in the first place, and told the post[illegible] He sent back one more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he had had'nt had only two or three of them, at any rate and those he had'nt read,' Wipe him off.—Here comes the.

SCAPE GRACE.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enoug for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with 'stop it.' Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can.

Reader in which of the above classes are you found?

THE LONDON MARKETS.—The number of oxen consumed in London yearly is estimated at about two hundred and fifty thousand of sheep about one million, of lambs about four hundred thousand, of calves three hundred thousand, of pigs about a quarter of a million, besides various other animals used as food. Considerable quantities of butchers meat have lately been imported from Scotland and the provinces to London, in addition to what is bought at Smithfield and the other markets. It is reckoned that about one million pounds sterling per annum is a fair computation of the value of live animals sold in Smithfied markets alone. About eight hundred thousand gallons of milk are consumed in London annually, supplied by about ten thousand cows. It is said that nearly five hundred thousand pounds per anumn are paid by milk retailers to cow-keepers for the produce of their cows; and that from the additional cent. per cent. added to the original cost of the produce independant of the loss caused by adulteration, the citizens of London pay nearly one million sterling for milk alone. Upwards of ten thousands acres of land are under cultivation round the city, in order to supply the regular vegetable market; and about four thousand acres are devoted to the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Nearly seven hundred thousand pounds sterling are paid at market for garden stuffs, and upwards of four hundred thousand pounds for fruit alone; and when we take into consideration that the retailers advance the price of these more than two hundred per cent., we shall find that the Londoners disburse above three million of pounds yearly for esculent vegetables. The annual consumption of wheat in London is above one million quarters, each quarter containing eight Winchester bushels. About one million chaldron of coals are consumed, each containing thirty six bushels, or one ton and a half. Nearly two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of ale and porter annually are brewed and sold in the city, each barrel containing thirty six gallons. About twelve millions of gallons of spirituous liquors and compounds, about seventy thousand pipes of wine, about three millions of pounds weight of cheese constitue the articles of general use. In Billingsgate market alone—that famous theatre of eloquent persons, who from their dress and demeanour might be supposed to constitute a third sex—upwards of three hundred thousand tons of fish are annually disposed of, and nearly one hundred thousand pounds are paid for poultry during a season by the rich.—[Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

A WILL.—The following is a copy aof will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me John Thomas; I give all my things to my relations to be divided among them the best way they can.—N. B.—If anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it he isn't to have anything.— Signed by me JOHN THOMAS.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.—A gentleman having prevailed on a young lady, to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature promised his in return as soon as he could had quarrelled one [illegible] The lovers, meanwhile, of making peace, said, "I have ju[illegible] fine miniature; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so."—"It is a matter of equal indiffereuce to me," she replied, "which is executed you or your miniature for I have resolved to accept neither."

THE YANKEES TAKEN IN.—The pretty woman who keep the flowershops in the fashionable parts of Paris reap a rich harvest of Golden Napoleons during the Carnival; and when their trade gets a little dull, sometimes set their ingenuity to work to devise means to brighten it up a little. There was a shop in the Passage Colbert, which was a favourable resort of Americans. One day, during the Carnival, about a dozen young Americans received each a note, beautifully written on scented paper, asking each of them to be at a particular place in the foyer of the the Opera at a given moment, and saying if they cared anything for the fair writer, for she must of course be fair, they would buy a boquet of flowers at a certain shop, at a certain hour. Each received a similar note, but as they all were requested to keep the matter quiet, neither one mentioned it to the other. Of course the flowers were bought and each one, at the appointed time met the lady in the domino, but could not make out who she she was As the hours appointed for meeting were not the same in any two cases, the young gentlemen never discovered the parts they were mutually playing, unt after some three weeks of appointments and deferments, they finally came to the understanding among themselves—invited the lady into one of the boxes—pulled of her mask, and found, to their utter confusion that she was the very woman who kept the flowershop in the Passage Colbert, and who had sold thirty six costly bouquests by her ingenious stratagems. —[Savenirs of Travels.

☞ Ale is recomended to public dancers, on acount of its being partly made of hops.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Halifax Chronicle.)

UNITED STATES.

The R. M. Steamer Canada, Capt. Harrison, came in at 6 o'clock last evening, after a splendid run of 50 hours from New York city. The following important intelligence has been received, by the New York Herald:

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Nov. 9. 1849.

The official proclamation of the Governor of Honduras, which I enclose to you, will give you an insight into the character of the late outrages of the British agents.

The island of Tigre, you will perceive, recently ceded by Honduras to the United States, has not escaped. Her Majesty's steamer Gorgon, on the 15th October, entered the harbour of Realijo, acting in concert with Mr. Chatfield detailed a force for the seizure of the island of which they took possession, tearing down the U. S. flag, and elevating the British in its place, and consumating the celebration in the name of her Majesty the Queen.

A correspondence immediately followed between Mr. Squier and Mr. Chatfield, the former demanding the evacuation of the island, and the latter declining to make any further concession than a reference of the matter to his home government. He denies the right of Honduras to sell or cede away any portion of her territory, because she has no national existence, being only a fragment of the Central American confederation, and justifies his lawless occupation of Tigre, on the ground that it is a seizure for debt.

This outrage to our flag will doubtless, receive the prompt attention of the government. The insulting proceedings against Honduras and San Salvador have awakened the proper spirit. The Central American States are arming themselves to repel these aggressions.—Gen Guardiola, of Honduras, the noblest general in Central America, has arrived on the coast of the Gulf of Amspala, and men are rallying around him. It is understood, also, that the State of Salvador is rapidly raising troops. So it appears the British Charge has got himself into trouble. It appears that his principal demand against San Salvador does not fall due till next month; and the government of that sturdy little State declines to comply with his ultimatum. It remains to be seen if he will attempt to take possession of the entire republic "in behalf of her Majesty."

The following are ex[illegible]ts from the Proclation by order of the Pres[illegible] of Honduras:

On the 4th [illegible], belonging to the Royal British Marine, under the command of Captain Nolloth, arrived at Truxillo. The captain of this steamer, without having any public mission of any kind, and without any other credentials than violence, required the commander of that port the payment of the sum of $111, 062⅝ within a few hours, which sum, he said, was the amount of claim of British subjects upon our government. At the same time he threatened to destroy the town if the aforesaid amount was not instantly paid down. The commander of Truxillo refused to pay the amount, inasmuch as he had not the necessary funds at his command, and also it was not in his province to interfere with such demands. In consequence hereof the captain immediately landed an armed force and took forcible possession of the fortrees of Truxillo. At the same time, several of his soldiers perpetrated various acts of violence upon the people in the neighbourhood, and received from them the sum of $1,200, which was paid to induce them not to accomplish their threat of razing the city to the ground and on re-embarking they fired a broadside upon the city, at command of the captain.

But on our Southern coast, the British have done yet worse. On the pretence of obtaining satisfaction by pacific measure of the claims of British subjects against Honduras, the captain of the war steamer, the Gorgon, on the 16th of the present month, took possession of the Isle of Tiger landed an armed force, and set up the British flag over the Island. The flag of our republic was to effect this purpose, forcibly taken down, and three discharges of infantry, twenty-one of cannon, celebrated the mounting of the flag of the Queen of England. The commandant of the island in the name of his government, and of the republic, protested against such an unheard of violence, and the English Consul, as the commandant has informed us, united with him in this protest. On his re-embarking, the commander of the Gorgon informed the Governor of the Island that if the flag of Central America should be re-instated on the Island, he would return with his war steamer and restore, by force, the British flag. The other governments of the republic, as well as our Commissioner, charged to treat with the Charge d'Affairs of the United States residing in Nicaragua, have been made acquainted with these events, they may take such measures as may seem to them proper, especially since the island of Tiger has been by treaty approved of by the President, placed formerly in deposit in the power of the government of the North.

The captain of the Gorgon, upon announcing to the commandant of the island his intention to take possession. at the same time declared that the government of her Britanic Majesty contemplated, if necessary, the adoption of other measures—that is to say, that even if the claims made by the consul were satisfied, he would still feel it necessary to take the course he had adopted.

People of Honduras—Notwithstanding our own want of means to resist with effect, and to defend the integrity of our soil, and the dignity of our government, yet we need not submit to the unjust and violent conduct which oppresses us, for the Star Spangled Banner will be unfurled in our seas to assist us to vindicate our rights and rescue us from insults. Yes that bright flag resplendant with glory, backed by immense power, will be our guaranty in virtue of solomn treaties, and has generally pledged itself to aid us. The identity of our principles, and the fact that we are children of the same continent, is a band of union with that great power. Let us, then, confide in her resources, under the bonds which uniets our interests. Long live republican governments! Long live the illustrious descendants of the immortal Washington!

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.—Among the notes found at Professor Webster's house, was one for $100, which was just due, and had been cancelled and filed away; it was not endorsed, but had apparently been paid, though not marked so.

The note for $2,451, due in 1851, and endosed, is believed to have been secured by a mortgage on the Professor's mineralogical cabinet, which cabinet has been sold within a year, for $3,000, to an association of gentlemen, who presented it to the Harvard University; and the note is believed to have been paid on the sale of the cabinet alluded to; the possession of all these notes may thus be fairly accounted for. This, at least, is a legal presumption, to which benefit he is entitled.

It has been discovered that some faggots had been carted to the Medical College from Harvard University. These have been ascertained to have been bundles of grape vine cuttings, sent to be annalysed by Dr. Webster, who is known to be a very good agricultural chemist. As these cuttings are difficult to burn and there being a great supply of wood and coal at the Grove street medical institution, it cannot be supposed that they were sent there for fire wood, to effect the consumption of the remains of Dr Parkman. It is also stated that a man by the name of Cobb, who keeps the house of Drs. Clark and Porter, in Pleasant Street, and knows Dr. Parkman well, says that he met Dr. Parkman on the Common at half-past 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 23rd ult, when Dr. P. was last seen, and was willing to swear that it was him and no one else that he saw on that day; and that it was at no other day or hour that he saw him. This evidence will go to show that Dr. Parkman, if he went into the Medical Hospital at half-past one o'clock on the day alluded to, must have come out again, and may account for the finding of his hat on one of the wharves the day he was missing. There are also many others who will swear that they saw Dr. P. on the afternoon of Friday, the 23rd of November.

From the Boston Mail.

Dr. Webster, as a chemist and literary man, has gained the highest standing in society and respect of the world. His published essays his contributions to Silliman's and other scientific journals, have been read with interest by the public, and esteemed of great value to the philosopher.

He is a man 57 years of age a native of Boston, and the son of Dr. Redfield Webster who for many years kept a drug store at the North End, and practised as a physician. He died well to do in the world's goods; his son was at an early period of his life sent to Harvard College, after pursuing a course of studies, graduated in 1811, with every prospect of rapid fame and fortune. He subsequently made the tour of Europe, and on May 17, 1814, returned to Boston, having married a young and voluptuous Spanish lady, a resident of the island of Fayal in the West Indies.

The youth and surpassing beauty, sweetness of manner and intellectual accomplishments of his young bride created a great sensation among the mode in this city. They were the observed of all observers, and the brilliant ornaments of every scene of grace, beauty and fashion. The remnant of his father's estate, and the portion of his bride, furnished a handsome income of Dr, Webster. But his brilliant intellect was sought for by every literary circle and some time in 1820, if we are correctly informed, he was appointed as the Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge, and for years subsequent to that period his name and fame are too familiar to the world to need any remark from our pen.

His lectures before the students of Medicine are chronicled as the the legitimate test, and treasured up as knowledge of priceless value. We have often heard his lectures at the Mason street College, as well as at Cambridge, and been highly edified by every one of them.

With genius, money very rarely keeps pace and it is well known to be so in the case of Dr. Webstar. His means were at the time of his appointment to the Professorship limited, and having quite a large family of children and relatives, and a certain dignity to keep up in society, the salary was barely enough to afford life's comforts, without the delicacies of fashionable inter communication.

He had recently commenced a course of lectures in this city and at Providence, the price being ten dollors each for the whole term. For years past, he had also given lectures upon the same terms, but not having that important quality of prudence and economy, that requires every one to live within his means he was often found in embarrassed circumstances—compelled to borrow money to pay the urgent and pressing demands of his creditors, and so clamorous were they at times, that in order to raise the ways and means, he gave mortgages on the romnant of such real or personal estate as he had at his command.

He loved the good things of life, and enjoyed them with that freedom that thought not of the morrow. He often attended balls, public dinners, and at times had a private box at the Athenæum.

The planters throughout the Southern States now generally admit the Cotton crop to have turned out much better than was expected sometime since, the late continued warm weather having resulted greatly to its benefit.

TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st., contains information that the Freneh Consul at Matamoras had been arrested, and was to be sent to Mexico under escort, charged with [illegible] meddling with political affairs, and being one of the chief agents in supplying the Matamoras paper, the *Bica Publico*, with vituperative articles against the Mexican authorities. Dr Berlandier and Mr. A. Trevino, had also been arrested on the same charge, and an order for the arrest of S. Mussina, editor of the Brownsville American Flag, was issued on the same general charge, but not happening to be within reach at the time the warrant was issued, he escaped. It is said that much jealousy and ill will have been stirred up between Matamoros and Brownsville by the smuggling operations which are so extensively carried on along the Rio Grande, having Brownville for their head quarters. The Mexican authorities, in their efforts to arrest the illicit trade, are accused of having overstepped the bounds of law and great excitement is said to exist along the American side, which may result in serious collisions unless more caution is used on both sides.

A private letter received by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer states that Captain Glover, U. S. Consul for Monteray, had been stopped by the authorities and the carriage and mules forcibly taken from him, confiscated and sold; and this though Captain G. was suffering severely from rheumatism, requiring him to use crutches. He exhibited his commission and seal of office, but was told in reply by the officers who committed the outrage, that they were acting under orders from the Collector of Camargo. Captain G. reached Monteray after several days detention.

NEWS FROM YUCATAN.—Yucatan advices are to the 16th ult. The war continued to be carried on without any hopes of speedy termination. A column of government troops had shortly since suffered a defeat from the enemy.

The Legislature has sent to the general government to propose that the State of Yucatan be dispensed with paying her contingent expenses for the space of one year, and that $25,000 monthly be paid her so long as the war of races continues.

The official Buletin confesses that there have been negotiations on foot with England, who has offered her mediation for the pacification of the country. It asserts however, that the British government have confined themselves simply to making the offer.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Captain Bulton, of the brig Hetty, from Port au Prince, at New York, states that all kinds of business was dull The monoply law was still in force. Coffee scarce. The Emperor Soulouque was to embark at Jeremie, on the 24th, for a tour to the eastern part of St Domingo. A part of his troops, who were to accompany him had already embarked. There had been a large fire in Port au Prince on the 15th, when from seventy five to eighty houses were destroyed; it originated in the central part of the town, near the lower market.

CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writing from San Francisco on the 31st Oct. says—"During the month the receipts from the mines in dust have been larger, by far, than any previous month; and many I have seen who will take passage by the steamer which conveys this with their pockets full. A young man who came passenger with me and landed here on the 18th August last, sends by this steamer $12,000, which had been obtained by his labor alone. You may rely that there is more gold in the mines than half a million persons could dig out in a hundred years. It is estimated that over 200,000 people are in the mines. It is said that there are over 75,000 on the San Joaquin alone, and certainly more than this number on the Sacremento,

"The Senator arrived on the 28th, with some 200 passengers from Panama, and it is the intention of the agents to put her on the river. I think for the purpose she will not answer, being too long—however a trial will decide. The Unicorn arrived this morning, via Panama, with a host of passengers.

"Rents are still on the increase. When I landed, in August, I was offered a store at $2000 per month, which now rents for $3500 per month, quarterly in advance; so with buildings of every description. Every foot of lumber is in demand, and equally so with ground on which to place it. Lumber has advanced since the late rain, and good American sells readily alongside at $250; shingles $35 per M. It costs about $12 per M. to land lumber.—Laborers' wages are very high; carpenters, masons, and good mechanics, are wanted at $12 to $15 per day; cartmen get about $10. There has been a very heavy advance in provisions since my last, owing to the immense immigration on the San Joaquin; and as goods could not be carried into the mines after [illegible] December, the demand has been great. Clear Pork commands readily $50; Mess $35, to $37; Prime, $24, Flour in bags, $22; barrels $20; Rice, $11; Corn Meal, $9. In fact, all articles of good quality which are used in the mines have been and are in great demand; and vessels which may arrive within the next twenty days will reap rich harvests."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—Pork, Mess, $35a-37; Prime, $23a25; Beef, Mess, $8a10; Flour $20a22; Meal $8a11; Hams, per lb., 40c.; Bacon, 30c.; Butter, 100a125c.; Cheese, 25a-00c.; Molasses, in bbls, 45c.; Salaeratus, lb., 50a80c.; Beans, per bushel, 150c.; Potatoes, per lb., 50c.; Nails, 5c.; Tobacco, a drug.

AFFAIRS AT CALIFORNIA.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter received from California:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1846.

This City is rising like magic. The change that a few weeks has effected is truly marvelous.

The permanent population cannot be much, if any under 30,000. Three months since it was 5000. All is bustle, business brisk, and large store houses, of two and three stories, rising in many directions. Every person has enough to do, for all can do something. Money for all practicable uses is abundant, (I know nothing of speculations) and within the reach of all.

Wages are high, and such a country for a poor man has not been discovered in our day. The noise of the hammer and saw never ceases, while daylight exists; so the constant chink of money is heard, pass which way you may I never go into a house or an office that I do not see it.

Truly, as in the days of Solomon, silver is counted of but little value.

Expences too are here enormous, but freely paid. Whatever bill is charged is promptly paid and no words unnecessarily expended.—Time, they say, is money, and this is the favorite maxim here. The mines are producing well, and will continue too for many years to come. *This is a truth.*

Vast numbers have failed, but causes of failure were too obvious. The sickness in the interior has been appalling; deaths numerous and under peculiarly aggravated circumstances; but this

has ever been expected by the reflecting as inevitable, crowding, as the immigrants did, into a malarious country, during the heat of summer, with systems already reduced by long voyages or journeys. The tale is a horrible one, and is *yet* to be told.

This city is, I think, a healthy one, or would be under ordinary circumstances. Everything now is in an unnatural state—an immense population mainly engaged in building a city.—The work goes rapidly on and will be speedily accomplished. But the want of comfortable and *fixed* residences for young men, who compose the major part of the population, is having, and will continue through the winter to have, a most demoralizing influence. They generally sleep in bunks, in the garrets of stores, common taverns, boarding houses, or tents, take their meals at restaurants, and of course have no home to invite them at evening.—Hence the streets in the evening are thronged, the gambling houses and taverns crowded.—Many who, before leaving home would have scouted the idea of approaching a gambling table, now become gamblers. It is horrible to reflect on the inevitable termination.

But still, there is a strong body of moral and religious intelligence that will soon be felt.—These evils will be corrected.

Last week a Bible Society was formed auxillary to the American Bible Society, which commenced with a handsome subscription, and will be efficient for good.

I do hope, most sincerely, that no young men, who have been delicately reared, or who have not been innured to labour, will think of trying their hand at gold digging. There has been and still is a vast deal of sickness in the valleys of the two principle rivers—diarrhea, dissentery, intermittent and remittent fevers.—Many have died, and numbers are constantly returning broken down and wasted by disease. Many more would come were they able. Labour is the same as ever—$10 per day; Carpenters and smiths, $12 to $16 per day. It is an Elysium for the industrious mechanic.—He cannot fail of success if he will be steady, and avoid or resist temptation. The gambling houses do an immense business,—crowded nightly by everything in which circulates Spanish blood. But this is an evil of [illegible] day.

The most objectionable feature connected with the weather is the wind that rises daily at 12 M., and continues till night, bearing a cloud of fine pulverized clay, perfectly intolerable.

A party of ten from New York, turned the current of a small stream, and they gathered the first day an average of $1500 in golddust each. They then continued their labors for five weeks longer, and the result was an average of $100 per day, each man.

From the West Indies.—By the Crescent City, we have Kingston (Ja.) papers to the 1st inst. inclusive. Of Jamacia news however, they furnish none. We glean a few notices of passing events in the other islands.

In Dominica, the Assembly and the Governor had come to odds, and a dissolution of the House was threatened. The cause of the rupture was not distinctly known, but it was believed to be a very childish point etiquette, the Governor's Secretary having taken a pique against the House and refused to carry to it the Governor's messages, in which the Governor upheld him, sending his messages by a policeman, which the House resented as an indignity. The Assembly had adopted an address to the Queen formally referring the matter to her for decision.

At Demerara, things were going on harmoniously and well. The weather was fine and the prospects of the crops good.

From Barbadoes, the accounts of the crop were as yet favourable, though the month of November had been too dry. Unless it came soon, however, the planters would beg to wear long faces. The provision crops were in good promise.

There was nothing doing in a political way. The retrenchment movement made no progress. The Island generally was quiet and healthy. A vessel to sail for Liberia had been announced, from which some augured that laborers were coming from that Republic, but others more shrewdly inferred that they would go to Liberia from Barbadoes; a result not anticipated with pleasure.

At St. Vincent's also, there was difficulty with the House of Assembly. The members could not be induced to attend, and dissolution was expected. Weather favourable.

At Antigua, the prospect of the crops was most hopeful and assuring. Rain had been abundant.—[N. Y. Commercial.

CANADA.

Two Mails arrived last evening from Canada, bringing Quebec papers of May the 10th inst.

The Montreal Pilot states, on the authority of a Toronto correspondent on whose information implicit reliance may be placed, that it is the determination of the Government to take a decided stand against the annexation movement, and that they will define their position correctly.

The Hon. Mr. Tache, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, has been Gazetted as Receiver General. the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned office. It is said that he had been offered the Chief Commissionership, but declined it.

The Montreal Gazette says:—We learn that Colonel Bruce is to be appointed Civil Secretary, without pay, in place of Major Campbell, resigned.

Investigations have been going on for some time into defalcations at the Toronto Custom House, and have resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Stanton, the Collector, Mr Roy, Surveyor, and Mr Gowen, Book-keeper.

It is stated in the Toronto Globe that the new Post Office arrangements cannot be made so early as was anticipated, owing to the New Brunswick Legislature not having yet passed a law for the regulation of their Post Office.—Our contemporary trusts that this delay will be very brief, as the New Brunswick Legislature will meet early in the year, and commissioners from that province have already given in their adhesion to the scheme of a uniform rate of 3d. currency for a single letter. He is farther assured that there will be no delay on the part of the Canadian Government in assuming the management of the Post Office department in this province, on the terms agreed upon.

The loss of the British steamer Gore, in a late gale on Lake Superior, with one hundred men of the Rifle brigade, bound to the scene of the late Indian disturbances, is reported in the Boston Transcript of Tuesday last.

The Montreal Courier of the 8th inst. states that the Gore put back to Penetanguishene, on account of the storm, and it was feared, if cold weather set in, she would be unable to proceed, and there would be no means of getting to Mica Bay (the scene of the disturbances) for many weeks, or until the Lake was frozen sufficiently hard for travelling.--We presume, therefore, that the report of the steamer being wrecked, is unfounded.—[*St. John's Courier.*

From the Correspondence of Presbyterian Witness.

THE MICMAC MISSION.

A second public meeting in relation to the Rev. Mr. Rand's Mission to the Micmac Indians was held according to appointment in "Chalmer's Church Barrington street on Monday evening the 19th ult.

This commodious and beautiful edifice, recently erected for the accomodation of the Free Church of Scotland in this city under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Forrester, was crowded at an early hour by an audience numbering many of our respectable inhabitants of all denominations.

The services of the evening having been introduced by an appropriate Psalm and prayer, the Rev. Mr. Rand communicated a number of interesting facts in relation to the history, habits and language of the Micmacs, and of his occasional intercourse among them, and his labours to promote their spiritual improvement.

This address was listened to with deep interest and was followed by a collection which amounted to between nine and ten pounds.

A Psalm was then sung, and several resolutions presented, with many appropriate and eloquent remarks by ministers and other gentlemen present. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Forrester the Hon. H. Bell, Mr. Charles Robson, Rev. Mr. McGregor, Rev. Mr. Heudebourk, and Rev. Mr. Martin.

An apology was offered for the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Evans and the Rev. Mr. Smallwood.

We here append the substance of the Resolutions which were most heartily responded to by the crowded assembly:—

1st. That this meeting views with equal delight and satisfaction the efforts which are now making for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Micmac Indians in these provinces, and pledges itself to encourage and support the Micmac Mission.

2nd. That this meeting believing the christian religion to be the chief instrument of civilization, as well as intellectual and moral improvement, is happy to learn that means are about to be adopted for translating Scriptures in to the Micmac dialect, and for acquainting that Indian Tribe by written as well as oral language with the principles of the Christian faith; and with those practical duties which minister so much to the happiness of the life that now is, and prepare us for the enjoyment of the life that is to come.

3rd. That this Meeting, feeling its insufficiency for so important an undertaking without the Divine assistance and blessing, desire to commend this cause to God; and solicits the earnest supplications of all the friends of the Mission, that its labour for the spiritual welfare of so necessitous a portion of our population may be crowned with success.

The fourth Resolution appointed an enlarged committee of clergymen and laymen from different denominations in the city for the furtherance of the general objects of the Mission, with power to add to their number, if needful, the names of whom will be published when the list is completed.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Miller, and the meeting separated with evidently deep interest in the object which had been so ably presented and advocated in their hearing. It was delightful to see the concord and hearty co-operation with which leading men in the different sections of the Protestant Church are entering into this work of benevolence, so long due, but so long delayed.

On Tuesday the 26th inst, a meeting of general Committe on the Micmac Mission was held in the school Room, under Poplar Grove Church, when several needful preliminaries were established, the most important of which are here in substance presented.

A sub Committee was appointed for perfecting the services of lay gentlemen, who will obtain subscriptions in the several congregations in the city towards the general objects of the mission, and who shall by acceptance of that office become members of the general Committee,

The Rev Mr Evans was then unanimously [illegible] as Chairman of the general committee. The Rev. Mr M'Gregor, Recording Secretary; The Rev Dr. Crawley, Corresponding Secretary; and George Morton, Treasurer.

It was then Resolved, That there shall be an acting committee consisting of seven members, besides the permanent office bearers, whose duty it will be to meet monthly, for the purpose of attending to the general business of the Mission, including the needful correspondence with the missionary, and to report quarterly to the general Committee,

Gentlemen were nominated to this important office whose names will appear hereafter.

The Rev. Mr. Rand, who attended the meeting of the Committee, having declared his willingness to make the Micmac Mission henceforth his exclusive object, the Committee entered into a resolution recorded on their minutes by which they pledged themselves to obtain a sufficient sum for the payment to Mr. Rand of a salary of £160, together with the needful travelling and other expenses; the friends of the mission may now therefor receive the assurance that this enthusiastic and laborious missionary will henceforth enter on his deeply interesting labours sustained by the sympathy and aid of the public through a regularly organized association.

Besides the applications for subscriptions that will be made in the different congregations in this city, measures will be also taken to secure co-operation and aid of the various Churches throughout the Province.

The same spirit of harmony and cordial co-operation that breathed so delightful an influence on the public meeting of Monday prevailed no less on the deliberations of the general Committee, and affords, we trust, a most auspicious promise for future success.

Let this be the earnest, constant prayer of every friend of the Micmac and lover of Divine Truth.

The Rev. Mr. Rand will set out immediately, we understand on his return to Charlottown, where he will henceforth devote himself exclusively to the Micmac Mission, in perfecting himself in the language completing a dictionary of this singular language as well as translation of parts of the Scriptures, and aiming as opportunity offers, to promote the intellectal and spiritual improvement of the aboringes of these provinces.

In the progress of these labours Mr. Rand it is supposed will visit different settlements of the Indians and if necessary may finally select some residence more favorable to his mission among them.

Several gentlemen in each of the Protestant congregations in this city have either now engaged or it is hoped will shortly engage in the task of applying immediately for contributions or annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of this mission, and from the lively interest the public has shown in facts presented before them, the utmost confidence is entertained that the liberal subscription given will enable the Committee speedily to do much to wipe away the stain that has so long rested on the Protestant Churches in this country in relation to the Indian, both by the maintenance of the mission and the establishment among the remaining members of the tribe of some good system of general education.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

SECOND EDITION.

☞ A meeting of the West River congregation was held in the Temperance Hall at that place, yesterday, for the purpose of expressing an opinion, as to the controversy at present going on concerning the Pictou Academy. Mr. John Graham was called to the chair and Mr. John S. F. McKenzie appointed Secretary when the following resolutions (which were handed to us at a late hour last evening) were passed:

Moved by William Matheson, Esq., seconded by Anthony Smith Esq., and resolved.

That this Congregation, believing that the establishment of a Seminary for the education of a native Ministry is essential to the permanence and extension of the Church, hereby express their approbation of the founding of such an Institution, and cordialy pledge it their support.

Moved by Willian Graham, seconded by John Rae, and resolved,

That notwithstanding the vindictive attacks recently made upon the character of our highly esteemed Minister, the Rev. James Ross, by a few of the Trustees of the Pictou Academy and others, in the Eatern Chronicle, we have pleasure in recordin our high sense of his unswerving integrity and usefulness as a Professor of Education and as a Christian Minister; and we in particular record our high approval of his manly and generous conduct in vindicating the character of our esteemed friend, the Rev. Wiliam McCulloch, against the charges so ungenerously preferred against him, in his absence from this Province.

Moved by David Clark, seconded by John McCoul, and resolved,

That this Congegation confidently believe from the statements of those of their number who attended the meeting in Pictou, and from what has appeared in the course of the controversy, the Rev Mr. Ross's brief sketch of the proceedings of said meeting is substantially correct, notwithsanding the base insinuations to the contrary.

Moved by W S. Clark, seconded by Anthony McLeod nd resolved,

That in the opinion of this Congregation it is unnecessary hat our Minister should further prosecute an epistolary warfare in the public papers against is unprincipled and unscrupulous assailants, unless something more important and demanding explanation appear.

Moved by Aexander Cameron, seconded by Anthony McLllan and resolved,

That the foegoing resolutions be sent to the Eastern Chroicle for publication as soon as possible.

The meetig was large and respectable.—It was attended by members representing the several sections of the Congregation, most of them being heads of families. All the resolutions passed unanimously, except the second, to which there was only one dissenting voice.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his service in the Chair, the meeting seperated well plased with the proceedings of the day.

John Graham, *Chairman.*
Jhn S. F. McKenzie, *Secretary.*

[From the British Banner, Nov. 21st.]

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

I honour my Sovereign, Victoria, the Queen,
And dight to obey her commands;
But relion and conscience are things so divine,
They're just what my Saviour demands.

I dare not admit your authority here,
Nor if your "Privy Council" combined:
'Tis the Spirit of God that must make me sincere,
If tanksgivings arise in my mind.

Hearts rightly attuned by the mercies of God
Will not wait for your royal behest,
And minds unrepewed and unwashed in his blood,
Will pervert it to worse than a jest.

Thanksgiving, when offered with "grace in the heart"
How lovely and glorious the sight!
But what can the mandate of princes impart,
But hypocrisy's wither and blight?

When will rulers "learn wisdom, be still, and submit
To be guided alone by God's word?
How long in the church will old Antichrist sit,
And usurp what belongs to the Lord?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Eastern Chronicle.

TO THE REV. JAMES ROSS.

Rev. Sir:

Yout speeches in the Court House and your writings in the Chronicle, appear to me, to be all distinguished by the same marked and objectionable features, not the least of which is an utter want of the spirit of Christianity, which engenders that Charity, "which thinketh no evil," "which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up."

It would have well become you Rev. Sir, to have set me the example of forbearance; you have not done so; still I do not consider, that this can justify the indulgence on my part, in the use of language which is inconsistent with the principles of christianity and opposed to the right use of reason. While I shall not hesitate to expose in your conduct, what merits exposure, I shall endeavour to do it in a proper and *logical* spirit.

In your "review" which you published last week, you say "Your paper of Aug. 23rd, contains a labored effort on the part of 'One Concerned' to discover and expose, a contradiction between Mr McCulloch and his father—His efforts however, like the Institution of which he is the Evil Ganius, have proved a complete failure." This short sentence comprehends no less then three distinct charges; the first, that I had endeavoured to discover and expose contradictions between Mr McCuloch and his father, and that I had failed; the second, that I have been the "Evil Genius" of Pictou Academy; and the third, that the Pictou Academy has proved a complete failure. In this paper I shall endeavour to answer these, as briefly as the subject will permit.

I would remind you that in the note which I addressed to the Editor of the Chronicle, on the 1st Sept., I said, "If anything contained in any of the papers I have furnished, can in the opinion of the parties who have spoken to you, be shown to be incorrect, I shall be the first to acknowledge the error on its being pointed out." I repeated this in substance at the meeting of the 30th ult.; I freely acknowledged that was not *impeccable*, and was willing to make any amends in my power for any error which I might have fallen into. I cannot therefore think that your conduct can be defended, when you charge me with "impudent falsehood", even though you should succeed, as *you fancy you have*, in proving me inaccurate. Widely as we differ on everything else, there is one point on which I trust there will be no disagreement, that of "perfect confidence in the intelligence of the meeting." With the judgement of the meeting, as to what is passed, I am entirely satisfied. With the award of the public, on the question now pending I shall be equally content. In *their* impartiality and justice I have every confidence; but I cannot consent that I shall be *accused; tried* and *condemned* by *you* who are here "One Concerned."

In the Review, you have written; "giving One Concerned the full benefit of stating Mr McCulloch's design and meaning in his own way, and of exhibiting just as much of Dr. McCulloch's recorded declaration, as suited his purpose, I fearlessly challenge him or any other person, to show any discrepency between them" The licence you here accord me, of stating Mr McCulloch's design and meaning *in my own way*, is given to late. You are aware that my *first* act, was to lay the whole of Dr. McCulloch's 'design and meaning,' before the public, just as he had written it, and without comment; and that when I did commence its review, I gave the particular paragraph under consideration, *without variation*. You are also incorrect in supposing that I have exhibited just as much of Dr McCulloch's recorded declaration as suited my purpose. The document from which I made the extract was too long for publication, but I gave a true extract in point. If you think that I have kept anything back which the document referred to, contains, and which would tell against me, produce it. In the meantime, in justice to the subject, as well as to myself, I must trespass on the indulgence of the Editor and request the reinsertion of the paragraph I particularly objected to, in Dr. McCulloch's letters, viz:

'Formerly we were in a more favourable situation when there existed, in connection with our church, and to a certain extent, under its controul, an institution, the Pictou Academy, from which a steady supply of well qualified ministers might be obtained. Under powerful opposition and legislative interference, the Institution, with its library, apparatus and building, have passed into other hands, and have been placed entirely beyond the controul of the church by which the institution was originated. By this means we have been deprived not only of the small amount contributed by the government, but of all that had been raised by the friends of education both in the provinces and at home. By this act we are, as a body, not only excluded from any direct interest in the institution, but from the very nature of the act we are prevented by what is due to ourselves from desiring any such interest.—Besides this in its present management and efficiency we have not as a church sufficient confidence to induce us to encourage our young men to attend its classes."

And in paralellism with it I place this extract from the first letter of One Concerned.

"Against the statement of the Rev William McCulloch, I must set the deliberately avowed, and recorded declaration of the Rev Dr. McCulloch. In a paper submitted by the Rev. Dr. to the Legislative Council, and subsequently printed under his own direction and extensively circulated, there will be found the following paragraphs. "When Mr McKenzie on his arrival in the Province commenced his agency against the Academy, his objection referred to the system of Education, now however he has extended his opposition to the present Trustees, who in his opinion, have modelled the Institution to accomodate the views of a particular sect; and he has further stated, that in justice, one half of the Trustees of the Academy ought to be selected from such religionists, as had obtained a footing in the District of Pictou.

Having already shown that the Pictou Academy is not a district or local seminary. I might here ask, what right has Mr McKenzie or any other inhabitant of Pictou, more than the general population of the Province to claim a share in its management? And considering it an Institution founded for literary and scientific purposes. I might further ask, what right has any sect, upon the ground of their religion, to force themselves into the management of its affairs? Its Trustees have at no time, either wished or attempted to render it a sectarian institution. In the original bill for its incorporation, individuals of all denominations in the Province were introdnced into the trust, and afterwards, when the bill was modified by this honourable Board, the liberality of the founders of the Academy, approved itself to be as extensive as the permission of government. The Rev. Dr. Gray, who came from the Church of Scotland, James Forman, Esq and the honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly, who both belong to the congregation over which Dr. Gray presided, were introduced into the trust. Afterwards, several members of this honorable Board were solicited to undertake the office of Trustees!" 'The system of instruction taught in the Academy, and which its Trustees have petitioned Government partly to maintain at the public cost, includes Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosphy, Mathematics and Algebra; and to every individual in Nova Scotia, instruction in the whole, or in any part of the system is equally accessible, without relating to their religious creed. I would therefore ask this honorable Board to request Mr. McKenzie to explain how, at the public cost, it can extend the political and religious influence of any one sect, to the injury and depression of others. That I have ever regarded the Pictou Academy as subservient to the propogation of the gospel, I again avow. The interests of religion appeared to me to require, that every denomination of Christians should be placed under the inspection of Clergy habituated to the country, and for their literary and religious acquirements, known to them over whom they might be called upon to preside; and subservient to this end and equally in subservience to more general purposes I have ever endeavoured to promote the efficiency of the Pictou Academy."

It is possible that I may have here seen 'what has no existence," but even with the aid of the spectacles you have supplied, my sight is in no way improved; I shall therefore leave this matter likewise to be decided by the public. Let them say whether 'There is not the appearance of disagreement between them." But I think it is no more than justice demands, that *all* the letter should be placed against the statement of Mr McCulloch, as well as that portion only, which gives the testimony of his father.

Again you say, that I have made a desperate and reckless attempt to convict not only Mr. McCulloch but also Mr. Robertson, author of 'Missions to Nova Scotia" of *criminal inaccuracy!!* The words here italicised, are your own, not mine. Whatever criminality may attach to other parties in this matter, I have never hinted such a charge against Mr Robertson, on the contrary I have disclaimed any imputation of 'criminal inaccuracy" or of 'falsehood"; the gravamen of the charge amounts to nothing more than that he has not been 'so scrupulously exact as a historian ought to be." Again I ask in common justice, for the insertion of this other extract from the letter to which you have referred.

"Mr. Robertson goes on to say, "these things continued till little more than a year ago, when an Act was passed to 'amend and alter the Act to regulate and support the Pictou Academy' This Act transfers the Institution from the old Trustees, who it seems *voluntarily* consented to relinquish their rights, into the hands of others, so that the institution has no longer the shadow of a connection with the Presbyterian Church." Mr. Robertson then recites the sections of the Act confirming the resignation of the old board of Trustees, and adds, "the Act goes on to say: 'And whereas it is intended that the said Academy shall not be confined to persons called Presbyterians; Be it therefore enacted, that no theological loctures shall be delivered in said Academy, and that no masters or teachers employed and paid by said Trustees shall be engaged in the teaching publicly or privately of any Theological class."

I shall not undertake to say what Mr. Robertson's object was, in introducing this clause of the Academy Act, but there can be no doubt what its tendency has been; obviously the same as what is aimed at in Mr. M'Culloch's communication, to create an impression that up to the passing of the present Act the Academy had always been in connection with, and to a certain extent under the control, of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia,—that after the passage of that Act, the institution had no longer the shadow of a connection with it. I am convinced Mr. Robertson would not have knowingly made a misstatement of such serious import; but he certainly has not been so scrupulously exact as an historian ought to be: he has been led away by misapprehension or by misstatements. The Act of 1832, under the operation of which Dr. M'Culloch continued, till his translation to Dalhousie College, enacted in substance the very clause which Mr. Robertson supposes was introduced for the first time into the present Act.

Mr. Robertson will, I have no doubt, be surprised to learn that the 5th section of the Act provides 'that instead of the trustees so going out of office, the Right Rev. William Fraser, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Tanen and four other persons, such as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being, shall select and appoint for that purpose shall be and they are hereby appointed Trustees of the said Academy, and shall come into office as of the said first day of July next" It is anticipating, but I cannot refrain from here asking, if the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch could for several years continue a member of the same trust as the Roman Catholic Bishop, and if the Pictou Academy was then to be considered 'in connection with, and in a measure under the control' of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, how comes it that the same body are now to consider themselves not only excluded from any direct interest in the institution, but from the very nature of the Act 'prevented from what is due to themselves from desiring any such interest."

You have labored hard in the Review to make it be believed, that I had here by 'impudent falsehood" "most unscrupulously" attempted to make the public believe, that the two acts of 1832 and 1845 are in respect to the section bearing on the teaching of Theology, the same; and you exclaim "But perhaps the Trustees connived at Dr McCulloch's flagrant violation of the Laws!" You then compare the sections of the two acts, omitting the preamble to both, which is as as follows; "And whereas it is intended that the said Academy shall not be confined to persons called Presbyterians;" and giving correctly the Proviso added to the clause in the act of 1832, which sanctioned the teaching of Theology by the Masters. Rev Sir, I was well aware of the existence of this Proviso. and I would have been guilty indeed, of unscrupulousness and 'impudent falcehood" if I had suppressed it for the purpose of misleading the public, I could not then have hardihood to assert in the face of the community, nor did I intend to make any such assertion or even inuendo, because I well knew that the fact was well known to them, that by the act of 1832 Divinity *might* be taught by the Professors and *had* been taught by Dr McCulloch, and that by the act of 1845, it could *not* be taught. I copied the section of the act of 1832 as I found it in Mr Roberison's book, and my allusion to its being substantially the same as the act of 1845 was incidental, and was not necssary to establish my point, as it must be evident that Mr. R. grounded his assertion "that the Institution had no longer the shadow of a connection with the Presbyterian Church", not on the omission of the Proviso in favour of the teaching of Theology from the present act, but on account of the transfer of the Institution from the old, to the new Trustees; and I was in a position to prove that if the Trust had any thing to do with the relation of the Academy to the Presbyterian Church, the transfer instead of loosening any connexion that existed, ought rather from the complexion of the Board, to be viewed as drawing it more close. If it shall be thought, however, that my expression, *substantially the same* has had the tendency you allege, I am ready to express my regret, and make amends to Mr. Robertson in any way that may be thought requisite; and I have no doubt Mr. Robertson will be generous, I should rather say *just enough* to admit that I have committed no greater error than I have laid at his door.—But Rev Sir, before you preferred against me so direct a charge of 'bold' or 'impudent falsehood,' you ought to have been well satisfied that it was deserved. I hope I am able to convince the public, if not you, that if my using the expression, *substantially the same* was unfortunate, and conveyed more than it ought, or I intended, its effect must have been speedily neutralized, as in the very commencement of my next letter I wrote as follows:

"I think I have made it sufficiently plain, that under the present Act, the Pictou Academy occupies the same position to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, as it did under the former one. That the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia may of its own free will stand in a different attitude from what it formerly did to the Pictou Academy, is another question—and if on enquiry it will be found that such is the case, none will regret it more sincerely than I; though if any importance is to be attached to deliberately and publicly expressed opinions, of some of the most respected 'fathers and brethren' of the Synod, and of influential laymen of the Church, the testimony is the other way.—This I shall endeavor to bring out more clearly, by taking up this issue—Are the members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, as a body, prevented by what is due to themselves from desiring any interest in the Academy? I have already shown that the former trustees, five out of seven of whom are leading members, and two of them clergymen of that church, have said, that having had an opportunity of examining the resolutions passed at the public meetings, they cheerfully acquiesced in them, provided their true spirit and principles 'shall be faithfully acted upon in passing the necessary enactments." any one may easily satisfy himself that this condition has been religiously observed, by comparing the Act with the resolutions; and I shall be prepared, if it shall be hereafter necessary, to produce the original of that section of the Act which the Rev Mr. Robertson has given in his work, with the variations or amendments from the sections of the Act of 1832, in the hand writing of one of his 'reverend fathers' to whom it had been submitted for revisal and approval."

I may as well here mention, that the gentleman hereafter alluded to is the Rev Mr. M'Kinlay; and that there may be no longer any misunderstanding on this head, I now state, that, at the request of the Provisional Committee, I drew up a series of resolutions, to be submitted to the county meeting. After I had done so, I called on the Rev. Mr. M'Kinlay, and placed them in his hands, with a request, that he would oblige me by suggesting any amendments that might appear necessary. He asked me if the names of the trustees were to be inserted by the meeting, and who they were. I answered in the affirmative; and told him the names. On the following day, Mr. M'Kinlay returned me the paper with several amendments in his own hand writing. It appears by this document that the resolution relating to theology, as written by me, was, 'That the 11th section of the 2nd William 4th be amended by repealing *all the proviso*, and enting instead thereof as follows: viz, 'Nor shall any professor or teacher in the said Academy be permitted to form or teach any Divinity or Theological class, unconnected with said institution.' Mr. M'Kinlay amended it by the word, 'either within or apart from said institution' He also added an entire resolution, as follows: 'That the following gentlemen [for names] are fit and proper persons, and worthy of the confidence of the public, to be incorporated a board of trustees for the management the affairs of said institution.' It was after a blank had been supplied with the names the present board, that in conjunction with the members of the old trust you wrote, 'Having had an opportunity of examining the resolutions passed at said meeting'—'in accordance with the expressed wishes and feelings of the community, we cheerfully tender, &c., &c.'

You have said, that I have been the 'evil genius' of the Academy and you have been careful to point out that I am an Episcopalian. This allusion to my religious profession was unworthy of a *liberal* mind but it proves com-

pletely that you are incapable of appreciating those principles of truth and justice on which this community have established the Acedemy, though with your pen you have written your concurrence. The allusion was not only *little*, but it was unnecessary, as it is known that at the County meeting I distinctly stated that, if elected a Trustee, it must be *without* a reference to my creed. As the nominee of that political party in the county of which the members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia form at least four-fifths, I though an Epicopalian, was elected by the County a Trustee of the Academy, and I most cheerfully assumed office. Again, when the other Trustees, chosen in the same way as myself, *all* differing from me as religionists, and six of them diametrically opposed to me in politics, *unanimously* requested me to act as their Secretary, *I as cheerfully acceeded to their wish.* If in these offices I have proved the "Evil Genius" of the Academy, I shall most deeply regret it. It is not for *me* to say how I have discharged my duty as Trustee and Secretary, but I think I may say with truth, that in consenting to become a Trustee, I had no selfish or personal ends to subserve. I entered upon the Trust with a conscientious desire to promote the interests of Education in this community. I entered upon it *cheerfully* becaus I thought it was with the good wishes and good will of those who were more deeply concerned than myself. I accepted the office of Secretary and I have diligently and gratuitously discharged its duties to the present time. The labour of the office I made to myself a "labour of love." I could not hope to give universal satisfaction, but I never had occasion to suppose that I was the "Evil Genius" of the institution, to the fostering of which I was devoting much time, and (in my circumstances) much money also. Perhaps you may feel gratification when I tell you, that this charge *even though it has come from you*, has given me me pain. But I cannot believe that the assertion is true, especially as you have connected it with another which it will not give me much trouble to show is *diametrically opposed to fact*; viz., that the Pictou Academy has proved "a complete failure." It might have been supposed that common delicacy (I will not say "gentlemanly" feeling) would have prevented you from making such a "bold assertion" in the face of the publicly recorded and deliberately reiterated opinions of gentlemen, holding the highest position in the estimation of this community, and who took the trouble (which you did not) of *informing themselves on the real state of the Institution before they ventured to express any opinion.* "It may be very unreasonable (to use your own language to Mr. A. P. Ross) but the public are so *obstinate*, that they will persist in *believng their own senses*, in opposition to *all you can say or write.*"

I am, Rev. Sir,
You most Ob't Serv't.
WM. J. ANDERSON

Pictou, Nov. 30th, 1849.

[For the Eastern Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR,—

Finding your Paper loaded from week to week either with communications or reports of speeches respecting the Pictou Academy, in most of which there is, in one form or another, a reference to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, I have began to read them with a little more attention than I did at first. And now, believing that matters, so far as our Synod is concerned, are not fairly represented, I consider it my duty to trouble you with afew remarks.

For various reasons I feel interested in the subjects discussed. The writer who, I doubt not, will take to himself the credit of having prepared the minds of the people for the meeting, held Oct. 30th, has laboured very earnestly to fasten the charge of "misrepresentation" upon a friend of mine, who is also my brother in the ministry; and one who I believe holds views on the matters discussed very similar to what I entertain. If, therefore, I could say something in defence of one who is not here to answer for himself, I might, at the same time, secure a benefit to myself, in the form of a personal vindication. But, the subject in debate is, perhaps more interesting to me from the circumstance that, throughout the whole contest, there have been such references to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia as might leave the impression that it and the Pictou Academy are in some way or other connected. There is more danger of the Public falling into this error, from the position which our Church formerly stood—having an immediate interest in the Institution, so designated.

Now, for the information of your readers, I wish to say that the Pictou Academy is not recognized as in any way connected with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. Let it not then be looked upon as "sectarian," on that ground. I think I may truly say it does not belong to any denomination of Christians. One of the standing principles of its founders was to have it an Institution over which the clergy would have no control.

I think, sir, that for the sake of peace, we ought to be willing to make great sacrifices of personal feelings. But, when the subject of contention is of such a nature, as to involve the highest principles of religion and the interests of the Redemer's kingdom, peace purchased at the sacrifice of such principles, would be too dearly bought. Such principles, I think, were involved in the struggle which the Fathers of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia maintained, for years, with the view of keeping up an institution of Learning in the County of Pictou.

Now, I always felt that the course adopted by those who professed to approve of the objects for which the original founders the Pictou Academy contended, was unworthy of themselves, and dishonouring to the men to whom the County of Pictou in particular owed so much. They conceded all that the most inveterate enemy could have desired. They agreed to bury in one common grave friends and foes—without even an Epitaph—willing, as it would seem, that the benefactors of their country should be forgotten. Nor this alone. Instead of defending the memories of those great and good men, they, if not in word, yet, virtually declare them, with the other clergymen who had been forced into the "Trust," chargeable with the destruction of the Pictou Academy. And, therefore, in order to prevent the occurence of any similar catastrophe, they agree to admit no clergyman into the office of Trustee. I believe that this is not expressed in the Act of theHouse of Assembly, but, I am safe in asserting that, there was an understanding of this nature among the parties who took the lead in the negociation.—There is, however, a clause inserted with which I feel more dissatisfied than the exclusion of the ministers of the Gospel from the Trust, viz., that which refers to the teaching, publicly or privately, any Theological class. This clause always appeared to me to be aimed at the late Dr. M'Culloch, either to gratify those who formerly fought against the Pictou Academy, because Dr. M'Culloch was its head, or else as a significant hint that those who studied under him could not have received justice.

For the above reasons, and others which I could give were it necessary, I have always felt that the present Trustees have no right to look to our church for support or encouragement.—And, most assuredly, they ought not to expect more from us than from any other denomination of Christians in this Province. Nor have they any more right to quarrel with us for refusing to acknowledge them, and sit under their shadow, than they have to quarrel with other denominations, such for example as the Free Church who like ourselves, have for the last few years, been endeavouring to build up an Institution for the education of young men with a view to the ministry. Of all Denominations in this Province, I think we are the one upon whom they have the least claim. They have the property which the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia had, with great effort and self-denial, in the course of time accumulated. They have it too, I presume, in such a way as to give their consciences no uneasiness—the robbery (as I have always considered it) having been legalized by an Act of the Provincial Parliament.—Still they are dissatisfied because, as they say, we are building up a rival institution. The reason, I presume, why they call our Seminary a rival institution, and do not see fit to apply the same language to those under the control of other Denominations, is that ours happens to be located in Pictou. We have chosen to open classes at the West River of Pictou; but the object was not to injure the Pictou Academy. Nor was that step taken because we considered it the most suitable or central place for our church, but because we were not prepared for anything further in the mean time. If the locality of our Seminary is all that troubles the the Trustees, I would encourage them by the assurance that the Synod have no particular desire to keep it so near the Town of Pictou, and may probably, at a future day, transfer it to the county of Colchester or some more genial clime than the county of Pictou. We appointed the classes to be opened at West River in order that Mr. Ross, while fulfilling the duty imposed upon him as Professor of Philosophy, might also preform part of the duties of a minister in the West River congregation. Stating this I may as well add a word more to relieve the Doctor's mind, as some how or other he has serious misgivings respecting Mr. Ross, burdened as he is with labour. He is only expected to perform a part of the labour which in our church devolves upon the minister who has charge of a congregation. He has not acted in the capacity of a Professor of Theology since he received the apppointment of *Professor* of Philosophy, and it is not contemplated to vest these two Professorships in the same person.

From the statements already made, I presume the public will perceive the position in which our Church stands in relation to the Pictou Academy, and our reason for not being forward in seeking a closer alliance. The writer in the Eastern Chronicle, who signs himself "One Concerned," would have you believe that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia gave them to expect that, should their Institution go into successful operation, we would rally round it and give it our support. Now, it is true their application to the Synod was respectfully entertained, and the matter discussed. Individual members of the Synod likewise spoke pretty strongly in favour of the Pictou Academy. But, any person who took the trouble to read all the speeches of the members of Synod, must have perceived that the prevailing sentiment among the members was adverse to the supporting of Denominational or sectarian Colleges from the Public Funds; and so far as I know the members of our Synod are not generally much more favourakle to the pain of taxing our little Province for the support of a number of what are called sectarian Colleges or Academies, one of which it is proposed to make the Pictou Academy.

The opinion of the Synod on this subject was expressed at their meeting, June 30th, 1848, in the following Resolutions, all of which, so far as I recollect, passed unanimously.

1st. That it is the duty of the State to provide the means, as far as its circumstances will admit, of a good secular education for all classes of the subjects who may chose to avail themselves of it.

2nd. That the maintenance at the public expense of a number of Seminaries for the higher branches of education, in each of which the very same branches are taught, and that to such a limited number of students as may be convened and taught, equally well in the same Seminary, would be a useless waste of the public and general revenue of the country, and must tend to retard the improvement, by withholding from other important branches of the public service that degree of support to which they are entitled.

(For the remaining resolutions I must refer you to the "Minutes of Synod" for 1848 as they are too long to copy.)

Holding these views the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia could not consistently give their influence as a body for the support of the Pictou Academy, even though they approved of its constitution and the proceedings of its friends, which some certainly did not.

One additional remark, and I have done with this part of my subject. In the foregoing statements, I have referred to the "Seminary" connected with the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia. Lest any of your readers should imagine that this is the commencement of an institution to be supported by the public purse, I would state distinctly, that no such thing is contemplated. Neither is it to be a Seminary for affording instruction in all the branches considered as belonging to a liberal education. Its design may be inferred from the name—a "Theological Seminary."

And now, Dear Sir, even at the risk of being considered too lengthy in this communication, I would trouble you with a few remarks upon the subject which has occupied so much of the attention of "One Concerned", viz., a statement of the Rev. W. M'Culloch which is as follows, "Formerly we were in a more favourable situation (the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia) when there existed, in connection with our Church and to a certain extent under its control an Institution, the Pictou Academy, &c." To this the above writer wishes to give as direct a negative as he can, without condescending to anything so low as you're a ——. But, if that gentleman thinks that the members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia are so green as to believe him when he says the Pictou Academy is as much connected with and under their control as it ever was, he is very much mistaken. Our congregations believed a different doctrine, when they opened their hands so freely to support that Institution. The united Secession Church of Scotland gave their donations under the impression that, while its doors were open to all without reference to their creed (unless they professed to be infidels) it was an institution which might claim a pretty close connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

When I read the first of the letters of "One Concerned in which he criticises so furiously the statements of Mr. M'Culloch, not knowing the author, I did not imagine that the writer believed himself, and still less that he expected others would believe him. Now that I know the writer, I can assign a reason perhaps the correct one, for the errors into which he has fallen.—Being a comparative stranger he either wrote a little at random or else he fell, as we are all very liable to do, into the same error which he pretends to detect in a certain Historian of which he makes mention.

If I might hazard an opinon, I would say that the Secretary of the present Board of Trustees has shown himself very ignorant of the matters respecting which he is so anxious to enlighten others. For this, of course he is not to be blamed. He is compratively a stranger in Pictou, and still more a stranger to the struggles of those who laboured to uphold the Pictou Academy. Nay, he did not receive his religious education in the right school to fit him for appreciating the fervid religious feeling of the descendants of the Covenantes.

But, while I do not blame him for his ignorance, I do blame him for his presumption in attempting to write the history of an institution of which he knew far less than many of those to whom his letters were addressed. He is also culpable for not making a good use even of the information which it is presumed he did possess. For example, in order to prove that the Pictou Academy, as originally constituted, was not connected with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, nor to any extent under her control, he informs us that the doors of the institution were open to all, and that there were persons in the "Trust" who were not members of said church. Now I would have supposed that a man of his penetration, possessing such information as qualified him to relate the circumstances in the history of our Province which led to the founding of the Pictou Academy, might have drawn from these premises a different conclusion. Historians are in the habit of weighing circumstances before they venture upon general conclusions. In the present case it might have occurred to him that in the county of Pictou, which was particularly interested in that institution, one denomination was contributing largely, from year to year, while the other moiety gave nothing but their worst wishes. And then, unless he was prepared to attribute to the first sentiments and feelings more than human, he would conclude that they had some peculiar interest, real or supposed, in the institution for which they made such sacrifices.

Proceeding on similar principles he might have drawn a different conclusion from the circumstance, that at the time when the original charter was obtained, there were two persons in the Trust belonging to the Established Church. (S. G. W. Archibald, Esq., was not originally a member of the Church of Scotland. He became a member of Mr. Scott's church after his removal to Halifax; but his place of residence in 1816 was Truro. He belonged to the Congregation of the late Rev. Mr. Waddell). Such a step tended to produce greater confidence in the institution, and could not be designed or possibly have the effect of counteracting the professed object of its founders.

It is useless for "One Concerned" to argue in opposition to the statement that the Pictou Academy was to a certain extent, connected with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. He cannot prove his statements from the language of Dr McCulloch or any other of its friends. Nothing farther can be fairly drawn from their language, than that the institution was not designed to be, and in reality, was not "Sectarian," as Kings College in Windsor, but that, on the contrary, the students were admitted without any religious "tests." And, while I am persuaded that I have stated the truth respecting this matter, I would ask "One Concerned," or those better qualified to give an answer,—whether the Public did not take this view of the case, both friends and foes? Did not the secession Church of Scotland look upon that institution as connected with our Church? What other consideration would induce them to give so liberally for its support? And, on the other hand, what motive could have actuated those ministers, ever in Scotland, belonging to the establishment, who laboured for its ruin, unless it was some party feeling, roused into action by the belief that the Pictou Academy was connected with, and, to a certain extent at least, under the control of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

An additional reason, tending to the same conclusion, viz, that to a certain extent, Pictou Academy was under the control of our Synod, is this—that, from the first, a number of the members of Synod were Trustees; and our late Professor of Theology was the Principal of the Institution and a Trustee. But our church exercised such power to control, in a different way as few intelligent men in our day will venture to dispise. They could give or withhold their voluntary subscriptions or even refuse to petition the Legislature for public Grants for its sup-

port, when they had cause to feel dissatisfied.

These, Mr. Editor, are my answers to one of the counts of the Declaration which "One Concerned" has filed against my absent friend, the Rev. Wm. M'Culloch (see Eastern Chronicle of Aug. 25th, 1849). There are four others, but as he has passed some of them over quietly, I may be excused in following his example, especially as the subject threatens to be rather tedious. The latter part of the third, and the fourth count, contain the additional matter so far as I recollect.

Mr. M'Culloch is charged, and truly, with saying that the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia is excluded from any direct interest in the Pictou Academy. I suppose this is not denied by "One Concerned," and it might have been borne, even from Mr. M'Culloch, had he said no more. Some people when they begin to write do not know when to stop. The head and front of Mr. M'Culloch's offending was this. He said, "We are prevented by what is due to ourselves from desiring any such interest."—From the reported speeches of the Trustees we learn that even the saying of these things would not have been so bad, had Mr. M'Culloch not afterwards received a special token of the confidence of his Brethren, in being selected as their Agent to proceed to Britain, on a very important business. As matters now stand, he is looked upon as a very dangerous person, and the sooner his reputation can be damaged the better.—Respecting the mode adopted for this purpose, perhaps I had better not hazard an opinion. It is nothing to me. Let others think for themselves. I feel it my duty, however, to express an opinion respecting the correctness of Mr. M'Culloch's statements.

I suppose I need not stop to prove what Mr. M'Culloch has taken for granted,—that there *is* something due to a minister of the gospel. The Scriptures say there is. Society, so far as I know, has never settled explicitly *what* is due, further than giving a general sanction to the words of inspiration. The decision of the point, therefore, in particular cases must be left to the judgements of the parties concerned—subject, if need be, to an appeal to the tribunal of public opinion. Now, I have already stated some things, (which of course had an influence upon my mind) in which I considered ministers disrespectfully treated; and I would have preferred stopping here, did I not fear that after what has occurred, I might by silence, sacrifice, to a certain extent, an absent Brother,

I was not a stranger to the difficulties which friends in Pictou experienced, having attempted the revival of the Pictou Academy. And I would have been willing, if it was judged expedient, to allow the Board of Trustees to be filled up without the names of any clergymen, provided always that it was done in a proper manner. But waiving these things, upon which, however, as matters stood, I was not satisfied, I will say, (and I do not make the statement for the purpose of inflicting a wound upon any man) that harsh and disrespectful remarks were made concerning ministers of the gospel which could not be heard without wounding their feelings, and which, if believed, had a direct tendency to injure their usefulness.

I cannot say, and I do not suppose, that such remarks were in any case made in the public discussions respecting the Academy, but they were made freely, in a less public way it is true, but still in such a way as tended to produce the effects above stated.

And now, were I called upon to say what I suppose Mr. M'Culloch refers to in the language above quoted, I would say that, probably, this is a part. At least, with this explanation, I can adopt the language as expressive of my own feelings.

But, I have said enough. Did I consult my personal feelings, I would not take any part in this dispute. Respecting many of the matters referred to above, I have spoken freely in my place in Synod, and with this I would have rested satisfied, but for the letters of "One Concerned" and the subsequent unprofitable, and in some cases, ungentlemanly discussions which have followed.

Hoping I may not be under the necessity of troubling you again,

I remain,

Yours, &c. GEORGE CHRISTIE.

Yarmouth, Dec. 6th, 1849.

[For the Eastern Chronicle]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

BRETHREN.—As an attempt has lately been made, through the columns of the Eastern Chronicle, to persuade you that the establishment of our seminary at the West River, was not only unnecessary, but inconsistent with our religious principles; and as the Rev James Ross, thus far its sole defender, has been unavoidably much occupied by the attacks made on his private character—I feel that it would be unmanly to leave him longer unaided; and I now solicit your attention, while I review the objections of its leading assailant, Mr. J. W. Dawson. About the controversy between Mr Ross and his chief antagonists, Mr. A. P. Ross, and One Concerned, I shall say as little as possible. The scientific precision of his present operations on these unfortunate persons, would only be impeded by my clumsy fingers. Like his other friends [they are nearly all who know him], I have but to look on and admire, while his dexterous scalpel opens to the public eye the disingenuity and contempt of truth, so deeply seated in the moral constitution of his unhappy patients,

If we were to rely implicitly on Mr. Dawson's statements, we would suppose that the Trustees of the Pictou Academy, jointly and severally had never done any thing since their acceptance of office, but watch with pious care over the budding beauties of their institution; and we would unavoidably infer that *he* must be 'very deficient in charity,' who, after 'searching for faults with microscope eye,' could publicly and largely assail men so harmless. When we are aware, however, that the small section of the trustees, against whom his remarks were directed, had lightened the severity of their official duties during the two past years, by misrepresenting the motives and assailing the character, not only of Mr. Ross but of Mr. Wm. M'Culloch, we can scarcely avoid thinking that the deficiency of charity may be on the other side; and that Mr, Dawson shines more as a warm friend than a trustworthy guide.—From such an advocate the admission is remarkable, that the attempt of Mr. Ross to injure the institution had been made with such skill and caution as gave little room for tangible evidence. This means, I suppose, that which can be grasped with confidence by the mind; and intangible evidence is therefore no evidence at all. We have thus the indirect admission of Mr. Dawson, that the vituperation on which, for two years, Mr. Ross has been the object, was almost groundless. When a friend yields so much what might not an enemy say? We might justly ask an explanation of the curious fact, that where there is so little room for evidence, there is at the same time a field so ample for positive assertion and unsparing abuse.

The objections urged by Mr. Dawson against the Synod's institution, are,

First—that secular education should be free from denominational control; because sectarian Institutions of learning are attended by many evils.

Secondly—that there is nothing in the Scriptures that justifies a church in intermeddling with secular education.

Thirdly—that in applying for aid to the Church in Scotland, we have virtually abandoned the voluntary principle.

And, fourthly—that we had promised and have not given a fair trial to the Pictou Academy.

It may have been the case that our Provincial and Sectarian Institutions have produced bitter fruits, while it may be equally true that this has not arisen from their sectarianism. One important element in their character, Mr. Dawson quite overlooks. They all received part of their support from the Provincial chest; and hence the struggles of opposed parties, the charges and recriminations, the conflicting petitions, and endless debates, by which the legislature and the country were harassed. All the evils which beset the old Pictou Academy were the unholy progeny of the Provincial Grant.—But for this its enemies would have been powerless, and, sustained by the powerful and cultivated mind of Dr. M'Culloch, its matured excellence would have amply justified the fair promise of its early years. These evils the Synod's institution will escape. Asking no aid from government, it will be the subject neither of friendly nor of hostile petitions. The rancour of disappointed ambition and mortified vanity, and perhaps the bitterness which even candid and honest minds feel, in the contemplation of ruined projects, will pass away; and the Synod of our church will be permitted peaceably to enjoy the right of doing all that appears to them necessary for its prosperity, even when this may involve honorable competition with the institutions of others.

If we require any farther argument to justify the establishment of a Sectarian Seminary we may find it in the experience of the British Methodists and Congregationalists. They have several flourishing literary institutions, which instead of producing the bitter fruits which Mr. Dawson so much dreads, have contributed more than any other cause to raise them to their present influential position; and if amidst a highly refined people, denominational feelings act so powerfully in behalf of education; among us their power will be much greater. Contrasted with them, in warmth and energy, the mere love of literature, even in men of cultivated minds, sinks into insignificance; and as the inhabitants of the County of Pictou are not universally such, we need not wonder that the Trustees of the Academy, have received melancholy evidence of its inefficiency.

In the Political horizon, a weaker eye than that of Mr Dawson might discern indications that storms and tempests may trouble the atmosphere, even of his favourite system of instruction. The proceedings of the last Session of the Legislature evinced, that of all possible questions that of Education is most likely to convulse the Province. A large and growing party believe that the Public funds, instead of being frittered away in supporting a number of Academies, should be devoted to the maintenance of one Central Institution. This party will not be overcome without a struggle, and while the friends of the present Pictou Academy nerve themselves for the contest, they had better dismiss the opinion that Sectarian Institutions alone can have any connection with strife and bitterness.

Finding it necessary to defer any further remarks on Mr Dawson's communication till next week

I am Brethren

Yours with affectionate regard

A MEMBER OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

For the Eastern Chronicle,

MR EDITOR:—

While some of your correspondents are directing the attention of your readers to matters which are of importance to only a few individuals, will you permit me to call their attention to a subject which is of a public nature and in which every member of the community is deeply interested—and which, if begun and carried on with spirit and unanimity, will prove a source of wealth to them all. I refer to the establishment of A COTTON FACTORY in this Town.

When we look at the large and populous towns in England and in the United States, which Factories have created, and maintain in a comfortable manner the inhabitants—the number of rich men they have made out of penniless individuals, and the great reduction that has been made on the price of such articles for general use as they manufacture; it need not be thought a rash and speculative enterprise.—We have here, far greater facilities than they have in Massachusetts, where it is a profitable business. We have coal in abundance at our doors—our own coasters (who would no doubt take a large number of the shares in it), could procure the raw material in exchange for coal, free of duty. The market to be supplied is very extensive and every year becoming more so; there is no species of manufactured goods that drains so much money out of these provinces, as cotton fabrics.

But it may be said, where is the capital to come from? This at first does seem an obstacle, but it is one which may be overcome; all that is wanted is union among ourselves. We have a few wealthy men among us and many others who would invest a portion of their stock in such a project if it was once fairly started on a proper basis.—Let it be fairly presented with all its prospects of becoming a profitable investment and some of the wealthy capitalists in Halifax may be induced to take shares and become sleeping partners in it; this is a project which will be much more likely to enlist their names than the lighting our streets with gas.

I hope this matter will be taken up at once and acted on by some of our leading men, if they wish to stop the stream of emigration from our shores of the industrious Machanics and Farmers which has begun and will certainly increase in the spring, unless something of this sort is set on foot—it can do no harm certainly to make the attempt, let a prospectus be sent round making the shares very low, and I have no doubt of its success.

It could easily be shown to those who are idclined to be doubtful on the subject, that the Manufacture of Cotton Goods has been the most profitable of all kinds of Manufacture in the United States. The Newburyport Herald, some time since, stated the profits arising from the Essex Steam Mill Company in that town, by which it appeared, that forty-two and a half per cent upon the capital invested, was paid to the shareholders as the amount of profits for 1845. The Dedham Company in the same State, also divided ten per cent for six months of the same year. The Norfolk Company twelve per cent, and the Northern Company ten per cent, &c.

Some of these Factories employ a great number of young persons, who with us are generally non-producers. The Salem Factory employs a capital of $200,000, and gives work to 575 operatives, three-fourths of whom are girls who can generally earn from four to five shillings a day. This town, Salem, now contains upwards of fifteen thousand inhabitants. Those people are now manufacturing cottons for our use and sending them along under the Free-trade System, when we might just as well manufacture for ourselves, and for our neighbours too.—Until we do so I am satisfied we will never enjoy prosperity.

There is another branch of Trade which we ought to introduce here, but I will defer my remarks on it till another opportunity.

ENTERPRISE.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, December 20th, 1849.

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

No. V.

We last week stated that we were not then able to lay before our readers any positive evidence as to the nature of that portion of the St. Mary's district wherein the Surveyors succeeded in finding such a formidable obstacle, as that presented by the falls. Since that article was put to press we have received a letter from Wentworth Taylor,, Esq., a gentleman long known in the eastern part of the Province as a person of high attainments and experience as a Civil Engineer, which throws considerable light upon the subject. This gentleman, along with his son John F. Taylor, of whose skill and sagacity Capt. Pipon spoke in the highest terms when in Pictou, confirm all the observations that we ventured to make upon the question. The latter affirms, with as much confidence as any person could do without making a regular survey, that there can be no doubt of a good line being obtained from the Head of Whitehaven Harbour to Crow Harbour, in the exact locality alluded to by us, by following the streams that fall into each harbour. This formidable obstacle of the granite ridge being thus overcome, Mr. Taylor says:—

"From Crow Harbor along the shore of Chedabucto Bay, to the mouth of Salmon River, about 10 miles, there are a few projecting points which might present engineering difficulties; but I do not apprehend that they are at all more formidable than have to be overcome on most Rail road routes. A considerable part of the distance will, I think, be of easy formation."

"From the mouth of Salmon River a good line may be obtained by following up the river for nearly 20 miles, and in that distance gradually and without encountering any considerable agents or elevations, gaining the summit level of the tract of country immediately to the northward of the rocky barren tract to which Mr. Whiteman refers, as one great objection to the line explored by him; thence along on the first mentioned tract to the east branch of St. Mary's, and crossing it at or near the upper forks, and ascending gradually along the south-western side of the said branch to the level of the tract lying between it and the west branch, and on that level to the head of the East River of Pictou. This route would altogether avoid the tunnel and viaduct mentioned in Whiteman's report, at the falls of St Mary's, as well as the "*mile of tunnel through a ridge of Whinstone*," on the line explored by him from Whitehaven to Country Harbor, and also the whole of the *thirty miles of rocky barren coast*, in that part of his line excepting the distance from Whitehaven to Crow Harbor, which crosses the rocky tract, and will probably be from 8 to 10 miles in extent."

These facts, with those mentioned last week, demonstrate to a certainty that an easy and practicable line can be found between this place and Whitehaven. The more we examine this matter the more inexplicable appears the report of the Surveyors. It would really seem that they were sent out to discover how many difficulties could possibly be encountered on the route, instead of enquiring into and reporting upon the facilities of the line. Pity

is that the Cobequid Mountains were not somewhere in the eastern part of the Province. We warrant that they would have been discovered to lie directly in the route, and would be pronounced insurmountable. We would see no exercise of that ingenuity which has been displayed in getting round and through them on the Halifax line. We would like Mr. Wightman, or some person for him, to explain why the information offerred by Mr. John Hattie of the West River of St. Mary's, was kept back and not acted upon. That individual was with the surveying party at one time when in the district, and informed them that a perfectly level line could be found through to the East River of Pictou by Beaver Lake, in following which they would avoid the falls altogether, in the same manner described by Mr. Taylor. But as in the case of the line from Whitehaven across to Crow Harbor, they were probably afraid that a good line might be discovered, and therefore did not attempt to explore it. They informed Mr. Hattie that if he would explore it at his own expense and forward a report to them at Halifax they would be prepared to take it into consideration, or give him some similar gracious assurance respecting it. He did explore it, and satisfactorily proved the truth of his previous assertion. The fact was communicated to Mr. Wightman, and yet his report is silent upon the subject. We allow the public to pass their own opinion upon the value of such a document after such a disclosure.

In any other point of view, than those in which we have already considered them, the two routes when fairly balanced with each other and justly considered, show an immense preponderance of advantages in favor of the Whitehaven route. Starting from this port, and taking even the surveyor's line along by Torbay, we do not find the disadvantages in point of granite rock and whinstone, which they bring so prominently forward, greater than will be encountered at Halifax where the granite ridge is as broad as at any part of the Province. On this point, however, in contrasting the advantages of the two lines, the Surveyors are judiciously silent, and the public, if they please, and know no better, are allowed to fancy the country out of Halifax a perfect garden. But the fact is, that by adopting the line across to Canso instead of the whinstone tunnell, as pointed out by Mr. Taylor, only eight or ten miles of this barren country will be encountered. Again, from Halifax to Truro, perhaps to Amherst, there are no ungranted lands that can be made available. On the other line what is the case? Mr. Taylor says:—

"The general levelness of the country, the favorable position of the streams, hills, and vallies, the absence of high or rocky ridges or deep ravines in nearly the whole extent, render this route peculiarly favorable for a rail road; add to which, it passes through a tract of crown lands containing 30 or 40 thousand acres, lying on or near to the upper lakes on Salmon River and Country Harbor, and between these and the South River of Antigonishe and the east branch of St. Mary's; a great part of which is capable of profitable settlement, and might be made available for the benefit of the rail way, and for the settlement of emigrants and others employed thereon, as proposed to be done on other parts of the line beyond Pictou; and I have no doubt that between St. Mary's and Pictou there are tracts of similar lands, which might in like manner be applied in aid of the undertaking. I might also observe that at Whitehaven and several other harbors in its immediate vicinity, much of the lands still remain ungranted, which, although mostly of inferior quality, would in the event of the railway terminus being fixed at this point, become immediately valuable, and might be applied as aforesaid."

The expense of erecting station houses, depots, wharves, &c., will be a mere bagatelle at Whitehaven in comparison to Halifax. An acre of land can probably be purchased at the former for the price of three square yards at the latter.

Lieut. Henderson, in speaking of the Whitehaven route in his preliminary report, remarks: "It is very uncertain whether such a line will pay." It is uncertain whether any or the whole of the proposed road will pay, although few persons now have much doubt abont it. But the assertion that this part of it would be less profitable than a line running from Halifax displays a profound ignorance of the resources of the different parts of Nova Scotia. What sources of trade can Halifax furnish that could not be procured at Whitehaven? The latter port is in the very centre of the fishing ground. Nearly all the herring caught during the past season on the coast were caught in its vicinity. The fishermen on the shore could send their fish to market to Quebec as cheap as they can now do to Halifax, and could get back flour in return.

The Halifax merchant might thus be the loser, but the great bulk of the population would be benefited. The terminus at Whitehaven would call into active operation the energies and resources of Cape Breton and the counties of Sydney, Guysboro, and Pictou; the agricultural, mineral, and fishing wealth of any of which are quite equal to those of Halifax County. The Coal fields of Pictou alone would supply a greater amount of income to the road than all the trade of Halifax. The road would also pass near the ports of River John, Tatamagouche, Wallace and Pugwash, each of which, being the centre of traffic for a considerable tract of valuable agricultural country, would add their mite to the revenue of the rail road, by transporting by means of it their lumber, produce, freestone, and other articles of commerce.

UNITED STATES.

By way of St. Johns we have dates from Boston to the 11th inst., but there is not much news of interest. We give in another part of to-day's paper the only incidents we can glean in addition to what we gave last week concerning the Parkman tragedy. It is probable there will be nothing further known of the matter, until the Coroner's Inquest on the remains of Dr. Parkman, which was still proceeding, and before which a great deal of testimony had been brought, will be concluded.

Congress had been in session nearly a fortnight, without having chosen a Speaker. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, (Whig) had latterly the greatest number of votes, but not a majority of the whole house, which is necessary in order to an election. In consequence of this, the Presideat's Message had not yet been delivered. This missive is anxiously looked for in the Provinces as well as in the United States, as from it we may learn the sentiments and future policy of the new Administration with respect to Free Trade, and other questions affecting the commercial relations of these Colonies with that country. We shall endeavour, when it appears, to publish such portions of it as may be of interest.

THE MISSIONARY SUPPLIES.—Readers of the Chronicle will have observed that the "Thomas Henry," in which the articles collected in the present year for the use of the Foreign Mission were shipped for London, was wrecked in the northern part of the Gut of Canseau in the gale of the 1st inst. The boxes of supplies, however, have been landed in good order, and are now in the custody of J G. M'Keen, Esq., of Plaister Cove, who has very kindly offered to store them, free of expense, until they can be re shipped. They will probably be sent to Halifax for shipment.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, Mr. S. B. Jackson delivered a Lecture on FREE TRADE and PROTECTIVE DUTIES. It was announced that at next meeting Mr George Underwood would Lecture on HYDROSTATICS.

☞ We observe that much dissatisfaction prevails among the medical gentlemen of New Brunswick, on account of the appointment of Dr. Waddell to the superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum, on the ground of his being a non-resident of the Province. A meeting has been held and a number of resolutions passed upon the subject, and an address to the Lieut. Governor, adopted, in which they pray his Excellency to dismiss the Commissioners from office, and appoint others. As they did not pretend to make any charge of incompetency against Dr. Waddell, his Excellency stated in his reply that he could not interfere in any way with the Commissioners in what they had done.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letters of the Rev. James Ross and James D. B. Fraser, Esq., the receipt of which we acknowledged last week, have been unavoidably omitted in our preeent No., but will appear in our next. We have received a letter signed "Another Subscriber," also letters from Rev. Thomas Trotter and A. P. Ross, Esq., which will appear as soon as possible.

CURIOUS AFFAIR.—A female boarding school on the frontier of Poland, in the town of Kalish, has been put under arrest for insurrectionary movements. It is annnounced to the highest tribunals at Warsaw that there has been detected a dangerous political agitation among certain young girls, and they have appointed a special commission at Kalish, to look into the matter. About forty of the pupils of the female seminary of Madame Fullerborn, a very large institution, have been brought up for examination—their trunks, their music, and particularly their writing books have been seized—but nothing of importance has yet been discovered; some patriotic songs, national poems and dances were taken into possession. The commission consists of a Russian colonel and several police officers.

THE HUNGARIANS.

A family of Magyars, passengers by the Hermann, which called in here on Wednesday, 21 days from Southampton, to Coal, excited a good deal of attention by their singular habits and foreign appearance, as they were seen walking about town in company with Dr. Hoffman, who was able to converse with them in German—we presume.

The old gentleman wore a spruce red feather in his hat, and entirely put to flight all our City Nobs with their dainty moustaches. His was a substantial beard of some fifty years growth to all appearance, descending quite down to his breast, giving him a most venerable appearance. His wife, a staid matron with a weather beaten countenance, looked the personification of a companion to the Brave Kossuth. The other members of the family looked nothing remakable. We have heard that this Exile now on his way to Republican America to plant a Colony there, was one of the brave men by whose counsels the Citadel of Comorn was so stoutly defended, and who at length capitulated only on terms which protected their honours, and guaranteed them their fortunes. We could scarcely repress a desire to bid this northern stranger welcome to the West, a hearty welcome to the land of the free!—[Hx. Recorder.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.—The change of departure of the English steamers from weekly to semi-monthly commenced with the sailing of the Hibernia from Liverpool, Dec. 1. The steamers from this country will be weekly till the 26th inst., and then semi-monthly till the1st of April next. —[Hx. Recorder.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man was unfortunately killed at Dartmouth on Wednesday last. The accident was occasioned by a pole or spar striking him in descending a hill. We learn that the poor fellow has left a large family.—[Hx. Chronicle.

SUPREME COURT — MICH. TERM.— Mr. W. Henry Blanchard, of Truro, and Matthew Henry Richey, of Annapolis, were admitted, on the 3rd inst., Attornies of this Court; and William Twining, Esq., Attorney, was admitted to the rank of Barrister.

New Advertisements.

GIFT BOOKS
FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

J. DAWSON & SON invite attention to their stock of elegantly bound BOOKS for the above purpose. tf

IN THE SUPREME COURT:
PICTOU, S. S.

CAUSE { JOHN DUFFUS, *Plaintiff* vs. HUGH FRASER, *Defendant*.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Pictou, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

ALL the right, title, interest, estate, property, claim, and demand, of the above named defendant, in, to, and upon that certain lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows: that is to say—Beginning at the West side of Archimedes Street, and at the south-east angle of lot number fifty, owned by James Forbes; thence north sixty degrees west, sixty three feet; thence south thirty degrees west, fifty-five feet, or until it comes to lot number fifty-two, owned by Duncan McDonald; thence south sixty degrees east, sixty three feet, or until it comes to Archimedes street; thence south thirty degrees east, fifty-five feet, to the place of beginning, containing in the whole, twelve and one half rods. ALSO—another lot of land, situate in New Glasgow, aforesaid, which is abutted and bounded as follows: — Beginning at the north east corner of Forbes and James Street; thence south thirty degrees west, along said James Street, seventy-eight feet, or until it comes to the north east corner of Kenneth Forbes' lot; thence north, sixty degrees west one hundred and twenty seven feet, or until it comes to the south east corner of the said Hugh Fraser's lot; thence north thirty degrees east, seventy eight feet, until it comes to Forbes street; thence south sixty degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven feet, or until it comes to the place of beginning; containing in the whole of the last described lot, thirty-seven rods, more or less. The said lots of land being the same as those described, and conveyed by a certain indenture of mortgage, made, bearing date the 15th day of March, A. D. 1843, between the said Defendant and Ann, his wife, on the one part, and the said Plaintiff, of the other part; and which lots are ordered to be sold, by virtue of a Rule of the Supreme Court, granted at Pictou, in the term of June last, in pursuance of the laws enacted for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

JOHN W. HARRIS, *Sheriff*.

JOHN M'KINLAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Pictou, 19th Decr., 1849.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES.

1. A small Farm near the Town of Pictou, between the West River Road and the Road to Dickson's Mills; containing twenty acres, all under cultivation, with a good Barn, 40 ft. by 30.
2. A farm at Mount Dalhousie.—100 acres—with buildings and improvements; formerly owned by William Wylie.
3. A Farm at Rogers Hill,—260 acres—with buildings, meadows and improvements, formerly owned by John Patterson.
4. A Farm at the 6 Mile Brook,—100 acres—with buildings and improvements; formerly owned by Thos. Elliott.
5. A Farm on the south side of the River John Road, near Underwood's,—116 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Thomas Mooring.
6. A Lot at Earltown,—200 acres—granted to the widow of James Hatton.

A Lot on the east side of the West River.—65 acres—part of the Bowie lot, on the road leading to Loch Broom.

8. A Lot at Merigomish, -120 acres—in the 4th division, at the south side of French River; formerly owned by Matthew Dempsey
9. A Lot at the Blue Mountain,—100 acres—formerly owned by William Turnbull.
10. A Freehold Farm at Rollo Bay, in Prince Edward Island—50 acres—with improvements; formerly owned by Joseph Burke.

Good titles and immediate possession will be given to purchases. For further particulars apply to DANIEL DICKSON.

Mechanic's Boarding House,
Nos. 6 & 8, Bilerica Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE PROPRIETOR of this well known Establishment is induced by his friends from Nova Scotia, to inform the public that he is prepared at all times to receive permanent and transient BOARDERS. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city, is situated in the best part of the city for MECHANICS, and is convenient for those who wish to make a short stay to do business.

This House is conducted on strictly Temperate principles, and no pains are spared to give satisfaction. It is located in a quiet and retired street, and those who put up there will find themselves at home, for little more than one half the expense incurred at other houses.

SAMUEL M. FLAGG.
Boston, Dec. 13, 1849. 6m. is.

Birmingham and Sheffield
Hardware and Cutlery
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has, in addition to his large Stock on hand, received per 'SARAH BOTSFORD" and "ALBERT," his fall supply,

CONSISTING OF

Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Rivets, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Plough Mounting, Pots, Brass Kettles, Pans, Glue Pots, Glue, Canvass, Cordage, Twines Glass, Putty, Reeds, Shuttles; Jack, Pen, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Putty and Draw Knives, Saws, Planes, Saw Sets, Chisels, Augers, Hatchets, Locks, Hinges, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Sheet Lead and Brass, Brads, Tacks, Fire Irons, Shovels, Guns, Pistols, Bullet Moulds, Caps, Powder, Shot, Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Files, Rasps, Traces, Wad Cutters, Tumblers, Fanner Wheels, Skates, Brushes of every description, Water Kettles, Table and Sleigh Bells, Italian, Sad, Box, and Tailors Irons, Black Lead, Brunswick Black, Patent Knife Sharpeners, Pen Makers, Coach Wrenches, Coffin Mounting, Saddlery, Saddlery Tools, Tape Lines, Weights, Tea Trays, Lamps, Troweg, Pikes, Braces and Bits, Hedge Prunin Knveand Shears, Umbrellas, B. M Ware Spoons, Bed Screws, Keys Spikes; with, a large variety of other articles in the above line, all of which can be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.

—Also—

A lot of Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels and Window Curtain Furniture, comprising Rings, Bands, Pins, and Pole-ends; a few pieces Scotch Coton, and Bundles Cotton Warp,

R. DAWSON.

Nov. 12, 1849.

Pictou Infant School Bazaar!

THE Ladies' Committee of the Infant School beg leave to intimate that the Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the School, will be held in the Assembly Hall, on New Year's day. Contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received by the members of committee. The committee take this opportunity of reminding the public that owing to the destitution prevailing at the time, two thirds of the proceeds of the Bazaar of last year were appropriated to its relief;—that while they were thus left with diminished resources, the calls for admission of free scholars were more numerous than in former years. When the public are aware that no less than THIRTY Scholars have received during the past year the benefits of the School, without charge, the committee are confident that it will be an additional inducement to bring forth the sympathy and aid of those who have hitherto so liberally contributed to its prosperity.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale by the subscriber, a large assortment of **COOKING** and other **STOVES**.

—ALSO—

Half a ton of superior CHEESE,

A. P. ROSS.

Pictou, 20th Nov., 1849.

9000 BRICKS for sale by

JAMES DAWSON & SON.

TO LET (Entry Given 1st January, 1850.

The Premises now occupied by Mr, Roderick Fraser. Apply as above.

October 4.

Pictou, 27th Nov., 1849.
Province of Novascotia, }
To Wit. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine, — JAMES DAWSON AND SON of Pictou, in the said Province, deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as authors or Proprietors in the words following, to wit. The Harmonicon, a collection of Sacred Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, &c. Selected from the best composers, and adapted to the use of the Churches in British North America, with an introduction to vocal Music. Third Edition, revised and enlarged Published by James Dawson and Son. Pictou, 850,—In conformity to the Act of Assembly, passed in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled An Act for securing Copyright.

JOSEPH HOWE.
Sec. of the Province.

Provincial Secretary's Office, }
Halifax Nov. 24, 1849. } 12 w

Coal! Coal!

CAN BE HAD at the Coal Depot, on Wm. Ives' Wharf, and delivered in any part of the town;—Round Coal at 21s and Fine at 12s per chaldron; and at the depot by the bushel Apply to PATRICK MANNING.

Pictou, October 4.

WANTED,

BY THE FIRE WARIENS, a person who will enter into a CONTRACT, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, to

ACT AS A CHIMNEY SWEEP,

at a current year Established scale of prices, and other information may be had on application to

JAMES MURDOCH, Sec'y

Pictou, June, 14th tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable FARM lately occupied by Mr Anthony McLellan, situate on the River John road, near the property of the late David Underwood. The Lot contains 100 Acres, 15 of which are under cultivation, and will this year yield upwards of Six Tons of Hay. There is also a neat little COTTAGE on the property, and a good site for a SAW-MILL.

Part of the Consideration money may remain on mortgage. A good title, accompanied with immediate possession will be given of the property.

JAMES FOGO.

June 7th 1849.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at private Sale, that valuable Farm situate at Carriboo Meadow, formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARR. The Lot contains 364 acres, of which about 60 is meadow land of superior quality. The facilities which it affords for the raising of cattle, are surpassed by few farms in the County. To persons, therefore, desirous of purchasing landed Estate, it would be a safe and profitable investment of Capital; is divided into two parts by the River, the smaller of which contains 144 acres, including about the one half of the meadow ground, and can be sold either in one Lot or in two to suit purchasers. The subscriber, having perfected his title to the property, by a grant from the Crown, will give a warranted Deed of the same, accompanied with immediate possession. Part of the consideration money for the farm may remain on Mortgage.—For inspection of plan and other particulars apply at the office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO.

Pictou, July 20, 1848. Solicitor

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, the property of JOHN MCKAY, Esq., situate in the vicinity of the Town of New Glasgow:

This FARM is one of the most valuable in the County, containing about 300 acres of excellent land, about 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the greater part having very lately received a heavy coat of Lime. There are four Barns and a comfortable Stone dwelling House upon the premises.—The Farm fronts 90 rods; partly on the Town, and partly on the new Road leading to Little Harbour. Also the new Road to Merigomishe crosses it about half a mile from New Glasgow,—and a Lane is laid off from front to rear along the west side—these Roads and Lane affording free and easy access to every part of it, and greatly enhancing its value, especially if sold in small lots.—The Land in front of the Farm has been lately sold in small lots at an average price of £30 per acre, and the land along the west side has been also sold in small lots at a high price, and is daily rising in value. There is abundance of Coal and Freestone on the Farm. The land will be Sold either in whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, and easy terms of payment given.—For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

New Glasgow, Sept. 27th 1849. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLCHESTER

THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of land and Farm on which he at present resides, consisting of 300 Acres, situate in the settlement of New Annan, about half ways between Tatamagouche and Byer's Mill—the French River and the main Post Road intersecting it. Upwards of 50 acres are now ploughed and under crop, 25 of these being intervale, and from 50 to 60 more which has been under pasture for several years being ready for the plough. The Land is all of excellent quality and the improved part in good condition. There are on the premises a good dwelling House, two frame Barns nearly new with a stationary horse power thrashing Machine, and outhouses all in good repair.

For terms—which will be liberal—and any further information required apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Abram Patterson, Esq., Pictou,

New Annan, } JOHN OLIVER,
July 27, 1848. } Senior.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THAT Desirable Property situated at Arisaig, Gulf Shore, in the County of Sydney, between the main Post Road and the shore, containing ten acres of Land, with a dwelling house, commodious Store, and Saw Mill. The Store and Saw Mill are both new. This splendid Mill-site has been occupied for more than thirty years; is situated in the centre of the best wheat growing settlement in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and only one quarter of a mile from the Arisaig wharf.

For further particulars or information apply to Rodk. M'Kenzie, Esq., Pictou, Robt. Murray, Esq, Merigomish, Messrs. W. and C. Murdoch, Halifax, or to the Subscriber. JOHN HENDERSON.

Albion Mines, 9th Nov., 1849. 2m.

NOTICE.

THE OVERSEERS of the Poor for the first and fourth Sections of the Township of Pictou, have a number of children chargeable to the said Sections, whom they are desirous of binding out as Apprentices.

Pictou, 14th June 1849.

GLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING, &c.,

THE Subscriber has now on hand and will continue to have, a very general assortment of Ready Made Clothing suitable for all seasons and climates, the greater part of which is equal in quality to custom work, being made of the best materials, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Also, a large stock of Piece Goods, with all suitable trimmings, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial style.

ALSO: Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys' Caps, Hats, Kerchiefs and Cravats; very superior Stocks and Braces; Brace Ends; Socks and Stockings; White Linen Shirts, Collars and Dickeys; Striped and Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Inside Flannel and Nett Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and other varieties of Drawers, &c,. &c.

Seafaring Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above, as no person in Pictou can deny that it is the only Shop of regular standing in Pictou, for the last twenty years, where the like stock is kept.

☞ No BARTER—lowest prices, for CASH.☜

PETER BROWN, Tailor & Clothier.

Pictou, September 13. 3m

PICTOU ACADEMY.

5th September, 1849.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Third Department of the Pictou Academy, by the death of Mr. Hay, the Trustees hereby give notice that applications will be received from Candidates for the situation, from this date to the first day of December, ensuing.

No religious test or subscription is required of any Candidate; the only qualifications being—competency to teach the required branches, and good moral character. The branches to be taught are—the higher Branches of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Natural & Mechanical Philosophy.

The salary is fixed at £152 10s., currency, per annum, and the fifth of the fees of the Department. The fee paid by each pupil is Three Pounds per annum.

All applications, with testimonials of qualifications and character, must be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of the Academy, and the successful Candidate must be prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the first week of January ensuing, after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

By Order of the Board,
WM. JAS. ANDERSON,
Sec'y Pictou Academy.

[Novascotian and Guardian.]

Lime! Lime! Lime!

FRESH BURNT LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand, and FOR SALE by the Subscriber. tf

Pictou, 17th May. 1849. A. P. ROSS.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE AND WHARF LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. GEORGE B. CROW. TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION TO

R. DAWSON.

June 28th, 1849. tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Donald McDonald, Farmer, late of Moidart in the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers, duly attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH McDONALD
ANGUS McDONALD,
May 24, 1849. Administrators.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of EDWARD SMITH, late of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within twelve Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of James Primrose, Esqr., or to John M'Kinlay, Esqr. Pictou, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said James Primrose and John M'Kinlay, or to

MURDOCH McPHERSON, Extr.

Pictou, 5th December, 1849, 3m.

D. R. McKAY;

GENRAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHIP & INSURANCE BROKER,
50, Commercial Street,
BOSTON.

WANTED.

IN THIS OFFICE, an Active Lad, of about fifteen years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing business.

Dec. 13.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company of London.

Established by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS OFFICE continues to effect Insurance on Houses, Goods, Vessels, building, &c, in his Province, at moderste rates. During the last year, persons who insured in this office for a period of five years participated in the profits and were repaid by the Agents in Halifax, and by the Sub-Agents in the country, a division amounting to 7 per cent on the *gross* amount of premiums paid. The claims on the Company for loses have been promptly settled, and the agents here have been entrusted by the Board of Directors with the power of adjusting claims and drawing Bills of Exchange on the office in London for the amounts

W. & GEO. R. YOUNG.

Application at Pictou to be made to James Fogo, Esq., who will furnish and fill up the Forms and impar all other necessary information.

Pictou, May 10th. 1849

Just Received.

1100 BARRELS FLOUR, various brands.

00 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Aug. 21. JAMES PRIMROSE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 HHDS. LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by

A. J. PATTERSON.

August 16.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale, all that PROPERTY fronting on Spring Street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Andrew Fisher and the heirs of the late Dr. Chipman, and extending to Falkland Street. To persons desirous of building the sale of this Property affords a chance of purchasing rarey to be met with, as it is situated in the healthiest part of the Town and near a supply of wholesome Spring water. For particulars please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES McDONALD

Pictou, Nov. 6th, 1849.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.

PICTOU AGENCY

AT THE STORE OF MR. R. FRASER.

WHERE Catalogues may be had, and orders left, for any Books published in the United States. Persons subscribing for Papers or Magazines can depend upon receiving them regularly Parcels from Halifax will be sent to Pictou at leas once in each week.

ON HAND

An assortment of Piano Forte Music—No. 1 Shakespeare, new edition—Macaulay's England—Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848, &c., &c.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

EDWARD M. McDOALD,
Publisher and Proprietor,
PICTOU, N. S.

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postage; with a deduction of 2s. 6d., if paid within three months.

☞ Where Postage or Carriage is paid by the Proprietor, it will be charged in addition.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies and forwarding the pay in advance, will receive one copy gratis.

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c., must come *post paid, or free from expense, or they will not meet with attention.*

AGENTS FOR THE EASTERN CHRONICLE

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St. Mary's—Mr. DONALD MCDONALD, Sherbrooke.
Sydney, C. B.—Mr. WILLIAM CORBET.
Plaister Cove, C. B.—J. G. MCKEEN.
Port Hood—HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esquire
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MINUTES

OF

THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF

Nova-Scotia.

HELD AT NEW GLASGOW, JUNE, 1849.

HALIFAX:

PRINTED BY W. CUNNABELL No. 3, CONNORS' WHARF.

1849.

BOARDS, STANDING COMMITTEES, &c.

Board of Home Missions.—Rev. Messrs. Murdoch, Smith, McCulloch, Christie, Bayne, McGregor, Cameron, and Watson, with the Presbytery Elder of their respective Sessions. Secretary—Rev. W. McCulloch. Treasurer—Mr. James Dawson, Pictou.

Board of Foreign Missions.—The Presbytery of P. E. Island, the Rev. Messrs. Baxter, Bayne, Waddell, McCurdy, Roy, Watson and Cameron, and John Waddell, M. D., Isaac Logan, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Dawson. Mr. Baxter, Convener. Dr. Waddell, (Truro,) Treasurer. Mr. J. W. Dawson, Recording Secretary. Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary.

Committee on Union with the Free Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Messrs. Trotter, Campbell, Ross, and McGilivray, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron and Alexander McDonald. Mr. Trotter. Convener.

Committee of Bills and Overtures.—Rev. Messrs. McKinlay, Roy, and Ross. Mr. McKinlay, Convener.

Committee of Superintendence of Educational Seminary.—Rev. Messrs. Ross, McCulloch, Bayne, Christie, McGilivray and Watson, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron, and James McGregor, Mr. McCulloch, Convener.

Committee of Correspondence with United Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Messrs. Trotter, and Campbell. Mr. Trotter, Convener.

Treasurer of Fund for Widows of Ministers.—James Primrose, Esqr., Pictou.

Treasurer of Synod.—Mr. J. W. Dawson, Pictou.

Treasurer of Educational Board.—Mr. James Dawson, Pictou.

MINUTES OF THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JUNE, 1849.

FIRST SEDERUNT.

James' Church, East River, Pictou,
June 26th, 1849, 4 O'Clock, P.M.

Synod Constituted.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia met, after a sermon by the Rev. George Christie, the moderator, from Ezek. ch. 21st, v 27th, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him" and was constituted.

Members present.

Were present the Rev. Messrs. John Keir, Thomas S. Crow, Robert Blackwood, Thomas Trotter, William Miller, John McKinlay, Robert S. Patterson, John L. Murdoch, James Smith, David Roy, James Ross, John Campbell, William McCulloch, Peter G. McGregor, George Christie, James Bayne, Andrew P. Miller, James Waddell, John Cameron, James Allan, and James Watson; with Messrs. Archibald Sinclair from the Congregation of Princetown, Adam Dickie from the Congregation of Maitland and Noel, Adam Johnston from the Congregation of Stewiacke, John Fraser from the Congregation of James' Church, Lauchlin McQuarry from the Congregation of St Mary's, David W. Archibald from the Congregation of Truro, John Cook from the Congregation of Shubenacadie, David Fulton from the Lower Congregation of Londonderry, William Brown from the Congregation of Merigomish, Isaac Flemming from the Upper Congregation of Londonderry, Adams Archibald from the Congregation of Musquodoboit, and James McGregor from the Congregation of New Glasgow, Ruling Elders.

Reports of Presbyteries.

The Presbytery of Pictou reported that since last meeting of Synod they had inducted the Rev. George Walker to the Pastoral charge of the congregation of New Glasgow, and that his name had been added to the Roll of Presbytery. Ordered that his name be added to the Synod Roll, and Mr. Walker being called was found to be present.

Moderator chosen.

The Rev. James Ross was then unanimously chosen Moderator, and after addressing the Synod, took the chair.

Committees on Accounts.

The Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Murdoch and Mr. Adam Dickie, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee, to audit the accounts of the Treasurers of the different funds, under the control of Synod—Mr. Patterson Convener.

Pby. Minutes.

The Rev. Messrs. Bayne and Waddell and Mr. John Fraser, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee to examine Presbytery Minutes—Mr. Bayne, Convener.

Statistics.

The Rev. Messrs. A. P. Miller and Allen and Mr. W. Brown, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee to receive and arrange Statistical Returns—Mr. Miller Convener.

Report of Com. of Bills.

Received the Report of the standing Committee of Bills and Overtures, setting forth the business to come before the Synod, and recommending the order to be followed; and farther recommending that the hours of meeting and of adjournment should be the same as last year. It was moved and seconded that the Report be adopted. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Watson seconded by Mr. Bayne "that the Report be remitted to the Committee, and that they be instructed to determine the day and the Sederunt, at which the different measures shall be brought forward;" and the question being taken "motion or amendment" the motion passed and the Report was adopted accordingly. The Rev. John Keir and Mr. James McGregor were added to the Committee of Bills and Overtures for the present session of Synod.

Hours of Meeting.

The Clerk requested that his Lecture should not be called for during the present meeting of Synod and the delay sought was granted.

Lecture postponed.

On motion it was agreed that after adjournment, no subsequent Sederunt shall be held this evening, and that a portion of the morning Sederuut shall be spent in devotional exercises, the Moderator to commence, constituting the Synod, with prayer, and to be followed by the Rev. Messrs. Trotter and Smith, with the singing of Psalms at intervals.

Devotional Ex. appointed.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, New Glasgow.

Concluded with prayer.

SECOND SEDERUNT.

Temperance Hall, New Glasgow,
Wednesday 27th June, 9 O'Clock, A. M.

Devotional Exercises.

The Synod met and was constituted by the Moderator, who was succeeded in prayer by Rev. Messrs. Trotter and Smith with the singing of Psalms, during the intervals.

Present, as at last Sederunt, with the Rev. Messrs. Angus McGillivray, John I. Baxter, John C. Sinclair and James Byers; with Messrs. John Douglas from the Congregation of SalemChurch, Green Hill, and Jasper Crow from the Congregation of Onslow. The Rev. Robert Sedgewick, and Mr. Daniel McCurdy, being present, were invited to correspond.

The Synod proceeding to business in the order recommended by the Committee of Bills and Overtures, called for the Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary. The Report not being ready, time was granted for its preparation.

Report of Com. of Superintendance.

Called for the Report of the Committee appointed last year to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration in the law of marriage by license. The Clerk reported that the Committee aft r taking advice were of opinion, that no action should be taken on the subject at present. Their conduct was approved.

Report of Com. on Marriage License.

The Report of the Committee appointed last year to mature a plan for the more efficient conducting of Sabbath School Education was then called for and read by Mr. Bayne. Whereupon it was unanimously agreed that the Report be received, and the diligence of the Committee approved; and farther, that the Report be printed in the Appendix to the Synod Minutes, and Presbyteries enjoined to remit the whole subject to sessions for consideration, and to report thereon at next meeting of Synod.

Report of Com. on Sab. Schools.

The Synod next called for the Report of the Committee appointed to conduct negociations with the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, with a view to union between the two bodies. Mr. Trotter the Convener reported verbally—stating that the Committee had been prevented by providential circumstances from meeting with the Committee of the Free Presbyterian Church; but that he as Convener had in the absence of his brethren, held personal intercourse with the members of that Committee at New Glasgow, from which intercourse it appeared to him that the prospect of success was not so encouraging as he desired; and recommending that measures be taken to bring the negociations to a close as soon as possible. The Report having been adopted the

Report of Com. on Union.

Recommendation.

Committtee submitted the following draft of an address to the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church, embodying these views and expressing the earnest desire of this Synod that the negociations should be brought, if practicable, to a successful and speedy issue.

To the very Rev. the Moderator and other members of the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

REV. AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN,—

Address to the Free Pr. Synod.

As there can be but one opinion on the importance of unity among professing christians, we will not trouble you with any observations on that point. Deeply impressed with a sense of its value, and of the obligations we are under to seek it by all proper means, we have sincerely laboured for the last ten years for its attainment, first with your predecessors and subsequently with you; and without meaning any reflection beg leave to say that we exceedingly regret our want of success. Differing in nothing that is essential to religion or calculated to affect its prosperity in this country, our continued separation from one another, appears unreasonable in itself, discreditable to Presbyterianism, and injurious to the prosperity of true religion; and we do not know how we could defend it, before an enlightened public, or venture to excuse it in the presence of our Judge. In order therefore either to bring the pending negociation, between us to a desirable termination for which we fervently pray, or failing in that to free ourselves from all blame in regard to it, in the sight both of God and man, we earnestly solicit once more your serious attention to its vast importance, and assure you of our readiness to enter into it at once, on the basis already agreed to between our respective Committees; and we trust that you will either meet us in the same spirit or acquit us from all responsibility, by acknowledging you have unhappily to contend with obstacles which you cannot overcome.

That the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the Sheep through the blood of the everlasting covenant, may preside among you and conduct you by his spirit to a conclusion that will advance his own glory and the prosperity of his church in this land is the fervent prayer of your brethren of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia now in Synod convened.

(Signed in our name and by our appointment)
JAMES ROSS,
Moderator.

The draft having been approved the Synod adjourned at the usual hour to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Concluded with prayer.

THIRD SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt. Read and approved minutes of last Sederunt.

Report on Seminary.

The Report from the Committee of Superintendance of the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary was read by Rev. George Christie. The report gave an account of the opening of the classes, the number and the proficiency of the Students, all of which appeared to be highly satisfactory. The Report was adopted and the diligence of the Committee approved.

Memorial from W. River Cong.

Read also a memorial, signed by William McLeod and Edward McLean in the name of the West River Congregation, expressing their willingness that the Rev. James Ross their Pastor should act as the Synod's Professor, and their opinion that his salary should be one hundred and seventy five or two hundred pounds, of which sum they are willing to pay One Hundred pounds, the Synod paying the balance.

Salary of Professor.

The Synod having heard the memorialists in explanation and support of their Paper, it was, on motion, agreed "That the Synod looking to the present state of Educational Institutions in this Province; feel anxious that Mr. Ross should continue his labours as Professor of Philosophy; and with this view would cheerfully accept the proposal of the West River Congregation to pay One Hundred pounds and do hereby guarantee in addition Seventy-five pound for the present year!"

The Synod then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, leaving time for the Lecture of Rev. James Watson on Apostolical Succession.
Closed with prayer.

FOURTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Thursday, 28th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt with the addition of Mr. David Langille, Ruling Elder from the Congregation of River John. The minutes of last Sederunt were read and approved.

Union with Free Pr. Church.

The Synod resumed the consideration of the subject of Union with the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church, when the following Resolutions were adopted for the direction of the Committee in their negociations, with that body.

Whereas our brethren of the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia are desirous of knowing to what changes we are willing to submit for the sake of Union:—

Resolutions.

Resolved,—1. That being descended from the Secession Church of Scotland, and entertaining in general a high respect for her principles, in which we have been educated, we are not prepared to abandon them; but willingly concede to them the right of entertaining their own views on the few points on which we happen to differ, leaving them as matters of mutual forbearance.

2. That should the two Synods happily unite, we agree to maintain a friendly correspondence, and that upon precisely the same terms, with the United Presbyterian and the Free Churches of Scotland, making no difference between the ministers and brethren, that may come to us from either of them.

3. That a discretionary power be given to our Committee respecting the name to be adopted by the United body.

The former Committee on the Union was reappointed with the same powers.

Complaint from Noel Session.

On motion it was agreed to take up a complaint and Petition from the Session of Noel against the procedure and decisions of the Presbytery of Truro, in reference to a case which had come before them from that congregation. After the reading of papers the Rev. Mr. Crow, Moderator of Noel Session was heard in support of the complaint until the hour of adjournment.

Agreed that the order of the day for the afternoon Sederunt be adhered to, which was to hear the Reports of the Mission Boards. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.
Concluded with prayer.

FIFTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted when the minutes of last Sederunt were read and approved.

Report of Board D. Missions.

The Report of the Board of Domestic Missions was then read by the Rev. W. McCulloch. Agreed that the Report be received and allowed to lie on the table.

Report of Board of F. Missions.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read by the Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary. Agreed that the report be received and allowed to lie on the table.

Noel Complaint.

Resumed the consideration of the complaint and petition from Noel Session against the Presbytery of Truro. Mr. Crow was heard in continuation and was followed by Mr. Samuel Densmore, Commissioner of the Session.

The case on the part of the Complainants having been closed, Mr. Murdoch addressed the Synod in defence of the procedure of Presbytery, until the hour of adjournment when the Synod adjourned to meet again at the close of the Synodical Missionary Meeting.
Closed with prayer.

SIXTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Missionary Meeting. The Synod at the close of the Missionary Meeting, met *pro forma*, and being constituted, the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Concluded with Prayer.

SEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Friday, 29th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved.

Noel case. Resumed the consideration of the Complaint from Noel Session. The Rev. Messrs. Murdoch, McGregor, and Christie were heard in defence of the various steps taken by the Presbytery, and Rev. Mr. Cameron in reply to charges against himself. The Rev. Mr. Crow and the Commissioner from Noel having again spoken in reply, the case closed; and after remarks from Mr. Trotter on the general merits of the question, the Synod adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. Concluded with prayer.

EIGHTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Read and approved the minutes of last sederunt.

Noel case. Motion. Resumed the consideration of the complaint from Noel Session. It was agreed that the parties having been fully heard be now removed, and the parties were removed accordingly. After a very general expression of opinion from members of Synod, it was moved by Rev. John McKinlay—"That the Synod approve of the conduct of the Truro Presbytery, so far as it has come before them, with one exception, the refusal of the minutes; direct that these be now granted; appoint a deputation to meet at Noel as speedily as possible with the Presbytery of Truro and Rev. Mr. Crow's Session, and the disaffected parties; and to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between them; but if not successful, to be prepared to give a report of all the circumstances of the case at next meeting of Synod."

Amendment. It was moved in amendment by Rev. James Waddell—"That it is impossible for the Synod to come to a final decision on the merits of the complaint of the Session of Noel against the Truro Presbytery, at this meeting; and that a Committee be appointed to proceed to Noel, meet with the parties, make all necessary inquiries, into the circumstances of the case; if possible make an adjustment of differences, but if unsuccessful, to prepare the whole business for adjudication at next meeting of Synod."

Motion passed. Both being seconded, and no other proposal submitted and pressed, the question was taken Motion or Amendment, when there appeared—For the Motion 16; for the Amendment 4, and so the Motion passed.

Mr. Crow's proposal. A proposal was then made by Mr. Crow to meet with the Presbytery of Truro, with the design of effecting an amicable arrangement of the questions in dispute between them. The Synod then adjourned until *half past* 7 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

NINTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Read and approved minutes of last sederunt.

Report of Interview. Proceeded with the case from Noel Session. The Clerk of the Truro Presbytery reported that the Presbytery had held an interview with the Rev. Mr. Crow, and the Commissioner from Noel, with the following results. Mr. Crow having expressed doubts respecting the motives of members of Presbytery, they individually and collectively declared, that in the measures which they had adopted they had no design to do anything prejudicial to Mr. Crow or his congregation.—Whereupon Mr. Crow withdrew the offensive sentiments and expressions contained in the documents sent to the Presbytery and Synod; and acknowledged that the language in which they were couched was wrong, and expressed his satisfaction with the Presbytery to this effect—"that he had conversed with the Presbytery respecting all the matters about which there was a misunderstanding, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the statements which they made," and farther, that neither Mr. Crow nor his Session will now desire the extracts from the Presbytery minutes as mentioned in the deliverance of Synod.

Deputation to be named by Moderator. The deputation to Noel being still considered necessary, it was agreed that the Moderator shall nominate the parties of whom it shall consist. The moderator consented to do this to-morrow morning.

Overture from Rev. J. McCurdy. Read a series of Overtures from the Rev. John McCurdy, of Miramichi. Agreed to take up *the first* of these, which was "to grant permission to the Rev. Daniel McCurdy to apply to the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to take him and his charge under its superintendance, and to grant him the necessary testimonials and recommendations." The Rev. John McCurdy having been providentially detained from the present meeting of Synod, the Rev. Daniel McCurdy explained the object contemplated by the Overture, and gave an interesting account of his present field of labour; when the Synod adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

Rev. D. McCurdy heard.

TENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Saturday, 30th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as yesterday, with the exception of the Rev. Messrs. Crow, McGilivray, Smith, and Walker. Read and approved the minutes.

Noel Deputation. The Moderator, according to previous arrangement, proceeded to nominate the deputation to Noel; and the Synod having expressed an opinion that it should consist of three ministers and two elders, the following were appointed—The Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Walker, and Allan, and Messrs. John Douglas and John Fraser, Ruling Elders.

Commissioner from Truro Presbytery. It was agreed that as the reconciliation of Mr. Crow with the Truro Presbytery, renders it no longer necessary for that Presbytery to meet with the Synodical Committee, that they be directed to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to meet with the Synod's Committee at Noel. And farther, that the Committee and Commissioners receive each in advance forty shillings toward the payment of their expenses, and that Mr. Allan's expenses to and from P. E. Island be defrayed in addition.

Expenses to be paid.

Adjourned to meet again on Monday, 2nd July, at 3 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

ELEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Monday, 2nd July, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present:—The Rev. Messrs. Keir, Blackwood, Trotter, Patterson, Baxter, Miller, Roy, Ross, Campbell, McCulloch, McGregor, Christie, Bayne, Cameron, Watson and Allan, and Messrs. John Fraser, Archibald Sinclair, and James McGregor, Ruling Elders.

Noel Com. Reduced. Minutes of last Sederunt being read and approved, Mr. Trotter moved, that the Committee to proceed to Noel be reduced to three members, to consist of Rev. Messrs. Walker and Allan, and Mr. James McGregor, Mr. Walker to be Convener, which being seconded, was agreed to.

Overtures of Rev. J. McCurdy. Resumed the consideration of the series of Overtures from the Rev. John McCurdy. The first was again read and after reasoning it was agreed not to adopt the Overture.

1st.

2d. The *second* was "to appoint a Committee to superintend the publication of a cheap monthly periodical, to give information respecting our domestic and foreign missions and other matters pertaining to our Church." After an expression of the opinions of Members it appeared that while many were very favourable to the object contemplated in the Overture, they thought the object would be more likely to be secured without the direct interference or decision of the Synod.

3d. The *third* Overture was "to apply to the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland to take the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia under its superintendance and fostering care, placing it in a situation similar to the Church in Canada and Jamaica." It was agreed that the Overture be not adopted.

Rules of Procedure. Mr. Trotter, after leave asked and obtained, moved, That the Synod appoint a Committee to prepare a set of Rules and Forms of Procedure to be laid before the Synod for their consideration at next meeting. The motion was agreed to—and Rev. Messrs. McKinlay, Walker, and A. P. Miller were appointed—Mr. McKinlay Convener. Adjourned to half past 7 o'clock and closed with prayer.

TWELFTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt, with Mr. John Douglas, Ruling Elder. Read the minutes of last Sederunt.

Memorial from Students. Read a memorial from the Students attending the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary, praying for the reduction of the term, and a change in the season of attendance. The change in the season of the year was conceded without opposition. Respecting the duration of the term of attendance, it was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the term be *seven* months.

Change of Season.

Length of Term. In amendment Mr. Baxter moved, Mr. Blackwood seconding, that the term in compliance with the prayer of the memorial be *six* months.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Christie and seconded by the Clerk, that the term be *eight* months.

For the second amendment there were four votes and against it eleven. The question was then taken between the motion and amendment, when the amendment passed, and so the prayer of the memorialists was granted.

Time of opening Classes. The time when the classes should be re-opened was left to the determination of the Committee of Superintendance, who were re-appointed with the addition of Rev. James Watson and Mr. James McGregor, with power to add two to their number.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. Closed with prayer.

THIRTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Tuesday, 3rd July, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as yesterday with the addition of Rev. Messrs. McGilivray, Walker, and A. P. Miller, and Messrs. Hugh McLeod from the Congregation of West River, and David McIntosh, from the Congregation of Upper Settlement, East River, Ruling Elders.

Read and approved minutes of last Sederunt.

Rules of Seminary. The Synod directed the Committee of Superintendance to prepare a series of Rules for the regulation of the Seminary under their charge, to be submitted at next meeting of Synod, and for the present year acted upon as interim rules.

Resumed the business of the Mission Boards.

Foreign Mission Board. Took up the recommendation contained in the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, with respect to the ordination of Mr. Isaac Archibald. After discussion it was agreed "That the Board of Foreign Missions be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary under existing circumstances to effect the ordination of Mr. Archibald, so that he may have the full standing of an ordained Missionary. Should the Board find there are not Presbyterian Missionaries within reach, by whom this resolution may be carried into effect, they are directed to report to Synod and ask further instructions.

Ordination of Mr. Archibald.

Report printed. Agreed that the Report of the Foreign Board be adopted, printed and circulated under the direction of the Board which is now re-appointed with its former powers. The minutes of the Board were read and countersigned by the Moderator.

Reappointed.

The minutes of the Board of Domestic Missions were then read and countersigned by the Moderator. The Secretary of the Board then read an Appendix to their Report, bringing under the notice of Synod a misunderstanding between the Board and the Pictou Presbytery in reference to some points of order, which were now in dispute between them, and which the Board, by request of the Presbytery of Truro, brought under the notice of Synod, that the law of the Church may be ascertained and affirmed.

Home Board.

Question of Order.

It was agreed to adjourn to 4 o'clock that the Board and Presbyteries may have time for an interview, to secure if possible an amicable adjustment of the matters respecting which a misunderstanding has arisen. Closed with prayer.

Interview.

FOURTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as in the morning, with the Rev. James Byers. Read and approved the minutes of last Sederunt.

The following Preamble and Resolution submitted by Mr. Murdoch and seconded by Mr. Campbell were then agreed to.

In accordance with the recommendation of Synod the Presbyteries met and entered into mutual explanation of matters in dispute between them, when it was found that there was a misunderstanding as regards the law of the Church, with respect to Probationers, in case of a call being presented and accepted; and referred the matter to Synod for a declaration of its mind in the matter. Whereupon it was resolved that the law respecting the transference of Probationers, enacted by the Synod in 1843 in these words, "All applications for supply are to be made to the Committee of Missions, by whom the Probationers under the inspection of Synod shall be distributed among the several Presbyteries, and in destitute places as they shall deem most expedient and for the edification of the Church," is the law of this Church and enjoin that it shall be adhered to. And in case of a call being accepted and the Presbytery making application to the Board, it shall be the duty of the Board without unnecessary delay to transfer the person called to the Presbytery making such application.

Decision.

The Report of the Board was adopted, and eight hundred copies ordered to be published for circulation, and the Board re-appointed with its former powers.

Report printed.

Reappointment.

Adjourned till half past seven o'clock, to meet in John Knox's Church. Concluded with prayer.

FIFTEENTH SEDERUNT.

John Knox's Church, Same Day, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last sederunt, with the Rev. Messrs. McKinlay and Waddell, and Mr. D. Langille, Ruling Elders.

Heard the Report of the Educational Board. This document stated the action of the Board during the past year, and informed the Synod, that they had received from William Matheson Esq., West River, Pictou, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, being the amount of a Bequest from his late wife to the Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to be expended in assisting young men of approved talent and piety in preparing for the office of the Holy Ministry in connection with this body. The Synod agreed unanimously to record the deep sense which they entertain for the Christian worth of the late Mrs. Matheson, their respect for her memory, and their gratitude for her liberal bequest; and appoint the Rev. Messrs. McKinlay and Roy to convey an expression of the same to Mr. Matheson.

Report of Ed. Board.

Bequest.

Took up the Reports of Presbyteries on the organization of Congregations. After notice previously given, the following motion, made by the Clerk and seconded by Mr. Campbell, came up for discussion at the same time. "That this Synod, by means of a series of Questions, addressed to the Managers of each Congregation, by a Financial Clerk or Secretary, to be appointed, shall forthwith inquire into Congregational arrangements for the support of the Gospel ministry; the amount of salary, the time and mode of payment, and such other particulars as will contribute to the attainment of system and punctuality in the financial affairs of Congregations; the answers to these questions to be embodied in a return, and laid before the next meeting of Synod."

Organization of Cong.

Motion.

Com. appointed. After reasoning from which it appeared that great unanimity prevailed, it was agreed that the whole subject be remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Allan, McCulloch, Watson, Mr. Jas. McGregor and the Clerk, with directions to be prepared with a report at the morning sederunt to-morrow.

Report on Pby. Minutes. Received the Report of the Committee appointed to examine Presbytery minutes, from which it appeared that they have examined these Records, and find that they are kept with accuracy, and business regularly conducted.

Widows' Fund. Heard a statement of the amount now in the fund for aiding the Widows of Ministers, from which it appears that the sum in fund amounts only to Nine Pounds, two shillings, and 1½d. Reasons were assigned by several ministers whose Congregations had not yet contributed any thing. The Synod renewed the order already given to ministers, and reappointed the Committee of 1847.

Reappointment of Committee.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at Temperance Hall. Closed with prayer.

SIXTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Temperance Hall,
Wednesday, 4th July, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read, and approved.

Report on Organization of Congs. The Committee appointed at last sederunt to consider the subject of the better organization of Congregations, and in connection therewith the motion of the Clerk, reported the following recommendations for adoption, by Synod.

First. That each Presbytery be directed to obtain, if practicable, the services of a Layman of good business talent, who shall accept the office and discharge the duties of Secretary of Finance or of secular affairs.

Secondly. That it shall be his duty, to address to the managers or Trustees of each Congregation within the bounds of the Presbytery, a series of questions, the answers to which will express the state of the Congregation in reference to finances and general management, and to arrange the information thus obtained in tabular form, to be laid before the Synod annually.

Thirdly. That the Financial Secretary may suggest improvements where these appear necessary or desirable, in Congregational management, in accordance with the following recommendations, for the organization of Congregations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations.

Title. 1 That every Building erected for Public Worship, be held as the Property of the Congregation as a body, and not of individuals,—that it be exclusively Presbyterian, and be held by Incorporation where this is practicable.

Weekly Col. 2ndly Recommend weekly collections, as a scriptural mode of raising the Pastors' Salary; and, where this mode is considered impracticable, voluntary subscription.

Managers. 3dly. Recommend a Board of Managers in every Congregation.

Meetings. 4thly. Recommend regular, and if possible, *quarterly* meetings of the managers.

Report. 5thly. Recommend that a Report be submitted by the Managers to the Congregation at least annually.

Treasurer, &c. 6thly. Recommend a General Treasurer and active Collectors in each Congregation.

Sectional Congs. 7thly. Where a Congregation is sectional, recommend sectional Committees of Management and Collectors, but a combined Report from the Treasurer, if possible.

Young men. 8thly. Recommend the diligent use of means for enlisting the energies of young men in supporting the Congregation, and in the management of its affairs.

Vacancies. 9thly. Recommend that in *vacant* congregations the usual means of providing for the support of religious ordinances be continued in full operation.

Annual Returns on 1st May. 10thly. Recommend the Synod to direct the Managers of Congregations to furnish on or before the 1st of May, an annual report to the Financial Secretary, containing answers to the following Questions—

QUESTIONS.

1st. What is the name of your Pastor?
2d. What is the Locality of the Congregation?
3d. By what title do you hold your Church Property?
4th. What is the stipend promised to your Pastor?
5th. What is the amount paid during the last year?
6th. Is any balance due the Pastor at this date? And how much?
7th. Have you any surplus funds after paying the Stipend? And how much?
8th. What is the termination of your Congregational year?
9th. What is your method of raising the Minister's salary?
10th. What are the terms and mode of payment?
11th. Have you a Board of Managers, and what is their number?
12th. Have they stated times of meeting, and how often?
13th. Do your managers report annually to the Congregation?
14th. Are there any circumstances peculiar to the Congregation which you wish to report?

Order to Print. The Recommendations of the Committee were adopted in full by the Synod; and the Clerk directed to have the Recommendations and questions printed and forwarded to Presbyteries for the use of their respective Secretaries, in their correspondence with Congregations. The Synod farther, on

Injunction. motion of Mr. McKinlay, agreed to enjoin ministers to lay the whole subject before their Sessions, that they may as far as possible aid in having the recommendation of the Synod carried out.

B. of F. Mission. On application from the Foreign Mission Board, leave was granted to add two to their number, to supply vacancies caused by the resignation of Rev. George Christie and Mr. Roderick McGregor.

After notice given, the following Resolution was moved by Mr. Murdoch, and seconded by Mr. Waddell—

Deputy to Scotland. "That some member of Synod be deputed to visit the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to solicit aid in Books, Philosophical apparatus and money for the seminary in connection with this Synod." After reasoning the motion passed.

Mr. McCulloch. On motion of Mr. Murdoch, seconded by the Clerk, it was then agreed "that the Rev. William McCulloch be appointed to undertake the mission." Mr. McCulloch was directed to draw forty pounds from the funds of the Educational Board, to meet in part his expenses; and the Clerk was directed to correspond with Mr. Charles Robson of Halifax, to ascertain if he intends visiting Scotland this summer in the prosecution of his business; and if he could co-operate with Mr. McCulloch as a deputy from this Synod.

Memorial on Temperance. The Synod then took up the Reports of Presbyteries on the Memorial from the Session of Truro, asking the Synod's opinion, First, "How far it is consistent, in this day of light, that those who traffic in ardent spirits should be members of Christian Churches, considering that while they pledge themselves to promote personal and general religion, their calling is one directly injurious to themselves, detrimental to religion, and injurious to immortal souls? and Secondly—"How far a Church Court may go in making those who indulge in drinking, after due warning, subjects of discipline, and in refusing admission to applicants who after proper and faithful dealing, refuse to give assurance that they will abstain?"

Reports. The Presbytery of Truro reported, "That this Presbytery have strong doubts as to the propriety of persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, being recognised as members of the Church."

The Presbytery of Pictou declined giving any deliverance.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island reported "That while it is the duty of office-bearers in the Church to be zealous in using means to induce members to practise total abstinence, it would not be, in the mean time, expedient to make it a term of communion." After reasoning, various motions having been submitted and withdrawn, it was agreed that this subject be deferred, and for the present no deliverance given.

Statistics. The Committee on Statistics submitted their Report exhibiting the Returns, so far as received, carefully arranged, and suggesting that as in a few cases the answers were vague, that the greatest precision should be aimed at in future. The Report was received and thanks given to the Committee for their labour. The Rev. Messrs. Walker, A. P. Miller, and Mr. Jas. McGregor, were appointed a Committee to correspond with such Sessions as have not yet sent in any returns, and to have the table in its perfected state sent to the Clerk for publication.

Accounts. The auditing Committee reported that they had examined the accounts and find them accurately kept, and that at present there is in

The Synod Fund £ 53 3 8½

Funds

Domestic Mission Fund				113 12 9½	
Foreign Mission do.				386 8 9	
Educational Board do.					
Theological Pro. Fund	£442	11	2		
Dick Bequest	162	15	3		
McCara do.	399	8	6½	1254 14 11½	
Mrs. Matheson's Bequest	250	0	0		

Order.

The Report was received and the diligence of the Committee approved. It was ordered that in future all sums paid for the support of Philosophical or Theological Education in connection with the Synod be sent to the Treasurer of the Educational Board.

Notice of Mr. Brown's death.

On motion of Mr. McCulloch it was agreed "that as no special notice of the death of the Rev. John Brown of Londonderry, has yet been entered on the minutes of Synod, and as the Rev. Mr. Smith is preparing a notice for the Truro Presbytery, he be requested to prepare a suitable statement to be recorded on the minutes of this court."

Thanks to J. Henderson, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Trotter it was agreed unanimously "that the thanks of this Synod be presented to John Henderson, Esq., of Park, for his Christian liberality, in furnishing the ministers of this Body with several copies of a series of valuable tracts on "The Sabbath;" and farther, that Mr. McCulloch be requested, when in Scotland, to convey to Mr. Henderson this expression of the Synod's sense of his kindness."

Memorial on Collegiate Ed.

Read a memorial from members and others belonging to Poplar Grove Church, Halifax, transmitted through the Presbytery of Truro, praying the Synod to enter their earnest protest against the injustice and hardship sustained by the members and adherents of this denomination, who besides supporting by voluntary contribution their own educational as well as religious institutions, are taxed to maintain various Collegiate Seminaries, which are sectarian in character and instrumental in diffusing doctrines and principles so conflicting, that in some of them at least, they cannot concur, and to adopt some means to bring this injustice and hardship under the notice of the Legislature.

Com. appointed.

The subject being thus brought before the Synod, and members having expressed their sentiments, it was agreed "that a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial setting forth this grievance, to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session; and farther, to bring the subject under the notice of all the congregations in order that the opinion of the Body may be fully expressed to the Legislature." Rev. Messrs, Trotter, Campbell, A. P. Miller and Walker and Mr. James McGregor were appointed, Mr. Trotter being convener.

School Lands.

On motion of Mr. Baxter it was agreed that the Committee be instructed to make inquiry and if necessary take some action respecting the Church, Glebe and School Lands throughout the Province."

Adjourned till 3 o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

SEVENTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved.

Report on Seminary printed.

The following arrangements were then adopted. It was agreed that the Report of the Commttee on the Theological Seminary be printed.

Reappointment of Com. of Cor.

"That the Committee of Correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland be re-appointed."

Funds voted.

"That the Synod Clerk notify the Presbytery of P. E. Island, that if an application for aid at the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, should be made by the Rev. J. McCurdy, the supply will be expected from the Island Presbytery." "That ten pounds be paid to the Professor of Theology, and five to the Synod Clerk, and that the Bill for printingMinutes and other Synodical documents be paid—and farther, that the expense of lighting the house and of attendance be paid."

Thanks.

"That the thanks of the Synod be given to the Proprietors of the Hall, and to Mr. George McKay for his attention."

Lectures.

"That the Rev. Mr. McCulloch and the Clerk deliver lectures at next meeting of Synod, and that the Committee of Bills and Overtures shall see that public notice of the Lectures and of the Missionary meeting be given from the pulpit on the Sabbath which precedes the meeting of Synod. And

Next Meeting.

That the next meeting of Synod be held in Pictou town, on the last Tuesday of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Conclusion.

Read the minutes of the present sederunt, and called the Roll, when it appeared that all the members of Synod were present except those who obtained leave of absence. Concluded with praise, prayer, and the apostolic benediction.

PETER G. McGREGOR,
Synod Clerk.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.

RECEIVED.				PAID.			
1849.				1848.			
June.	Balance of acct. from 1848	£9	3 7	Aug. 9th.	Carriage of Synod Minutes	£0	0 6
	Pictou town	5	0 10	Sept. 18th.	Paid Rev. J. Sprott for Missionary duty per order of Synod	3	0 0
	Princetown	1	10 7½	1849. March 31.	Balance for printing address on Temperance	2	11 8½
	Truro	3	10 0		" " Postage	0	0 7
	Tatamagouche	1	3 9	June 30.	Messenger from New Glasgow	0	5 2½
	Halifax	5	0 0	July 3.	Postage	0	0 5
	Nine Mile River	2	10 0	" 5.	Paid Rev. John Keir	10	0 0
	River John	1	10 0	" "	Paid Synod Clerk	5	0 0
	Cove Head & W. St. Peters	1	0 0	" 11.	Light and attendance on Synod	1	0 0
	Bedeque	1	10 0	" 12.	Deputation to Noel	7	4 0
	Merigomish—2 years	1	6 8½	Sept. 1st.	Drawn by Clerk for Commissioner from Truro Presbytery to Noel	2	0 0
	Windsor and Newport	3	0 7½	" "	Printing Minutes	5	0 0
	St. Mary's	2	0 0	" "	Postage of letters		4 6½
	New Glasgow	2	0 0	" "	Balance in hand	28	8 7½
	Stewiacke	3	0 0				
	Upper Settlement E. R.	3	5 7				
	Economy	2	0 0				
	Shelburne	2	10 0				
	Upper Londonderry	1	0 0				
	Onslow, Brookfield, & Old Barns	2	0 0				
	Lower Londonderry	2	0 0				
	James Church, E. River	3	0 5½				
	Miramichi	1	11 10½				
	West River	2	13 9				
	Salem Church, Green Hill	1	7 9½				
	Maitland and Noel						
	Antigonish						
	Mabou						
	Shubenacadie, Gay's River, &c.						
	Cascumpeque						
	Musquodoboit						
	Richmond Bay						
	Eastern St. Peters & Bay Fortune						
	Yarmouth						
		£64	15 7			£64	15 7

J. W. DAWSON, TREASURER.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Report on Sabbath School Education.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools, agreeably to remit of Synod, beg leave to report as follows—

That they have opened correspondence with a similar Committee of the United Presbyterian Cnurch in Scotland, with a view to elicit their experience, but regret to add that this important object has not yet been obtained—that the Presbyteries have given in their Reports, and that from this source, as well as the personal information of the several members of your Committee, the following recommendations have been drawn up, and are now respectfully submitted for the consideration of Synod.

I. That a Sabbath School Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general operations of the Church in this department.

II. That a Deputation be appointed by each Presbytery to visit every year the several Congregations under their inspection, and thus enlist united and zealous effort.

III. That a Depository of Sabbath School Books and Libraries be maintained out of a general fund under the control of the Sabbath School Board.

IV. That while the members of your Committee have examined several of the most approved systems of Sabbath School tuition and instruction, they are not prepared to adopt any particular system, farther than that which may be designated the Presbyterian system, to wit, the Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, with such expositions of these as Brown's Catechisms—and would recommend the Synod to leave more minute regulations to be determined by the practical working in different localities.

V. That whatever mode of tuition and system of instruction be eventually adopted—these should be uniform.

VI. That each Sabbath School be under the direct supervision of the Session in whose bounds it may be placed—that each Session give a general report to their respective Presbytery—that Presbyteries give a similar report to Sabbath School Board, who in like manner shall report to Synod.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BAYNE,
Convener.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Report on Seminary.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Philosophical and Classical departments of the Theological Seminary, beg to submit the following Report of their proceedings during the past year, together with an account of the present state of the Institution.

Your Committee lost no time in attending to the duties with which they were entrusted by the Synod.

They held their first meeting on the 22nd day of August, 1848. At that meeting the Report of the Committee appointed by Synod to co-operate with the Pictou Presbytery in making arrangements with the West River Congregation for securing the services of the Rev. James Ross as the Synod's Professor in Philosophy was received, and being favourable to the views of Synod the Committee proceeded to make arrangements forthwith for the opening of the Seminary; and appointed the first of October for the opening of the class.

On account of a serious derangement of the appointments of the Truro Presbytery, which occurred about this time, the Presbytery, though reluctant, were obliged to send one of its members on a distant mission. And in the circumstances, the appointment of necessity fell upon one of the members of our Committee who happened to be the Convener. On this account the opening of the Seminary did not take place till November.

At the meeting in August, the Secretary of your Committee was directed to correspond with the different Presbyteries in order to ascertain the number of students who might be expected to attend the Logic Class during the year.

It was not to be supposed that for the first year the number of students would be great. In this respect, however, the anticipations of your Committee were more than realized.

The formal opening of the Seminary took place on the 9th day of November, in the Church at the West River, in the presence of a large portion of Mr. Ross's Congregation. The proceedings on the occasion were as follows.—The meeting being opened by the Convener, Rev. Wm. McCulloch, with praise and prayer—Rev. James Ross delivered an Inaugural Address; and was succeeded by the Revd. Messrs. McCulloch and Christie, each of whom addressed the audience, pointing out the object which the Synod had in view in commencing a Theological Seminary, and the manner in which it was proposed that it should be supported.

After singing and prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Institution, as well as the exercises of the day, the Congregation was dismissed, and the Committee held a meeting with the Students, placing them formally under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, and tendering to them advices suited to the occasion and the object which they professed to have in view.

Between the time of this meeting and the 21st inst., the Committee did not succeed in holding any regular meetings. There were two appointed, but the members did not meet—once being hindered by the sickness of the Convener, and at another time by a storm which rendered travelling impossible. This did not however prevent the members of the Committee from watching over the interests of the Institution, and we feel warranted in stating that all was done which could be supposed to contribute to the prosperity of the Institution.

On the 21st inst., your Committee held a meeting in the class room for the examination of the students attending the Seminary; and your Committee would add that the day was to them one of peculiar interest. We were assembled to prove the result of an effort made by the Synod for the accomplishment of an important object—one which our Church frequently makes the subject of their prayers.

The Professor and the Students were in this respect untried, and we felt that the day would declare either favourably or unfavourably for the future prospects of our Zion. And now we feel joy in stating to the Synod that the experience of that day has gone far to dissipate the fear which we felt, and to remove discouragements which we in common with many others realized, commencing anew an institution in which our youth may receive that mental culture which is requisite to qualify for public stations in the Church of Christ.

We had not personally indeed the experience of those who at a darker period in the history of our Province had undertaken a similar work. But before us lay open that page of history which reminded us of hopes disappointed and prayers not yet so far as appears to human eye answered. Yet like those who preceded us, who have now ceased from their labours in the Church on earth, we felt confidence that the cause was good, and that though God may try faith until he correct what is wrong in men, he will eventually send that measure of prosperity which is for his own glory and the good of the Church.

Our meeting of the 21st instant encouraged us to consider such remarks as applicable to the present case.

During the term which has now come to a close there have been twelve students in attendance upon the Seminary. One of them we regret to add was obliged on account of ill health to return home about a month before the close, and whether he will be able still to prosecute his studies is a matter known only to the Disposer of events. The others were all present at the examination.

In addition to Logic, which according to the order of Synod was to be for the first year the more preminent branch of study, the students have all been receiving instruction from Mr. Ross in Greek and Latin, and seven of the twelve have also been studying Hebrew.

Their progress in Hebrew has for the time been considerable. As yet they have only translated three chapters of the Bible. But we found them well acquainted with th Grammar, an essential qualification for future success in the study of the language.

Respecting the proficiency of the students during the term in Greek and Latin, the Committee cannot in all cases speak so positively, not knowing their state of advancement when they entered the Seminary. The majority of the Committee however could speak positively respecting those of the students who came from the bounds of the Truro Presbytery—having assisted in their examination previous to their being certified as students who might join the Logic class.—And respecting them we can freely say that they manifest a considerable degree of improvement—a remark which so far as we could ascertain is equally applicable to the others.

In Logic the students gave very satisfactory evidence of successful application. The questions put to them at the examination might be considered as a summary of the whole course of Logic; and we feel warranted to say that the Professor has not only given a comprehensive view of the whole system, but he has also suceeeded in making the students understand the subject.

Each of the students was also required to read one of the first essays which he had written during the term, and immediately after, a part or the whole of one of the last, from which we might judge of the extent of their improvement. From this it was ascertained that while there are great differences among them in point of composition, they have all made considerable progress in this exercise.

The examination lasted seven hours, and the reason for your Committee being so particular was that they might satisfy themselves, and also be able to render a full and satisfactory account of the state of the Seminary to the Synod.

Your Committee also deem it their duty to express strongly their approbation of the diligence, ability, and zeal manifested by your Professor, the Rev. James Ross. He has discharged with much efficiency the duties now immediately imposed upon him by the Synod, and in addition has materially forwarded in other respects the interests of the students.

In conclusion your Committee would remark that from a review of the past, they feel it their duty to thank God and take courage. The Synod's first effort has been followed by results which we believe the most sanguine scarcely anticipated. We do not entertain a doubt but that around your Seminary our Church will rally. Had we no other assurance of this, we would infer it from the fact that the number of students already collected have come from so many different and even distant parts of the Church, viz.: P. E. Island, East River, Middle River, West River, Kempt Bridge, Stewiacke, Musquodoboit, Economy, and Nine Mile River. If supported by the Synod, it will be acknowledged as the Seminary of the Church, and every year will, while conducted with efficiency, become more an object of interest. And if as a Synod we be faithful to our own interests, the blessing of the Head of the Church will not be withheld. "The God of Heaven he will prosper, therefore we his servants will arise and build."

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

GEORGE CHRISTIE, *Secretary.*

New Glasgow, June 27th, 1849.

STATIS

Of the Presbyterian Ch

1848–

CONGREGATIONS.	EXTENT.	Number of Adherents to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia within these bounds	Number of Families.	Number of Churches.	Amount of Church Accommodation.	General Attendance.	Number of Baptisms during the Year.	Number of Communicants.	No. of Accessions to Communion roll during the year	No. of Communicants removed by death or otherwise.	Number of Elders.	Lord's Supper Dispensed
PRESBYTERY O												
Pictou.	18 miles by 2	740	142	1	600	425	15	204	13	5	7	2 tim
West River.	10 12	About 600 adults	About 200	2	700 in one church, 450 in the other.	400 in ea. church	63	297	11	11	11	2
East River.	11 8	About 1000.	173	1	600	Good.	40	271	17	5	8	3
New Glasgow.	10 5	Not yet known.	35	2	500	265	14	79	13	None.	2	2
Merigomish.	15 4	About 750.	About 140	1	600	Generally good.	16		8		11	4
Upper Settlement, East River.	15 15	1100	180	3	1200	Good.	39	160	14	6	11	2 in I Engu
Antigonish.												
St. Mary's.	35 10	900	150	3	1000	Generally good.	35	266			15	3
River John.	10		108	1	400	200	14	109	2	1	6	2
Tatamagouche.	18 12	1680	320	2	750	Generally good.	12	170	12	4	7	2
Miramichi.	Part of 3 Parishes.	505	95	1	450	250 to 300	18	118	6	14	5	2
Green Hill. Mabou.	17 miles by 8		30	1 in Mabou and part of 1 in Pt Hood	310	About 60	9	32	4	4	4	3
PRESBYTERY O												
Halifax.	6 miles by 2	390	60	1	400	300	9	95	24	10	3	4
Nine Mile River.	36 14	1200	126	3	1200	250	12	118	10	2	11	6
Gay's River, Shubenacadie & Lower Stewiack	20 miles square.	900	190	3	1100	200 or 250 in each place.	31	180	12	3	9	3
Windsor and Newport.	20 miles.	Probably 700	About 140	3	1000		12	220	13	7	8	4
Maitland and Noel.												
Musquodoboit.												
Stewiacke.	20 miles by 8	1640	244	2	860	700	60	300	24	4	7	2
Truro.	15 4	980	179	1½	750	400	20	239	11	4	13	3
Onslow, Brookfield and Old Barns.	160 square miles.	1800	300	4	1800	200 in ea. place.	18	260	12	10	12	5
Upper Londonderry.												
Lower Londonderry.												
Œconomy.	14 miles by 3 or 4	956	126	2	480	390	7	160	6	2	12	2
Shelburne.	30 35	600	100	3	800	300	12	90	2	2	5	3
Yarmouth.												
PRESBYTERY OF PRIN												
Princetown.	10 miles.	783	113	1	550	350	27	284	17	1	12	2 tim
East St. Peters and Bay Fortune.												
Cove Head, W St. Peters	50 miles by 20		94	2	600	300		134	4		12	2
Cavendish and New London.												
Bedeque.	20 10	347	58	1	300	200	26	102	3	5	9	2
Richmond Bay.	17 miles.	450	75	2	600	240		117			6	
Cascumpeque.	45 to 50.	452	73	2		240	23	141	9	9	10	2

*Belonging to several congregations. †New Glasgow.—Besides Bible Society,

NOTE.—The want of Reports from nine Congregations, and of precision in some of those given, renders it impossible for the present year,

STICS

hurch of Nova Scotia.

—9.

Lord's Supper Dispensed during the Year.	Number of Families who observe Family Worship.	No. of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Sabbath School Libraries.	Number of Volumes.	Prayer Meetings.	Average Attendance.	Bible Classes.	Attendance on Bible Classes.	Stipend Paid.	Foreign Missions.	Home Missions.	MISCELLANEOUS.
OF PICTOU.														
times.	A good proportion.	1	27	216	1	100	1	30			£200	£10	£8 13	£91 2
	Nearly the whole.	7	22	320	7	200	4	Very small.			125		6 3	60
	A very great proportion.	4	33	252*	4	100	5	23	1	38	110	19 10	2	46 6
	All.	1	13	110	1	100	1	50	2	30	120	10 17 2	3	†48
	Number increasing.			70	1	100	2	14	1	36		5		
in both nguages	All as far as known.	6	32				5	40				13 3	4	3 5
		4	11	100	3	200			3	60		7		15
	About 30.	6	23	150	5		3	27			35	7 10 8	2 5	9 14
	Not so general as is desirable	7	15		2		2	Well.				7		15
	32	2	5	71	2	200	None.		1	31	150	9		22 17 7½
	All.	1	5	35	1	105	1				33	1 5 2½		5
OF TRURO.														
	27 at least.	1	11	71	1	230	1	40	2	25	200	10	20	100
	About 80.	3	11	90			2	25			113	10		14
	52	5	20	150	2	200	Occasional		1	15	110	6	7	12
	20 probably.	3	15	120	1		2	20			100	3 2 8½	17 6	10 10
											150	12 11 5½	20	229 8
	220	7			5	220						12	6	45
	80	4	24	180	3	160	3	40	1	35	100	11	2	10
	A good proportion	2	7	60	2	40	1	50	1	20				
												6	3	123 10
	Not ascertained.	1	4	21	2	100	1	40	2	45			4 8	15
	Not many.	2			3		5	15	1	5	120			
NCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
2 times.	52	3	12	80	3	300	4	75			79 14 9 About £10	25	10	40 4 2
		3	6		2		5		5	The whole cong.	About £100	9		4 10‡
	14½	3	7	76			2	25			80	8 14	4 2 9	6 16 6
		4		70	1	150	3	10				9		

ety, £8 8 4; New Church, £638 10. ‡Return for the Year ending June, 1848.

ar, to give a correct view of the general state of the Church, in reference to any one of the subjects on which information was sought.

Geo. J. W. Dawson

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF

Nova-Scotia.

HELD AT NEW GLASGOW, JUNE, 1849

HALIFAX:

PRINTED BY W. CUNNABELL No. 3, CONNORS' WHARF.

1849.

BOARDS, STANDING COMMITTEES, &c.

Board of Home Missions.—Rev. Messrs. Murdoch, Smith, McCulloch, Christie, Bayne, McGregor, Cameron, and Watson, with the Presbytery Elder of their respective Sessions. Secretary—Rev. W. McCulloch. Treasurer—Mr. James Dawson, Pictou.

Board of Foreign Missions.—The Presbytery of P. E. Island, the Rev. Messrs. Baxter, Bayne, Waddell, McCurdy, Roy, Watson and Cameron, and John Waddell, M. D., Isaac Logan, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Dawson. Mr. Baxter, Convener. Dr. Waddell, (Truro,) Treasurer. Mr. J. W. Dawson, Recording Secretary. Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary.

Committee on Union with the Free Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Messrs. Trotter, Campbell, Ross, and McGilivray, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron and Alexander McDonald. Mr. Trotter. Convener.

Committee of Bills and Overtures.—Rev. Messrs. McKinlay, Roy, and Ross. Mr. McKinlay, Convener.

Committee of Superintendence of Educational Seminary.—Rev. Messrs. Ross, McCulloch, Bayne, Christie, McGilivray and Watson, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron, and James McGregor, Mr. McCulloch, Convener.

Committee of Correspondence with United Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Messrs. Trotter, and Campbell. Mr. Trotter, Convener.

Treasurer of Fund for Widows of Ministers.—James Primrose, Esqr., Pictou.

Treasurer of Synod.—Mr. J. W. Dawson, Pictou.

Treasurer of Educational Board.—Mr. James Dawson, Pictou.

MINUTES OF THE SYNOD

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JUNE, 1849.

FIRST SEDERUNT.

James' Church, East River, Pictou,
June 26th, 1849, 4 O'Clock, P.M.

Synod Constituted.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia met, after a sermon by the Rev. George Christie, the moderator, from Ezek. ch. 21st, v 27th, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him" and was constituted.

Members present.

Were present the Rev. Messrs. John Keir, Thomas S. Crow, Robert Blackwood, Thomas Trotter, William Miller, John McKinlay, Robert S. Patterson, John L. Murdoch, James Smith, David Roy, James Ross, John Campbell, William McCulloch, Peter G. McGregor, George Christie, James Bayne, Andrew P. Miller, James Waddell, John Cameron, James Allan, and James Watson; with Messrs. Archibald Sinclair from the Congregation of Princetown, Adam Dickie from the Congregation of Maitland and Noel, Adam Johnston from the Congregation of Stewiacke, John Fraser from the Congregation of James' Church, Lauchlin McQuarry from the Congregation of Truro, John Cook from Archibald from the Congregation of Shubenacadie, David Fulton from the Congregation of Londonderry, William Brown from the Lower Congregation of Londonderry, Isaac Flemming from the Congregation of Merigomish, Adams Archibald from the Upper Congregation of Londonderry, and James McGregor from the Congregation of Musquodoboit, and James McGregor from the Congregation of New Glasgow, Ruling Elders.

Reports of Presbyteries.

The Presbytery of Pictou reported that since last meeting of Synod they had inducted the Rev. George Walker to the Pastoral charge of the congregation of New Glasgow, and that his name had been added to the Roll of Presbytery. Ordered that his name be added to the Synod Roll, and Mr. Walker being called was found to be present.

Moderator chosen.

The Rev. James Ross was then unanimously chosen Moderator, and after addressing the Synod, took the chair.

Committees on Accounts.

The Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Murdoch and Mr. Adam Dickie, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee, to audit the accounts of the Treasurers of the different funds, under the control of Synod—Mr. Patterson Convener.

Pby. Minutes.

The Rev. Messrs. Bayne and Waddell and Mr. John Fraser, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee to examine Presbytery Minutes—Mr. Bayne, Convener.

Statistics.

The Rev. Messrs. A. P. Miller and Allen and Mr. W. Brown, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee to receive and arrange Statistical Returns—Mr. Miller Convener.

Report of Com. on Bills.

Received the Report of the standing Committee of Bills and Overtures, setting forth the business to come before the Synod, and recommending the order to be followed; and farther recommending that the hours of meeting and of adjournment should be the same as last year. It was moved and seconded that the Report be adopted. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Watson seconded by Mr. Bayne "that the Report be remitted to the Committee, and that they be instructed to determine the day and the Sederunt, at which the different measures shall be brought forward;" and the question being taken "motion or amendment" the motion passed and the Report was adopted accordingly. The Rev. John Keir and Mr. James McGregor were added to the Committee of Bills and Overtures for the present session of Synod.

Hours of Meeting.

The Clerk requested that his Lecture should not be called for during the present meeting of Synod and the delay sought was granted.

Lecture postponed.

On motion it was agreed that after adjournment, no subsequent Sederunt shall be held this evening, and that a portion of the morning Sederuut shall be spent in devotional exercises, the Moderator to commence, constituting the Synod, with prayer, and to be followed by the Rev. Messrs. Trotter and Smith, with the singing of Psalms at intervals.

Devotional Ex. appointed.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, New Glasgow.

Concluded with prayer.

SECOND SEDERUNT.

Temperance Hall, New Glasgow,
Wednesday 27th June, 9 O'Clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted by the Moderator, who was succeeded in prayer by Rev. Messrs. Trotter and Smith with the singing of Psalms, during the intervals.

Devotional Exercises.

Present, as at last Sederunt, with the Rev. Messrs. Angus McGilivray, John I. Baxter, John C. Sinclair and James Byers; with Messrs. John Douglas from the Congregation of SalemChurch, Green Hill, and Jasper Crow from the Congregation of Onslow. The Rev. Robert Sedgewick, and Mr. Daniel McCurdy, being present, were invited to correspond.

The Synod proceeding to business in the order recommended by the Committee of Bills and Overtures, called for the Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary. The Report not being ready, time was granted for its preparation.

Report of Com. of Superintendance.

Called for the Report of the Committee appointed last year to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration in the law of marriage by license. The Clerk reported that the Committee aft r taking advice were of opinion, that no action should be taken on the subject at present. Their conduct was approved.

Report of Com. on Marriage License.

The Report of the Committee appointed last year to mature a plan for the more efficient conducting of Sabbath School Education was then called for and read by Mr. Bayne. Whereupon it was unanimously agreed that the Report be received, and the diligence of the Committee approved; and farther, that the Report be printed in the Appendix to the Synod Minutes, and Presbyteries enjoined to remit the whole subject to sessions for consideration, and to report thereon at next meeting of Synod.

Report of Com. on Sab. Schools.

The Synod next called for the Report of the Committee appointed to conduct negociations with the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, with a view to union between the two bodies. Mr. Trotter the Convener reported verbally—stating that the Committee had been prevented by providential circumstances from meeting with the Committee of the Free Presbyterian Church; but that he as Convener had in the absence of his brethren, held personal intercourse with the members of that Committee at New Glasgow, from which intercourse it appeared to him that the prospect of success was not so encouraging as he desired; and recommending that measures be taken to bring the negociations to a close as soon as possible. The Report having been adopted the

Report of Com. on Union.

Recommendation.

Committtee submitted the following draft of an address to the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church, embodying these views and expressing the earnest desire of this Synod that the negociations should be brought, if practicable, to a successful and speedy issue.

To the very Rev. the Moderator and other members of the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

REV. AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN,—

Address to the Free Pr. Synod.

As there can be but one opinion on the importance of unity among professing christians, we will not trouble you with any observations on that point. Deeply impressed with a sense of its value, and of the obligations we are under to seek it by all proper means, we have sincerely laboured for the last ten years for its attainment, first with your predecessors and subsequently with you; and without meaning any reflection beg leave to say that we exceedingly regret our want of success. Differing in nothing that is essential to religion or calculated to affect its prosperity in this country, our continued separation from one another, appears unreasonable in itself, discreditable to Presbyterianism, and injurious to the prosperity of true religion; and we do not know how we could defend it, before an enlightened public, or venture to excuse it in the presence of our Judge. In order therefore either to bring the pending negociation, between us to a desirable termination for which we fervently pray, or failing in that to free ourselves from all blame in regard to it, in the sight both of God and man, we earnestly solicit once more your serious attention to its vast importance, and assure you of our readiness to enter into it at once, on the basis already agreed to between our respective Committees; and we trust that you will either meet us in the same spirit or acquit us from all responsibility, by acknowledging you have unhappily to contend with obstacles which you cannot overcome.

That the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the Sheep through the blood of the everlasting covenant, may preside among you and conduct you by his spirit to a conclusion that will advance his own glory and the prosperity of his church in this land is the fervent prayer of your brethren of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia now in Synod convened.

(Signed in our name and by our appointment)
JAMES ROSS,
Moderator.

The draft having been approved the Synod adjourned at the usual hour to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Concluded with prayer.

THIRD SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt. Read and approved minutes of last Sederunt.

Report on Seminary.

The Report from the Committee of Superintendance of the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary was read by Rev. George Christie. The report gave an account of the opening of the classes, the number and the proficiency of the Students, all of which appeared to be highly satisfactory. The Report was adopted and the diligence of the Committee approved.

Memorial from W. River Cong.

Read also a memorial, signed by William McLeod and Edward McLean in the name of the West River Congregation, expressing their willingness that the Rev. James Ross their Pastor should act as the Synod's Professor, and their opinion that his salary should be one hundred and seventy five or two hundred pounds, of which sum they are willing to pay One Hundred pounds, the Synod paying the balance.

Salary of Professor.

The Synod having heard the memorialists in explanation and support of their Paper, it was, on motion, agreed "That the Synod looking to the present state of Educational Institutions in this Province; feel anxious that Mr. Ross should continue his labours as Professor of Philosophy; and with this view would cheerfully accept the proposal of the West River Congregation to pay One Hundred pounds and do hereby guarantee in addition Seventy-five pound for the present year!"

The Synod then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, leaving time for the Lecture of Rev. James Watson on Apostolical Succession.
Closed with prayer.

FOURTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Thursday, 28th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt with the addition of Mr. David Langille, Ruling Elder from the Congregation of River John. The minutes of last Sederunt were read and approved.

Union with Free Pr. Church.

The Synod resumed the consideration of the subject of Union with the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church, when the following Resolutions were adopted for the direction of the Committee in their negociations, with that body.

Whereas our brethren of the Free Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia are desirous of knowing to what changes we are willing to submit for the sake of Union:—

Resolutions.

Resolved,—1. That being descended from the Secession Church of Scotland, and entertaining in general a high respect for her principles, in which we have been educated, we are not prepared to abandon them; but willingly concede to them the right of entertaining their own views on the few points on which we happen to differ, leaving them as matters of mutual forbearance.

2. That should the two Synods happily unite, we agree to maintain a friendly correspondence, and that upon precisely the same terms, with the United Presbyterian and the Free Churches of Scotland, making no difference between the ministers and brethren, that may come to us from either of them.

3. That a discretionary power be given to our Committee respecting the name to be adopted by the United body.

The former Committee on the Union was reappointed with the same powers.

Complaint from Noel Session.

On motion it was agreed to take up a complaint and Petition from the Session of Noel against the procedure and decisions of the Presbytery of Truro, in reference to a case which had come before them from that congregation. After the reading of papers the Rev. Mr. Crow, Moderator of Noel Session was heard in support of the complaint until the hour of adjournment.

Agreed that the order of the day for the afternoon Sederunt be adhered to, which was to hear the Reports of the Mission Boards. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.
Concluded with prayer.

FIFTH SEDERUNT.

Same day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted when the minutes of last Sederunt were read and approved.

Report of Board D. Missions.

The Report of the Board of Domestic Missions was then read by the Rev. W. McCulloch. Agreed that the Report be received and allowed to lie on the table.

Report of Board of F. Missions.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read by the Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary. Agreed that the report be received and allowed to lie on the table.

Noel Complaint.

Resumed the consideration of the complaint and petition from Noel Session against the Presbytery of Truro. Mr. Crow was heard in continuation and was followed by Mr. Samuel Densmore, Commissioner of the Session.

The case on the part of the Complainants having been closed, Mr. Murdoch addressed the Synod in defence of the procedure of Presbytery, until the hour of adjournment when the Synod adjourned to meet again at the close of the Synodical Missionary Meeting.
Closed with prayer.

SIXTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Missionary Meeting.

The Synod at the close of the Missionary Meeting, met *pro forma*, and being constituted, the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Concluded with Prayer.

SEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Friday, 29th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved.

Noel case.

Resumed the consideration of the Complaint from Noel Session. The Rev. Messrs. Murdoch, McGregor, and Christie were heard in defence of the various steps taken by the Presbytery, and Rev. Mr. Cameron in reply to charges against himself. The Rev. Mr. Crow and the Commissioner from Noel having again spoken in reply, the case closed; and after remarks from Mr. Trotter on the general merits of the question, the Synod adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. Concluded with prayer.

EIGHTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Read and approved the minutes of last sederunt.

Noel case. Motion.

Resumed the consideration of the complaint from Noel Session. It was agreed that the parties having been fully heard be now removed, and the parties were removed accordingly. After a very general expression of opinion from members of Synod, it was moved by Rev. John McGillivray—"That the Synod approve of the conduct of the Truro Presbytery, so far as it has come before them, with one exception, the refusal of the minutes; direct that these be now granted; appoint a deputation to meet at Noel as speedily as possible with the Presbytery of Truro and Rev. Mr. Crow's Session, and the disaffected parties; and to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between them; but if not successful, to be prepared to give a report of all the circumstances of the case at next meeting of Synod."

Amendment.

It was moved in amendment by Rev. James Waddell—"That it is impossible for the Synod to come to a final decision on the merits of the complaint of the Session of Noel against the Truro Presbytery, at this meeting; and that a Committee be appointed to proceed to Noel, meet with the parties, make all necessary inquiries, into the circumstances of the case; if possible make an adjustment of differences, but if unsuccessful, to prepare the whole business for adjudication at next meeting of Synod."

Motion passed.

Both being seconded, and no other proposal submitted and pressed, the question was taken Motion or Amendment, when there appeared—For the Motion 16; for the Amendment 4, and so the Motion passed.

Mr. Crow's proposal.

A proposal was then made by Mr. Crow to meet with the Presbytery of Truro, with the design of effecting an amicable arrangement of the questions in dispute between them. The Synod then adjourned until *half past* 7 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

NINTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Read and approved minutes of last sederunt.

Report of Interview.

Proceeded with the case from Noel Session. The Clerk of the Truro Presbytery reported that the Presbytery had held an interview with the Rev. Mr. Crow, and the Commissioner from Noel, with the following results. Mr. Crow having expressed doubts respecting the motives of members of Presbytery, they individually and collectively declared, that in the measures which they had adopted they had no design to do anything prejudicial to Mr. Crow or his congregation.—Whereupon Mr. Crow withdrew the offensive sentiments and expressions contained in the documents sent to the Presbytery and Synod; and acknowledged that the language in which they were couched was wrong, and expressed his satisfaction with the Presbytery to this effect—"that he had conversed with the Presbytery respecting all the matters about which there was a misunderstanding, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the statements which they made," and farther, that neither Mr. Crow nor his Session will now desire the extracts from the Presbytery minutes as mentioned in the deliverance of Synod.

Deputation to be named by Moderator.

The deputation to Noel being still considered necessary, it was agreed that the Moderator shall nominate the parties of whom it shall consist. The moderator consented to do this to-morrow morning.

Overture from Rev. J. McCurdy.

Read a series of Overtures from the Rev. John McCurdy, of Miramichi. Agreed to take up *the first* of these, which was "to grant permission to the Rev. Daniel McCurdy to apply to the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to take him and his charge under its superintendance, and to grant him the necessary testimonials and recommendations." The Rev. John McCurdy having been providentially detained from the present meeting of Synod, the Rev. Daniel McCurdy explained the object contemplated by the Overture, and gave an interesting account of his present field of labour; when the Synod adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

Rev. D. McCurdy heard.

TENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Saturday, 30th June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as yesterday, with the exception of the Rev. Messrs. Crow, McGilivray, Smith, and Walker. Read and approved the minutes.

Noel Deputation.

The Moderator, according to previous arrangement, proceeded to nominate the deputation to Noel; and the Synod having expressed an opinion that it should consist of three ministers and two elders, the following were appointed—The Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Walker, and Allan, and Messrs. John Douglas and John Fraser, Ruling Elders.

Commissioner from Truro Presbytery.

It was agreed that as the reconciliation of Mr. Crow with the Truro Presbytery, renders it no longer necessary for that Presbytery to meet with the Synodical Committee, that they be directed to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to meet with the Synod's Committee at Noel. And farther, that the Committee and Commissioners receive each in advance forty shillings toward the payment of their expenses, and that Mr. Allan's expenses to and from P. E. Island be defrayed in addition.

Expenses to be paid.

Adjourned to meet again on Monday, 2nd July, at 3 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

ELEVENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Monday, 2nd July, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present:—The Rev. Messrs. Keir, Blackwood. Trotter, Patterson, Baxter, Miller, Roy, Ross, Campbell, McCulloch, McGregor, Christie, Bayne, Cameron, Watson and Allan, and Messrs. John Fraser, Archibald Sinclair, and James McGregor, Ruling Elders.

Noel Com. Reduced.

Minutes of last Sederunt being read and approved, Mr. Trotter moved, that the Committee to proceed to Noel be reduced to three members, to consist of Rev. Messrs. Walker and Allan, and Mr. James McGregor, Mr. Walker to be Convener, which being seconded, was agreed to.

Overtures of Rev. J. McCurdy. 1st.

Resumed the consideration of the series of Overtures from the Rev. John McCurdy. The first was again read and after reasoning it was agreed not to adopt the Overture.

2d.

The *second* was "to appoint a Committee to superintend the publication of a cheap monthly periodical, to give information respecting our domestic and foreign missions and other matters pertaining to our Church." After an expression of the opinions of Members it appeared that while many were very favourable to the object contemplated in the Overture, they thought the object would be more likely to be secured without the direct interference or decision of the Synod.

3d. The *third* Overture was "to apply to the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland to take the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia under its superintendance and fostering care, placing it in a situation similar to the Church in Canada and Jamaica." It was agreed that the Overture be not adopted.

Rules of Procedure. Mr. Trotter, after leave asked and obtained, moved, That the Synod appoint a Committee to prepare a set of Rules and Forms of Procedure to be laid before the Synod for their consideration at next meeting. The motion was agreed to—and Rev. Messrs. McKinlay, Walker, and A. P. Miller were appointed—Mr. McKinlay Convener. Adjourned to half past 7 o'clock and closed with prayer.

TWELFTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last Sederunt, with Mr. John Douglas, Ruling Elder. Read the minutes of last Sederunt.

Memorial from Students. Read a memorial from the Students attending the Philosophical department of the Synod's Theological Seminary, praying for the reduction of the term, and a change in the season of attendance. The change in the season of the year

Change of Season. was conceded without opposition. Respecting the duration of the term of attendance, it was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the term be *seven* months.

Length of Term. In amendment Mr. Baxter moved, Mr. Blackwood seconding, that the term in compliance with the prayer of the memorial be *six* months.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Christie and seconded by the Clerk, that the term be *eight* months.

For the second amendment there were four votes and against it eleven. The question was then taken between the motion and amendment, when the amendment passed, and so the prayer of the memorialists was granted.

Time of opening Classes. The time when the classes should be re-opened was left to the determination of the Committee of Superintendance, who were re-appointed with the addition of Rev. James Watson and Mr. James McGregor, with power to add two to their number.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. Closed with prayer.

THIRTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Place, Tuesday, 3rd July, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as yesterday with the addition of Rev. Messrs. McGilivray, Walker, and A. P. Miller, and Messrs. Hugh McLeod from the Congregation of West River, and David McIntosh, from the Congregation of Upper Settlement, East River, Ruling Elders.

Read and approved minutes of last Sederunt.

Rules of Seminary. The Synod directed the Committee of Superintendance to prepare a series of Rules for the regulation of the Seminary under their charge, to be submitted at next meeting of Synod, and for the present year acted upon as interim rules.

Resumed the business of the Mission Boards.

Foreign Mission Board. Took up the recommendation contained in the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, with respect to the ordination of Mr. Isaac Archibald. After discussion it was agreed "That

Ordination of Mr. Archibald. the Board of Foreign Missions be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary under existing circumstances to effect the ordination of Mr. Archibald, so that he may have the full standing of an ordained Missionary. Should the Board find there are not Presbyterian Missionaries within reach, by whom this resolution may be carried into effect, they are directed to report to Synod and ask further instructions.

Report printed. Agreed that the Report of the Foreign Board be adopted, printed and circulated under the direction of the Board which is now re-appointed with its former powers. The minutes of the Board were read and countersigned by the Moderator.

Reappointed.

The minutes of the Board of Domestic Missions were then read and countersigned by the Moderator. The Secretary of

Home Board. the Board then read an Appendix to their Report, bringing under the notice of Synod a misunderstanding between the Board and the Pictou Presbytery in reference to some points of order, which were now in dispute between them, and which the Board, by request of the Presbytery of Truro, brought under the notice of Synod, that the law of the Church may be ascertained and affirmed.

Question of Order.

It was agreed to adjourn to 4 o'clock that the Board and Presbyteries may have time for an interview, to secure if possible an amicable adjustment of the matters respecting which a misunderstanding has arisen. Closed with prayer.

Interview.

FOURTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as in the morning, with the Rev. James Byers. Read and approved the minutes of last Sederunt.

The following Preamble and Resolution submitted by Mr. Murdoch and seconded by Mr. Campbell were then agreed to.

In accordance with the recommendation of Synod the Presbyteries met and entered into mutual explanation of matters in dispute between them, when it was found that there was a misunderstanding as regards the law of the Church, with respect to Probationers, in case of a call being presented and accepted; and referred the matter to Synod for a declaration of its mind in the matter. Whereupon it was resolved that the law respecting the transference of Probationers, enacted by the Synod in 1843 in these words, "All applications for supply are to be made to the Committee of Missions, by whom the Probationers under the inspection of Synod shall be distributed among the several Presbyteries, and in destitute places as they shall deem most expedient and for the edification of the Church," is the law of this Church and enjoin that it shall be adhered to. And in case of a call being accepted and the Presbytery making application to the Board, it shall be the duty of the Board without unnecessary delay to transfer the person called to the Presbytery making such application.

Decision.

The Report of the Board was adopted, and eight hundred copies ordered to be published for circulation, and the Board re-appointed with its former powers.

Report printed. Reappointment.

Adjourned till half past seven o'clock, to meet in John Knox's Church. Concluded with prayer.

FIFTEENTH SEDERUNT.

John Knox's Church,
Same Day, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Synod met and was constituted. Present as at last sederunt, with the Rev. Messrs. McKinlay and Waddell, and Mr. D. Langille, Ruling Elders.

Heard the Report of the Educational Board. This document stated the action of the Board during the past year, and informed the Synod, that they had received from William Matheson Esq., West River, Pictou, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, being the amount of a Bequest from his late wife to the Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to be expended in assisting young men of approved talent and piety in preparing for the office of the Holy Ministry in connection with this body. The Synod agreed unanimously to record the deep sense which they entertain for the Christian worth of the late Mrs. Matheson, their respect for her memory, and their gratitude for her liberal bequest; and appoint the Rev. Messrs. McKinlay and Roy to convey an expression of the same to Mr. Matheson.

Report of Ed. Board. Bequest.

Took up the Reports of Presbyteries on the organization of Congregations. After notice previously given, the following motion, made by the Clerk and seconded by Mr. Campbell, came up for discussion at the same time. "That this Synod, by means of a series of Questions, addressed to the Managers of each Congregation, by a Financial Clerk or Secretary, to be appointed, shall forthwith inquire into Congregational arrangements for the support of the Gospel ministry; the amount of salary, the time and mode of payment, and such other particulars as will contribute to the attainment of system and punctuality in the financial affairs of Congregations; the answers to these questions to be embodied in a return, and laid before the next meeting of Synod."

Organization of Cong. Motion.

Com. appointed. After reasoning from which it appeared that great unanimity prevailed, it was agreed that the whole subject be remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Allan, McCulloch, Watson, Mr. Jas. McGregor and the Clerk, with directions to be prepared with a report at the morning sederunt to-morrow.

Report on Pby. Minutes. Received the Report of the Committee appointed to examine Presbytery minutes, from which it appeared that they have examined these Records, and find that they are kept with accuracy, and business regularly conducted.

Widows' Fund. Heard a statement of the amount now in the fund for aiding the Widows of Ministers, from which it appears that the sum in fund amounts only to Nine Pounds, two shillings, and 1½d. Reasons were assigned by several ministers whose Congregations had not yet contributed any thing.

Reappointment of Committee. The Synod renewed the order already given to ministers, and reappointed the Committee of 1847.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at Temperance Hall. Closed with prayer.

SIXTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Temperance Hall,
Wednesday, 4th July, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read, and approved.

Report on Organization of Congs. The Committee appointed at last sederunt to consider the subject of the better organization of Congregations, and in connection therewith the motion of the Clerk, reported the following recommendations for adoption, by Synod.

First. That each Presbytery be directed to obtain, if practicable, the services of a Layman of good business talent, who shall accept the office and discharge the duties of Secretary of Finance or of secular affairs.

Secondly. That it shall be his duty, to address to the managers or Trustees of each Congregation within the bounds of the Presbytery, a series of questions, the answers to which will express the state of the Congregation in reference to finances and general management, and to arrange the information thus obtained in tabular form, to be laid before the Synod annually.

Thirdly. That the Financial Secretary may suggest improvements where these appear necessary or desirable, in Congregational management, in accordance with the following recommendations, for the organization of Congregations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations. 1 That every Building erected for Public Worship, be held

Title. as the Property of the Congregation as a body, and not of individuals,—that it be exclusively Presbyterian, and be held by Incorporation where this is practicable.

Weekly Col. 2ndly Recommend weekly collections, as a scriptural mode of raising the Pastors' Salary; and, where this mode is considered impracticable, voluntary subscription.

Managers. 3dly. Recommend a Board of Managers in every Congregation.

Meetings. 4thly. Recommend regular, and if possible, *quarterly* meetings of the managers.

Report. 5thly. Recommend that a Report be submitted by the Managers to the Congregation at least annually.

Treasurer, &c. 6thly. Recommend a General Treasurer and active Collectors in each Congregation.

Sectional Congs. 7thly. Where a Congregation is sectional, recommend sectional Committees of Management and Collectors, but a combined Report from the Treasurer, if possible.

Young men. 8thly. Recommend the diligent use of means for enlisting the energies of young men in supporting the Congregation, and in the management of its affairs.

Vacancies. 9thly. Recommend that in *vacant* congregations the usual means of providing for the support of religious ordinances be continued in full operation.

Annual Returns on 1st May. 10thly. Recommend the Synod to direct the Managers of Congregations to furnish on or before the 1st of May, an annual report to the Financial Secretary, containing answers to the following Questions—

QUESTIONS.

1st. What is the name of your Pastor?
2d. What is the Locality of the Congregation?
3d. By what title do you hold your Church Property?
4th. What is the stipend promised to your Pastor?
5th. What is the amount paid during the last year?
6th. Is any balance due the Pastor at this date? And how much?
7th. Have you any surplus funds after paying the Stipend? And how much?
8th. What is the termination of your Congregational year?
9th. What is your method of raising the Minister's salary?
10th. What are the terms and mode of payment?
11th. Have you a Board of Managers, and what is their number?
12th. Have they stated times of meeting, and how often?
13th. Do your managers report annually to the Congregation?
14th. Are there any circumstances peculiar to the Congregation which you wish to report?

The Recommendations of the Committee were adopted in full by the Synod; and the Clerk directed to have the Recommendations and questions printed and forwarded to Presbyteries for the use of their respective Secretaries, in their correspondence with Congregations. Order to Print.

The Synod farther, on motion of Mr. McKinlay, agreed to enjoin ministers to lay the whole subject before their Sessions, that they may as far as possible aid in having the recommendation of the Synod carried out. Injunction.

On application from the Foreign Mission Board, leave was granted to add two to their number, to supply vacancies caused by the resignation of Rev. George Christie and Mr. Roderick McGregor. B. of F. Missions.

After notice given, the following Resolution was moved by Mr. Murdoch, and seconded by Mr. Waddell—

"That some member of Synod be deputed to visit the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to solicit aid in Books, Philosophical apparatus and money for the seminary in connection with this Synod." After reasoning the motion passed. Deputy to Scotland.

On motion of Mr. Murdoch, seconded by the Clerk, it was then agreed "that the Rev. William McCulloch be appointed to undertake the mission." Mr. McCulloch was directed to draw forty pounds from the funds of the Educational Board, to meet in part his expenses; and the Clerk was directed to correspond with Mr. Charles Robson of Halifax, to ascertain if he intends visiting Scotland this summer in the prosecution of his business; and if he could co-operate with Mr. McCulloch as a deputy from this Synod. Mr. McCulloch.

The Synod then took up the Reports of Presbyteries on the Memorial from the Session of Truro, asking the Synod's opinion, First, "How far it is consistent, in this day of light, that those who traffic in ardent spirits should be members of Christian Churches, considering that while they pledge themselves to promote personal and general religion, their calling is one directly injurious to themselves, detrimental to religion, and injurious to immortal souls? and Secondly—"How far a Church Court may go in making those who indulge in drinking, after due warning, subjects of discipline, and in refusing admission to applicants who after proper and faithful dealing, refuse to give assurance that they will abstain?" Memorial on Temperance.

The Presbytery of Truro reported, "That this Presbytery have strong doubts as to the propriety of persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, being recognised as members of the Church." Reports.

The Presbytery of Pictou declined giving any deliverance.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island reported "That while it is the duty of office-bearers in the Church to be zealous in using means to induce members to practise total abstinence, it would not be, in the mean time, expedient to make it a term of communion." After reasoning, various motions having been submitted and withdrawn, it was agreed that this subject be deferred, and for the present no deliverance given.

The Committee on Statistics submitted their Report exhibiting the Returns, so far as received, carefully arranged, and suggesting that as in a few cases the answers were vague, that the greatest precision should be aimed at in future. The Report was received and thanks given to the Committee for their labour. The Rev. Messrs. Walker, A. P. Miller, and Mr. Jas. McGregor, were appointed a Committee to correspond with such Sessions as have not yet sent in any returns, and to have the table in its perfected state sent to the Clerk for publication. Statistics.

The auditing Committee reported that they had examined the accounts and find them accurately kept, and that at present there is in Accounts.

The Synod Fund	£	53	3 8½

Funds

Domestic Mission Fund				113	12	9½
Foreign Mission	do.			386	8	9
Educational Board	do.					
Theological Pro. Fund	£442	11	2	1254	14	11½
Dick Bequest	162	15	3			
McCara do.	399	8	6½			
Mrs. Matheson's Bequest	250	0	0			

Order. The Report was received and the diligence of the Committee approved. It was ordered that in future all sums paid for the support of Philosophical or Theological Education in connection with the Synod be sent to the Treasurer of the Educational Board.

Notice of Mr.' Brown's death. On motion of Mr. McCulloch it was agreed "that as no special notice of the death of the Rev. John Brown of Londonderry, has yet been entered on the minutes of Synod, and as the Rev. Mr. Smith is preparing a notice for the Truro Presbytery, he be requested to prepare a suitable statement to be recorded on the minutes of this court."

Thanks to J. Henderson, Esq. On motion of Mr. Trotter it was agreed unanimously "that the thanks of this Synod be presented to John Henderson, Esq., of Park, for his Christian liberality, in furnishing the ministers of this Body with several copies of a series of valuable tracts on "The Sabbath;" and farther, that Mr. McCulloch be requested, when in Scotland, to convey to Mr. Henderson this expression of the Synod's sense of his kindness."

Memorial on Collegiate Ed. Read a memorial from members and others belonging to Poplar Grove Church, Halifax, transmitted through the Presbytery of Truro, praying the Synod to enter their earnest protest against the injustice and hardship sustained by the members and adherents of this denomination, who besides supporting by voluntary contribution their own educational as well as religious institutions, are taxed to maintain various Collegiate Seminaries, which are sectarian in character and instrumental in diffusing doctrines and principles so conflicting, that in some of them at least, they cannot concur, and to adopt some means to bring this injustice and hardship under the notice of the Legislature.

Com. appointed. The subject being thus brought before the Synod, and members having expressed their sentiments, it was agreed "that a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial setting forth this grievance, to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session; and farther, to bring the subject under the notice of all the congregations in order that the opinion of the Body may be fully expressed to the Legislature." Rev. Messrs, Trotter, Campbell, A. P. Miller and Walker and Mr. James McGregor were appointed, Mr. Trotter being convener.

School Lands. On motion of Mr. Baxter it was agreed that the Committee be instructed to make inquiry and if necessary take some action respecting the Church, Glebe and School Lands throughout the Province."

Adjourned till 3 o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

SEVENTEENTH SEDERUNT.

Same Day and Place, 3 o'clock.

The Synod met and was constituted, when the minutes of last sederunt were read and approved.

Report on Seminary printed. The following arrangements were then adopted. It was agreed that the Report of the Commttee on the Theological Seminary be printed. "That the Committee of Correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland be re-appointed."

Reappointment of Com. of Cor.

Funds voted. "That the Synod Clerk notify the Presbytery of P. E. Island, that if an application for aid at the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, should be made by the Rev. J. McCurdy, the supply will be expected from the Island Presbytery." "That ten pounds be paid to the Professor of Theology, and five to the Synod Clerk, and that the Bill for printingMinutes and other Synodical documents be paid—and farther, that the expense of lighting the house and of attendance be paid."

Thanks. "That the thanks of the Synod be given to the Proprietors of the Hall, and to Mr. George McKay for his attention."

Lectures. "That the Rev. Mr. McCulloch and the Clerk deliver lectures at next meeting of Synod, and that the Committee of Bills and Overtures shall see that public notice of the Lectures and of the Missionary meeting be given from the pulpit on the Sabbath which precedes the meeting of Synod. And

Notice

Next Meeting. That the next meeting of Synod be held in Pictou town, on the last Tuesday of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Conclusion. Read the minutes of the present sederunt, and called the Roll, when it appeared that all the members of Synod were present except those who obtained leave of absence. Concluded with praise, prayer, and the apostolic benediction.

PETER G. McGREGOR,
Synod Clerk.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.

RECEIVED.

1849.				
June.	Balance of acct. from 1848	£9	3	7
	Pictou town	5	0	10
	Princetown	1	10	7½
	Truro	3	10	0
	Tatamagouche	1	3	9
	Halifax	5	0	0
	Nine Mile River	2	10	0
	River John	1	10	0
	Cove Head & W. St. Peters	1	0	0
	Bedeque	1	10	0
	Merigomish—2 years	1	6	8½
	Windsor and Newport	3	0	7½
	St. Mary's	2	0	0
	New Glasgow	2	0	0
	Stewiacke	3	0	0
	Upper Settlement E. R.	3	5	7
	Economy	2	0	0
	Shelburne	2	10	0
	Upper Londonderry	1	0	0
	Onslow, Brookfield, & Old Barns	2	0	0
	Lower Londonderry	2	0	0
	James Church, E. River	3	0	5½
	Miramichi	1	11	10½
	West River	2	13	9
	Salem Church, Green Hill	1	7	9½
	Maitland and Noel			
	Antigonish			
	Mabou			
	Shubenacadie, Gay's River, &c.			
	Cascumpeque			
	Musquodoboit			
	Richmond Bay			
	Eastern St. Peters & Bay Fortune			
	Yarmouth			
		£64	15	7

PAID.

1848.				
Aug. 9th.	Carriage of Synod Minutes	£0	0	6
Sept. 18th.	Paid Rev. J. Sprott for Missionary duty per order of Synod	3	0	0
1849. March 31.	Balance for printing address on Temperance	2	11	8½
	" " Postage	0	0	7
June 30.	Messenger from New Glasgow	0	5	2½
July 3.	Postage	0	0	5
" 5.	Paid Rev. John Keir	10	0	0
" "	Paid Synod Clerk	5	0	0
" 11.	Light and attendance on Synod	1	0	0
" 12.	Deputation to Noel	7	4	0
Sept. 1st.	Drawn by Clerk for Commissioner from Truro Presbytery to Noel	2	0	0
		5	0	0
" "	Printing Minutes		4	6½
" "	Postage of letters			
" "	Balance in hand	28	8	7½
		£64	15	7

J. W. DAWSON, TREASURER.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Report on Sabbath School Education.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools, agreeably to remit of Synod, beg leave to report as follows—

That they have opened correspondence with a similar Committee of the United Presbyterian Cnurch in Scotland, with a view to elicit their experience, but regret to add that this important object has not yet been obtained—that the Presbyteries have given in their Reports, and that from this source, as well as the personal information of the several members of your Committee, the following recommendations have been drawn up, and are now respectfully submitted for the consideration of Synod.

I. That a Sabbath School Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general operations of the Church in this department.

II. That a Deputation be appointed by each Presbytery to visit every year the several Congregations under their inspection, and thus enlist united and zealous effort.

III. That a Depository of Sabbath School Books and Libraries be maintained out of a general fund under the control of the Sabbath School Board.

IV. That while the members of your Committee have examined several of the most approved systems of Sabbath School tuition and instruction, they are not prepared to adopt any particular system, farther than that which may be designated the Presbyterian system, to wit, the Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, with such expositions of these as Brown's Catechisms—and would recommend the Synod to leave more minute regulations to be determined by the practical working in different localities.

V. That whatever mode of tuition and system of instruction be eventually adopted—these should be uniform.

VI. That each Sabbath School be under the direct supervision of the Session in whose bounds it may be placed—that each Session give a general report to their respective Presbytery—that Presbyteries give a similar report to Sabbath School Board, who in like manner shall report to Synod.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BAYNE,
Convener.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Report on Seminary.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Philosophical and Classical departments of the Theological Seminary, beg to submit the following Report of their proceedings during the past year, together with an account of the present state of the Institution.

Your Committee lost no time in attending to the duties with which they were entrusted by the Synod.

They held their first meeting on the 22nd day of August, 1848. At that meeting the Report of the Committee appointed by Synod to co-operate with the Pictou Presbytery in making arrangements with the West River Congregation for securing the services of the Rev. James Ross as the Synod's Professor in Philosophy was received, and being favourable to the views of Synod the Committee proceeded to make arrangements forthwith for the opening of the Seminary; and appointed the first of October for the opening of the class.

On account of a serious derangement of the appointments of the Truro Presbytery, which occurred about this time, the Presbytery, though reluctant, were obliged to send one of its members on a distant mission. And in the circumstances, the appointment of necessity fell upon one of the members of our Committee who happened to be the Convener. On this account the opening of the Seminary did not take place till November.

At the meeting in August, the Secretary of your Committee was directed to correspond with the different Presbyteries in order to ascertain the number of students who might be expected to attend the Logic Class during the year.

It was not to be supposed that for the first year the number of students would be great. In this respect, however, the anticipations of your Committee were more than realized.

The formal opening of the Seminary took place on the 9th day of November, in the Church at the West River, in the presence of a large portion of Mr. Ross's Congregation. The proceedings on the occasion were as follows.—The meeting being opened by the Convener, Rev. Wm. McCulloch, with praise and prayer—Rev. James Ross delivered an Inaugural Address; and was succeeded by the Revd. Messrs. McCulloch and Christie, each of whom addressed the audience, pointing out the object which the Synod had in view in commencing a Theological Seminary, and the manner in which it was proposed that it should be supported.

After singing and prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Institution, as well as the exercises of the day, the Congregation was dismissed, and the Committee held a meeting with the Students, placing them formally under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, and tendering to them advices suited to the occasion and the object which they professed to have in view.

Between the time of this meeting and the 21st inst., the Committee did not succeed in holding any regular meetings. There were two appointed, but the members did not meet—once being hindered by the sickness of the Convener, and at another time by a storm which rendered travelling impossible. This did not however prevent the members of the Committee from watching over the interests of the Institution, and we feel warranted in stating that all was done which could be supposed to contribute to the prosperity of the Institution.

On the 21st inst., your Committee held a meeting in the class room for the examination of the students attending the Seminary; and your Committee would add that the day was to them one of peculiar interest. We were assembled to prove the result of an effort made by the Synod for the accomplishment of an important object—one which our Church frequently makes the subject of their prayers.

The Professor and the Students were in this respect untried, and we felt that the day would declare either favourably or unfavourably for the future prospects of our Zion. And now we feel joy in stating to the Synod that the experience of that day has gone far to dissipate the fear which we felt, and to remove discouragements which we in common with many others realized, commencing anew an institution in which our youth may receive that mental culture which is requisite to qualify for public stations in the Church of Christ.

We had not personally indeed the experience of those who at a darker period in the history of our Province had undertaken a similar work. But before us lay open that page of history which reminded us of hopes disappointed and prayers not yet so far as appears to human eye answered. Yet like those who preceded us, who have now ceased from their labours in the Church on earth, we felt confidence that the cause was good, and that though God may try faith until he correct what is wrong in men, he will eventually send that measure of prosperity which is for his own glory and the good of the Church.

Our meeting of the 21st instant encouraged us to consider such remarks as applicable to the present case.

During the term which has now come to a close there have been twelve students in attendance upon the Seminary. One of them we regret to add was obliged on account of ill health to return home about a month before the close, and whether he will be able still to prosecute his studies is a matter known only to the Disposer of events. The others were all present at the examination.

In addition to Logic, which according to the order of Synod was to be for the first year the more prominent branch of study, the students have all been receiving instruction from Mr. Ross in Greek and Latin, and seven of the twelve have also been studying Hebrew.

Their progress in Hebrew has for the time been considerable. As yet they have only translated three chapters of the Bible. But we found them well acquainted with th Grammar, an essential qualification for future success in the study of the language.

Respecting the proficiency of the students during the term in Greek and Latin, the Committee cannot in all cases speak so positively, not knowing their state of advancement when they entered the Seminary. The majority of the Committee however could speak positively respecting those of the students who came from the bounds of the Truro Presbytery—having assisted in their examination previous to their being certified as students who might join the Logic class.—And respecting them we can freely say that they manifest a considerable degree of improvement—a remark which so far as we could ascertain is equally applicable to the others.

In Logic the students gave very satisfactory evidence of successful application. The questions put to them at the examination might be considered as a summary of the whole course of Logic; and we feel warranted to say that the Professor has not only given a comprehensive view of the whole system, but he has also suceeeded in making the students understand the subject.

Each of the students was also required to read one of the first essays which he had written during the term, and immediately after, a part or the whole of one of the last, from which we might judge of the extent of their improvement. From this it was ascertained that while there are great differences among them in point of composition, they have all made considerable progress in this exercise.

The examination lasted seven hours, and the reason for your Committee being so particular was that they might satisfy themselves, and also be able to render a full and satisfactory account of the state of the Seminary to the Synod.

Your Committee also deem it their duty to express strongly their approbation of the diligence, ability, and zeal manifested by your Professor, the Rev. James Ross. He has discharged with much efficiency the duties now immediately imposed upon him by the Synod, and in addition has materially forwarded in other respects the interests of the students.

In conclusion your Committee would remark that from a review of the past, they feel it their duty to thank God and take courage. The Synod's first effort has been followed by results which we believe the most sanguine scarcely anticipated. We do not entertain a doubt but that around your Seminary our Church will rally. Had we no other assurance of this, we would infer it from the fact that the number of students already collected have come from so many different and even distant parts of the Church, viz.: P. E. Island, East River, Middle River, West River, Kempt Bridge, Stewiacke, Musquodoboit, Economy, and Nine Mile River. If supported by the Synod, it will be acknowledged as the Seminary of the Church, and every year will, while conducted with efficiency, become more an object of interest. And if as a Synod we be faithful to our own interests, the blessing of the Head of the Church will not be withheld. "The God of Heaven he will prosper, therefore we his servants will arise and build."

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

GEORGE CHRISTIE, *Secretary.*

New Glasgow, June 27th, 1849.

STATI

Of the Presbyterian C

184

CONGREGATIONS.	EXTENT.	Number of Adherents to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia within these bounds	Number of Families.	Number of Churches.	Amount of Church Accommodation.	General Attendance.	Number of Baptisms during the Year.	Number of Communicants.	No. of Accessions to Communion roll during the year	No. of Communicants removed by death or otherwise.	Number of Elders.
PRESBYTERY											
Pictou.	18 miles by 2	740	142	1	600	425	15	204	13	5	7
West River.	10 12	About 600 adults	About 200	2	700 in one church, 450 in the other.	400 in ea. church	63	297	11	11	11
East River.	11 8	About 1000.	173	1	600	Good.	40	271	17	5	8
New Glasgow.	10 5	Not yet known.	35	2	500	265	14	79	13	None.	2
Merigomish.	15 4	About 750.	About 140	1	600	Generally good.	16		8		11
Upper Settlement, East River.	15 15	1100	180	3	1200	Good.	39	160	14	6	11
Antigonish.											
St. Mary's.	35 10	900	150	3	1000	Generally good.	35	266			13
River John.	10		108	1	400	200	14	109	2	1	(
Tatamagouche.	18 12	1680	320	2	750	Generally good.	12	170	12	4	
Miramichi.	Part of 3 Parishes.	505	95	1	450	250 to 300	18	118	6	14	8
Green Hill.											
Mabou.	17 miles by 8		30	1 in Mabou and part of 1 in Pt Hood	310	About 60	9	32	4	4	
PRESBYTERY											
Halifax.	6 miles by 2	390	60	1	400	300	9	95	24	10	
Nine Mile River.	36 14	1200	126	3	1200	250	12	118	10	2	1
Gay's River, Shubenacadie & Lower Stewiack	20 miles square.	900	190	3	1100	200 or 250 in each place.	31	180	12	3	
Windsor and Newport.	20 miles.	Probably 700	About 140	3	1000		12	220	13	7	
Maitland and Noel.											
Musquodoboit.											
Stewiacke.	20 miles by 8	1640	244	2	860	700	60	300	24	4	
Truro.	15 4	980	179	1½	750	400	20	239	11	4	1
Onslow, Brookfield and Old Barns.	160 square miles.	1800	300	4	1800	200 in ea. place.	18	260	12	10	1
Upper Londonderry.											
Lower Londonderry.											
Œconomy.	14 miles by 3 or 4	956	126	2	480	390	7	160	6	2	1
Shelburne.	30 35	600	100	3	800	300	12	90	2	2	
Yarmouth.											
PRESBYTERY OF PR											
Princetown.	10 miles.	783	113	1	550	350	27	284	17	1	1
East St. Peters and Bay Fortune.											
Cove Head, W St. Peters	50 miles by 20		94	2	600	300		134	4		
Cavendish and New London.											
Bedeque.	20 10	347	58	1	300	200	26	102	3	5	
Richmond Bay.	17 miles.	450	75	2	600	240		117			
Cascumpeque.	45 to 50.	452	73	2		240	23	141	9	9	

*Belonging to several congregations. †New Glasgow.—Besides Bible S

NOTE.—The want of Reports from nine Congregations, and of precision in some of those given, renders it impossible for the present

STICS

urch of Nova Scotia.

—9.

during the Year.	Number of Families who observe Family Worship.	No. of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Sabbath School Libraries.	Number of Volumes.	Prayer Meetings.	Average Attendance.	Bible Classes.	Attendance on Bible Classes.	Stipend Paid.	Foreign Missions.	Home Missions.	MISCELLANEOUS.
OF PICTOU.														
nes.	A good proportion.	1	27	216	1	100	1	30			£200	£10	£8 13	£91 2
	Nearly the whole.	7	22	320	7	200	4	Very small.			125		6 3	60
	A very great proportion.	4	33	252*	4	100	5	23	1	38	110	19 10	2	46 6
	All.	1	13	110	1	100	1	50	2	30	120	10 17 2	3	†48
	Number increasing.			70	1	100	2	14	1	36		5		
both ages	All as far as known.	6	32				5	40				13 3	4	3 5
		4	11	100	3	200			3	60		7		15
	About 30.	6	23	150	5		3	27			35	7 10 8	2 5	9 14
	Not so general as is desirable	7	15		2		2	Well.				7		15
	32	2	5	71	2	200	None.		1	31	150	9		22 17 7½
	All.	1	5	35	1	105	1				33	1 5 2½		5
OF TRURO.														
	27 at least.	1	11	71	1	230	1	40	2	25	200	10	20	100
	About 80.	3	11	90			2	25			113	10		14
	52	5	20	150	2	200	Occasional		1	15	110	6	7	12
	20 probably.	3	15	120	1		2	20			100	3 2 8½	17 6	10 10
	220	7			5	220					150	12 11 5½	20	229 8
	80	4	24	180	3	160	3	40	1	35		12	6	45
	A good proportion	2	7	60	2	40	1	50	1	20	100	11	2	10
	Not ascertained.	1	4	21	2	100	1	40	2	45		6	3	123 10
	Not many.	2			3		5	15	1	5	120		4 8	15
CE EDWARD ISLAND.														
mes.	52	3	12	80	3	300	4	75			79 14 9 About £10	25	10	40 4 2
		3	6		2		5		5	The whole cong.	About £100	9		4 10‡
	14½	3	7	76			2	25			80	8 14	4 2 9	6 16 6
		4		70	1	150	3	10				9		

, £8 8 4; New Church, £638 10. ‡Return for the Year ending June, 1848.

to give a correct view of the general state of the Church, in reference to any one of the subjects on which information was sought.

The Halifax Morning Post:

AND PROTESTANT LOYALIST.

OFFICE, No. 9, Prince Street.

Faithful and Fearless.

SOUTH EAST Of the Province Building.

NEW SERIES. HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848. WEEKLY, No. 20.

The Morning Post.

Halifax, FRIDAY, January 28, 1848.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

THE House having met at 12 o'clock, the debate upon the Address was resumed. When we entered

Mr. HARRINGTON was arguing that passing a vote of want of confidence in the government would be unjust—not only to the leader and supporters of that government, but to the country whose interests it had promoted.—He thought, however, that the Council should have been filled up—when the opposite party refused to re-unite with the supporters of the government, the vacancies should have been filled with Conservatives.

The SPEAKER stated that the Hon. Attorney General had violated parliamentary rule by the remarks which he had made on the previous day, in reference to the appointment of the assistant-sergeant-at-arms.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL controverted the doctrine most decidedly.

Mr. KILLAM said that the reason why he condemned the government was because the strongest party was against it. The part of the country which he represented expected equal justice only by their own party. Depression of trade was the cause of the smallness of the revenue when they were in power before. The revenue had since increased in consequence of the revival in trade, but no credit was due to the government, as the people paid the revenue. He could not see how the government had anything to do with it.—He alluded to Executive appointments, and said that they had not been made upon principles of equal justice, but all on one side. He thought that if a judge was appointed from one party, he would have a strong bias toward that party. The government party, said he, has has been a long time in power, and as the voice of the people was now against them, they ought to retire. Turn about was fair play.

Mr. BECKWITH was pleased with the candid and straightforward speech which he had just heard, and only wished that all the gentlemen of the Liberal party would make the same acknowledgement. The hon. member had said it was true he could not find so much fault with the government for the last four years; but he says he wants to try the Liberal party, and see what they will do. That was the only reason he could give. The hon. member said he [illegible] with the increase of [illegible] but he, Mr. Beckwith, begged to differ from him, as he believed the government had much to do with the revenue. It was a very convenient argument the Liberals made use of—if any thing went wrong the government was to blame; but if the revenue increases, and everything goes on well, the Liberal party gave them no credit for it.

Mr. CREELMAN said that the Hon. Attorney General might presume upon the ignorance of the new members upon the manner in which the government had been conducted, but the principles were well understood. The House, if not acting in the capacity of a judge, were acting as a jury, charged by the country. The Attorney General had touched no new principle in his defence—Sir R. D. George had no right to send home a letter against the opinions of the House and of the government of which he was a member, and thus thwarting the action of the Legislature and unjustly putting money into the pocket of Sir R. D. George out of the people's pockets. He thought it strange that when the Attorney General objected to the re-election of the Speaker, he had not nominated another. The arguments of the government supporters against the reform party for not adhering to the views of Lord Sydenham he considered of no weight, as improvements had been made in the system of government. He thought the minds of the members were decided upon the question under debate, and that it was therefore unnecessary to continue it. He hoped to see an edifice reared by the majority, surpassing in splendor all that had yet been known in this Province.

Dr. BROWN condemned the government in *toto*, and considered that the failure to fill up the council was a sufficient reason for the condemnation. He found fault with superseding the President of the Central Board of Agriculture, and thought it unnecessary to debate further upon what was already decided upon.—He considered that the house had the right of appointing whom they pleased as its officers.

Mr. G. R. YOUNG—Had not expressed his opinion upon changing and appointing officers. He did not shrink from having his vote known—he had voted for Dr. Twining as Chaplain, and he was willing to have his constituents know it. The state of the health of the former Sergeant-at-arms rendered him unfit for the duties of office. He would remind the government party of superseding Mr. Thompson as Queen's Printer at the commencement of the last Parliamentary term. He defended his vote for Mr. Spearwater on the ground of former services in the House—denied the right of the government party to find fault with the appointments which had been made—eulogised the understanding of the new Reform members, and passed on to remark on the present constitution of the Bench, upon which he wished to see two men of his own party elevated, and then he would not care if the Hon. Attorney General and Solicitor General had the remaining seats.

Mr. SNOW alluded to reflections which had been cast upon his honesty, relative to his election, by Mr. Young, which were without foundation, and he defied the Hon. member for Pictou to sustain his charges.

Mr. YOUNG explained.

Mr. DICKEY cared not, personally, who would come into office if the country be well served. He wanted no offices, but he had experience upon the past government, and had ever aided good measures and opposed those which he considered otherwise. He stood unpledged to any party. He thought that the vacant seats in Council had been rightly left open for the opposite side, and defended the principles of a mixed government—alluded to the increase of the revenue under great disadvantages—spoke of the failure of the crops, and gave the government credit for having done all in its power to relieve distress and carry out good measures, and therefore he should support it, and would do so if his nearest friends were opposed to him. He hoped to see the civil list settled—he had voted formerly for the lowest scale, though he had been accused of upholding high salaries. In future he should try to get the salaries of civil officers reduced, though he wished them to have sufficient remuneration. He hoped to see the railroad carried into operation—would give lands to the company freely for it to pass through. He believed that most persons in the house were seeking office—did not think the Province prepared for Government by Heads of Departments on account of the expense which it would bring—thought that the salary of the Provincial Secretary ought to be reduced, and argued that the Treasurer had not time to attend to Parliamentary duties, and therefore ought not to be brought into the house. He spoke of the appointment of officers in the house, and thought that the speaker should act as chaplain.

Mr. FRASER had heard no new arguments expressed. For each of the four years past, the acts of the government had been discussed and he had now the same reason for supporting the administration that he had formerly.—He saw no cause for change. On the Registrar's bill, of which so much has been said, his opinion was that it ought to have passed. He went on to exonerate Sir Rupert D. George from any blame for having written the letter which had been made the subject of a grave charge against the government, the circumstances under which he was placed justifying the act. Up to the time of Lord John Russell's despatch, the Provincial Secretary had not a seat in the Executive Council, and after having taken his seat there he had resigned, but his resignation was not accepted. He was not bound to resign upon the passage of a measure for reducing his salary, as no provision had been made for his retirement. Much as he, (Mr. Fraser) admired and wished to see the system of Responsible Government carried out, he could not think that Sir Rupert was bound under such circumstances, to retire.—In [illegible] to the vacancy now on the bench, Mr. Fraser [illegible] therefore hoped that one of the former judges of the Inferior Court would be appointed, and his pension of £300 a-year thus saved. He hoped to see the benefit of the country attended to by the future government.

Mr. DESBARRES made some remarks, most of which were inaudible in the gallery on account of the noise—he made some allusion to government corrupting constituencies by the destribution of provisions. &c.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL rose to exonerate himself from some imputations from the hon. member for Halifax—he disclaimed all personal feelings against the members who had moved and seconded the amendment.—He contended that the leader who moved the amendment, ought to have developed an outline of future policy, and insisted that the objections should have been founded upon measures. He reviewed the reasons upon which he had objected to the Speaker, and stated that he had not made any personal allusions further than necessity required. In future few men would occupy the Speaker's chair, except those who would maintain a strict neutrality.

The SPEAKER interrupted the Hon. Attorney General and stated that he would take an early opportunity of bringing parliamentary rule upon the subject before the House, as he was debarred from defending his conduct at the time when the objections were made.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL continued:—The Speaker was mistaken in supposing that he was debarred on Saturday from defending his conduct, for Sir Charles Manners Sutton had done so when his re-election was objected to. The Attorney General then passed on to the consideration of Mr. Howe's speech of the previous day. The illustrations in the commencement of that speech had been signally inapplicable—the gladiator who, as the hero of an unsuccessful combat, composed himself to die gracefully, had sought *his own* honor and fame, whereas the government which the House was called to condemn had done battle for the country. Neither was the case of the majority similar to the hunter who had hunted down the noble denizen of the forest, nor the situation of the government like that of the unfortunate animal so hunted down, and who oft in his dying struggles, which the hon. member for Halifax considered so undignified, hurled death upon the yelping curs around him. The charge of being in an undignified position was, by the Hon. Attorney General, thrown back upon the majority, which he showed were contending solely for *men*, not *measures*. The hon. member for Halifax had not, during the last four years, qualified himself for a teacher of dignity. The country would mark the contrast which the Conservatives, if found in a minority, would present to the conduct of the minority of the last House. He defended himself from the charge of having opposed the return of the opposition candidates by "lay and clerical influence," and would ask the hon. member who had preferred the charge, to what he owed his seat save clerical influence and coercion, by which hundreds had been brought to polls and obliged to vote contrary to their consciences. The Hon. Attorney General proceeded to shew the disastrous tendency of the policy expressed by the hon. member for Halifax in the citation "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It was an indication that, no matter what was to be the form of the edifice to be reared—the builder's "bricks" were to be inanimate and to be used at pleasure. Such a policy was only applicable to partizans seeking self-agrandizement. He defended his past course by the facts that he had came into public position on the principles of Lord Glenelg's Despatch, which were afterwards changed by Lord John Russell, and shewed the gradual developements of reform principles with which he had ever acted. Upon the charge of not having filled up the Council, the Attorney General remarked that the members of the Council not being heads of Civil Departments, vacancies did not involve the suspension of the duties of any offices, as would be the case in England. He spoke of the coalition which he always understood to have been formed upon the principle of uniting the talents and efforts of the different members for the good of the country. Since the resignations in 1843, Mr. Howe had often talked of proscription, but he had never been proscribed further than he had proscribed himself.

The Hon. Attorney Generp stated that he knew no reason why the house should have been called earlier, as it would only have created unnecessary expense, for no business of importance could have been done, till after the public accounts could have been made up at the close of the year. He never had objected to the principle of government by heads of departments. Its expensiveness was what he objected to, while the country was for the present just as well governed without it. He pronounced the charge of suppressing despatches to be most unjust, and so far from being desirous to suppress the one alluded to in the speech, he would be proud when it should be read, for he fully concurred in the principles therein expressed. He approved of the sentiment expressed by the hon. member for Halifax, that no imputations should be cast upon a man after his elevation to the bench, however that elevation might have been opposed. In future he hoped that no further attacks would be made upon the bench.

The Hon. Attorney General then went through the remaining charges which had been preferred against the government by the members who had spoken. He defended the dissolution of 1843, denied that he had assumed that he had a majority before meeting the parliament elected that year, and defended Mr. Almon's appointment. He cast aside the imputations of having been actuated by unjust motives in the appointment which under the Administration had been made—exposed the injustice of the charges of having used the relief which government had provided for distress as [illegible] of promoting party interest. He denied that the government had supported or assisted Sir Rupert D. George in defeating the Registrar's Bill, as the Despatch would show. He also defended the course which Sir Rupert had pursued, and stated that the member for Horton was in error in saying that the former President of the Central Board of Agriculture had been superseded.

In conclusion, the hon. Attorney General stated that he had fairly met and refuted every charge against the government, and proved beyond doubt that the present contest was prompted by selfishness on the part of the majority. He reminded them of their extravagant promises, and warned them that the country was awaiting the great benefits that were promised.

Mr. HUNTINGDON made a few remarks which we could not distinctly hear. We understood him to say that there will soon be a decrease of revenue on account of government measures, the influence of which were not yet felt.

Mr. HOWE gave notice that he would at a future time reply to the hon. Attorney General's remarks upon clerical influence.

Mr. HENRY said that he had nominated the present assistant sergeant-at-arms, because of his influence over the persons who frequent the gallery, and also because the former incumbent was incapaciated by the state of his health, for the duties of his office. He (Mr. Henry) would condemn the members of government on the same ground—incapacity for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. UNIACKE closed the debate by a speech of considerable length, in which he defined the constitution as a compact between the rulers and the ruled. He had brought no distinct charge against the government because he considered that the principle involved in the cause which led to the rupture of the Council in 1843 was quite sufficient why the present majority should condemn the government. He went on to speak of the glorious institutions of England, and the constant agitation of the people for their rights, and closed by moving that the Amendment should pass.

The question was put, in the absence of the Solicitor General, who was indisposed.

The division stood as follows:—

For the Amendment—Messrs. Uniacke, Desbarres, McDonald, Martell, Smyth, McLeod, Henry, G. R. Young, Robertson, Creelman, McNab, Mott, Doyle, Howe, Card, McDougall, Dinnock, Songster, Dr. Brown, Comeau, Bourneuff, Huntington, Clements, McKenzie, Homer, Kiddy, Ernst, Mignowitz,—28.

Against the Amendment.—Mssrs. Harrington, Blackadar, Dickey, Fulton, Bent, Crow, Wier, Flemming, Fraser, Hall, Beckwith, Moore, Attorney General, Whitman, Thorne, Budd, Ryder, Snow, Freeman, Taylor, Campbell.—21.

THURSDAY, January 27.

The house met yesterday at half-past eleven o'clock, and after transacting some routine business, the members proceeded in a body to Government House, to present to His Excellency the address in answer to his speech.—The house reassembled at 2 o'clock, when His Excellency's announcement of the receipt of the address was read from the chair, and there being no business before the house, it adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock.

Correspondence.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

SIR,—A series of letters have recently appeared in the *Eastern Chronicle*, and *Novascotian*, written by Mr. J. W. Dawson, of Pictou, on the "Useful Minerals of the Province." The reviewer in the latter paper is of the opinion that although the author "has studied the science with no aid" except an "inborn taste, or *inspiration*," he "has qualified himself to write authoritatively upon the local and mineral resources of the Province." This may be true; but to prevent any misapprehension on the part of untutored geologists in general, it is proper to shew that Mr. Dawson's "*inspiration*" is not from above but from a mortal like himself, whose writings have scarcely had time to cool before they re-appear, not even dressed in a new garb, after the "*inborn taste*" of their would-be author.

Although other Provinces have been subjected to expensive and laborious geological surveys, in his preliminary observations Mr. Dawson states that "unaided individual enterprise has made the geology of Nova Scotia as well known as that of any other British colony." Still he recommends a geological survey of Nova Scotia; and his letters at the present time, were they original, would entitle him to some situation in the work he evidently so much desires. It appears by the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1845, No. 49, that Mr. Dawson thinks "three troughs of coal could be examined by a geologist in a summer," and that it "could be done effectually in the course of two years," for "an outlay of £50 a summer—£100 would be enough for all." He further states that "a geological, agricultural, and mineralogical survey would require a geologist, mineralogist, and chemist; one man can do all the duties required for a survey of the coal fields." Verily, Mr. Dawson, thou art the man; for thou art vastly more liberal than thy brethren.

It is to be regretted that, where there is so wide a field for geological observation and research as this Province affords, Mr. Dawson should satisfy himself with the mere republication of the labors of others,—thereby confirming the Chinese proverb, that it is "better to borrow than to build." If, however, he only aimed at being a compiler, he should have honored the authorities he quoted with something more than the ambiguous praise sometimes employed to escape detection. It is true that Mr. Dawson, in his letters, has expressed opinions and made declarations which, from their peculiarities, may be considered his own; if, however, these also have been transcribed, it is most probable that their real authors never will appear to claim them; nor should it be deemed literary piracy, perhaps, when the objects taken away are of no value to their rightful owners. There is a good story somewhere, of a British officer who, during the Peninsular war, sent his old coat to a Spanish tailor, with orders to have a new one made exactly like it. The old coat had a patch at one of the elbows. When the new coat came home the officer found, to his great mortification, that the tailor had inserted a similar patch on his new regimental dress. The new literary coat made by Mr. Dawson for Dr. Gesner's Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia has its patch at the elbow.

The principal sources from which Mr. Dawson has drawn his information are—Dr. Gesner's Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, published in 1836; his Communications to the Geologicacal Society of London, accompanied by a Geological Map of the Province, in 1842; Eight Letters, published in the Morning Post, on the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia, in 1844; Three papers, in the London Mining Journal, on the Mineral Wealth of Nova Scotia, in 1845; and his voluminous Geological Reports on the Geology of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, published by authority, from 1838 to 1846. Mr. Dawson deserves some credit for his skill in arranging, or, rather, disarranging, the materials collected from those sources, and in some instances he has made them appear as if they were really his own; but the reader will soon be satisfied not only of the plagiarism but the actual taking without leave or acknowledgement, by perusing some of the above works, which will afford him a comparison throughout the whole of Mr. Dawson's Letters, parallel to the following, which is added merely for the sake of illustration.

Dr. Gesner—In the Mining Journal, 1845:

RED SANDSTONE.

It "forms the eastern shore of King's County upon the Basin of Minas."

It "occupies a beautiful valley in the Counties of [illegible] The soil covering the valley is in general extremely fertile.—*Geology of Nova Scotia*, page 75.

"In the districts of Windsor, Rawdon, and Douglas to the south of the Basin of Minas, and in that of Truro on the east of that Basin, a bright red micaceous sandstone prevails."—*Proceedings of Geo. Society, London*, 1843.

TRAP.

"The whole of the north mountains, extending from Brier Island to Blowmidon, including the Five Islands, Two Islands, Isle Hant, and all the capes on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, are composed of trap. (*Proceedings of Geo. Society, London*, 1843). The trap rocks of Nova Scotia contain a great variety of minerals, crystals and gems." (*Letters in Morning Post*, 1844.) (The Agates, Jaspers, and Amethysts are described in Geology of Nova Scotia.

"The soil is composed of disintegrated trap rocks: these having a considerable quantity of lime and potash contained in the bornblend and feldspar of which they are constituted, greatly promote vegetation. Not only is the surface of the mountain enriched by these chemical substances: but the washing of the rain and numerous small brooks are constantly carrying the *debris* of the hills to the sandstone at their base: from these causes the lower grounds are constantly supplied with a most appropriate source of fertility."—*Geology and Minerology of Nova Scotia*, p. 228. 1836.

"The red sandstone occupies the low lands of Falmouth and Windsor, extending through Douglas along the south side of the Basin of Minas and borders of the Shubenacadie River. At these places it contains numerous and important beds of gypsum (sulphate of lime.)"—"The gypsum is largely exported to the United States; and although it affords but a small profit to the carrier at present, the time is advancing when it will become of national importance."—*Geology of Nova Scotia*, p. 81. 1836.

"In those situations where the plaister forms the natural rock of the country, the soil, to a considerable extent in every direction, is deeply impregnated with gypsum, and often, in the immediate neighbourhood of the rock, the soil is so completely surcharged with the sulphate of lime that sterility ensues."

"Let the sulphate of lime be applied to soils more distant from the rock, and where none of its particles enter into the mixture upon the surface, and the same effects will be produced in Nova Scotia as in other countries. Hence, in many parts of the province plaister would be found extremely beneficial as a manure."—*Geology of Nova Scotia*, p. 99. 1836.

Mr. Dawson—in 1848:

NEW RED SANDSTONE.

"This formation may be described as skirting the south side of the Bay of Fundy and its southern arm." "The sandstones of this system occupy the long valley of Annapolis and Cornwallis, where their disintegration has furnished the light but often fertile soil of that beautiful district."

"They form a narrow band along the south side of Cobequid Bay, and extending up the valley of Salmon River four or five miles eastward of Truro."

TRAP.

"The trap forms the long ridge extending from Brier Island to Cape Blowmidon, and a number of eminences and Islands on the opposite shore of the Channel and Basin of Minas. The only useful minerals found in this system are Agates, Jaspers, and Amethyst of the trap."

"The trap, however, which in chemical composition is very complicated, and contains several substances beneficial to cultivated plants, is, when decomposed, a valuable ingredient in soils, and this is one reason of the great fertility of some tracts of land at the base of the North Mountains of Annapolis and Cornwallis."

"The exports of gypsum from Hants County has for a long period been very great, and the quantity contained in the county appears to be inexhaustible, since the whole country, between the estuaries of the Avon and Shubenacadie, is traversed by beds of gypsum, appearing at the surface in innumerable places."

"The uses of common gypsum are too well known to be worthy of mention here. I may, however, state my opinion that in an agricultural point of view, its value is not properly estimated in Nova Scotia. It is true that in districts where beds of gypsum are numerous, and where much of that rock is diffused through the soil, its application would be useless." "But there are in Nova Scotia numerous inland districts where the soil contains an insufficient quantity of gypsum."

This parallelism has been made altogether from Mr. Dawson's first letter; but it may be extended through his whole series, in which not only the facts but the peculiar phraseology of the original author are treated with equal freedom. Dr. Gesner's communications in the *Morning Post*, and *Mining Journal*, may be re-published, if necessary, for the purpose of illustrating how little Mr. Dawson is indebted to his own labor for the productions he has laid before the public.

The apparent difference of opinion in regard to the age and position of certain formations, must ever be considered apart from the established rules of literary men; but it is presumed that Mr. Dawson will find it as difficult to support his own theories as to overthrow the theories of others.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

OLD RED SANDSTONE.

Halifax, January 15, 1848.

The Halifax Morning Post.

The Morning Post.

Halifax, WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

The subject of postage came before the House by proposal for a standing committee, and after some discussion a committee of five, namely, the Hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Huntingdon, Uniacke, Hall, and Howe, was appointed to consider all matters relating to postage.

Mr. UNIACKE urged the necessity of adopting a uniform and equal rate of postage for all distances from 40 to 300 miles, and he would reduce the rates, as fast as they would be found to pay, till he should get them reduced to the penny postage system.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition from Mr. Gibbs, late Messenger of the House, praying aid in consideration of former services, as age and infirmity had prevented him from applying for his former situation.

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL spoke of the faithful past services of the petitioner, and was in favour of granting a certain fixed sum this year, leaving it at the discretion of the House in future whether it would continue the grant or not—referred to committee of supply.

Mr. HUNTINGDON presented two petitions on light houses—referred to Committee on that subject.

Mr. YOUNG moved for a committee on the railway and telegraph questions.

Mr. HALL thought that the Government ought to be formed before the House took any action upon these measures—it would be premature to appoint a committee on such measures of importance till laid before the House by the Government. The opposite party had always complained that Government submitted no measures—let them act consistent with their own policy.

Mr. YOUNG wished to have a committee of enquiry appointed to ascertain the expense of the survey, &c.

Mr. HOWE suggested that the accounts would show that.

Mr. HALL wished to see the Hon. member for Pictou consistent, and not depart from the system which he advocated last year.

Mr. YOUNG argued that the committee which he wished to have appointed would be a mere check on accounts. He would take no action till such a committee should be appointed.—The Government could not be formed for a month at least. He complained that the old Government had held on so long—which would retard the business of the House.

Mr. HOWE hoped Hon. members would not smash the railroad measure by electricity. The railroad might be formed before the Government (a laugh). He advocated the appointment of a committee as one had been appointed on the Post Office.

Mr. HALL spoke against forming a committee till the views of Government should be developed.

The SPEAKER was about putting the question, when Mr. Dickey asked if the committee were to be on both railroad and telegraph.—Speaker—yes.

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL made some remarks upon the action of the previous House upon the railroad question, and was followed by

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, but owing to a shuffling in the gallery we could not distinctly hear either of the learned gentlemen's remarks—reference was, however, to the exploration, and to the regular and mature action which had been pursued upon the important question.

Mr. HOWE thought that the subject was still more in the hands of the nominal Government, and that neglect ought not to be charged upon the future Government, as considerable time might elapse before it could possibly be formed.

The division was not taken, and no other business being before the House, it adjourned till twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

TRADE AND MANUFACTORY.—Messrs. Huntingdon, Fraser, Young, Mignowitz, Campbell.

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.—Messrs. Uniacke, Blackadar, Fraser, McKenna, Killam.

AGRICULTURE.—Messrs. Howe, Hall, McDougall, Creelman, Thorn, Smith, Robertson.

FISHERIES.—Messrs. Uniacke, Snow, DesBarres, Martell, Taylor.

EDUCATION.—Messrs. Young, Attorney General, Hall, Henry, Dr. Brown.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—Messrs. Mignowitz, Bent, Card, Hall, Young.

POST OFFICE.—Messrs. Uniacke, Huntington, Attorney General, Howe.

TUESDAY, February 1.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition from Mr. Lawrence, Sheriff of Inverness, praying remuneration for bringing a prisoner to Halifax, who is now in the penitentiary.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL thought the prayer of the petition a new claim upon the House. He did not object to it, but wished to have it discussed in order to know if it were to become a precedent.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL referred to the 14th section of the act relative to the penitentiary.

Mr. SMITH had leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. FRASER presented a petition from parties upon the old Chester road, praying redress of grievances relative to Post Office affairs—referred to Post Office committee.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition—referred to committee.

Mr. HALL suggested to consider the Hon. Solicitor General's bill.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL had rather have it deferred till the Government should be formed.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL regretted that important measures were postponed.

Mr. HOWE said that it was necessary, &c.

Mr. YOUNG then read the report of the Committee of Enquiry for devising means of more correct reporting. It recommended the erection of a gallery for reporters over the Assembly room along the north wall, and, if we did not misunderstand, it further recommended that the House employ a reporter. After about an hour's discussion the report was laid upon the table for further consideration, and there being no other business before the House it adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

WHAT BECOME OF OUR PAPERS SENT TO PICTOU?

COMPLAINTS are pouring in from our agent and subscribers at Pictou that they cannot get their papers. These papers certainly must be held back from their destination by an enemy or neglect in some quarter, which we will assuredly, ere long, ferret out. We have delivered the parcel for Mr. Campbell, our Pictou agent, to the coachman, with our own hands, three Wednesday mornings during the past four weeks, and once it was sent to the coach office by a hand belonging to this office.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Dennis M'Govern for the murder of James Briggs, jr. in Portland, on the night of the 6th September last, commenced on Wednesday, and occupied the attention of the Court until three o'clock on the following day, when the case went to the jury. Shortly after the trial commenced, Edward M'Dermott, against whom a bench warrant was issued, came into Court and surrendered himself, to take his trial as an accomplice in the deed.

The Counsel for the Crown were, William Wright, (Advocate General) and J. H. Gray, Esquires, and for the prisoners, R. L. Hazen, W. J. Ritchie, and J. G. Campbell, Esquires.

We give a succinct account of this trial, taken while the Judge was summing up, in his charge to the Jury, by which it will seem that the evidence was entirely circumstantial.

The first witness was George W. McLeod, who was going home with the deceased from a meeting of the Sons of Temperance. While passing up Portland, saw two men standing together in the street. On crossing at the head of the Long Wharf, he heard a shot fired behind them, and the deceased instantly fell.—He lifted him up, and assisted him into Bogan's. The night was dark—could not distinguish any one more than ten yards off.

Dr. Smith then gave his testimony as to the nature and extent of the wound.

James E. Vincent was returning home ahead of the deceased. As he passed Fisher's office, saw several persons standing there. One of them advanced and looked into his face. Just after passing Payne's ship yard heard a gun.

William Briggs recognized McGovern on passing, and saw a man in a reefing jacket, whom he took to be McDermott. As he stepped upon the platform on the western side of the Long Wharf, he heard the shot. Thought at the time it was McGovern who fired it, and thinks so still. Knew the prisoner 18 months.

Dennis Moore was standing on the end of the platform, at the head of the Long Wharf. Did not know who fired the shot; would not swear to any one 20 yards off.

James Clarke knew the prisoner at the bar; saw them sitting in front of Fisher's office about 10 o'clock on the night in question.—M'Dermott asked him if he had been to the Lodge that night, when he replied that he had not. Understood McDermott to say that the Orangemen think the Papists can shoot none. McGovern replied that they had guns and pistols, and knew how to use them. M'Dermott then said, here they come. Witness looked down the street and saw several persons coming up; some of them were smoking cigars.—As they passed, McGovern got up, looked at them, and was following on behind, when McDermott called him back and whispered something to him. He then followed up, leaving DeDermott sitting there alone. McDermott was drunk. One of the bye-standers told him to go home and go to bed. He was well acquainted with the locality, and thought that the shot came from the big gate at Kirk's yard.

Thomas Clarke corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and said that as he and his brothers proceeded up the street, they did not see any other persons.

Patrick Burns deposed that he was standing at Fisher's office on the night of the murder.—As the party with Briggs came up, McGovern said there they go, and he got up and followed them. He then crossed the road to his home, when he heard the shot.

Mary Burns said she saw McGovern run up the street as far as Mr. Payne's gate. Shortly after saw the flash and heard the report. Asked her husband if it was not the peddlar running up, who said it was.

Several other witnesses on the part of the Crown were examined, but little additional evidence was produced.

The defence was then gone into, and several witnesses were examined, who testified the good character of McGovern.

His Honour summoned up the evidence in a clear and forcible manner, remarking that it was not in this case as in some others, where they had the direct testimony of an eye-witness. The Jury had a double duty to perform, and he charged them to banish from their minds all preconceived opinions, and give their attention solely to the circumstances of the case. The Jury would also have to decide upon the guilty or innocence of the other prisoner, McDermott. The only evidence to criminate him was the circumstances that he called McGovern back, and whispered to him.—If any reasonable doubt, existed on their minds, the prisoner should have the benefit of that doubt, and he felt convinced that the jury would weigh well all the circumstances, and render a verdict accordingly.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about three hours, came into Court with a verdict of *Not Guilty*, when the prisoner were discharged.

The trial of Flynn and Regan, for assulting Wm. Dunbar and David Rolston, with intent to kill, took place yesterday. The former was acquitted, and the latter found guilty.—*New Brunswicker.*

FRESHETS IN CANADA.—Griffintown and other parts of Montreal have recently been flooded by a great freshet in the St. Lawrence. Hundreds of families have been driven from their houses.

DARING ROBBERY IN TORONTO.—A rascal recently entered the residence of Dr. Beaven of Toronto, in the night, and seized a wallet containing $30. A son of Dr. Beaven courageously assailed the robber, who discharged a pistol at the young man, happily without effect, and escaped out of a window.

HOPE FOR IRELAND.

From the London Times.

NOT a year passes but on some casual encouragement arise the wishful exclamation, now, at least, there is some hope for Ireland! Hope is the very soul of the Englishman. With him, any change is the promise of better things. Whether, therefore, calamity flings our unfortunate fellow subjects into the posture of dependence, or the returning bounty of nature invites them to exertion, we fondly expect either the decay of hostility, or the revival of industry and content. Symptoms of improvement are watched and recorded with an officious anxiety which almost defeats its own purpose. Of Ireland, alone, we think it a duty to forget that lesson of experience which takes away the inveteracy of habit, and the unchangeable doom of impenitent crime. Of Ireland, alone, we think the only prudence is to hope against hope. To the warm imagination of British philanthropy the moral deserts of that island are ever on the point to "blossom as the rose." We cannot conceive a people proof against the irresistible force of sound and honest intentions. Hence we almost knowingly exaggerate the few glimpses of a happier futurity which now and then open in that overcast sky. We persuade ourselves that this generation shall behold what centuries have sighed for in vain. As fast as our expectations arise they are dashed to the ground. The dark spell re-appears. Spectral horrors brood and thicken anew. Blood crieth from the ground. In an instant joy and hope fly away; and we return for a period to the sorrowful conviction that time fleets without any change, and Ireland is the same.

Major Mahon, of Strokestown, a man of high family, and connected by intermarriages with the Duke of Wellington, succeeded about three years ago, to an estate of £10,000 or £12,000 a-year, which had belonged to Lord Hartland, a lunatic. As the property was under the tender care of the Irish Court of Chancery, it had been very badly managed, with an immense pauper population; and, it is said, £30,000 arrear of rent. The manager had for some time been threatened. The tenants refused either to pay rent, or till the land, or to give it up. It was the plain duty of a proprietor to check a state of things fraught with misery and death to the still increasing, still impoverished mass. Accordingly Major Mahon last year assisted many to emigrate, having the coast clearer for those that remained. At the expense of £6,000 he chartered two vessels and sent out a number of his tenants to America. Many more wished to be so favoured, but the Major's means were exhausted for that year. We are now told, however, that long before, he was a "doomed man." His name stood first on a list of twelve gentlemen proscribed by the Carbonarri of Roscommon, for refusing to continue the wasteful and degrading conacre system. The failure of the potatoe crop saved them for a time. Last Tuesday this gentleman drove into Strokestown, and called at his agent's office, to lay out extensive plans of improvement, having just borrowed money from the draining fund to employ sixty families for the winter. He proceeded to [illegible] poorhouse was in danger of being closed, and exerted himself there to keep open all the arrangements for the benefit of the poor. On his return from his charitable duty he was murdered on his own estate, and there is every reason to believe by his own people. A little after six o'clock in the evening two assassins marked him as he passed. One of their pieces took effect, lodging a heavily loaded discharge in his breast, and killed him on the spot.

The moral aspect of this tragedy may not distinguish it from the vulgar crowd of assassinations. In some respects the sacrifice of a large proprietor, necessarily brought into collision with poverty, numbers, and discontent, is not so horrid and unnatural an offence as the treacherous slaughter of a neighbour dwelling securely in the midst of his murderers. By us, however, and by all who on this side the Channel have felt it their duty to inculcate with a timely vehemence the duty of property, this fearful catastrophe will be felt as a great blow and discouragement to the cause of Irish regeneration. We know that no argument, no appeals to conscience or to shame, no penalties, no boons, will countervail against the hideous thought, that the Irish proprietor who sets to work to rescue his land from barrenness, and his tenantry from barbarism, may carry his sentence on his brow, and be for years "a doomed man." The world nowhere presents a state of things so calculated to extinguish all cheerfulness, to corrode the heart, and darken the soul. The victim of a hellish but almost universal conspiracy moves about among the people who daily and hourly see him by anticipation weltering in his gore. Man, woman, and child know his fate. They that greet him mind of the hour when he shall receive his last bloody salutation. Men, as they ask favours of his hand, see it grasping the dust of the road; and as they exchange smiles see the lips before them struggling for utterance in vain. Of those many hundreds or thousands no one dares to reveal the dark secret and betray his allegiance to hell. It is not, however, for the victim that our feelings are most aroused. The comfort and the life of one man are not to be compared with the welfare of many. He dies, and is at rest; they live, and occupy the soil which they have polluted with his blood. To all who are in any degree accomplices in the crime, the land of their forefathers becomes a foul charnel-house, and the very mists of their valleys are the reekings of the grave.

But it is vain to expect that ordinary men will endure so horrid an existence. While we urge men of patriotism and honour to reside on their properties, and be the stewards of Heaven for the good of their people, hideous catastrophes drive them back to security and indifference. Who will take British capital and enterprise to Ireland with such expectations? Who would be a Dionysius in Roscommon with the sword of Damocles hanging over his head even in his domestic retirement and at the social board? *Ecce signum.* The very day after this atrocity a fine estate in the fatal vicinity of Strokestown was offered for sale in Dublin, and could not meet with an offer for more than a tithe of its value. Can we wonder at it? Better people a desert, or conquer a savage tribe, than dwell in a society of conspirators, who for years can gloat on their victim, and enjoy the sweet anticipation of his last mortal agony. Human nature was not made for this ordeal. Few, indeed, will stand it. The soil will continue in the management of those hard but courageous hirelings who are content to face death for money, and who will balance the score of occasional murder with continued oppression. Ireland will have it so. Those sons of Cain will still eschew the arts of peace, and cling to their privilege and destiny of blood. We cannot help it. We have written, and written in vain. The blunderbuss is more than a match for the pen. The still small voice of conscience pleads in vain for voluntary duty when life and death are at stake. Men will not encounter martyrdom in so doubtful, so miserable, so inglorious a cause.

ALTAR DENUNCIATION.

Too many Irish, and some few—very few—English Roman Catholics apologize for, or otherwise sympathise with, Mr. John O'Connel's coarse and rancorous abuse of Lord Arundel and Lord Shrewsbury. Those noble lords have risen much in the estimation of the great body of the English people by their solemn protest, as Roman Catholic peers, against the sayings and doings of priestly abettors of assassination in Ireland. Fresh disclosures show, more and more, that those noble lords did not interpose without great and urgent cause. The *Evening Mail* vouches for having received from an authentic quarter, the particulars of the subjoined, and every way lamentable, narrative.—It reads more like a romance than a reality. If Father Tighe can diaprove this home charge by something stronger than a bare denial, he will no doubt take his legal remedy against Mr. Holmes. And yet it seems scarcely credible that the latter would resort to such an extreme and desperate method of turning the tables in regard to altar denunciations, if he had not some sure ground for his singular and startling procedure. In justice to both sides the matter must be thoroughly sifted:—

Mr. J. Holmes is a resident proprietor, in the county of Sligo, within a short distance of Ballaghaderreen, county Mayo. He is a magistrate for both counties, and was made a deputy-lieutenant of the former last summer, as a mark of the sense entertained by the authorities of his exertions in behalf of the poor during the late crisis, and of his unceasing and successful labours in preserving the peace of his district at a most trying period, and the admirable manner in which the fiscal arrangements of the barony were carried on under his superintendence. Having received many friendly intimations, a short time since, that the parish priest (Mr. Tighe) had made repeated attacks on him at the chapel, and that his life would be attempted by assassins, who had arrived in the neighbourhood, he was prevailed on, by the entreaties of his friends, to leave the country for a short period, till the passing of the late government measure, when he returned. These facts coming to the knowledge of his brother, Mr. A. Holmes, who resides in England, the latter paid a hurried visit to this country, and on Thursday last, (a Christmas-day) presented himself at the chapel, at Ballaghaderreen, and having asked and obtained permission from the Rev. Mr. Tighe to address the congregation, a very numerous one, was accommodated with a place at the altar. He declined to address the people till Mr. Tighe stood at his side; a second priest stood at his left. Ballaghaderreen is within a few miles of Strokestown and Elphin, the scenes of the murders of Major Mahon and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd. The following scene then took place.

Mr. Tighe.—Mr. Holmes has expressed a desire to address you, and I have given him permission to do so.

Mr. Holmes (advancing to the front of the altar).—My friends, Mr. Tighe, your priest, has given me permission to address you from this altar, and I avail myself of it. I have travelled 500 miles to say five words to you, pray, therefore, attend to me. You do not all know me, but you know my brother, Mr. Joseph Holmes. (We do.) Is there amongst you a man who can say that my brother has ever done an unkind or an unjust act by him? Is there, I say? If there is let him hold up his hand. Is there amongst you a man who can deny that, for the last two years my brother has been your slave? If there is, let him speak. (A pause.) *During the last two years my brother has expended £20,000 in provisions, to keep down the markets here, that you and your children might not starve! He has, daily, for the last sixteen months, fed 150 of your children at his schoolhouse. He has turned his house and offices into a provision-store, for your accommodation. Is there a man amongst you that can deny this?* If there is, let him speak. And what is the return he has met with? Do you require to be told? Why, when he left here a month ago, it is notorious that the assassins who were to murder him had arrived in the parish, *and were harbored amongst you!* There are those amongst you that know it. I can account for the presence of those miscreants. *They were attracted hither by the inflammatory harangues of your priest here*—(pointing to Mr. Tighe). *I tell him so to his face.*—(Tremendous uproar in the chapel, Cries of 'Turn him out,' 'He is a liar;' and a scene of great confusion, during which the curate in vain attempted to address and appease the people, followed. At length Mr. Tighe succeeded, after many ineffectual efforts, in obtaining a hearing.) Mr. Tighe.—It is false that I made any attacks on Mr. Holmes; there have been houses levelled in this parish, and poor wretches turned out, but I never attacked Mr. Holmes. Mr. Holmes.—I know that you did; and tell you at this altar, to your face, and in the presence of your congregation, that *your attacks on my brother from this spot have brought these murderers to this parish.*" Here the uproar recommenced, and some of the more violent of the congregation appeared disposed to pass over the rails to the altar, the priests endeavouring to restrain them. Mr. Holmes (advancing in front).—*I am not afraid of you.* I came here to tell you these truths alone, and am not to be deterred by five hundred of you. Mr. Tighe.—My friends, this is the house of God. Let us have no more of this. Mr. Holmes, having declined any further address to the people, left the chapel surrounded by the mob, who refrained from any act of personal violence, but saluted him with groans and execrations on his driving away.

COURT AND FASHION.

The Court continues at Windsor, and Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the junior members of the royal family take their habitual out door exercise in the park and precincts of the castle.

The *Times* authoratively contradicts a report which has been industriously circulated, that Prince Albert has been labouring under a disease of the lungs.

The gold and silver plate in Windsor Castle is valued at £2,000,000.

The story about Her Majesty having been bitten on the arm by a dog presented to her by the King of the French, turns out to have been a piece of idle gossip.

SAM SLICK ON POLITICS.

Every man, in a giniral way, has more cloaks to cover his wickedness than shirts to cover his back. My eyes were first opened to the baseness and falsehood of mankind in elections.—I had no idea what rascals politicians were,—canting about patriotism, reform, public spirit, education, ameliorating the condition of the people, and so on; and all the time issuing these slang words as blinds to conceal office and place-seeking, selfish ends, grasping public money, and what not. I first started in life on the Tory ticket, for I am a loyal man, and so was father afore me. He was a refugee loyalist, and left the States and all his property to follow the flag of his king into this cold country, that's only fit for wolves and bears. Well, we had a great election to Digby, and we carried in our Tory man, Lawyer Clam (him that was raised to the mud flats on the joggin); and when our side won the day, and I went to get my share of the plunder, he had the impudence to tell me all the offices that could be spared must be given to the radicals to conciliate them. 'Conciliate old Scratch,' says I; 'giving them fellows sops, is like giving bits of raw meat to bulldogs; it only makes them hungrier, furiouser, and wickeder.' But so it was, and so it always has been, with that party in America; they don't stick to their friends, and I ginn them up in disgust, and changed sides right away. I am a candid man. I am willing to serve the country, but then I like reciprocation, and the country ought to sarve me. Friendship can't stand on one leg long, and if it does, it's plain it can't go ahead much at any rate. Well, by'me by, the Rads come in.

'Now,' said I, 'remember Zeb Hunt, he wants an office.' But, lo and behold! the offices were all wanted for the leaders, and there were none left for the followers but the office of drudges. Seeing they were both tarred with the same stick, one side of which had too much liberality, and the other too much selfishness, I thought my chance would be better to lay hold on both ends of the rope, and I went on both sides, one foot on one, and one foot on t'other; but they pulled so far apart, they straddled so wide, they nearly split me to the chin. Politics, squire, are like pea-soup; they are all very well and very good when well stirred, but as soon as the stir is over the thin part floats up by itself, and the rich settles down for them who are at the bottom of things. Whoever heard of a fellow like me being chosen [illegible] by the house of [illegible] that's too large to swallow? Now, I've taken Uncle Tim's place, I'm neuter. I avow it, for I am a candid man; and a fellow can't be honest if he don't speak up plain. I am neuter now, and courted by both sides, and whichever comes nearest my mark, will get me. But neuter is my ticket just now. You know Uncle Tim; he was small,—not in stature, for he was a six-footer, but small in mind, and small in heart; his soul was no bigger than a flea's. 'Zeb, my boy, says he to me, one day, 'always be neuter in elections. You can't get nothing by them but ill-will. Dear, dear, I wish I never had voted! I never did but oncet, and dear, dear, I wish I had let that alone!

There was an army doctor oncet, Zeb, lived right opposite to me to Digby; dear, dear, he was a good friend to me! He was very fond of wether mutton, and when he killed a sheep he used to say to me, 'Friend Tim, I will give you the skin if you will accept it.' Dear, dear, what a lot of them he gave me, first and last! Well, once the doctor's son, Lawyer Williams, offered for the town, and so did my brother-in-law, Phin Tucker; and dear, dear, I was in a proper fix. Well, the doctor asked me to vote for his son, and I just up and told him I would, only my relation was candidating also; but I ginn him my hand and promised I would be neuter. Well, I told my brother-in-law the same, that I would vote for him with pleasure, only my old friend the doctor's son was offering too; and, therefore, gave him my word also, I'd be neuter. And oh, dear, dear, neuter I would have remained to, if it hadn't a been for them two electioneering generals—devils, I might say—Lorry Scott and Terry Todd.—Dear, dear, some how or 'nother they got hole of the story of the sheepskins, and they gave me no peace day or night.

'What,' says they, 'are you going to sell your country for a sheepskin?' The day of the election they seized on me, one by one arm, and the other by the other, and lugged me off to the poll, whether I would or no.—'Who do you vote for?' said the Sheriff—'Would you sell your county for a sheepskin?' shouted Terry in one ear. 'Would you sell your countries for a sheepskin?' bellowed Lorry in the other ear. I was so frightened I hardly knew what I did; but they tell me I voted for brother Phin! Dear, dear, the doctor never gave me a sheepskin while he lived after that. Dear, dear, that was an ugly vote for me?' Uncle Tim is right, neuter is the ticket; friends to both sides, and enemies to none—that's a fact! Political leaders, squire, are an unprincipled crew of selfish rascals. Talk of a horse-jockey, sir! What is he to a man-jockey! Think of a feller with patriotism in his mouth, and office-seeking in his head, a talking of sarving his country, while he is sarving of the devil!

DREADFUL.—A communication in the *Chronicle*, states:—"Last Thursday afternoon, Zoeth Freeman, Esq., of Brookfield, put an end to his existence, by drowning himself. He was tracked in the snow to a brook a short distance from his house, and it appears that he waded into it some distance, and then dove under the ice. He was a man much respected as a magistrate and a deacon of the Baptist church.—Since his death his family have found written directions how to proceed after his death."

NOTES

OF A GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION IN A PART OF QUEEN'S COUNTY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(From the Prince Edward Island Royal Gazette.)

The inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, though well aware of the agricultural excellence of their beautiful Province, appear to have formed but a low estimate of its interest as a field of geological enquiry. When a stranger enquires respecting the structure of the island he is either informed that it is entirely an alluvial deposit of sand and clay, or that it is based upon unvarying strata of red sand stone, affording no indications of anything either interesting or profitable. Such conclusions, with respect to any country, can scarcely be correct. There is probably no part of the world incapable of rewarding the attention of a careful observer of its rock formation, and certainly few which do not afford some mineral productions, sufficiently valuable to form objects of profitable industry. Trusting that P. E. Island would not be an exception to this general truth, I was induced, during a recent visit to Charlottetown, to spend a day or two in a rapid and cursory examination of a few parts of the neighbouring country. The results of these excursions having been in some respects different from those which I had anticipated, and being new to some of my friends in Charlottetown, I have prepared a short notice of them, with the view of directing to the geology of your province, a greater degree of attention than it has yet received.

Crossing Charlottetown harbour at the ferry, red sand stone appears on the opposite shore, and as we proceed eastward the country preserves its rather level character and red coloured soil. On approaching the shore, about three miles from the ferry, hills of moderate elevation appear, sloping gently to the water, and the coast displays a series of low points, terminated by red sand stones, which, though not hard, have better resisted the wearing action of the waves, than the softer strata which have occupied the intermediate creeks ; passing through Cherry Valley, the country has the same appearance until we enter the by-road to Orwell or Gallow's Point, when the soil loses its bright red colour and assumes a greyish tint, and more argillaceous composition, indicating to the geological traveller a change in the composition of the rocks beneath. On reaching the extremity of the cape, a good section of a considerable variety of rocks may be seen. Their dip is to the E. S. E. by compass, (variation about 18 deg. W.) at an angle of only 6 degrees ; consequently, in proceeding along the shore to the westward, lower and older rocks appear cropping out from beneath those which overlie them. Commencing with those which are higher in order, red and brown sand stone of soft and rather coarse texture occupy a considerable portion of the shore, projecting in low reefs into the sea, and rising to the height of a few yards in a water-worn cliff. Beneath these appear harder grey sand stones, containing grey and brown impure lime-stone, in beds a few inches in thickness. One of these beds contains a number of fragments of fossil plants, in a very imperfect state of preservation. Similar lime-stone is found at Crown Point and Governor's Island, and probably at many other places on the coast. Where it can be procured without much cost, it might be found useful to the farmer. From the quantity of sand contained in it, the heat employed in burning must not be very intense, otherwise it will be fused into slags. Beneath these strata is a bed of sand stone, containing small nodules of red ochre, and in one place the impression of a large fossil tree, whose wood has disappeared, leaving a mould which has been filled with ochreous clay. Proceeding in the same direction we find beds of considerable thickness consisting of grey and brown clay, apparently without coal or fossils. Beneath these are several beds of brownish sand-stone of various qualities, one stratum appearing to be sufficiently hard for building purposes. Imbedded in one of these layers appear some large fossil trees, one of them nearly three feet in diameter; they are prostrate and much flattened by pressure, and the place once occupied by their wood is now filled with a hard dark-coloured silicious (flinty) stone, which, when polished in thin slices and examined by the microscope, displays the structure of the original wood. These trees appear to have been partially decomposed before they were submitted to the petrifying process, and the rents caused by decay are now filled with red coloured crystals of Sulphate of Barytes. In some of the specimens the fissures are coated with silicious crystals, and portions of some of the trunks consist of a soft carbonaceous ironstone retaining the woody structure. Having prepared several slices of one of these fossils, and examined them with a microscope, I found a structure composed of elongated cells, similar to those of coniferous trees (pines, firs, &c.) but could perceive no trace of the disks and reticulations on the walls of the cells which characterise the wood of these plants, and even the medullary rays were very indistinct. Though it is probable therefore that these trees were coniferous plants somewhat similar to pines, the species, whether recent or fossil, to which they belong is uncertain.*

Their appearance in these sand stones carries back our thoughts to a period when Prince Edward Island was a tract of submarine sand, in which drift trees were imbedded and preserved, and which has since been indurated and partially elevated above the level of the sea. In another of these sand stone beds, are the remains of a large tree compressed to the thickness of an inch, and converted into friable shining coal (lignite), coloured in some places with green carbonate of copper.

The rocks at this place much resemble the upper parts of the coal formation of Nova Scotia ; and although no fossils, characteristic of coal measure rocks, except the coniferous trunks before mentioned, were discovered, it is not improbable that they may be contemporary formations, and in this case the greater part of the red sand stone of Prince Edward Island corresponds with the upper red sand stone of Nova Scotia. The geological antiquity of this island is therefore not inferior to that of many parts of the neighbouring continent. If this view be correct, it is rather remarkable that beds of gypsum and limestone, with shells similar to those of Nova Scotia, have not yet been found in Prince Edward Island. Since my return to Charlottetown, I have been informed that on a part of the shore of Cherry Valley, nearly in a line with the strike of the rocks at Orwell Point, similar strata appear, and that pieces of coal are occasionally picked up on the beach. I had not time to visit this place, but would recommend it to the attention of future explorators. On a subsequent excursion to De Sable, I found the prevailing rock to be red sand stone. In this direction the hills are more numerous and higher than those near Charlottetown, and on the summits of some of them the edges of the sandstone strata appear very near the surface. Beds cropping out in this manner on the hills, being the hardest in that part of the country, would probably afford stone suitable for building. At De Sable, and other places along this coast, pieces of silicified wood are abundant among the loose stones in the fields. They are similar to those found at Orwell Point, but are more compact, and without Sulphate of Barytes. Not having many opportunities of examining the rocks on the shore, I was unable to discover any of this fossil wood in its original place in the sandstone beds, from which the fragments now found in the fields must have been derived.

In Prince Edward Island, as in other parts of North America, the rocks which form the basis of the country are covered with a deposit of sand clay and fragments of stone, indicating the action, at some former period, of powerful currents of water and probably of other agents. In the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, this deposit consists of red coloured sand and clay, derived from the abrasion of the subjacent rocks, intermixed with fragments of red sandstone usually small. Westward of Charlottetown, it contains in some places great numbers of rounded and water-worn masses of this stone, and wherever I had an opportunity of examining it, also a few fragments of coarse grey sandstone, differing from any which appeared in place.

Scattered over the surface at long intervals are a few masses of quartzoze syenite, (a variety of granite,) evidently belonging to formations very different from those in whose neighbourhood they are now situated; though rare, these erratic blocks appear to be rather uniformly dispersed, and some of them are of large dimensions. Their small number in the vicinity of Charlottetown, is rather remarkable, as I have been informed that they are very numerous in the northern parts of the Island, and on the opposite shore of Nova Scotia they are extremely abundant. As these blocks belong to formations much more ancient than those found in Prince Edward Island, and not occurring in places within great distance of it, they afford a striking indication of the power and extent of the last great revolution to which the earth has been subjected.

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* In the coal measure sand stones of Pictou, two species of fossil conifera, one similar to Pinites Wilhami, the other resembling recent pines, are found abundantly. The specimens from Orwell Point merely resemble the latter species. A specimen of the wood from Orwell Point has been placed in the collection of the Mechanics' Institute at Charlottetown.

D.

Pictou, August 2, 1842.

Niles on P. E. Island
1842

An Extract from the Acadian Recorder, Halifax.

MR. HOLLAND,

Though the dissentions of Pictou have acquired abundant notoriety, the means which have been employed to foment and protract them, are not so generally understood: and misrepresentation upon this point has been used as a sufficient ground for conferring favour on some, and subjecting others to reproach and persecution. For the information of all who have thus acted, I beg the publication of the subjoined letter. It will, I trust, convince them that patronage conferred on tale-bearing agents of strife, is not always founded on candour. In the letter, there is a reference to publications which bear to have been printed by your townsman Mr. Gossip. I have no reason for believing that that gentleman would intentionally injure any human being. But a perusal of the following communication will show him, that he has been employed by others to do what they did not dare to avow, and what every honourable mind must abhor: And it remains with him to decide, whether such public pests should be allowed to use him as the instrument of their malignity, and then conceal themselves under the shelter of his name.

Yours truly,
THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

To the Rev. Donald A. Fraser, East River, Pictou.

PICTOU, DEC. 2, 1834.

REVEREND SIR,—The constitution of the Pictou Academy having been opposed by you and your clerical brethren in this District, its Trustees consented to arrangements which drew from you all the expression of entire satisfaction. After such a declaration from the sources of strife, it was reasonable to expect that party feuds would cease to be cherished by ebullitions of ill feeling. You are aware, however, that, by individuals of the party of which you have declared yourself the head, the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly, Geo. Smith, Esq., and other friends of the Academy, have been repeatedly assailed with insults so gross, and with misrepresentations so utterly malicious, that no man who regards character, will dare to avow himself their author. In the distribution of these attempts to injure, I had received my full share: but expecting that you and your supporters would be satisfied with the uncontradicted publication of slander, I was willing to be excluded from the good opinion of strangers, and to derive a character from those who could inspect my conduct. On this account, since the last legislative enactment respecting the Academy, I have not published a sentiment containing the most distant allusion to any person or party in Pictou. Now, however, when the most malignant falsehoods respecting me have been not only eagerly circulated, but often repeated; and, because not contradicted by me, republished with exultations as unanswerable truths, I judge that they ought not to remain without reply: And that, I have addressed, not to anonymous libellers, but to you as the head of the party, and initiated in those mysteries which, for the purpose of distroying the Academy, have set almost every man in Pictou at variance with his neighbour.

When you entered this section of the province, you found in it an orderly and peaceable population. I may remind you, also, that, after the older settlers had founded the Academy, you attended the annual examination of its Students: and, at that time, instead of suggesting to its Trustees the idea of mismanagement, you expressed yourself in terms of approbation, which induced them to fill up a vacancy at their board, by electing you a member. But, a few weeks after, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie arrived in Pictou; and, at next meeting of the Legislature, with his co-operation you presented a Petition against the Academy: And justice to you and your coadjutor requires me to add, that, if it has not been destroyed, it owes its existence, not to deficiency in the use of unprincipled means. These I shall not at present detail: I shall direct your attention merely to one particular, upon the publicity of which much labour has been expended.

In the course of your opposition to the Academy, it abundantly appeared that my connexion with it had rendered me particularly obnoxious to the party which you had gathered around you; and, also, that these, in evincing their hostility, derived their hope of injuring, from the agency of falsehood. You are no stranger to a letter addressed to me, and signed *A Presbyterian*, which was published in the Acadian; and afterward, reprinted in the office of the Pictou Observer. As if the slanderous falsehoods of that had not sufficiently gratified malignity, it was succeeded by a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Doctrine of the Rev. Doctor M'Culloch, inculcated in the Lecture on Education, Condemned:* And, in this condemnation of doctrine, strange evidence was produced. Among others it was stated, that I had attempted to deposit in my own pockets money which had been collected to relieve the distressed: and to this charge so much importance was attached, that not only the ordinary puddlers in dirt of your party, but the very fag end of manhood, the Rev. John Martin, exceeded in exertion to give it a wide circulation. To you, Reverend Sir, it is not necessary to prove that what a man soweth, that shall he also reap. By the subjoined statements you will perceive, that, though your underlings have waited long for the harvest, they are not likely either to gramble at its scantiness, or to grudge you the tithes.

In consequence of the conflagration at Miramichi, a considerable sum was collected in Glasgow, for the relief of the suffere rs. Of this accordingly, a part was transmitted to its place of destination; but, for more than three years, the remainder continued in the possession of the Committee of management in that city: And, respecting it, your Condemner of Doctrine has given the following account:—

"He (Dr. M'Culloch) found that there was one principle of the Pharisees, much to be admired, and worthy to be imitated, viz. that advancing religious interests at the expense of civil duties, bespeaks being on the very pinacle of piety. Accordingly, he casts about to find where and how he himself could put this laudable principle into practice. Upon reconsidering the endless variety of scenes which this bustling world presents, he observed in Glasgow a group of charitable individuals, casting their mites into a treasury, with a view to pour it down as a shower of mercy upon the burnt remains of the Miramichi forest. Oh! how he gasped for the bursting of the cloud, which conveyed this golden shower in its passage over his own head! How he pounced in imagination on the unexpected God-send! But visionary schemes would not do: he therefore employed his emissaries to make some real, some effectual efforts to secure the body; and as few or none could be found to go directly to work, or to use the high hand of power in the matter, a reason must be found, and a convenient one was ready at hand in the necessities of the Pictou Academy. The Doctor, in imitation of his beloved Pharisees, compasses sea and land to make converts to his project. He squeezes through the straights of Cumberland to Miramichi. He traverses the Atlantic to Scotland. He prowls among the purlieus of Glasgow. He howls in the back lanes and suburbs of Edinburgh. He recrosses the Atlantic in a bark charged with his sacred person, and falls souse again into the Academic chair. The result of his herculean labours are these: He finds his Reverend Brother Mr. Thomsun of Miramichi, a pliant instrument for furthering his schemes, whom he induced to believe that misrepresenting the true state of his people, in order to deposit £600 in the funds of the Academy, would be a sacrifice acceptable to heaven. He found also in Glasgow, several of his own kidney, who were prepared to further his object by confirming the same misrepresentation. By these means, Mr. M'Gavin, the Treasurer, who it seems in this instance gave into the same Pharisaical principle, was prevailed on to return the £600 in his own possession, until he could get a favourable opportunity of lodging it in the lap of Dr. M'Culloch." Page 9,

Again "who could suppose Mr. M'Gavin, (author of that invaluable work, *The Protestant,*) or a minority of a committee of sixteen gentlemen, appointed in Glasgow for managing the fund subscribed to relieve the sufferers in Miramichi, in 1825. Who would suppose these capable of being so influenced as they have been, by the representations of such a man as Dr. Thomas M'Culloch. That a portion of the contributors to a fund, collected for a case of such clamant necessity, should be induced to retract their subscription,—that they, combined with the above mentioned gentleman, should thus extend the morsel of charity to the mouth of starvation, and then withdraw it, in order to make the gnawings of hunger more keen —that they should direct the eye of the naked to the warmth of a freely offered hap, and instantly tear it from the shivering grasp, to make the sense of cold more piercing, —that the invitation to a roof, where the houseless might shelter during the wide spreading rigour of an approaching winter, should be next moment succeeded by a rude repulse, to make the desert waste seem more inhospitable still, that gentlemen of such standing in society as the above, and charged with such a trust, should be persuaded thus to tantalize, thus to refine upon cruelty, thus to dry up the fountains of charity and brotherly kindness; and all for what? marvel reader! To feather and fan the nest of Dr. M'Culloch. This, this crying, this heart rending declaration, would be pronounced (and Oh! it were desirable it could be pronounced) false and incredible in a christian country, &c." Page 8. "I think it not then too severe, to parallel a thief with Dr. M'Culloch." Page 26.

Reverend Sir, in these extracts, there is much which might be made the subject of remark: but, at present, I shall advert only to a single sentiment. Observe what piteous sentiment it is intended to be: *This, this crying, this heart-rending declaration, Oh! it were desirable it could be pronounced false.*

Though I cannot sympathise very deeply with your champion in his wailings, I must admit that it is desireable that his declaration should be pronounced false: and, for this purpose, I now pronounce the preceding statements to be not merely a tissue of falsehood, but a groundless fabrication, contrived and circulated to gratify malignity. It is, certainly, not very desirable that such doings should occur in a christian country, and with the co-operation of a christian clergy. But, instead of delaying to bewail events, I shall submit to you a few additional particulars upon the Miramichi case.

After the preceeding charges against me had been repeatedly made, J. Blanchard, Esq. met them with a public contradiction in the Colonial Patriot; and assumed the whole responsibility of interference with the Miramichi fund. Of his own interference, also, he published the following account:—James Ewing, Esq. formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, and now, member of parliament for that city, in course of conversation with Mr. Blanchard, informed him that the Committee for managing the Miramichi fund, considering the immediate distress as sufficiently relieved, had allowed a part of it to remain in the hands of their Treasurer: And he further suggested, that, as they did not intend to apply it to its original purpose, a portion of it might, perhaps, be obtained for the Pictou Academy. In its behalf, accordingly, Mr. Blanchard applied: but, though he obtained the patronage of some, his application was rejected by others: and, finally the business was referred to a legal decision.

Now, sir, in this transaction, can you ascribe to Mr. Blanchard a single circumstance which does not accord with honourable principle? The subscription at Glasgow had been made, expressly for the purpose of providing for the sufferers *immediate* relief; that part of it for which Mr. Blanchard applied, had remained unappropriated for more than three years; and the farther relief of the sufferers was not contemplated. Again, Mr. Blanchard had received his education at the Pictou Academy; he knew that your opposition had contributed to involve it in pecuniary embarrassments; and he was directed to a fund from which, without injustice to any, assistance might be obtained. Is there a man of honourable mind, who would not have acted as Mr. Blanchard did?

As a gentleman of Mr. Blanchard's standing was not at all likely to sacrifice his veracity for the sake of any man, candour would have acquiesced in his statement. But your Condemner of Doctrine had parallelled a thief with Dr. M'Culloch; and, for his parallelling talents, had been so bepuffed and bepraised, that he could not find in his heart to be reputed an unprincipled slanderer: And here is his reply to Mr. Blanchard's statement: *I repeat, that, from his own showing, the Trustees* (of the Academy) employed every practicable scheme *for peculating, stealing, or swindling, the Miramichi fund;—and because Dr. M'Culloch is the principal of these Trustees, I charge him again with being the principal instigator in this ever-to-be-abhorred transaction.*

Peculating, stealing, and swindling, very well become the man who is parallel to a thief. But, in reference to the Miramichi fund, before I can arrive at a reputation resting upon these qualities, I must contrive to get rid of the subjoined certificates. If you doubt their authenticity, come and see.

Glasgow, September 20, 1833.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, which the pressure of public business has prevented me from acknowledging sooner, I can have no hesitation in stating my distinct recollection, that the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch of Nova Scotia was altogether unconnected with the controversy as to the appropriation of the balance remaining of the fund, subscribed for the relief of the sufferers at Miramichi, or with the subsequent legal procedure in this country.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient serv't.
JAMES EWING.

James Mitchell, Esq.
Writer, Glasgow

Glasgow, Oct. 2, 1833.

Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, Pictou, N. S.

Rev. Dear Sir,

At your request, we beg to state in writing, that it consists with our knowledge, that you were altogether unconnected with the origin of the dispute as to the appropriation of the balance of the Miramichi fire fund, or with the carrying on of that dispute, or with the relative law proceedings, of which we had the charge; the same having been wholly originated and carried on by certain gentlemen in this country, who acted upon their own views of the matter, without any suggestion from you on the subject.

We are, Rev. Dear Sir,
Your most obedt. servts.
ANDREW MITCHELL, A. M. & N. P.
JAMES MITCHELL, A. M. & NOT. PUB.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, the Honourable Robert Graham of Whitehill, Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, Do hereby certify and attest, that, of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me, Robert Duncanson McKenzie, the deponent named in, and subscriber of, the affidavit hereunto annexed, being a person well known, and worthy of good credit; and, by solemn oath, which the said deponent then took before me upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly declare and depose to be true, the several matters contained in the said affidavit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the common seal of the said city to be affixed, at Glasgow aforesaid, this fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty three years.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Provost.

In the presence of the Honourable Robert Graham of Whitehill, Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of the City of Glasgow in Scotland.

Appeared Robert Duncanson McKenzie, writer in Glasgow, who being solemnly sworn and examined, Depones, that, on the day of the date hereof, he, this deponent, was present, and did hear James Ewing, Esq. of Denoon Castle, late Lord Provost of the said city, and one of the Representatives thereof in the British House of Commons, acknowledge and declare, that he did write and subscribe the letter or writing, bearing to be signed and addressed by him Ja. Ewing to James Mitchell, Esq. writer, Glasgow, upon the twentieth day of September last: And farther, this deponent saith, that he was present, and did hear Andrew Mitchell, Esq. of the said city, writer, and James Mitchell, Esq. of the said city, writer, severally acknowledge and declare that they subscribed the other letter or writing hereunto annexed, bearing to be addressed by them to the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, Pictou, Nova-Scotia, upon the second day of October last. All which is truth, as this deponent shall answer to God. R. D. MACKENZIE.

Sworn at Glasgow aforesaid, this fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty three years, Before me,
ROBERT GRAHAM, Provost.

Reverend Sir, the preceding statements, I suspect, will not prove exactly to the taste of the Rev. Mr. Martin and other clerical expounders of my swindling propensities. These I dare say, would much rather see me squeezing through the straights of Cumberland, prowling among the purlieus of Glasgow, howling in the back lanes and suburbs of Edinburgh, and then returning to Pictou, parallel with a thief. Still, the details which you have been perusing, are not without their uses. They exhibit a sample, and but a sample, of the means which your party have employed, to keep the district of Picton in agitation and strife. To your patrons and prompters in high places, they will also show, that their protegees, in the use of their printing press, have not been idle. How the former may relish the prefixing of their means to a dedication of the works of your party, remains to be ascertained. But this, I am sure, they must admit, that the possession of so much malignity and utter disregard of truth, does not every day fall to the lot of protegees.

To you, Sir, as the head of dissention in Pictou, and, also, of hostility against the Pictou Academy, I have yet much to say. Since the smuggled certificate to prove me a liar, was sent to the Christian Instructor, there have occurred many events, which, as bearing upon these points, require the light: and, till they are exposed, the public cannot know either the sources of dissention in Pictou, or the unhallowed means by which it has been protracted. In the mean time, permit me to observe that, if it be a trial of character which you and your agents wish, it will, in future, be advisable to commence with clean hands.

THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

Dr M'Culloch's
Letter
to Rev M'r Fuss

Dec 21, 1894

PICTOU ACADEMY.

Continued from page six.

emy was reopened with Alex McPhail as teacher of the first class. His subjects were English, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, practical mathematics and geography. For the second department no teacher offered, so application was made to Dr. Simpson and others, of Edinburgh to obtain instructors for that class as well as the third. Some delay followed, but Charles H. Hay was appointed to the third department in the spring of 1847, and sailed for Nova Scotia at once. Soon after the trustees succeeed in securing Basil Bell for the remaining position. Before intelligence of this reached Scotland, the friends of the Academy there had engaged a Mr. Ferguson. As the board were satisfied with their own choice, due compensation was made through Dr. Simpson. Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Hay commenced teaching in August, 1846, the subjects of the former's course being logic, rhetoric and moral philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and universal history; those of the latter, natural and mechanical philosophy, agricultural chemistry, higher mathematics and algebra.

In December, 1847, Mr. McPhail resigned and was succeeded by Wm. Jack, who continued in this department for nearly twenty years. During the winter of 1848-49 J. W. Dawson, (now Sir William) delivered a

THE OLD ACADEMY.

course of lectures on natural history. In the summer of 1849 Hay suddenly died, and owing to business depressions and the consequent state of the funds, a year elapsed before his place was filled. Then in August 1850, William R. Mulholland of Windsor was appointed. At the same time W. G. T. Jarvis of the same place succeeded Mr. Bell. The next change in the staff occurred in August, 1853, when Mr. Jarvis resigned, and Thos. H. Mulholland took charge of the second department.

In 1855 the Normal School which the board had vainly tried to secure for Pictou, was opened in Truro, and W. R. Mulholland became mathematic instructor there. At the same time T. H. Mulholland resigned, and in October the staff was reorganized with two teachers, John Costley in the advanced and Wm. Jack in the first department. This arrangement continued in force until the resignation of the former in June, 1865. As the number of pupils became too great it was resolved on the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Bayne, that "no pupil be admitted without being able to read in the fifth book, and to work the first four rules of arithmetic."

From March to May 1856, Hugh McKenzie supplied Mr. Jack's place during illness; and in 1855 Hugh McDonald was employed to assist him, as the number of pupils had again become excessive. The maximum attendance in this period seems to have been 122 in 1857.

On the resignation of Mr. Costley, dated June 30th, 1865, Herbert Bayne was appointed to fill the vacancy, and to be the collegue of Mr. Jack. The date of Mr. Jack's retirement cannot be learned exactly from the minute book. The date of the last accorded payment to him is Jan. 24th, 1866. At a meeting of the trustees held at the last mentioned date, the following resolution was passed: "That the balance then remaining be paid over to the treasurer of the combined Board of Trustees subject to any accounts that may come in now due by the Academy." The Board here referred to was formed of the old Academy Board together with the sectional trustees appointed under the Provincial School System inaugurated in 1865. To the best of the writer's knowledge Mr. Jack retired in the spring of 1866. Mr. Bayne ontinued teaching till Oct. 1867, hen he went to complete his arts course in Dalhousie College. Aubrey Lippincott filled very acceptably the position of principal from Nov. 1867 till Oct. 1868. In Nov. 1868 Mr. Bayne resumed the principalship which he continued to fill until Oct. 1873. In 1871 the preparatory department, taught by J. J. McKenzie, was united with the Academic department, Mr Bayne teaching classics and science, and Mr. McKenzie, mathematics and English. This was one of the most flourishing periods in the history of the Academy. By the faithful labors of these talented gentlemen, alas! both since removed from the sphere of earthly usefulness, was laid the foundations of that wide-spread popularity to which was, in great measure, due the rapid after growth and development of the institution.

In Nov. 1873, A. H. McKay was appointed principal with F. L. George as his colleague, Mr. McKay teaching mathematics and science, and Mr. George, English and classics. In Nov. 1875 Mr. George resigned and his department was placed under the charge of James Sutherland, who, however, was obliged by ill health to retire at the Christmas vacation following. Robert McLellan was appointed to fill the position thus vacated and began service in Jan. 1867. During the following years the attendance of students increased to such an extent that the accommodation afforded by the old building was found altogether inadequate. The present handsome building was erected in 1880, at a cost of $20,000. On occupying it in the autumn of that year, Rodk. McKay was appointed as a third teacher having assigned to him some of the English and some of the mathematical subjects. In 1882 Mr. McKay was succeeded by W. R. Fraser. In April 1883 Mr. McLellan resigned to accept the position of Government Inspector of Schools, and was succeeded by Hector McInnes. The Academic work was rearranged as follows:—Principal McKay, taught science, latin and modern languages; Mr. Fraser, Greek and English, and Mr. McInnes, mathematics. In 1885 Mr. McInnes was succeeded by H. Mellish and at the same time I. Gammell was appointed as a fourth teacher. The work of instruction was then distributed as follows: Principal McKay, science and modern languages; Mr. Fraser, classics; Mr. Gammell, English and Mr. Mellish, mathematics. In 1888 Messrs. Fraser, Gammell and Mellish resigned and were succeeded by J. C. Shaw, D. M. Soloan and R. M. Langille. In 1889 Principal McKay and Messrs. Shaw and Langille resigned. R. McLellan was appointed principal, Victor G. Frazee, mathematical master and Henry M. McKay, science master. In July, 1891, Mr. Frazee resigned and A. O. Macrae was appointed to the vacancy. In October, the same time Mr. Soloan resigned and was succeeded by A. C. L. Oliver. In Nov., 1892, Mr. H. M. McKay gave place to Mr. C. L. Moore and in November, 1892, Mr. Macrae was succeeded by Mr. C. B. Robinson.

Of the twenty-one teachers above enumerated, who have taught in the Academy since 1865, three have since died—Bayne, McKenzie and Sutherland. Of the eighteen survivors two are clergymen, Mr. George and Mr. R. McKay. A. Lippincott is an M. D. in the United States. Three are lawyers, McInnes, Mellish and Langille. A. H. McKay is Supt. of Education, Henry M. McKay holds a scientific position under the Dominion Government at Ottawa. The remaining ten are still engaged in teaching; W. R. Fraser at John's Hopkins University; I. Gammell in the Montreal High School; J. C. Shaw in the Victoria High School, B. C.; Victor G. Frazee in Providence, R.I.; D. M. Soloan and A. O. Macrae in the New Glasgow High School; McLellan, Oliver, Moore and Robinson in Pictou Academy. Fifteen of the number were alumni of the institution. While changes in the teaching staff have been much more frequent than is desirable or conduucive to the best interests of an educational institution, yet the Academy has always been fortunate in enjoying the choice of the best educational talent in the province. This has not been due to salaries being higher than elsewhere —for they are not—but to the prestige of the institution and to the superior class of students always in attendance. The character of the

THE BRICK SCHOOL.

educational work has been steadily progressing during the present term. Sixteen students from all parts of the province from Yarmouth to Inverness are enrolled in the A class, the completion of the course of which will entitle them to rank as academic teachers. Two of the number already hold that class. The average attendance for the current quarter will reach nearly 170 and at the beginning of the New Year the enrolement will be considerably over 200. Enthusiasm in the work of education prevails alike among teachers and students and, great as has been the success in the past, the aim is still greater attainments in the future.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN 1842.

A friend handed us the following old document which we reprint as a bit of history. It will be interesting for those who labor for the temperance cause, and a perusal of it will show that if "The Pictou Temperance Union" were still in existence, next Tuesday would be the day upon which its 54th annual meeting would be held. The gentlemen whose names are appended to the paper are all dead, and we know of no facts in connection with the Union, other than what we read in it. Can any old resident give us any information about this society?

The paper reads:

PICTOU TEMPERANCE UNION,

ON SCRIPTURAL PRINCIPLES.

At a meeting held on the 10th day of January, 1842, in Mr. Hogg's School-Room, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Union, the Rev. Robert WILLIAMSON in the Chair,—the meeting being opened

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What will make a Lady more unhappy on Christmas than to have a good cooked dinner and have a lot of ugly old cracked dishes on the table?

To make her spend a Merry Christmas, purchase some of

JOHN R'S FINE CHINA

Special cuts of CHINA TEA SETS for Christmas Trade.

A large assortment of Goods now on exhibition.

JOHN R. McDONALD.

Deaths.

REDDY.—At Pictou, Saturday, Dec. 15th, of inflamation of the brain, Clara Olive, beloved child of George C. and Mary Reddy, age one year and 6 months—Halifax papers please copy.

This lovely bud, so young, so fair;
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise would bloom;
Ere sin could harm or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COY.

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Men's Larrigans and Shoe Packs.
The Great RUBBER SOLED Felt Boots.
Ladie's Boots, Shoes and Slippers—all kinds.
Ladie's Cardigan Over Shoes.

CHEAPER in Pictou .....

We Manufacture our Own Lines of Staple Goods.
We buy all other Lines of Goods at JOBBER'S PRICES.
We Sell all our Goods for CASH.
We Ask Only a Bare Living Profit.

our Stock. Our Prices will AMAZE You.....

CE CASH SHOE STORE.

R. TANNER & SON,
PICTOU, N. S.

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prescription of the law. Art 3. The dwelling of every person inhabiting the French soil is inviolable, and cannot be entered except according to the forms and in the cases provided by the law. Art 4. No one shall be removed from his natural judges—no commissions or extraordinary tribunals shall be created under any pretext, or by any name. Art 5. The penalty of death for political offences is abolished. Art 6. Slavery cannot exist upon any territory belonging to France. Art 7. Every one may freely profess his own religion, and is to receive from the State equal protection in the exercise of his worship. The ministers of the different religions at present recognized by the law, or which may be hereafter recognized, have the right of receiving payment from the State. Art 8. Citizens have the right of meeting and assembling peaceably and unarmed, in order to petition or manifest their thoughts by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights is only limited by the rights or liberty of others, and by the interests of public safety. The press cannot in any circumstance be subjected to censorship. Art 9. Teaching is free. The liberty of teaching is to be exercised according to the terms, capacity and morality determined by law, and under the supervision and superintendence of the State. The superintendence is to be extended to all the establishments of education and instruction, without any exception whatever. Art 10. All citizens are equally admissible to all public employments, without other cause of preference than merit, and according to the conditions determined by law. All titles of nobility, all distinctions of birth, class or *caste*, are abolished forever. Art 11. Property is inviolable; yet the State may demand the sacrifice of property for a public utility, legally established, and in consideration of a just and previous indemnity. Art 12. The confiscation of goods can never be re-established. Art 13. The Constitution guarantees to citizens the liberty of labour and of industry. Society will favour and encourage the development of labour by gratuitous primary instructions, by professional education, by the equality of the connection between the employer and the journeyman, by the establishment of saving institutions and those of credit, by agricultural institutions; by voluntary associations, and the establishment by the State, the departments and the communes, of public works for the employment of idle hands. Society, also, will give aid to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destitute, and those whom their own families are not able to support. Art 14. The public debt is guarantied. Every contract and engagement made by the State is to be inviolate. Art 15. All taxes are for the common good. Every one is to contribute according to his means and fortune. Art 16. No tax can be made or levied except by force of law. Art 17. Direct taxation is only accorded for one year. Indirect taxes may be for several years.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Public Duties.*

Art. 18. All public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people. They cannot be delegated by hereditary tradition. Art 19. The separation of powers is the first duty of a free government.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the Legislative Power.*

Art 20. The French people delegate the legislative power to a single assembly. Art. 21. The whole number of representatives shall be 750, including those from Algeria and the French colonies. Art. 22. This number shall be raised to the total of 900 for assemblies called together to revise the constitution. Art. 23. Population shall be the basis for election. Art. 24. Suffrage shall be direct and universal. The act of voting shall be secret. Art. 25. All Frenchmen aged 21, and in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are electors without property conditions of any kind. Art. 26. All electors are eligible to be elected without property, conditions, or reference to place of dwelling, who are 25 years of age, and in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Art. 27. The electoral law will determine the causes which may deprive a French citizen of electing or being elected. It will designate those citizens who, after having exercised official functions in a department or territory, will not be eligible in those places. Art. 28. The exercise of any remunerating public function is incompatible with the trust of a representative of the people. No member of the Assembly can be nominated or raised to public offices, receiving salary, and the appointment to which proceeds from the executive, during the continuance of the Legislature. Exceptions to the above dispositions are to be settled by the organic electoral law. Art. 29. The terms of the above article are not applicable to assemblies elected for the revision of the Constitution. Art. 30. The elections for representatives shall be by departments, and by ballot. The electors shall vote at the chief place of their district. But the district may be, for local causes, divided into several sub-divisions, under forms and conditions to be determined by the electoral law. Art 31. The National Assembly is to be elected for the period of three years, to be then renewed entirely. Forty-five days, at least, before the end of the Legislature, a law shall be passed to fix the period of the new elections. If no law is passed within the prescribed time, the electors shall have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the Legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right, on the next day after the day on which the trust of the old Assembly expires. Art 32. The Assembly is permanent; but it may adjourn to any time which it shall determine. During the continuance of any prorogation, a commission, composed of members of committees, and twenty-five representatives, named by the Assembly by ballot, and an absolute majority, will have the right to call together the Assembly, in case of emergency. Also, the President of the Republic will have the right to convoke the Assembly. The National Assembly will determine the place of its sitting, and will settle the number and importance of the military forces for its defence, and have them at its order. Art 33 [illegible] Representatives are always free to be re-elected. Art 34 The members of the Assembly are the representatives, not of the department which elected them, but of all France. Art 35. They cannot receive instructions to be binding on them. Art 36. Their persons are inviolable. They cannot be tried, accused, nor condemned, at any time, for opinions uttered within the Assembly. Art 37. They cannot be arrested for criminal offences, excepting for flagrant crimes, nor prosecuted, until after permission granted by the Assembly. In case of flagrant crimes, the matter shall immediately be referred to the Assembly, which shall authorise or refuse the continuation of the prosecution. The above to apply also to the case of citizens imprisoned being made representatives. Art 38. Every representative is to receive a remuneration, which he must not refuse. Art 39. The sittings of the Assembly are to be public. Nevertheless, the Assembly may form itself into a secret committee, on the call of a number of representatives, as settled by the rules. Each member has the right of introducing bills according to the forms and rules. Art 40. The presence of half the members, and one over, is necessary to form a quorum. Art 41. No bill (except in case of emergency) shall be passed till after it has undergone three different readings, at intervals of no less than five days between each reading. Art 42. Every proposition claiming urgency or haste, must be preceded by a report of motives. If the Assembly is of opinion to accede to the proposition, it will fix the time when the report upon the necessity of the case will be presented. On this report, if the Assembly admits the necessity of haste, it will fix the time of the debate. If the Assembly decides against the urgency of the case, the bill will have to go through the usual course.

CHAPTER V.—*Of the Executive.*

Art 43. The French people delegate the executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic. Art 44. The President must be a native Frenchman, thirty years of age at least, and must never have lost the quality of a Frenchman. Art 45. The President of the Republic shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for re-election until after an interval of four years. Neither shall the Vice President, nor any of his relations or kindred, to the sixth degree inclusive, be eligible for re-election after him, within the same interval of time. Art 46. The election shall take place on the second Sunday of the month of May. If, in the event of death or dismissal, or from any other cause, a President be elected at any other period, his powers shall expire on the second Sunday of the month of May, in the fourth year following his election. The President shall be elected by ballot, and by an absolute majority of votes, by the direct suffrages of all the electors of the French departments and of Algeria. Art 47. The records of the electoral operations shall be transmitted immediately to the National Assembly, which shall determine without delay upon the validity of the election, and shall proclaim the President of the Republic. If any candidate shall only receive one-half of all the votes cast, or unless he shall receive at least two millions of votes, or if the conditions required by Art 44 are not fulfilled, the National Assembly shall then elect the President of the Republic by an absolute majority, and by ballot, from among the five candidates who are eligible, and who shall have received the greatest number of votes. Art 48. Before entering upon his functions, the President of the Republic shall take an oath, in the presence of the Assembly, according to the terms and tenor following:—"In presence of God, and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to abide faithful to the democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfil all the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me." Art 49. He shall have the right to bring in bills by his Ministers in the National Assembly. He shall watch over and secure the execution of the laws. Art 50. He shall dispose of the armed force, without ever being able to command it in person. Art 51. He shall not have the power to alienate by cession any portion of the French soil or territory, nor shall he be able to dissolve or adjourn the National Assembly, nor shall he have power in any manner to suspend the laws, or the operation of the constitution and laws. Art 52. He shall, every year, present by a message to the National Assembly an account of the general state of the affairs of the republic. Art 53. He shall negociate and ratify treaties. No treaty shall be conclusive until after it has been approved by the National Assembly. Art 54. He shall watch over the defences of the State, but he shall not have power to undertake any war without the consent of the National Assembly. Art 55. He shall have the pardoning power. But he shall not have the power to exercise this function until after he has taken the advice of the Council of State; general amnesties shall only be granted by a law passed for that purpose; the President of the republic, the Ministers, as well as all other persons condemned by the High Court of Justice, shall only be able to be pardoned by the National Assembly. Art 56. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws in the name of the French people. Art 57. Laws of emergency shall be promulgated after three days from their passage, and other laws after one month, counting from the day when they were adopted and passed by the National Assembly. Art 58. During the period of delay specified, the President may, by a message assigning reasons therefor, require a reconsideration of the law which has been passed. The Assembly shall then consider it, after which the resolution it may take upon the matter shall be final and definitive, and shall be transmitted to the President. In such a case the promulgation of the said law shall be made within the delay allowed to laws of emergency. Art 59. In default of the promulgation of laws by the President, within the periods fixed by the preceding articles, the President of the Assembly shall provide for their due promulgation. Art 60. Envoys and ambassadors from foreign powers shall be accredited by the President of the republic. Art 61. He shall preside at all national solemnities. Art 62. He shall be lodged at the cost of the republic, and shall receive a salary of six hundred thousand francs per annum. Art 63. He shall reside in the place in which the National Assembly is holding its sessions, and shall not be able to leave the continental territory of the republic without being authorized by law to do so. Art 64. The President of the Republic shall have power to appoint and revoke the appointment of the Ministers. He shall appoint and revoke, in a council of Ministers, all diplomatic agents, commanders-in-chief of the armies of the republic, by sea and by land, all prefects and superior officers of the National Guards, of the Seine, the Governors of Algeria and the other colonies, the Attorney General and all other functionaries of superior rank. He shall appoint and dismiss at the suggestion of the competent minister, according to the terms and conditions fixed by law, all other officers and functionaries of the government of inferior rank. Art 65. He shall have the power of suspending for a period not exceeding three months, those agents of the executive power who are elected by the people. He shall not be able to dismiss them unless by the advice of the council of State. The law will determine the case in which agents, having been dismissed, may be declared not to be eligible again for the same office. Such a declaration of ineligibility can only be pronounced by a formal judgment. Art 66. The number of ministers and their several duties shall be settled by the legislative power. Art 67. All acts of the President, excepting those by which he appoints or dismisses any of his ministers from office, shall not have effect, unless countersigned by some minister. Art 68. The President of the Republic, the ministers, the agents, and all the other depositories of public power, shall be responsible each, in so far as he is concerned, for all the acts of the government and of the administration. Every measure by which the President of the Republic shall dissolve or prorogue the Assembly, or interpose any obstacle to the exercise of its public trust, shall be deemed to be the crime of high treason. By any such single act, the President becomes divested of his functions, and the people are required not to yield obedience to him; the executive power shall be transferred in full authority to the National Assembly. The Judges of the High Court of Justice shall immediately assemble, on pain of forfeiture of their offices. They shall call together a jury, in some place to be by them designated, in order to proceed to trial and judgment upon the President and his accomplices; and they shall themselves appoint a magistrate to be charged with the functions of public minister. A law, hereafter to be passed, shall decide the other cases of responsibility, as well as the forms and conditions of the prosecution of them. Art 69. The ministers shall have admission into the midst of the National Assembly, and shall be heard whensoever they require it. They may also obtain the assistance of clerks, who shall have been appointed by a decree of the President of the Republic. Art 70. There shall be a Vice President of the Republic, to be appointed by the National Assembly, out of a list of three candidates presented by the President within the month succeeding his election. The Vice President shall not be appointed from among the relations or kindred of the President to the sixth degree inclusive. In any case of the prevention of the President, the Vice President shall take his place for the time. The Vice President shall be subjected to the same oath as the President. If the Presidency shall become vacant by the death of the President, his dismissal from office, or from other causes, a new election for President shall be had within a month.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Council of State.*

Art 71. There shall be a Council of State, of which the Vice President of the Republic shall of right be the President. Art. 72. The members of this Council shall be appointed, each for six months, by the National Assembly. The half of this Council shall be renewed in the two first months of each new legislature, by secret ballot, and by an absolute majority. They shall be indefinitely re-eligible. Art. 73. Such of the members of the Council of State, who shall have been appointed from among members of the Assembly, shall be immediately replaced as representatives of the people. Art. 74. The members of the Council of State shall not be liable to be dismissed from their office, except by the National Assembly, at the suggestion of the President. Art. 75. The Council of State shall be consulted upon all bills or laws to be presented by the goverment, which, according to law, must be presented for their previous examination; and they shall also advise upon parliamentary bills which the Assembly may send to them for their examination. The Council of State shall prepare the rules of public administration, and shall alone, and by itself, make rules in relation to subjects over which the National Assembly shall give to it a special command. It shall exercise over the public administrations all the powers of control and of superintendence which shall hereafter be conferred upon it by law. The law will determine the other powers and duties of the Council.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Interior Administration.*

Art. 76. The division of the territory into departments, arrondissements, districts and communes shall be maintained. Their present limits shall not be changed, except by law. Art. 77. There shall be—1st In each department an administration composed of a prefect, a general council, and a council of prefecture. 2d. In each arrondissement a sub-prefect. 3d. In each district, a district council; nevertheless, only a single district-council shall be established in a city which is divided into several districts. 4th. In each commune, an administration, composed of a Mayor, his assistants, and a municipal council. Art. 78. A law, to be passed hereafter, shall fix the composition and duties of the General Councils, the District Councils and the Municipal Councils, as well as, also, the manner of appointing the Mayors, and their assistants. Art. 79. The General Councils and the Municipal Councils shall be elected by the direct vote of all citizens living in the department or the district; each district shall elect one member of the General Council; a special law shall regulate the forms of election in the Department of the Seine, also in all cities containing a population of over twenty thousand souls. Art. 80. The Councils General, the District Councils, and the Municipal Councils may be dissolved by the President of the Republic, on the advice of the Council of State, the law will fix the period within which [illegible] dissolution.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of the Judiciary Power.*

Art 81. Justice shall be awarded, gratis, in the name of the French people. Their proceedings shall be public, except in cases where publicity may be detrimental either to the public order or the public morals, in which case the Court shall declare the same by a formal judgment. Art 82. Trial by jury shall be continued in criminal cases. Art 83. The decision upon all political offences, and upon all offences committed by means of the press, or by any other mode of publication, shall belong exclusively to the jury. The organic laws shall determine the tribunal and powers in relation to offences of insult and defamation against private persons. Art 84. The jury alone shall decide upon the question of damages claimed on account of alleged offences by the Press. Art 85. The justice of peace and their assistant judges of the first instance, and judges of appeals, members of the Court of Cassation, Court of Accounts, shall be appointed by the President of the republic, according to a system of candidateship or conditions hereafter to be regulated by law. Art 86. The magistrate shall be appointed by the President of the republic. Art 87. The judges of the first instance and of appeals, and the members of the Court of Cassation, shall be appointed for life. They shall not be dismissed or suspended, except after formal judgment rendered against them, nor pensioned off, except for causes, and according to procedures appointed by law. Art 88. The councils of war and of revision of the armies by sea and by land, the tribunals of commerce, the *prud'hommes*, and other special tribunals, shall retain their present organization, and their present functions, until the law shall decide otherwise. Art 89. Conflicts of jurisdiction between courts shall be regulated by a special tribunal, composed of members of the Court of Cassation and of Counsellors of State, to be designated every three years, an equal number, by the respective bodies to which they belong. This tribunal shall be under the presidentship of the Minister of Justice. Art 90. Appeals for incompetence, or excess of power, against the decree of the Court of Accounts, shall be carried before the above tribunal of conflictive jurisdiction. Art 91. A high Court of Justice shall decide, without appeal or demur or annulment, all accusations made by the National Assembly against the President of the republic or his ministers. It shall likewise, in the same way, try all cases of persons accused of crimes, attempts, or plots against the internal and external safety of the State, which the Assembly may have sent before it for trial. Except the case provided for in Article 68, it shall not be called together unless by decree of the National Assembly, which shall also designate the city in which the court shall hold its sittings. Art 92. The high Court shall be composed of five judges, and of thirty-six jurymen. Every year, in the first day of the month of November, the Court of Cassation shall appoint from among its members, by secret ballot, and an absolute majority, the judges and assistant judges of the high Court. The five judges, who will sit regularly, will themselves select their President. The magistrates performing the functions of the public ministry, shall be designated by the President of the Republic and, in the event of the accusation of the President or his Ministers, by the National Assembly, the jury, to the number of thirty-six, and four supplementary ones, shall be taken from among the members of the General Councils of the Departments. Representatives of the people shall not be able to compose any part of these juries. Art 93. When a decree of the National Assembly shall have ordered the formation of the High Court of Justice, as also in the cases provided for in the 68th Article, on the requisition of the President or of one of the Judges, the President of the Court of Appeal, and in default of that court, the president of the tribunal of the first instance of the department, shall draw lots in public assembly for the name of a member of the General Council. Art 94. On the day indicated by the judgment, if there are less than sixty jurymen present, the number shall be filled up by supplementary jurymen drawn by lot by the President of the High Court of Justice, from among the names of the members of the Council General of the Department in which the Court holds its sitting. Art 95. Those jurymen who shall not have given an adequate excuse, shall be condemned to a fine of not less than one thousand francs, and not more than ten thousand, besides suffering the privation of their political rights for five years at the utmost. Art 96. Both the accused and the public accuser shall have the right to challenge, as in ordinary cases. Art 97. The verdict of the jury pronouncing the accused guilty, cannot be rendered except by a majority of two thirds of all the jurymen. Art 98. In all cases of ministerial responsibility, the National Assembly may, according to the circumstances, send the accused Minister to be tried either before the High Court of Justice or by the ordinary tribunals for civil remedies. Art 99. The National Assembly and the President of the Republic may, at all events, transmit the examination of the acts of any minister, (except of the President himself) to the Council of State, the report of whom, in the premises, shall be made public. Art 100. The President of the Republic can only be brought to trial before the High Court of Justice. Except, as is provided for by Art 68, he cannot be tried unless upon accusation made by the National Assembly for crimes and misdemeanours, which shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER IX.—*Of the Public Forces.*

Art. 101. The public force is instituted for the purpose of defending the State against enemies from without, and at the same time, made to secure, internally, the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws. It is composed of the National Guard, and of the army by sea and by land. Art. 102 Every Frenchman is bound to serve as soldier, and to belong to the National Guard, except in cases of exception provided by law. The privilege for every citizen to liberate himself from the necesity of personal military service, shall be regulated by the law of recruitment. Art. 103. The organization of the National Guard, and the constitution of the army, shall be regulated by law. Art. 104. The public force is essen-

tially obedient, No armed force can constitute a deliberative body. Art. 105. The public force employed to maintain, interior order, can only act upon the requisition of the constituted authorities, according to the regulations prescribed by the legislative power. Art. 106. A law shall determine those cases in which the state of siege shall be declared, and shall regulate the forms and determine the effects of such a measure. Art. 107. No foreign troops can be introduced into the French territory, without the previous consent of the the National Assembly.

CHAPTER X.—*Special Arrangements.*

Art 108. The Legion of Honour is maintained. Its statutes shall be revised, and made to harmonise with the Constitution. Art 109. The territory of Algeria and of the Colonies is declared French territory, and shall be governed by temporary laws, until a special law places them under the *regimé* of the Constitution. Art 110. The National Assembly confides the deposit of the present constitution, and of the rights consecrated by it, to the keeping and to the patriotism of every Frenchman.

CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Revision of the Constitution.*

Art 111. Whenever, in the last year of a legislature any National Assembly shall have expressed the wish that the constitution should be modified, in whole or in part, this revision shall be entered upon in the following manner :—The wish expressed by the Assembly shall not be converted into a definitive resolution, except after three successive deliberations held upon the subject, at the interval of one month between each deliberation, and the measure shall only be carried by a vote of three-fourths of the Assembly. The number of votes in favour of this revision must be 500 at least. The Assembly for revision shall only be appointed for three months. It shall only engage in the special revision for which it has been assembled : yet, in cases of emergency, it may provide for legislative necessities.

CHAPTER XII.—*Temporary Arrangements.*

Art 112. The provisions of the codes, laws, and relations now in force, and which are not contrary to the present constitution, shall remain in force until otherwise provided by law. Art 113. All the authorities, constituted by the present laws, shall continue in the exercise of their present duties until the promulgation of the organic laws which relate to them. Art 114. The law of judiciary organization will determine the particular mode for the appointment and first composition of the new tribunals. Art 115. Immediately after the vote upon the constitution, the preparation of the organic laws shall be proceeded upon, in such manner as shall be determined by a special law for the purpose. Art 116. The first election of a president of the republic, shall take place in conformity with the special law on this subject, passed by the National Assembly on the 28th of October, 1848.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Professor Owen, the distinguished naturalist, has given the following opinion upon the marine monster recently seen by Captain M'Quhae from the deck of H. M. S. *Dædalus*. It will be observed that the Professor disbelieves the existence of Sea Serpents, and argues his position with care and skill. The animal in question he sets down as a Sea-lion.

The sketch* will suggest the reply to your query "whether the monster seen from the Dædalus be anything but a Saurian?" If it be the true answer it destroys the romance of the incident, and will be anything but acceptable to those who prefer the excitement of the imagination to the satisfaction of the judgment. I am far from insensible to the pleasures of the discovery of a new and rare animal, but before I can enjoy them certain conditions, *e. g.* reasonable proof or evidence of its existence, must be fulfilled. I am also far from undervaluing the information which Captain M'Quhae has given us of what he saw. When fairly analysed it lies in a small compass ; but my knowledge of the animal kingdom compels me to draw other conclusions from the phenomena than those which the gallant captain seems to have jumped at. He evidently saw a large animal moving rapidly through the water, very different from anything he had before witnessed—neither a whale, a grampus, a great shark, an alligator, nor any other of the larger surface-swimming creatures which are fallen in with in ordinary voyages. He writes, "On our attention being called to the object it was discovered to be an enormous serpent" (read "animal"), "with the head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea. The diameter of the serpent" (animal) "was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head ; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat." No fins were seen (the captain says there were none ; but from his own account he did not see enough of the animal to prove his negative). "Something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back.' So much of the body as was seen was "not used in propelling the animal through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation." A calculation of its length was made under a strong preconception of the nature of the beast. The head, *e. g.* is stated to be "without any doubt that of a snake," and a snake would be the last species to which a naturalist conversant with the forms and characters of the heads of animals would refer such a head as that of which Captain M'Quhae has transmitted a drawing to the Admiralty, and which he certifies to have been accurately copied in the *Illustrated London News* for October 28, 1848, p. 265.

Your Lordship will observe that no sooner was the captain's attention called to the object than "it was discovered to be an enormous serpent," and yet the closest inspection of as much of the body as was visible, à *fleur d'éau*, failed to detect any undulations of the body, although such actions constitute the very character which would distinguish a serpentiform swimmer from any other marine species. The foregone conclusion, therefore, of the beast's being a sea serpent, notwithstanding its capacious vaulted cranium and stiff inflexible trunk, must be kept in mind in estimating the value of the approximation made to the total length of the animal, as "at the very least 60 feet." This is the only part of the description, however, which seems to me to be so uncertain as to be inadmissible in an attempt to arrive at a right conclusion as to the nature of the animal. The more certain characters of the animal are these :—Head, with a convex, moderately capacious cranium, short obtuse muzzle, gape of the mouth not extending further than to beneath the eye, which is rather small, round, filling closely the palpebral aperture ; colour dark brown above, yellowish white beneath ; surface smooth, without scales, scutes, or other conspicuous modifications of hard and naked cuticle. And the captain says, "Had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognized his features with my naked eye." Nostrils not mentioned, but indicated in the drawing by a crescentic mark at the end of the nose or muzzle. All these are the characters of the head of a warm-blooded mammal ; none of them those of a cold-blooded reptile or fish. Body long, dark brown, not undulating, without dorsal or other apparent fins ; "but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back." The character of the integuments would be a most important one for the zoologist in the determination of the class to which the above defined creature belonged. If any opinion can be deduced as to the integuments from the above indication, it is that the species had hair, which, if it was too short and close to be distinguished on the head, was visible where it usually is the longest, on the middle line of the shoulders or advanced part of the back, where it was not stiff and upright like the rays of a fin, but "washed about." Guided by the above interpretation of the "mane of a horse, or a bunch of sea-weed," the animal was not a cetaceous mammal, but rather a great seal. But what seal of large size, or indeed of any size, would be encountered in latitude 24° 44′ south, and longitude 9° 22′ east—viz., about 300 miles from the western shore of the southern end of Africa ?

The most likely species to be there met with are the largest of the seal tribe, *e. g.* Anson's sea lion, or that known to the southern whalers by the name of the "Sea Elephant," the *phoca proboscidia*, which attains the length of from 20 to 30 feet. These great seals abound in certain of the islands of the southern and antarctic seas, from which an individual is occasionally floated off upon an iceberg. The sea lion exhibited in London last spring, which was a young individual of the *phoca proboscidia*, was actually captured in that predicament, having been carried by the currents that set northward towards the Cape, where its temporary resting place was rapidly melting away. When a large individual of the *phoca proboscidia* or *phoca leonina* is thus borne off to a distance from its native shore, it is compelled to return for rest to its floating abode after it has made its daily excursion in quest of fishes or squids that constitute its food. It is thus brought by the iceberg into the latitudes of the Cape, and perhaps further north, before the berg has melted away. Then the poor seal is compelled to swim as long as strength endures ; and in such a predicament I imagine the creature was that Mr. Sartoris saw rapidly approaching the *Dædalus* from before the beam, scanning, probably, its capabilities as a resting place, as it paddled its long stiff body past the ship. In so doing, it would raise a head of the form and colour described and delineated by Captain M'Quhae, supported also on a neck of the diameter given; the thick neck passing into an inflexible trunk, the longer and coarser hair on the upper part of which would give rise to the idea, especially if the species were the *phoca leonina*, explained by the similes above cited. The organs of locomotion would be out of sight. The pectoral fins being set on very low down, as in my sketch, the chief impelling force would be the action of the deeper immersed terminal fins and tail, which would create a long eddy, readily mistakeable by one looking at the strange phenomenon with a sea serpent in his mind's eye for an indefinite prolongation of the body.

It is very probable that not one on board the *Dædalus* ever before had held a gigantic seal freely swimming in the open ocean. Entering unexpectedly upon that vast and commonly blank desert of waters it would be a strange and exciting spectacle, and might be well interpreted as a marvel ; but the creative powers of the human mind appear to be really very limited, and on all the occasions where the true source of the "gregyes unknown" has been detected—whether it has proved to be a file of sportive porpoises, or a pair of gigantic sharks,—old Pontoppidan's flying serpent with the mane has uniformly suggested itself as the representative of the portent, until the mystery has been unravelled.

The vertebræ of the sea serpent described and delineated in the *Wernerian Transactions*, vol. i., and sworn to by the fishermen who saw it on the Isle of Stronsa (one of the Orkneys), in 1808, two of which vertebræ are in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, are certainly those of a great shark, of the genus *selache*, and are not distinguishable from those of the species called "basking shark," of which individuals from 30 feet to 35 feet in length have been captured or stranded on our coasts.

I have no unmeet confidence in the exactitude of my interpretation of the phenomena witnessed by the captain and others of the *Dædalus*. I am too sensible of the inadequacy of the characters which the opportunity of a rapidly passing animal, "in a long ocean swell," enabled them to note, for the determination of its species or genus. Giving due credence to the most probably accurate elements of their description, they do little more than guide the zoologist to the class, which, in the present instance, is not that of the serpent or the saurian.

But I am usually asked, after each endeavour to explain Captain M'Quhae's sea serpent, "Why there should not be a great sea serpent ?" —often, too, in a tone which seems to imply, "Do you think then, there are not more marvels in the deep than are dreamt of in your philosophy?" And freely conceding that point, I have felt bound to give a reason for scepticism as well as faith. If a gigantic sea serpent actually exists the species must of course been perpetuated through successive generations from its first creation and introduction in the seas of this planet. Conceive then, the number of individuals that must have lived and died and have left their remains to attest the actuality of the species during the enormous lapse of time from its beginning to the 6th of August last ! Now, a serpent, being an air-breathing animal with long vesicular and receptacular lungs, dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead ; and so would the sea serpent, until decomposition or accident had opened the tough integument and let out the imprisoned gases. Then it would sink, and, if in deep water, be seen no more until the sea rendered up its dead, after the lapse of the œons requisite for the yielding of its place to dry land—a change which has actually revealed to the present generation the old saurian monsters that were entombed at the bottom of the ocean of the secondary geological periods of our earth's history. During life the exigencies of the respiration of the great sea serpent would always compel him frequently to the surface ; and when dead and swollen—

"Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
He would

"Lay floating many a rood ; in bulk as huge
As whom the fables name of monstrous size,
Titanian or earth-born that warred on Jove."

Such a spectacle, demonstrative of the species if it existed, has not hitherto met the gaze of any of the countless voyagers who have traversed the seas in so many directions. Considering, too, the tides and currents of the ocean, it seems still more reasonable to suppose that the dead sea serpent would be occasionally cast on shore. However, I do not ask for the entire carcase. The structure of the back bone of the serpent tribe is so peculiar, that a single vertebra would suffice to determine the existence of the hypothetical Ophidian ; and this will not be deemed an unreasonable request when it is remembered that the vertebræ are more numerous in serpents than in any other animal. Such large, blanched, and scattered bones on any sea-shore would be likely to attract even common curiosity ; yet there is no vertebræ of a serpent larger than the ordinary pythons and boas in any museum in Europe.

Few sea coasts have been more sedulously searched, or by more acute naturalists (witness the labours of Sara and Lovén) than those of Norway. Krakens and sea serpents ought to have been living and dying thereabouts from long before Pontoppidan's time, to our day, if all tales were true ; yet they have never vouchsafed a single fragment of their skeleton to any Scandinavian collector ; whilst the other great denizens of those seas have been by no means so chary. No museums, in fact, are so rich in the skeletons, skulls, bones, and teeth of the numerous kinds of whales, cachalots, grampuses, walruses, sea unicorns, seals, &c., as those of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden ; but of any large marine nondescript or indeterminable monster they cannot show a trace.

I have inquired repeatedly whether the natural history collections of Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities of the United States might possess any unusually large ophidian vertebræ, or any of such peculiar form as to indicate some large and unknown marine animal ; but they have received no such specimens.

The frequency with which the sea serpent has been supposed to have appeared near the shores and harbours of the United States has led to its being specified as the "American Serpent ;" yet out of the 200 vertebræ of every individual that should have lived and died in the Atlantic since the creation of the species, not one has yet been picked up on the shores of America. The diminutive snake, less than a yard in length, "killed upon the sea shore," apparently beaten to death, "by some labouring people of Cape Ann," United States (see the 8vo. Pamphlet, 1817, Boston, page 38), and figured in the *Illustrated London News*, October 28, 1848, from the original American memoir, by no means satisfies the condition of the problem. Neither do the *saccopharynx* of Mitchell, nor the *ophiognathus* of Harwood—the one 4 1-2 feet, the other 6 feet, long ; both are surpassed by some of the congers of our own coasts, and like other murœnoid fishes and the known small sea snakes (*hydrophis*) swim by undulatory movements of the body.

The fossil vertebræ and skull which were exhibited by Mr. Koch in New York and Boston as those of the great sea serpent, and which are now in Berlin, belonged to different individuals of a species which I had previously proved to be an extinct whale ; a determination which has subsequently been confirmed by Professors Muller and Agassiz. Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, has discovered many fossil vertebræ in the Eocene tertiary clay at Bracklesham. which belongs to a large species of an extinct genus of serpent (*palæophis*), founded on similar vertebræ from the same formation in the Isle of Sheppey. The largest of these ancient British snakes was 20 feet in length ; but there is no evidence that they were marine.

The Sea Saurians of the Secondary periods of geology have been replaced in the Tertiary and actual seas by marine Mammals. No remains of Cetacea have been found in Lias or Oolite, and no remains of Plesiosaur, or Icthyosaur, or any other secoudary reptile, have been found in Eocene or later tertiary deposits, or recent, on the actual sea shores, and that the old air-breathing saurians floated when they died has been shown in the *Geological Transactions* (vol. v., second series, p. 512). The inference that may reasonably be drawn from no recent carcase or fragment of such having ever being discovered, is strengthened by the corresponding absence of any trace of their remains in the tertiary beds.

Now, on weighing the question, whether creatures meriting the name of "great sea serpent" do exist, or whether any of the gigantic marine saurians of the secondary deposits may have continued to live up to the present time, it seems to me less probable that no part of the carcase of such reptiles should have ever been discovered in a recent or unfossilized state, than that men should have been deceived by a cursory view of a partly submerged and rapidly moving animal, which might only be strange to themselves. In other words, I regard the negative evidence from the utter absence of any of the recent remains of the great sea serpents, krakens, or Enaliosauria, as stronger against their actual existence than the positive statements which have hitherto weighed with the public mind in favour of their existence. A larger body of evidence from eye witnesses might be got together in proof of ghosts than of the sea serpent.

Captain M'Quhae has published a reply in the *Times*, for which we have not room this week.

* This was a reduced copy of the drawing of the head of the animal seen by Captain M'Quhae, attached to the submerged body of a large seal, showing the long eddy produced by the action of the terminal flippers.

TABERNACLE.—MADAME ANNA BISHOP respectfully announces to the citizens of New York, that her *First and only Grand Gala Concert* in this City, will take place on Saturday, December 23d, 1848 ; on which occasion will be presented the most brilliant Programme of the season. The performances will be of the most splendid and attractive character, of which due notice will be given. d 16

MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Pianist of the Emperor of Russia, will give a *Farewell Concert*, (positively his last performance in this City) at *MUSICAL HALL*, 539 Broadway, on Saturday, December 16th. The celebrated Pianist, *HENRI HERZ*, has kindly assented to appear on the same night with MR. STRAKOSCH, who will perform amongst other pieces, for the first time in America, two descriptive fantasies, "*Le Vesuve*"..*Scene Pittoresque*—"*La Sylphide*"..*Fantisie Romantique*, and a *Grand Duo Concertante*, with Mr. Henri Herz. Maurice Strakosch will be assisted by *MISS JULIA L. NORTHALL*, and *SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI*, who will preside at the Piano Forte. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. The Grand Piano of M. Strakosch, is from the Factory of J. Pleyel & Co., Paris ; Agency in New York 375 Broadway. The other Grand is from the Factory of Henri Herz ; Agency in New York, 447 Broadway. Admission One Dollar. Tickets to be had at the principal Music stores, and at the Hotels. d 16—1t

STELLA MARIS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

[FROM PHOTO BY MUNRO.]

THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

Mr. Ross also ordained Messrs. John Ross and Dan McKenzie, in the year 1877. Mr. Johnston was ordained in 1883, by Mr. Carruthers.

[illegible] and Mr. Cameron, Jan Macrae, Geo. Dawson, Dr. John Stewart and David Logan.

Dr. Stewart, who very efficiently occupied the position of clerk of session, during the six years of his office, has just removed to Halifax. The other gentlemen above named are still active members of the session.

Among the leaders in the service of praise since the organization of the congrgation, special mention is due to the late John D. McDonald, who was an elder in the congregation from the year 1877 until his death in 1888. For a number of years he was leader of the choir, and to his painstaking instructions the present efficiency of the service of praise is largely due.

In 1881 the hall at the rear of the church, used for prayermeetings, bbath school and other smaller eetings, was erected.

The extensive repairs referred to another column, which have just completed, make the church ally a new one, and one of the atly and tastefully finished n anywhere.

the congregation has been ly reduced in numbers by tion of the Carriboo River d the emigration of some lies, it is one of the most nd substantial congrega- presbytery of Pictou, and more liberally today o the work of the church d abroad.

CE ST. CHURCH.

Interesting Facts in Connection with Pictou's Oldest Congregation —The Writer Reviews Its History for Many Years Back.

What has long been known as Prince Street congregation was originally a section of the extensive field of Dr. James McGregor, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1786. His charge, at first, embraced all the Presbyterians in Pictou County. It was divided into four sections, viz: East River, Middle River, West River and Pictou Harbor.

Dr. McGregor ministered to this extensive charge till the arrival of the Rev. Duncan Ross in the year 1795. Mr. Ross at first became assistant to Dr. McGregor, although his labors were principally confined to the West River. Both ministers served the congregation in this relationship till the year 1801, when the field was divided into three distinct congregations. Dr. McGregor retained the East River and Merigomish; Mr. Ross took charge of the West and Middle Rivers and Roger's Hill; and the remaining congregation, embracing Pictou Harbor and Fisher's Grant, [illegible] be given to whatever supply could be secured for the minister for the day selves.

[illegible] from the Harbor worLoch Broom, which was intended to accommodate those of the Middle and West Rivers as well. This building was erected on the McCabe farm in 1797, and was one of the first two churches in the county, the other being on the East River, not far from New Glasgow. How many people of the present day, even with greatly improved means of travel, would be willing to go such distances to church!

This arrangement of supply continued till Nov. 1803, when Dr. McCulloch arrived in Pictou. He intended to go to Prince Edward Island; but owing to the lateness of the season, it was deemed advisable that he should remain in Pictou till the following spring. In the meantime he supplied the congregation of the "Harbor," preaching in a private house. In the spring he received and accepted a call; and was inducted as the first pastor of the congregation on the 6th June, 1804. It is said that persons arrived from P. E. Island to convey him thither on the very day of his induction. The loss to P. E. Island was serious, the gain to Nova Scotia was immense.

In the autumn of 1804 the congregation began the erection of a church on the lot on which the present church stands, but fronting on Church Street. That building served the congregation till the year 1848, when the present one was erected.

Not long after his settlement in Pictou, Dr. McCulloch began to agitate the question of higher education, having especially in view the training of a native ministry. His efforts in this direction, in the face of many difficulties, finally culminated in the establishment of the Pictou Academy in 1817, of which he was made the first President. From that date till 1824, he had charge of both the congregation and the Academy. In 1824 he resigned the pastorate and thereafter devoted his whole time to educational work. He subsequently removed to Dalhousie College, Halifax, where he died on the 9th September, 1843.

The Rev. John McKinlay arrived in Pictou in the summer of 1817. He was engaged in educational work in the grammar school and Academy till he was ordained as successor to Dr. McCulloch on the 11th Aug., 1824. His pastorate continued till his death on 20th Oct. 1850.

The Rev. Dr. James Bayne was the next pastor. He was called from the congregation of Lower Londonderry and was inducted 24th July, 1851. His labors continued till his death on 9th Decr., 1876.

The vacancy caused by Dr. Bayne's death was somewhat protracted. The Rev. Wm. Donald of Port Hope, Ont., was called once and declined, but he accepted a second call and became pastor 23rd July, 1878. He ministered to the congregation till 4th May, 1886, when owing to Mrs. Donald's illness, he resigned his charge and removed to Southern California.

Rev. Mr. Donald was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. Falconer, whose induction took place 28th Dec. 1886.

Prince Street Church has been especially blessed by having pastors who not only energetically, and successfully carried on their congregational work, but also sought to promote every educational, moral and religious movement for the good of the community.

The call to the Rev. John McKinlay, preserved by his sons, is before the writer, and many of our patrons might be interested in reading the names of those who signed the call. But lack of space forbids publication of the list. We might mention also the names of many prominent actors in the management of the congregation. But we can only refer to the Pattersons, the McKays, the Primroses, the Yorstons, the Ives the Dawsons, the Stalkers, the Frasers, the Grants. The names, even of many others must be omitted.

For Prince Street Hall, built in 1867, the congregation is greatly indebted to the late Mr. John Yorston, who bequeathed towards its erection the sum of $2,000.

Among the foremost men engaged in secular work, hailing from Prince Street Church, Sir William Dawson is *facile princeps*.

The congregation also gladly claims the parentage of five persons who have taken part in missionary work, viz:—

Dr. Geddie of Anieteum, the first missionary sent to the heathen by, and under the control of, a church in the British Colonies.

Miss Mary Johnston, wife of Rev. J. W. Matheson, whose brief heroic work and severe trials on dark Tanna, will be remembered by many.

Dr. K. J. Grant, who has wrought so faithfully and so successfully for the enlightening and christianizing of the Indian population in Trinidad.

Miss Charlotte Wilson, wife of Rev. Robert Murray, whose lamented death shortly after her arrival in India, was speedily followed by the death of her husband.

Miss "Tissie" Copeland, now Mrs. Geddes Grant, who, for several years did admirable service in the mission schools in Trinidad, and who still takes an active interest in missionary work there.

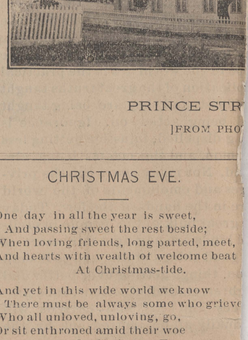
LIST OF MEMBERS OF SESSION, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGREGATION.

MINISTERS.

Rev. Thos. McCulloch,.....1804—1824.
" John McKinlay,.....1824—1850.
" James Bayne, D.D.....1851—1876.
" William Donald,.....1878—1886.
" A. Falconer,.....1886.

ELDERS.

John Patterson,.....1787.
[illegible],.....1787.
George Ives,.....1809.
John Patterson,.....1809.
David Pottinger,.....1809.
James Patterson,.....1815.
John Patterson,.....1815.
James Dawson,.....1815.
Donald Cameron,.....1815.
John Geddie,.....1825.
Matthew Patterson,.....1825.
John Fraser,.....1825.
Matthew Archibald,.....1847.
Henry Lowden,.....1847.
George Grant,.....1847.
James Stalker,.....1855.
James Fraser,.....1855.
Adam McKean,.....1855.
William Patterson,.....1855.
John Murray,.....1855.
Paul Foster,.....1855.
Alex. Thompson,.....1866.
William Hogg,.....1866.
George Hattie,.....1866.
G. A. Christie, M. D.,.....1866.
G. I. McKenzie, M. D.,.....1874.
David Matheson,.....1874.
John Grant,.....1874.
Daniel McDonald,.....1880.
Howard Primrose,.....1880.
F. W. George,.....1880.
George Redpath,.....1884.



PRINCE STR[illegible]

[FROM PHO[illegible]

CHRISTMAS EVE.

One day in all the year is sweet,
And passing sweet the rest beside;
When loving friends, long parted, meet,
And hearts with wealth of welcome beat
At Christmas-tide.

And yet in this wide world we know
There must be always some who grieve
Who all unloved, unloving, go,
Or sit enthroned amid their woe
On Christmas Eve.

AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

"A touch of nature makes the whole world kin," is an old saying and a true one. The death of Sir John Thompson has exemplified the truth of it. The feeling of sorrow at the thought that one who had just a moment before attained the highest honor to which any Colonial statesmen might aspire, should in a moment be called from this world, is one which finds an echo in every heart. Whatever his faults or failings may have been, and like mortals all, he had them, the sadness of his death in its surrounding circumstances touches every heart. Truly Death knocks alike at the portal of the mansion of the great and the gate of the cottage of the poor. We are proud of the general sentiment of regret expressed on all sides, irrespective of politics, and this fact should teach us all a lesson, to consider the opinions of others whether in politics or religion. Would that in this very town the feeling of bitterness that too greatly pervades some parts of our people in matters political, the narrowness of individuals, and the smallness of soul that makes party or creed the be-all of existence were blotted out! Would that the gospel of "Peace on Earth, Good Will among men," which the Xmas tide, as the cycle of time comes round once more teaches to us, were more frequently exemplified in the lives of those who profess to follow the source from which these doctrines come. The journey of life is not so long that its sweetness should be wasted by divisions of opinion or creed, when such divisions are pushed to extremes, and as this almost historical death reminds us one and all of time's uncertainty, let our sympathies broaden and minds enlarge to the appreciation of the feelings of those who disagree with us in most of our beliefs. Xmas tide in 1894 is marked by the pall of an event which not only saddens the home circle from which the father is taken, but darkens the party councils and brings gloom to hopes cherished to many. And in the poorer circles of life there are blanks at Xmas tide this year that were not there before. And so it is. Feelings of the widow and the fatherless in every home call at this tide, the better natures of us all, and our hearts go out for those in every station in life who miss a loved face from the "old familiar place" in the home circle.

"ON EARTH PEACE."

Once more has come to us the anniversary of the time when the Arcadian Shepherds heard the mingled voices of angels singing, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The vision of the angels was to announce to an almost despairing world hope and the promise of ages, that a babe was born in Bethlehem, which was Christ the Lord; and a religion of peace and universal brotherhood was about to be proclaimed. How far has this great ideal affected mankind? A good deal. Everybody who takes a hasty view of the world, and at times feel saddened to see how humanity has made so little progress towards the ideal of Him who was the Highest. But we are commencing to learn that progress in any direction is not made with great sudden changes, but only made slowly, but none the less surely. All the noble work of the good men of the past and all the great self-sacrifices they have made have borne fruit. Let none despair. The world is getting better. Each Christmas time as it comes and goes shows that the tidings of kindness and generosity and love are more and more permeating the great masses in Christian countries. How much the principles of Christianity have done for the world no short newspaper article can in the faintest way tell. The hope of the world lies in the practical application of the great truths taught by Christ, and they are being taught and being acted on. Ignorance is being dispelled, injustice getting less common, and the masses being elevated. Not many years ago the privileges and emoluments of the world were in the hands of the few. Today the great bulk of the people in civilized lands are having a fair share of the good things of life, and so it shall be on, things getting ever better and brighter, class distinctions, race prejudices and national hatreds will gradually all be blotted out by the unifying power of the Gospel proclaimed by Him whose nativity we are now celebrating. He taught us to say "Our Father," and through that prayer mankind will be brought out of individualism and learn that they are members of one vast brotherhood. Christmas week is getting to be more and more the most joyous week of all the year. Millions will not only speak the words "I wish you a Merry Christmas," but by liberal giving and thoughtful sacrifice will strive to make it a merry time indeed, not for the friends only, but for thousands of the poor and less fortunate; and all the joy and gladness that will be seen around us is simply because nearly nineteen hundred years ago a babe was born in Bethlehem, whose name was Jesus.

WRITE THEM A LETTER TONIGHT.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room to-night,
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write—
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done
With folded hands and downcast eyes
And think of the absent one.
Write them a letter to-night.

Don't selfishly scribble, "Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely time to write,"
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a bygone night,
When they lost their needed sleep and rest
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their delicate babe
To their tender love and care.
Write them a letter tonight.

Don't let them feel that you've no more need
Of their love and counsel wise,
For the heart grows strangely sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes.
It might be well to let them believe
You never forgot them quite—
That you deemed it a pleasure when far away
Long letters home to write. Then
Write them a letter tonight.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends
Who make your pastime gay
Have half the anxious thought for you
That the old folks have today.
For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear of the absent one,
Oh, write them a letter tonight.

A.

CHRISTMAS,

Ou

Japanese Art Work.
Piano and Mantle Draperies,
Chair Scarfs, $1.25, $1.40,
Cushion Covers, 30c, 50c,

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3 SPECIAL LO

$3.00,

WINTER SUPPLIES

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Are You Willing to Make a Fe

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saving it in the diff
prices and the price
STORES.

We never remember a time
were as fine and prices as low—

We are constantly recei
—mail which have our PROM
attention...

Below we offer you some Extra Values in

50 lbs. of Fine Flour	$1.	8 lbs. P	
40 lbs. New Oatmeal	$1.	6 lbs. Good	
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40 lbs. Onions	$1.	2½ gals. Fine	
25 lbs. Rice	$1.	4 gals. Best A	
33 lbs. Pot Barley	$1.	5 gal. Can (Wi	
25 lbs. Bright Demerara Sugar	$1.	10 tins Corn, Pe	
20 lbs. Good Codfish	$1.	7 tins Salmon	
18 lbs. Surprise or Welcome Soap	$1.	7 tins Lobster	
16 lbs. New Raisins and Currants	$1.	9 lbs. New Ev	

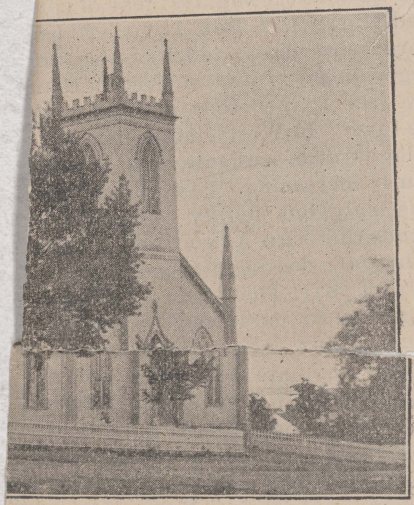
We will deliver (freight paid) any of the above quantit
lots of $5.00 worth or over, at your nearest R

HOGG, CRAIG

section. We state confidentl
and without the slightest fear of con
tradiction, that THE ADVOCATE ha
more subscribers, and its sales ar
larger in the Town of Pictou, than
any other paper that circulates in
the town. In West Pictou, its circu-
lation is also immense and is con-
stantly increasing. We don't say this
boastingly, but merely to show our
friends that THE ADVOCATE has met
with a *fair* degree of success during
the past year. That succees has been
surprising to ourselves, having far
exceeded our expectations, and we
can only attribute it to the fact that
we have attached special attention
to the gathering of local news and
the careful selection of readable mat-
ter of Provincial interest from our
different exchanges. News first—
politics afterwards.

With hearty thanks to all our Lib-
eral friends, and many Conservative
friends as well, for their support dur-
ing '94, and trusting that we may con-
tinue to merit such support in the
future, we start THE ADVOCATE upon
its second year and wish its patrons,
friends and readers,

A Merry Xmas
and a
Happy and Prosperous New
Year.



EET CHURCH.

'O BY MUNRO.]

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll ye the church-bells sad and low,
And tread softly, and speak low,
For the *Old Year* lies a-dying.

Shake hands, before you die,
Old Year, we'll dearly rue for you;
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

—*Tennyson.*