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THE

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other place, because the greater proportion of our subscribers reside here, and because our knowledge respecting it, is likely to be more extensive and accurate. We shall at all times, however, when opportunity permits, be happy to raise our voice in behalf of the whole Province of Nova-Scotia, without reference to east or west, north or south; and even beyond the limits of our own province, our humble efforts shall always be at the command of our sister Colonies, when we think their just rights attacked or disregarded, or in danger of being compromised by the negligence or inexpress of the great body of the people, or the adroitness or power of the few.

To those persons who reside nearer the capital than we do, and who can furnish themselves with that kind of information which comes under the term *News*, quicker than we can send it to them, we would respectfully suggest, that in the country parts of this province, where newspapers, scarce as they are, are almost the only source of information, there is an abundance of matter with which to fill them, quite as advantageous to the generality of readers as News: and it shall be more our study to make ourselves useful than to gratify an unprofitable itching after intelligence which does not affect this country or its inhabitants. We shall however, strenuously endeavour to gratify all reasonable curiosity, by furnishing a moderate portion of foreign and colonial information, particularly such as concerns the progress of liberty, the advancement of religion, improvements in science, or any other thing connected with the general interests of the world. Our infant establishment is the first of the kind in the country, and we do hope that the friends of general improvement in all parts of it, will by the kindness of their smiles, brighten us into a vigorous existence. The town has advocates in abundance, and papers in abundance—we shall endeavour to advocate the peculiar interests of the country. But if the horizon of our circulation be circumscribed by the narrow boundaries of our own district, even with the addition of our eastern neighbours, to whom for their liberal support we present our grateful acknowledgments—it will deaden our every energies, besmirch the spirit of our contributors and blight our fond hopes of more extensive usefulness.

EDUCATION.

In the statement of our views respecting the management of this paper, we have particularly noticed the subject of Education, and we intend to redeem the pledge there given by every feasible scheme. We shall endeavour to excite in our readers a spirit of inquiry, and to spare no pains in the gratification. The following extract from a Discourse upon the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Scientific pursuits by that great man, Mr. Brougham, seems calculated to subserve our design, and we hope it may tend to arouse the ambition of some of our readers "to deserve the name of a True Philosopher."

"That every man is capable of being delighted with receiving his information upon matters of science, will be evident from a few plain considerations.

"Reflect how many parts of the reading, even of persons ignorant of all sciences, refer to matters wholly unconnected with any business or advantage to be derived from the knowledge acquired. Every one is sensible of such reading a story, a romance may please some, and a fairy tale may entertain others; but no benefit beyond the amusement is derived from this source: the imagination is gratified; and we willingly spend a good deal of our time, and a little money, in this gratification, rather than in rest after fatigue, or in any other bodily indulgence. So we read a newspaper, without any view to the advantage we are to gain from learning the news, but because it interests and amuses us to know what is passing. The object, no doubt, is to become acquainted with matters relating to the welfare of the country; but we read the occurrences which do little, or not at all, regard the public interests, and we take a pleasure in reading them. Accidents, Adventures, Anecdotes, Crimes, and a variety of other things, arouse us, independant of the information respecting public affairs, in which we feel interested as citizens of the state, or as members of a particular body. It is of little importance to inquire how and why these things excite our attention, and wherefore the reading about them is a pleasure: the fact is certain: and it proves clearly, that there is a positive enjoyment in knowing what we did not know before; and this pleasure is greatly increased when the information is such as excites our surprise, wonder, or admiration. Most persons who take delight in reading tales of ghosts, which they know to be false, and feel all the while to be silly in the extreme, are merely gratified, or rather pampered, with the strong emotions of horror excited by the momentary belief, for it can only last an instant. Such reading is a degrading waste of precious time, and has a bad effect upon the feelings and the judgment. But true stories of horrid crimes, as murders, and pitiable misfortunes, as shipwrecks are not much more instructive. It may be better to read these than to sit yawning and idle—much better than to sit drinking or gaming, which, when carried to the least excess, are crimes in themselves, and the fruitful parents of many more. But this is nearly as much as can be said for such vain and unprofitable reading. If it be a pleasure to gratify curiosity, to know what we were ignorant of, to have our feelings of wonder called forth, how pure a delight of the very kind does Natural Science hold out to its students! Recollect some of the extraordinary discoveries of Mechanical Philosophy. How wonderful are the laws that regulate the motions of fluids! Is there anything in all the idle books of tales and horrors more truly astonishing than the fact, that a few pounds of water may, by mere pressure, without any machinery, by merely being placed in a particular way, produce an irresistible force? What can be more strange, than thatan ounce weight should balance hundreds of pounds, by the intervention of a few bars of thin iron? Observe the extraordinary truths which Optical Science discloses. Can any thing surprise us more, than to find that the colour of water is a mixture of all others—that red, and blue, and green, and all the rest, merely by being blended in certain proportions, form what we had fancied rather to be no color at all, than all colors together? Chemistry is not behind in its wonders. That the diamond should be made of the same material with coal; that water should be chiefly composed of an inflammable substance; that alkalis should be almost all formed of different kinds of air, and that one of them acids, whose strength can dissolve almost any of the metals, should be made of the self-same ingredient with the common air we breathe; that salts should be formed in like manner, and compound, in great part, of metals, fluid lies quicksilver, but lighter than water, and which, without any heating, take fire upon being exposed to the air, and, by burning, from the substances so abounding in saltpetre and in the ashes of burnt wood: these, surely, are things to excite the wonder of any reflecting mind—nay, of any one but little accustomed to reflect. And yet these are trifling when compared to the prodigious field of discovery opens to our view the enormous masses of the heavenly bodies; their immense distances; their countless numbers, and their motions, whose swiftness mocks the uttermost efforts of the imagination."

"To pass our time in the study of the sciences, in learning what others have discovered, and in extending the boundaries of human knowledge, has, in all ages, been reckoned the most dignified and happy of human occupations, and the name of Philosopher, or Lover of Wisdom, is given to those who lead such a life. But it is by no means necessary that a man should do nothing else than study known truths, and explore new in order to earn his high title—Some of the greatest philosophers in all ages have been engaged in the pursuits of active life, and in the assiduous devotion of the bulk of our time to the work which our condition requires, is an important duty, and ordains the possession of practical wisdom. This, however, does by no means hinder us from applying the rest of our time, beside what our pure requires for meals and rest, to the study of science; and he who, in whatever station he let may be rest, works his day's work, and improves his mind in the evening, as well as he who, placed above such necessity, prefers the refined and elevating pleasures of knowledge to the low gratification of the senses, richly deserves the name of a True Philosopher."

"One of the most gratifying treats which science affords us is the knowledge of the extraordinary powers with which the human mind is endowed. No man, until he has studied philosophy, can have a just idea of the great things for which Providence has fitted his understanding,the extraordinary disproportion which there is between his natural strength and thepowers of his mind, and the force which he derives from those powers. When we survey the marvellous truths of Astronomy, we are first of all lost in the feeling of immense spann, and of the comparative insignificance of this globe and its inhabitants But there soon arises a sense of gratification and of new wonder at perceiving how so insignificant a creature has been able tofrasch such a knowledge of the unbounded system of the universe—to penetrate, as it were, through all space, and become familiar with the laws of nature at distances so enormous as baffled the imagination—to be able to say, not merely that the Sun has 229,620 times the quantity of matter which our globe has, Jupiter 209 9-10, and Saturn 93 1-2 times; but that a pound of lead weighs at the Sun 22 lbs. 15 ozs. 16 dwts. 9 grs. and 3-4 of a grain; at Jupiter 2 lbs. 1 oz. 19 dwts. 1 gr. 29-43; and at Saturn 1 lb. 3 ozs. 8 dwts. 20 grs. 1-11 part of a grain; and what is far more wonderful, to discover the laws by which the whole of this vast system is held togethter and maintained through countless ages in perfect security and order. It is surely no mean reward of our labour to become acquainted with the prodigious genius of those who have almost exalted the nature of man above its destined sphere; and, admitted to a fellowship with those loftier minds, to know how it comes to pass that by universal consent they hold a station apart, rising over all the Great Teachers of mankind, and spoken of reverently, as if Newton and Laplace were not the names of mortal men."

The Discourse from which the above is an extract, formed an introduction to the publications of The Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge." A Society which originated in the enlarged and liberal mind, of Mr. Brougham, and of which he is the master spirit. Its effects upon the British public are likely to be supremely useful,in their nature and unlimited in their duration. Yet strange to say—this Society—like every other association for the benefit of the mass of the people—has its foes, its heartless and unsparing foes. Our Country friends will perhaps stare at this, and unbelievingly ask who they are? We answer, the High Church and Tory Faction. An unholy combination of men whose power has hitherto been almost equal to their disposition for mischief, but who, thank God, are now fast falling into that state of insignificance to which the enemies of civil and religious liberty must come—or—with reverence be it spoken—The Bible is a lie. This class of persons the Edinburgh Reviewers discuss in their usual masterly and caustic style, in their Review of the Discourse above mentioned, from which we make the following extract:—

"The leading members of the Society, whose proceedings we am now canvassing, are men whom we may suppose attached to liberal opinions,—the glory of the age we live in. If their works support the doctrines of liberty and liberal policy in Government and in Trade, and in very conduct towards foreign states, and if this moves the tale of those to whom the very name of freedom is hateful; there is no reason why they should burst for lack of a vent to such workings of the passions. Let them combine and form a "Society for the diffusion of useless knowledge"—or "for the propagation of ignorance"—or, "for the extinguishment of light"—or, by whatever name they may deem their plans the best described—or, let them barely call themselves "The Constitutional Society"—or "The National Society;" and leave us to find fruits to know them. Then we shall have the discretion of learning displayed in good and pleasant, if not in sciences made therapy, and all its profitable described, to scare the adventurous learner. We shall have creatures on the perils of freedom to prince and people—the ruinous effects of free trade—the appalling virtue of excessive taxation—the wholesome tendency of each full expend ture—the degrading and vicious poverty of national independence, contrasted with the security of place and precedence in the Holy Alliance—the benefits of Colonial Slavery and the slave Trade—the goodness of a restoration of Spanish tyranny over South America—and the incalculable glory accruing to England from opposing the progress of liberty all over the world. That the publications of such a society will, to a certain degree, corrupt its Readers, is without a doubt; there are many persons among the low-

lish laity, and a larger body, we fear, of the clergy, to whom the glad tidings of narrowminded and ignorant Doctrine are mainly acceptable. The body of readers who support the weekly publications of slander, and obscenity, and impiety, will possibly spare a few shillings more to encourage the zeal of such a series of treatises as we have been describing. In this part of the island, it is true, we can give less encouragement to their hopes. Their time is gone by with us; but if their nostrums sell in England, they have no cause to complain; and if they do not, the fault is not in the Society already established, but in the public; or rather it is the misfortune of the ingenious personages to whom we are referring, that they have been born a century or so too late. They should have lived in the time of Dean Swift; and, though they would have failed in assailing Newton and Locke with dulness, as much as he did with wit, they at least would have been more sure of readers for their serious incubrations while the wits might have helped to get the laugh on their side.

We do not say that there is a branch of this detestable faction in Nova-Scotia, but we do think, that if all the inhabitants of the province were thirsty, some ultra tories would fain have drink.

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

We have been favoured by a young gentleman from Canada, with Quebec papers to the 22d ult. containing an account of the Meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly, and its proceedings in regard to a Speaker. Our readers know that between the Governor and the popular branch of the Legislature, there has for some years been a great constitutional question at issue. In the last House, containing 50 members, there were only nine on the side of the Governor. His Excellency thinking no doubt that an appeal to the people might increase his number, dissolved the House, and made some severe remarks upon its proceedings; Mr. Papineau, the leader of the opposition, and Speaker of that House, joined by several of the Members, issued an opposite statement, contradicting Lord Dalhousie's assertions in no measured terms, and attempting to throw the odium of all the evils arising out of the contention, upon His Lordship. Both parties in the Province were aroused to the utmost, and party rancour became the order of the day. The new Elections were conducted, as might be expected, in the extreme of bitterness. The result showed that Lord Dalhousie had been deceived respecting the principles and wishes of the great body of the people. But no blame can attach to His Lordship on this account. Governors must get their information from some persons, and there are ten chances to one, that it comes from a muddy source, in as much as those who herd about a Governor, are not generally the most famed for integrity of principle. Honesty and Court sycophancy are incompatible. It is always the interest of the satellites of a Court to cry peace, peace when there is no peace; and this system proceeds, until sudden destruction comes upon it. Rulers seldom know the true state of their Governments, and they never will know until they leave their parasites and seek information from those who do not conceive the greatest good to consist in a reputed influence with them. Those persons invariably give that information, which is best calculated to please, without any regard to truth, or the interest of the great body of people. They who live, to please, must please, to live. The King—long ago to him—has acted nobly in a similar case; and we hope all the rulers under him will imitate such an illustrious example. But we stray from the point—we were going on to say, that the Resolutions recommended from Lower Canada [illegible] ing took place on the 20th ult. and Mr. Papineau was elected Speaker in the usual way by the House, only five opposing, and waited upon His Excellency in the Council Chamber according to custom for His Excellency's approval. His Excellency did not approve of the choice, but in his Majesty's name disallowed the same; and signified his pleasure that the House should elect another person. The Members returned to their sittings, and instead of making another choice, passed a string of resolutions, in effect as follows:—

That by the British Act of Parliament under which the House was constituted, the Speaker was to be a person of its free choice, independently of the will and pleasure, of the Governor. That Mr. Papineau, who had served as Speaker in six successive Parliaments, had been duly chosen by the House to be its Speaker in the present Parliament. That the Act aforesaid does not require the Governor's approval of the person chosen as Speaker. That the presenting of the person elected as Speaker, to the Governor for approval, is founded on usage only, and that such approval is, and always has been, a matter of course.

That the House persists in its choice, and that L. I. Papineau Esq. ought to be, and is its speaker. After the resolutions were passed Mr. Papineau took the chair, and the four Government Members retired. The House then voted an humble address to His Excellency nearly in the terms used by the British House of Commons in a like case during the reign of Charles II.

In discussing the resolutions, it was stated that the approbation of the Speaker by the Crown, was a matter of mere form. This prerogative right, it was urged had only been exercised twice in Great Britain, once under the Tudors 1450, and once in 1678,and those were extraordinary times, from which, no precedent ought to be drawn. At the last time it was doubted whether the King could exercise the prerogative in question, and on that occasion the Commons gained their point. The circumstance of asking the Governor's approbation, it was alleged, amounted to nothing—for freedom of debate, and the maintenance of the people's birth-rights, were also asked, but without any concession of the King's right to refuse. If one Speaker can be refused, so can fifty, and the House taught by management of this kind be annihilated at the wish of the Crown. The foregoing is a correct abstract of the proceedings as published at Quebec, down to the 22d ult. We do not wish to volunteer any opinion at present on the right in question. The opinions already published in Nova Scotia on Canadian politics must have excited the risibility of our fellow subjects there. Mr. Papineau and all his party have been doomed by Nova Scotians to a state of utter insignificance. The people were to elect other, and more loyal, and better persons, and insolent language to a Governor, was to meet its reward in the detestation of all faithful subjects and honest men. Had we not happened to have heard that Mr. Papineau was a man of splendid talents, and in the enjoyment of a splendid income for a Colonial gentleman, and in the possession of the unbounded confidence of the people, as manifested by having been Speaker for six successive Assemblies, we should have accounted him, upon the authority of our papers, some modern demagogue up to day and away to morrow. But knowing those circumstances we felt assured that Mr. Papineau would again meet his Excellency as Speaker. He has met him. On the consequences of the collision we forbear to make any remarks. They [illegible] Speakers, we willingly leave to the decision of lawyers, but we are free to say, that we think they ought not to possess any such right. Governors are sent from Britain to govern the Colonies in such a way as not to encroach upon the interests of the Mother Country, or thwart the wishes of the Crown. They have the power of wholly nominating a distinct branch of the Legislature, and thus the appointment of two of the three branches emanates from the Crown. This we think perfectly sufficient for all proper purposes, without the further power of appointing to the first situation in the popular branch; for we consider the right of rejecting without any known limits, as much about the same thing with the right of actual appointment. The Assembly on the other hand is chosen by the people to protect these rights, and it is a hard case if it cannot be allowed to select a person to preside over its debates. We cannot perceive what Lord Dalhousie has to do with the matter, or for what purpose he would wish to exercise such a vexatious privilege. If it be upon the principle that authority is no use without showing it, we think the step more bold than wise. If precedents are on the side of the Governor, it is high time a new precedent was established. The antiquity of a bad custom is a poor argument in its favour. The precedent from this province, we think the House did right in setting lightly: upon no principle ought it to influence the decision of another Legislature, even if possessed of all the intelligence and firmness which could be desired. We should be very sorry to see our Legislature influenced by the bad example of other Colonial Assemblies. We believe there is no absurdity or oppression which the worst of Governors could devise, for which a precedent could not be found. But the consequences of precedents should be well weighed before they be accounted as guides. The revolution in America, which deprived Great Britain of the brightest gem in her diadem, was the slow result of 150 years of gradual increasing jealousies between the Governors and the people. Persons were sent, as a great man said in the British Parliament, to govern British subjects abroad, who ought rather to be called to the bar of justice at home. As the wretched policy of those miscreants was probably grounded on some precedent; but when a particular conduct in the government of a country, though supported by precedent, can be attended with but the worst of consequences, it is either folly or crime to pursue it.

The office of Speaker is one of importance, both in respect to the duties and emoluments. In Lower Canada the pay is £1000 a year. And we do think the members as well qualified to judge of the fitness of a person to discharge the duties of the situation, as any Governor can be; and we also think, that the Crown has already sufficient patronage, and consequent influence, in the colonies, without also grasping the only appointment of emolument, at the disposal of the lower branch of the Colonial Legislatures; and besides, the idea of a right which can produce no corresponding result, is somewhat anomalous in principle. Suppose the Governor reject one Speaker, and the House refuse to appoint another, what next is done? In the Colony to resort to force? Is that law or government? But pass we more to the point of view that we are [illegible] ing to, or pretend to consider as the Governor's claim. We are [illegible] on the whole despotic and tyrannical power and not principles for a free people. We [illegible] however, that the people [illegible] permanent liberty [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

BARN YARDS.

These are small pieces of inclosed ground, contiguous to a barn, in which cattle are usually kept. They should have a high, close, and strong fence, both to shelter the beasts from the force of strong winds, and to keep the most unruly ones from breaking out. By the help of these yards, a farmer may prodigiously increase the quantity of manure, if he will be careful to take the right methods.

The ground of a yard for this purpose should be of such a shape as to retain all the manure, or prevent its being washed away by rains. It should be lowest in the middle; or at least so high on all the sides, that even the greatest rains shall not carry away any of the manure. This is a matter of so much importance, that it may be well worth while to form the ground to the right shape, where nature has not done it.

A yard should be larger or smaller in proportion to the stock that is kept in it. A small one is bad, as the cattle will be more apt to push and hurt one another.

A large one is more favourable to the design of making abundance of manure. Not only should the yard be contiguous to the barn, but as many of the other out-houses as conveniently may be, should be placed on the sides of the yard, especially those of them which afford manure or rubbish, as the hogsty, &c.

Many who have good farm yards, are not so careful as they should be to make the greater advantage by them, by confining the cattle continually in them during the foddering season.—The practice of driving cattle to water, at a distance, is attended with great loss of manure. Instead of continuing in this absurd practice, the well that serves the house, or one sunk for the purpose, should be so near the yard, that a watering trough may reach from it into the yard. Some have a well in the yard; but this is not so advisable, as the water may become impregnated with the excrements of the cattle, and rendered less palatable. He that has a large stock, may save enough in manure in this way, in one year, to pay him for making a well of moderate depth: Besides securing the advantage of having the cattle under his eye; and of preventing their straggling away, as they sometimes do. Innumerable are the accidents to which a stock are exposed, by going to watering places, in winter without a driver, as they commonly do. And oftentimes, by means of snow and ice, the difficulty is so great, as to discourage them from going to the water, the consequence is, that they suffer for want of drink, and the owner is ignorant of it. All these things plead strongly in favour of the mode of watering I have been recommended. They should not be let out even when the ground is bare: for what they get will soke them to water the worse, and they will do damage to fields.

There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. Sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to fresh fodder as the farmer can afford them. But the principal yard may be for the cows, oxen, calves and horses. And the water from the well may be led into each of these yards by wooden gutters.

If the soil of the yard be clay, or a pan of very hard earth, it will be the more fit for the purpose of making manure, as the excrements of the cattle will not be so apt to soak deep into it. Otherwise a layer of clay may be laid on to retain the stale, and the wash of the dung, which otherwise would be almost entirely lost.

Some farmers seem well pleased to have a wash run away from their barns upon the contiguous sloping lands. But they are not aware how much they lose by it. A small quantity of land, by means of it, may be made too rich. But the greater quantity of manure that is expended in doing it, if otherwise employed, might be of vastly more advantageous use; especially if it were so contrived as to be incorporated with a variety of absorbent and combustible substances; and afterwards laid on those parts of the farm where it is most wanted.

It is best, in the first place, that a barn yard should be on the south side of a barn. It being less shaded, the manure will make the faster, as it will be free from frost a greater part of the year, and consequently have a longer time to ferment in.—The feet of the cattle will beat the materials in the house, which are thrown into the yard, and water them to prepare so that they will become short and fine.

After the yard is cleared in the spring, the farmers should embrace the first leisure he has, to store it with a variety of materials for making manure. For this purpose, he may cart into it swamp-mud, clay, brick dust, straw, thatch, fern, weeds, leaves of trees, turfs, marsh mud, oil grass, flats, or even sand and loam. If he cannot get all these kinds of rubbish, he may take such of them as are the most easily obtained. Any of these substances, being mixed with the dung and stale of cattle, will become good manure. But some regard may be had to the nature of the soil on which the manure is to be laid. If it be clay, the less clay and the more fine loam and sand will be proper. If a sandy soil, clay, peas mud, and mire, will be better ingredients.

All the materials above mentioned, and many more that might be named, will in one year become good manure, by their being mixed with the excrements of the cattle and prevent the waste of them. And this is thought, by the best writers on husbandry, to be the cheapest method a farmer can take to manure his lands, considering the small cost of the materials made into manure.

If water should stand long in any part of the yard, the manure must be raised out of the water and heaped round the borders of the puddle that it may be dry. For there will be no fermentation where there is too much wetness: the materials will not dissolve, but rot in some. As these heaps grow dry, the water may be scooped up, and thrown upon them from time to time. This will increase the fermentation in the heaps & they will grow mellow the faster. It will be of service to shovel the whole of the manure into heaps, a few days before it is carted out, as it will bring on a brisk fermentation, and make it fitter to be laid upon the land. Or if shovelling be thought too laborious, turning it up with a plough will be advantageous. Or if there be not a deep layer, tearing it with a harrow may be sufficient.

Some modern agriculturists of eminence, with Sir Humphrey Davy, are of opinion, that unfermented manure is most profitable. If so manure in a yard need not be turned, unless it be necessary to *prevent* fermentation, or what is called the dry rot. Then that part of the manure it is said is dissipated, and goes off in gas, during fermentation.

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Remarkable passages in the History of the Israelites.—No. 1.

ON THEIR DESCENT INTO EGYPT.

The Israelites were separated from the rest of the nations for the benefit of the human race in general. They were chosen by God, to be the depositaries of those interesting and important revelations, which he made from time to time to the world, for the purpose of preparing it for the reception of the Gospel. It was necessary that the great body of mankind should be left to the direction of their own minds, in order that they might have the fullest and most impressive evidence of the absolute insufficiency of mankind, even to extricate them from the entanglements of ignorance and vice, to reinstate them in the favour of Heaven, and fit them for its pure and blessed society. But if it appeared good to an All-Wise Providence to permit them to wander in this miserable condition, till they had sunk into a state of simple barbarism, and gradually emerged from it into a high pitch of civilization and refinement, and given decisive evidence that their moral character was substantially the same, under all these changes; it was at the same time necessary to the accomplishment of the divine purposes, that a haven should be preserved as the means of operating a change upon the mass when the appointed time of reformation should come.

Such was the object of the separation of the Israelites from the rest of the world, and with the accomplishment of the object, all the dispensations of providence towards them, had a nearer or more remote connexion. Their descent into Egypt contributed to its accomplishment in two separate and distinct ways, namely, by preserving them from being again incorporated with, and corrupted by, the world; and by giving a greater degree of stability to their name, and impressing marked with a higher idea of the greatness and power of the object of their worship.

I. The descent of the Israelites into Egypt contributed to the grand object of their separation, by preserving them from being again incorporated with the world and corrupted by it. As "the iniquity of the Amorites was not yet full:" (Gen. xv. 16.) and as the Israelites were not yet in a condition to occupy any longer than a very small part of the land of Canaan, it did not accord with the purposes of God by expelling the former, and give the latter the undivided possession of the country, that though the iniquity of the Amorites had not yet attained to such a height as to put a period to the divine forbearance towards them, it had become by far too great for the Israelites to remain any longer among them with safety to their peculiar and religious character. There was no powerful barrier between them, to prevent them forming the most intimate alliances with each other, and from being so completely blended in time, as to lose every vestige of their distinction. The character and principles of the people of God could not at the first, and even for a considerable length of time, be exposed to the same changes in Egypt. Had there been nothing more to keep them and the Egyptians separate, the mere circumstance of their being strangers to each other, in respect of nation, language and images, would have produced that effect for some time. But providence had been adjusting our lot in this improved and flourishing country, and on in such an one as this was, when our Fathers first ceased its sombre and desolate shores.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Colonial Patriot.

GENTLEMEN,

I hail the establishment of a newspaper among us, as a scheme fraught with the most abundant advantages to the district. To detail the variety and importance of these, would be a task as unnecessarily as difficult; for I believe a great part of the reading population of the district have to shew themselves sensible of the truth by subscribing for your paper. There is one point on which I think it may be seasonably useful and to which I now wish to turn your attention—I mean the collection and preservation of all those facts and circumstances relative to the original settlement and subsequent growth of this town and district, which though at the time of their falling out may have been considered unimportant, yet in the progress of the country will be greatly desired and sought after, and the loss of which will be deeply deplored. I would, therefore, through the medium of your paper, most earnestly entreat the older inhabitants of the district, to transmit to you their knowledge of the original settlement of this section of the province; of the buildings which the first settlers were obliged to endure, and of the more recent interesting particulars respecting the few steps of improvement. This is a duty which our Fathers owe to their posterity, and of which the performance may be attended with more real advantages, than would at first view be readily discovered. It would rescue from the fast falling mantle of oblivion, the trials and merits of our brave State forefathers in these world of revolution, and would serve us to improve the benefits which their eminent services have wrought out for us. I would hope it would also excite in us strong feelings of gratitude to the Great Disposer of events, for casting our lot in this improved and flourishing country, and not in such an one as this was, when our Fathers first

settled its sombre and desolate shores.

In transmitting particulars, I would warn persons against rejecting those which they may imagine unimportant. A thousand things may seem trivial to those to whom they are familiar, which to others may be considered as worthy of close attention and investigation, and from which a useful influence may be drawn or an historical point illustrated. I would also warn them against omitting any on account of their commonness. All may be influenced by the same considerations, and thus some valuable fact consigned to unmerited forgetfulness. Should you find the arrangement of the information thus gathered too troublesome, I will freely devote an hour a week to so useful a work, and give the result to the publick through the medium of your paper. I will occasionally call into your printing office, to ascertain if favorable likely to succeed in making such a collection.

Yours &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

On the Antiquity of the Tartan, as the National Dress of the Gauls or Celts.

It is well known that many of the Asiatic nations, are as remarkable for their consistency in regard to the colour and mode of their dress, as Europeans, in general, are fluctuating and changeable in these particulars. But this is not altogether peculiar to the Asiatic nations. The Scottish Highlanders have shown as steady an adherence to the costume of their ancestors as any of the Orientals. The plaid or Tartan plaid of the Highlanders is precisely the same in colour, and nearly the same in form, with the upper dress which the Gauls were upwards of 2000 years ago, when, under the conduct of Brennus their gallant chief, they crossed the Alps, swept like a torrent over the plains of Italy, ravaged and defeated the hitherto invincible Roman legions, and converted Rome itself into a desert. This happened in the year of Rome 365, before Christ 383, and from the present time 2210 years. That the Gauls were then dressed in the Braecan or Tartan plaid, appears from the following line of Virgil.

Aurea casaries ollis, atque aurea vestis
Virgatæ lucent sagulis. ÆNEID 8. 659.

"Their hair and vestments yellow, in checkered plaids they shine."

The Sagum, among the Romans, was an open woollen garment, somewhat in shape like a blanket, which was drawn over the rest of the clothes, and fastened under the chin with a clasp. It was worn only a time of war, being laid aside in the time of peace, in the Toga. The Gaulic plaid bears a considerable resemblance to the Sagum in point of form, and was worn in the same way, and as Virgil calls it sagulis, and represents it as having been striped or checkered. The classical reader knows that the passage refers to the sacking of Rome, by Brennus and his Gauls, which happened at the time above-mentioned. I do not know that this proof of the very high antiquity of the Tartan, has before been noticed by the learned: I thought it curious, and if you consider it worthy a place in your journal, I may, perhaps, at no distant period, send you some remarks on the *Murex* purpurea, or yellow hair, in the same passage, in support of the high antiquity of Clan Alpine, or the M'Gregors. ALBINACH.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors,

The utility of periodical publications is well known to every person even of moderate information. Experience proves, that these and general information may pass with one another. The inhabitants of those countries where they abound are more intelligent than the inhabitants of those countries where they are rare, and in those countries where they are unknown, the mass of the people is sunk in ignorance or superstition & barbarism; and in countries where they are extensively accessible, the reader of good periodical publications is, generally, much more intelligent than his neighbour, who does not avail himself of the advantage. This must be the case, for the person whose views are confined to the limits of his own observation, or his very scanty means of enlarging his knowledge of men and events, can only be acquainted with the few facts which fall within the circle of his own observation, by his personal intercourse with his neighbours. Periodical publications enlarge the field of observation, by introducing to the reader a view of the various affairs which are transacted in different countries and different departments of business.

The mass of information suitable to such publications is so great that where the population is dense and the number of readers great, each editor chooses a department for himself, and published in the form of a newspaper, a magazine or review; but as we cannot for some considerable time expect the circumstances, it will be necessary for the Colonial Patriot to embrace a variety of topics, as many of your readers will not possess any other means of knowing what is going on in the world around them.

Your readers, as Britons and men, cannot feel indifference concerning what is passing in the land of their nativity or the land of their fathers. The inhabitants of the province have an interest in the politics, the prosperity, and adversity of Britain. Next to this they will wish to know the transactions of their near neighbours on this side the Atlantic, and there are many things doing in the United States, concerning which information may be agreeable and useful to us.

We at present enjoy the blessings of peace but the aspect of affairs in Europe is such as cannot be viewed with indifference. The Greeks have been long fighting for their liberty against a powerful and barbarous enemy, while the powers of Europe seem to look on with indifference. As there is now a prospect of the leading European powers interfering in their favour, every piece of information on the subject will be interesting to your readers. There are other nations likewise, whose peace rests on no firm basis. Foreign news therefore is an important part of a good newspaper.

War used to be the great source of news, and while there is an abundant information of one nation destroying, killing and heaping misery upon another, there could be found no trace of a nation or people showing acts of kindness and benevolence to another. But affairs have taken a turn for the better, and now these Christian societies formed for the benevolent purpose of meliorating the condition of their fellow mortals. An account of the existence, operations and success of such societies will be both gratifying and useful. It is certainly more agreeable to the taste and feelings of Christians, to hear of the success of these messengers of peace, who are diffusing the light of the gospel through the dark places of the earth, and thereby dispelling the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition with their concomitant vices, than to hear of men employed in the art of butchering their fellows, and spreading destruction and misery around them.

I know that there are some persons who are of opinion, that nothing about religion should appear in a newspaper, but of the propriety of the sentiment there is room for doubt. I expect that the Colonial Patriot will contain nothing inconsistent with religion. Education as a subject which has a strong claim upon every patriot, and may be greatly benefitted by your paper. The attention of the public should be frequently turned to this subject, for its advantages are not sufficiently seen by many, and there are many difficulties in the way of its progress. Some of these might be entirely removed and others lessened, could the attention of the public be turned to the subject.

Many of your readers are farmers, and a paper on agriculture & rural economy may be beneficial to your paper. Many farmers have few opportunities of seeing the different improvements made in this and every plan by which the fruits of the earth may be increased, the labours of procuring it lessened, the quantity of the article improved, must be ultimately of service to the community.

If these hints meet your approbation, you may receive some remarks on some of these subjects from AGRESTIS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT

TEMPERANCE

[illegible] under our paper as useful as possible, without reference to private interest or private feeling. To follow them that we must try whom and spare not, when the vices of the times are brought to our notice. Drunkenness is the crying sin of the present, as it has been in past, and will be, we fear, in all future generations. That the ravages of the rural highwayman, who always adds murder to robbery, may be in some measure stayed by

human exertions, is our solemn opinion. That a little trouble and care, by the sober part of the community, is the only means of effecting this object, is a truth of very easy admittance. But we forbear entering into details at present.

The following letter was written in another county, but has been handed us by a gentleman of the town, to convert to any line we please; and we do not think that we can fill our columns with matter more worthy of the serious consideration of that most respectable body of men—the Magistrates. Communications on intemperance, and all other vices which affect the public weal, will always meet with the most conscientious attention from us, and if our correspondents do not attend to this very important point, we shall occasionally give loose to our own pen.

——, February 7, 1827.

My Dear Sir,

I SEND you a Bounce Recorder, on the last type of which you will find an address of the committee of a society, which it appears has been formed in this country, for promoting *temperance*; to which I would solicit your earnest attention, because I think that the dreadful consequences of *intemperance*, which are there described, are fully confirmed in our every day's experience in this place.

How rarely seldom and awful deaths, have we lately witnessed of persons in a state of intoxication! How many brutal assaults, and display of revenge, hatred, malice, horrid cursing, and blasphemy, are we daily witnessing! How many families ruined in their circumstances, and in their domestic happiness! How many women, who with sober husbands would have been kind and affectionate wives, and tender mothers, have been rendered completely miserable! Witness our neighbour ——'s wife, who, I am told, is in a state of mental derangement, owing to grief and terror. How many young men are already addicted to the dreadful habit, and bidding fair to follow in this highway to temporal and eternal ruin! And how many havens of rest and their natives, with all the scenes of guilt, misery, and misery in view, continue to resist the baneful cause of all this direful catalogue; nay, to solicit and allure the young and unwary into this beastly and degrading vice!

Can nothing, my friend, be done to check this dreadful evil? I think there may. Let there be no more taverns or grog shops than are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and oblige these to conform strictly to the law, particularly as respects allowing persons to sit tippling in their houses, selling to servants and minors, or selling at all on the Sabbath day.

I would hope that your friendship will allow me to deal freely with you on this subject, and my sentiments are, that at least two-thirds of the taverns and grog shops, at present in this district, are not at all necessary for the convenience of travellers, and are, in fact, complete nuisances. I am informed that there are no less than four within four miles on the road from here to ——; and I do think the public would benefit exceedingly, if three were not kept, and travellers could sustain no injury thereby, as four of them have accommodations for either man or horse.

You must admit, that where they are not necessary, taverns even of the best kind are prejudicial to the moral habits of the people; and where they are, their habits be injured by the constant intrusion of so many unnecessary and unqualified ones as we have, and nothing of public benefit can be urged in their behalf, except the Licence duty, which, in my opinion, is but a very equivalent for the corruption and degradation of character they occasion.

As respects the lawfulness of granting licences, I at the progress of enabling poor persons to gain a livelihood, I have before stated my opinion to you, and in point of propriety and justice, if such persons must be supported at the public expense, it ought to be done by a direct tax. This husband, I feel satisfied, would be thought unjust, with regard to most, if not all, of our unnecessary grog sellers, notwithstanding such persons are infinitely more injurious to the community than if it were taxed to support them.

Would you, my friend, be instrumental in licensing persons to retail poison, knowing at the same time, that many even of your own neighbours, friends, and perhaps nearest and dearest relatives, might be rendered by a depraved appetite, by the example or persuasion of others, or the rapidity of the incensal poison, to partake of the deadly potion? I know you would shudder at the base thought of such wickedness; and yet in the view of unprejudiced reason, shall I say in the view of that Omniscient Being, who measures all our actions, not by the rules which determine strong

mortals, in their opinions of the right and wrong, convenience or inconvenience, expediance or inexpediance of these things, but by the eternal rectitude of his own Nature. In His eye, the retailer of poison, whether in the shape of Laudanum, arsenic, or spirituous liquors, will appear equally guilty; when the certainty of their direful effects, and the objects of the persons in carrying on their destructive trade, are the same—Man, indeed, the grog seller may be chargeable with murdering the souls as well as the bodies of his infatuated customers; but with all the cursing, swearing, blaspheming, and other horrid crimes, which he puts into, for the sake of, unhallowed gain, to be committed under his roof.

And are Magistrates and others clear of guilt, in allowing the dreadful state of things to go on, when they have the power of checking it effectually? by the suppression of unnecessary retailers, and by confining those few that may be necessary, within the spirit and meaning of the law? If ever the evil is to be suppressed or restrained, it is not likely that it can be done easier hereafter, than at present. It is already past remedy! Woe unto our posterity!! How may judge by past occurrences in this neighbourhood, may have ruffians under the maddening influence of drink, attacking the houses of peaceable inhabitants at night, armed with deadly weapons, and threatening destruction to all that come in their way. And we may have rum sellers who think it a perfect right to sell spirituous liquors to such desperadoes, on their way to perpetrate those atrocities, and at the moment of their deliberating, avowing, and glorying in their wicked intentions. We may have husbands under the same direful influence, threatening, nay, attempting to take the lives of their unoffending, helpless, and terrified wives, or those dearer, dealing destruction to their own property, and pestering in threats of vengeance and murder, after being bound to keep the peace. And we may have tavern keepers who call themselves Christians, knowing all these things, and to the midst of such threats, abandoning the baneful cause of all these crimes and misery to their very doors.

These things have all happened within a few days; and what may we expect, should the present state of things go on unrestrained, for twenty or thirty years? This consideration may that tavern and grog shops have not been eminently instrumental in producing these evils; and that so many unnecessary and irregular ones we now exist, will not perpetuate and increase them, to the overwhelming and irretrievable ruin of the morals; the religion, the peace, character and respectability of the community!

Let Magistrates and all others concerned in granting licences, pause and consider, before they grant another tavern, shop, or retailing license. Let them be careful to err on the safe side. Let it be considered that tavern licenses were only intended for the benefit of travellers, and that multiplying them beyond what is absolutely necessary for that purpose, is proposing a nuisance and a curse upon the public. Let not a paltry licence duty or any other public or private tends induce them to sacrifice the best interests of society, by heaping upon this flood-gate of iniquity. Let it be considered that taverns and grog shops are fertile sources of imprisonment; and that through their influence in this respect, a sum greater than the whole amount of licence duty is every year to be levied in the shape of Police Rates, over and above what would otherwise be necessary—and in fine, let them consider and act as men and as christians, who are entrusted with the management and promotion of the public peace, public morals, and public character of the community.

I am aware that the warmth with which I have written this letter, may subject me to the charge of illiberality, but if recent facts and their reasonable consequences do not speak in language as strong as I have written, I may be called fanatic, fool, blockhead or anything else. Your official situation affords you the means of doing a great deal towards restraining this evil, and I trust that those means will be vigorously exerted. It is with this view that I am induced to state my sentiments to you so freely, and I feel confident the appeal will not be in vain. With sincere respect, I remain, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

Intemperance.—The remark is not new, but it must be important, that the practical good, the reasonable must not only be informed and convinced, but there must also be some strong and abiding sentiment exercising and enforcing exertion. The soldier of Mars would have accomplished little, had it not been for the stimulating excitement, nay would have [illegible] over and over great results, but if not [illegible] the Standard enthusiasm and [illegible] We are not [illegible] that is possible [illegible] to establish [illegible]

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

PICTOU, N. S.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1827.

We regret that it is not in our power this week to give any extracts from the Halifax papers by last night's post.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Upwards of three weeks since, on his passage from the West Indies, Mr. Arthur, commanding a vessel belonging to Mr. Taylor; Merchant in this place, was washed overboard, during a very heavy gale of wind. He continued for some time floating on the surface of the waves, using his arms for assistance, but the sea running high, rendered every effort to save him, utterly unavailing. His strict moral and religious deportment, conscientious regard to the interests of his employers, together with his professional talents as a seaman, procured for him high respect. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss. The intelligence of his fate, produced, in the Town of Pictou, a strong and painful sensation.

On Friday last, James Reid, a farmer belonging to Little Harbour, and Robert Lauder a young man, by trade a mason, who arrived some months ago from Scotland, left town for Little Harbour in a boat. The wind being high, and the young man unacquainted with boating, the boat upset, as is supposed, in a squall and both persons were lost. Mr. Reid has left a wife and eight young children. Mr. Lauder was a promising and religious young man, and one of those useful emigrants, who are the ornament of the provincial character, and who do honour to the land of their nativity. He, and his father and brother, were all teachers in the Sabbath School here, until they removed, a short time ago, to Little Harbour. It is an affecting bereavement to the parents, on their first settlement in a strange land; but their principles and habits will enable them to derive consolation from a never failing source.—*Communicated.*

Advertisements.—As this paper will circulate much more extensively than any other, in the Eastern Section of the Province, we hope to receive Advertisements from those whose business extend to this quarter.

CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] the Note from Clericus we are much [illegible] his first number of Remarkable Passages in the History of the Israelites, and will be much [illegible] continuance of his favours. We regret the [illegible] Dividing his first Number.

A gentleman has our best thanks for his pieces, which we of course think excellent, since they exactly accord with our own views. We hope he will not forget his promise.

We hope our Pictou readers will attend to the communication from Antiquarius. The scheme which he suggests is a useful and desirable one. Should we receive any communications on the subject, they shall be at his service, unless we are requested to the contrary, or if he advisable to embody them in an Editorial Article.

The introduction to Timothy Twister's Lucubrations has come to hand, but we are unable to twist any meaning out of it standing alone. If he will send us a twist or two more, we will be better able to judge of the merits of answering the introduction into our columns.

Fair Justice, A Friend to Moderation, and Correspondent No. 1, are received.

To all our Correspondents we are thankful, and most earnestly entreat a continuance of support.

A Scotsman respecting St. Andrew's dinner, in our next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PICTOU.

ARRIVED

Saturday, schooner Queen, —, Turks Island.
Sunday, schooner Amelia, Smith, Antigua.
Wednesday, schooners Ann, O'Neil, Dominica. via Halifax; Mary, Burke, Halifax.

SAILED.

Wednesday, brig Barbara, Hennell, Falmouth, timber, by S. J. Lowry; ship Ayrshire, Smith, Liverpool, timber, by George Smith.

Saturday, ship Elizabeth, Milburne, Falmouth, timber, by W. Mortimer; brig Brothers, Sullivan, Glasgow, timber, oil, &c. by W. Mortimer; brig Volunteer, —, Liverpool, timber, by Henry Hatton; brig Cicero, Stephens, Hull, timber, by George Smith.

Licence Office, Pictou 3 Dec. 1827.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Notices that have been so repeatedly given, a great many persons retailing spirituous Liquors, have neglected to pay up their Bonds for the present year.

As further delay cannot be given, the whole of the Bonds will be put in suit, if not paid before the 15th Inst.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of Licence.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, an assortment of British GOODS, which will be sold on very liberal terms.

Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloth;
do ladies Pelisse and Mantle Cloth;
Mixture Casimetts,
Scotch Tartans,
Woollen and Cotton Shawls,
English Blankets,
Flannels, red, green and white,
Moleskins and Twilled Cotton,
White and printed Cottons,
Bombazetts, Bombazeens, and Paplins;
Black, brown, and light olive Jaconetts,
Bed furniture and Tick:
An assortment of Muslins and Jaconetts.
Laghorn and straw Bonnets.

Dec. 7. JOHN CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, presently occupied by the Subscriber, as a Store, in Water-street, length 46 feet, breadth 30 feet, three stories high, besides the garret. Its central situation renders it a most eligible stand for business, and there is a never failing spring of excellent fresh water in the ground floor, sufficient for the purposes of a Brewery or a Tannery. The Lot on which it is built measures 50 feet on Waterstreet, and runs back 80 feet to the rear. This promises for a very small outlay, can be made to yield from £80, to £100 a year of rent.

The House adjoining the above at present under lease to James Kitchin for 15 years at £15 sterling 13 years of which is yet to expire. The Lot on which it is built, measures 24 feet on Water-street, and 80 feet on Constitution Street. This being a corner lot, was sufficient room to erect another large house, underneath it an excellent Investment of money.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON

Dec 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, a few barrels of prime fall Herrings and Mackerel, which he will sell low for cash or on charitable Priddge

Dec 7 A. D. GORDON

AUCTION and COMMISSION STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Auction and Commission Mart, at the store of Messrs Primrose & Co. where articles for sale, entrusted to his care, will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Sale Days every Friday, at 12 o'clock, or [illegible] if required. JOHN [illegible]

N. B. Tradesmen's Goods [illegible] and attended [illegible] all the shortest [illegible] Pictou.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE { Simon Fraser, Plaintiff. vs. Donald M'Donald, Defendant

To be sold at public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at Mr. Lorrain's Tavern, in the Town of Pictou, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and two o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL THAT REAL ESTATE hereafter described, to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being at Merigomishe, in the district of Pictou aforesaid; bounded on the east by Donald Campbell's land, on the North by the Harbour of Merigomishe aforesaid, on the West by John M'Donald's land, and to extend as far South as to contain or give seventy five acres, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been taken in execution, at the suit of the above named Plaintiff against the said Defendant; and the equity of redemption, as by law established, having expired.

HENRY BLACKADAR, Attorney for Plaintiff. J. J. SAWYER, High Sheriff. By J. W. HARRIS, His Deputy.

Pictou, Dec. 3, 1827.

ALSO:

At the time and place above mentioned, the following lot of Land taken under, and by virtue of a writ of execution, issued in the cause of

CAUSE { Margaret Fraser, James Skinner, and John Douglas, Administratrix and Administrators of Simon Fraser deceased, vs. James Turnbull, Defendant. To wit:

All that certain lot of Land, lying and being within the District of Pictou, and bounded as follows: on the North East by Donald M'Lennan's land, on the rear by John Fraser's land, on the South West by John Cameron's land, and fronting on the East River of Pictou aforesaid; containing two hundred acres, more or less, (excepting out of the said lot, fifty acres thereof, sold by one James Campbell, as the said acres sold to one Henry Harmeson,) together with all the improvements and appurtenances to the said lot belonging, or in anywise appertaining: the said equity of redemption having also expired.

H. BLACKADAR, Attorney for Plaintiffs. J. J. SAWYER, High Sheriff. By J. W. HARRIS, His Deputy.

Pictou, Dec. 3, 1827.

NOTICE

To be sold at Public Auction, at George Walker's, Inn-keeper, in Merigomishe, in the District of Pictou, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, at twelve o'clock, noon—under and by virtue of a Licence from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable his Majesty's Council in this Province:

A LOT of LAND, situate and being in Merigomishe, aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, being the Real Estate of John Thomson, late of the place aforesaid, deceased; and being part of Lot No. 27, in Merigomishe, aforesaid, of Land granted by Government to the late Majesty's late 82nd Regiment of Foot: Bounded and described as follows—that is to say—Beginning eight Rods from the East Line of said Lot No. 27, running thence West, and bounded on the North by the King's Highway, in Merigomishe, aforesaid, ten Rods, thence South sixteen Rods to the East ten Rods, and thence North sixteen Rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre; with a small and comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses thereon. Also a Lease-hold interest; being a term of Six Years from the first day of the present Month, of and in a Certain other Lot of Land, situate and being in Merigomishe, aforesaid, on the South side of the King's Highway, being part of the said Lot No. 27, described as follows—that is to say, beginning at the West side line of the said Lot No. 27 on the South side of the King's Highway aforesaid, thence to run East fifteen Rods, thence South as many Rods as will make ten Acres. The whole of the above mentioned Lots are Good Cultivation.

JOHN FINLAYSON } Admin-
GEORGE WALKER } istrators

Merigomishe, November 22, 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL thank the person who has No. 2 of his Edinburgh ENCYCLOPÆDIA to return it at his convenience, and assure him he delays the binding of the rest. WILLIAM BLANCHARD

Dec 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately made a great addition to his former Stock of GOODS; consisting of Woollens and Worsteds, suitable for the season, gentlemen's silk and beaver Hats, ladies' black and grey beaver do., a great variety of Cottons and Ribbons, Silks, leathers, silk and cotton Gloves, Books and Stationery, Crockery and Glass ware, sole and upper Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe-makers' and carpenters' Tools, Window Glass, Paints and Oil, a great variety of Groceries, weavers' Reeds and Shuttles, Iron and Steel, Pannes, weavers' Reeds and Shuttles, Iron and Steel, Pannes, Hoes and Fire Irons, Pots and Ovens, Tea Kettles and Goblets, Knives and forks, and Carvers, small Weighing Beams and Weights, with a great variety of Hardware and Cutlery—scrubbing and shoe Brushes, picked and dry Fish—Cod Boston Chairs.

The above, with many other articles not enumerated he will sell in general at very reduced prices for Cash.

He also takes this opportunity to request, that all those who are indebted to him, would prepare to settle their accounts by the 1st March, as he expects in the course of next year to leave this province for a short time. No accounts will be rendered until personally called their preparation for settlement.

ROBERT DAWSON

Dec. 7.

FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

THE fine fast sailing Brig, PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, William Morris, master, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 20th instant. Should any Passengers offer, they can be accommodated, by applying to the master on board, or to

WILLIAM MORTIMER.

Pictou, December 7.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS of closing up his present business, hereby informs the public, that on Thursday the 3d, and Friday the 4th days of January next, he will commence selling off by public Auction, the whole of his present Stock in Trade;—comprising, Hardware and Cutlery, Sheetings, Ducks, Bags, Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Glass and Crockery, Molasses, &c. printed Catalogues of which will be had on the days of Sale.

The Sale will be continued weekly, on Thursdays and Fridays, until the whole is sold off; and as many of the Goods are consignments, great bargains may be expected.

He further informs the public, that in future, he will do Business in the Auction and Commission line, on very reasonable Terms; and will keep a store for the reception of Consignments. He hopes that the experience he has in business, will insure him of a large share of public Patronage.

Orders in the Saddlery line, will be received as usual, and executed with attention and despatch. Farm and country Produce, Furs, Hides and tanned Leather, will be taken in payment.

JAMES DAWSON

Dec 7

LANDS, &c FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has the disposal of several Lots of Land, from 100 to 200 Acres each, situated in the District of Pictou viz. Scotch-Hill, Rogers-Hill, Green-Hill, West River, Middle River, East River, Merigomish, Little Harbour and River John, which will be sold privately, on reasonable terms.

ALSO TO LET OR SELL,

Several DWELLING HOUSES, in Central-streets of the Town of Pictou. Rents moderate.

ALSO FOR SALE,

24 Lots of BUILDING GROUND, agreeable to a regular Town Plan, drawn out by Cozrar, bounded on the North, by the public road leading to the Town, and on the East, by Mr. James Patterson's Property. The plan of the Town lays for the inspection of intending Purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN JAMIESON.

Dec 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note, Bond or Book Account, are hereby notified, to come forward, and arrange the same, without delay, to prevent a more unpleasant alternative.

HENRY HATTON

By W. J. CORBET, his Attorney

Dec 7

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, 1000 bbls. Liverpool Salt, 100 hhds Cadiz do.

GEORGE SMITH

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Received, a consignment of Sole, Neat's and Harness Leather.

Axe Steel, and
Boxes Mineral Ramps.

Which they offer for Sale at costs and charges for cash.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Dec. 7. 1827.

Contract for SCANTLING, and the Erection of a BRIDGE across the Doctor's Brook, Gulph Shore, County of Sydney.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL be at Arisaig on the 17th instant, to receive Sealed Tenders, for the supplying of the following Scantling, which must be on the spot at Doctor's Brook, the scite of the intended Bridge, on or before the 20th March next, to wit:

19	pieces 12 feet long,	12 x 12	Good sound HEMLOCK, hewn in a workmanlike manner
36	do 18	do do	
13	do 10	do do	
12	do 24	do do	
16	do 11	do do	
7	do 36	do 12 x 15	
7	do 28	do 12 x 12	
7	do 24	do do	

219 feet of Railing, 6 x 8 in

1200 feet, 4 inches Plank,

70 round Hemlock Logs, 23 feet long not less than 12 inches at small end,

23 Hemlock Logs, 12 feet long,

37 round do 24 feet long,

9 do do 11 do

AND ALSO:

For the erection of a BRIDGE across Dogfish Brook, on Gulph Shore, agreeable to a plan and specification, which will be exhibited at time of receiving Estimates, which may be seen any time previous, at application to the subscriber.

The Bridge must be completed on or before the 1st June next. Contractors to give good and sufficient security for the due performance of their contract.

Subscribers money will be given according as the work proceeds.

PETER CHERAR.

Pictou, Dec. 7. Common Sense.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, a large assortment of Leather, cheap for Cash or Country Produce; which he can recommend, being manufactured by himself.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

N. B. The Currying and Tanning business carried on in all its branches, at his yard, opposite Mr Wm Bowman's store.

W. M

Dec. 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, Fine CLOTHS, blue and fancy ladies' Pelisse Cloth, blue and green, yellow, white and red Flannel; olive Flushing, red Serge, striped cotton Shirts; Bonnets; Housenane, Bombazette; fine chints Calicoes; white Cotton; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs assorted; Linen; men's & boys' Wool; women's black Hose, Knives and Forks; Buttons; English and Castle Bibles and Testaments; Braces; blue sewing Silk; col'd. do; Counterpanes; Quilts; cambric and book Muslins; Bandanna and Handkerchiefs; black and men's fine Hats; Tobacco; Beaver Grey; Quills and Paper; Soap, Tea, Sugar, Rum, Pipes; Tobacco Snuff, Powder, Coal; Window Glass ware; Starch, Sole Leather, Shoe do, and a variety of other articles.

JAMES SKINNER, Jr.

Dec. 7

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received per schooners Queen, from Antigua, and Ann, from Dominica, sundry Rum, Sugar, and Molasses

ALSO:

Per schooner Lark, from Quebec, Pork, pipe and fine FLOUR, Peas, Onions, Cheese, &c. which they offer for sale, at low prices for Cash

D. CRICHTON & Co.

Dec. 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his store in Water-street,

70 barrels Fall Mackerel,
100 do. Baltimore Flour,

With his usual general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c. All which he will dispose of for cash or short credit.

JOHN YORSTON

Dec. 7

POETRY.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors,

I TAKE it for granted, that you still readily insert in your paper, anything which may innocently gratify or improve the literary taste of your readers; and therefore I shall transmit to you a number of poetical pieces, which I am persuaded will have that tendency. They are the production of Mr. NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, a young gentleman of Boston, now about twenty years of age. He is a student of Yale College, in New Haven, where I had the pleasure of spending a day with him in the autumn of 1825. My own opinion of his poetry is extremely high, that I sometimes fear partiality for his other excellencies may have influenced my judgment. I have not seen any of his longer poems, but if he has managed in them to keep up the dignity and purity, and truly poetical vein, which his minor pieces exemplify, they will be an acquisition to the literary world on both sides the Atlantic: and if his improvement keeps pace with his years, the Edinburgh Reviewers will not, twenty years hereafter, as they did some ten years heretofore, in noticing the poetry of America, make a chief feature in their illustration to consist in this, that there was one Dwight who wrote poetry, and whose christian name was Timothy. Many of the specimens which I shall send you are printed in the Boston Recorder, under the signature of "Roy;" others were given me by the author in manuscript. Some of your love-sick readers may take offence at "Misanthropic Hours;" and therefore I send you "Philanthropic hours" to console their wounded feelings.

PAULO ROY.

MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

SOMETIMES feel as I could blot
All traces of mankind from earth—
As if 'twere wrong to blast them not.
They so degrade, so shame their birth
To think that earth should be so fair,
So beautiful and bright a thing;
That nature should come forth and wear
Such glorious apparelling;
That sky, sea, air, should live and glow
With light and love and holiness,
And yet men never feel or know
How much a God of love can bless,
How deep their debt of thankfulness.

I've seen the sun go down, and light
Like floods of gold pour'd on the sky—
When every tree and flower was bright,
And every pulse was beating high,
And the full soul was gushing love,
And longing for its home above—
And then, when men would soar, if ever,
To the high homes of thought and song—
When life's degrading ties should sever,
And the free spirit spurn control—
Then have I seen, (oh how my cheek
Is burning with the shame I feel,
That truth is in the words I speak)
I've seen my fellow creatures steal
Away to their unhallow'd mirth,
As if the revelries of earth
Were all that they could feel or share,
And glorious heaven were scarcely worth
Their passing notice or their care—

I've said I was a worshipper
At mammon's shrine—yet even there
I found unworthiness of thought,
And since I deem'd I just had caught
The radiance of that holy light
Which makes earth beautiful and bright—
Whose eyes of fire their flashes sent,
And rosy lips look'd eloquent—
Oh I have turn'd and wept, to find
Beneath it all, a trifling mind,—

I was in one of those high halls
Where genius breathes its inspiration'd tones,
Whose shaded light in softness falls
On pencil'd beauty.—They were gone
Whose hearts of fire and hands of skill
Had wrought such power—but they spoke
To me in every feature still,
And finely lips breathed, and dark eyes woke,
And crimson cheeks flushed glowingly
To life and motion. I had knelt
And wept with Mary at the tree
Where Jesus suffered—I had felt
The warm blood rushing to my brow
At the stern intellect of the Jew,—
Had seen the God of glory bow—
And bleed for sins he never knew,—
And I had wept. I thought that all
Must feel like me—and when there came
A stranger, bright and beautiful,
With step of grace, and eye of flame,
And tone and look most sweetly blent
To make her presence eloquent,
Oh then I look'd for tears. We stood
Before the scene of Calvary,—
I saw the piercing spear, the blood—
The gall—the writhe of agony—
I saw his quivering lips in prayer,
"Father forgive them"—all was there
I turn'd in bitterness of soul
And spoke of Jesus: I had thought
Her feelings would refuse control,
For woman's heart, I knew, was fraught
With gushing sympathies. She gaz'd
A moment on it carelessly,
And coldly curl'd her lip, and praise'd
The high poem's garment! Could it be
That *look* was meant, dear Lord, for thee?

Oh what is woman—what her smile—
Her lips of love—her eyes of light—
What is she if *Job's* lips revile
The lowly Jesus! Love may write
His name upon her marble brow,
And laugh in her clear eyes of jet—
The light spring flowers may scarcely bow
Beneath her step, and yet—and yet—
Without that meeker grace, she'll be
A lighter thing than vanity.

Roy.

PHILANTHROPIC HOURS.

Oh! there are beings on the earth,
Who do'er "degrade and shame their birth."
Oh! there are those whose daily vows,
And midnight prayers, oft rise above,
Ascend to Heaven, God's "holy home,"
Borne on the wings of fervent love,
And, there are those, whose every speech,
To misanthropic, that pain'st not
A fool, and base, and shameful "blot"
On God's creation—there are souls
Whose every feeling is mottled'd,
By precepts of the (humble) "son of God,"
Taught in his pure, and inspir'd word.
And every thought is bent on Heaven,
And every hope is center'd there,
And grateful thanks for mercy given,
Ascend from earth, to Heavenly air.
Behold that gallant bark—she rides
Triumphantly, upon the wave,
Within her's many a noble heart,
God keep them from a watery grave!
They think on their own much-lov'd home,
The "social circle," cherish'd friend,
The gray-hair'd parent, lov'd no well,
And then, "one longing look" they send
Back to the place which gave them birth,
One sigh alone, escapes for earth,
Onward they're borne to distant clime,
Where "error's reflection is not seen,"
And where the Sabbath bells ne'er chime,
And nought is like their distant home
But they repine not, for their minds
Are fill'd with peace, and joy, and love,
In sorrow, they a solace find,
Jehovah reigns, supreme, above,
His "own right arm" defends them—they
Are his lov'd children—he, the stay
Of all their hopes, and well they may.
Trusting to Him, cast fear away.

They live, devoted to their God,
And to the cause of Heaven—
They die, their spirits rest above,
Amid realms of Heavenly, blissful love,
And a glorious crown is given.
By "Him who sits on a lofty throne,"
To each of these faithful—for they are his own!

Oh! who would "blot" such ones "from earth!"
The noblest works from'd by God's hand!

Do they "degrade and shame their birth?"
The humble, holy, Heavenly band!
And crimson lights among them stand—
Then, wherefore et she said to be
"A lighter thing than vanity?"
And why asserted that we find,
Beneath her charms, "a trifling mind?"

VARIETIES.

Princess Amelia.—A certain Captain remarkable for his height, being one day in the rooms at Bath, the Princess Amelia saw him, and was surprised with the singularity; upon enquiring, she was told his name and family, and that he had been originally intended *for the church.* "Rather for the *steeple*!" replied the royal humorist, with her usual complacency.

Bathos.—Not long since, an eminent lawyer of Ohio, closed a pathetic harangue to a jury in the following strain:

"And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapt in solemn thought: when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills down upon the peaceful bosom of peace—broke open the plaintiff's door—ravished the weeping mother from her screeching infant—and took away my client's rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge *fifteen dollars.*"

The above reminds us of a Philadelphia Lawyer, who in closing an argument, made use of the following overpowering language:

"He bared his arm—GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: HE BARED HIS ARM TO HEAVEN—*and stole the sugar.*"

An Ignorant Communicant.—An ignorant soldier of Quebec, observing some of his comrades stay behind him at church, asked them, on their coming out, what was the reason? They told him, jeeringly, that the person had treated them with some wine. "No other liquor?" says the fellow. Seeing he swallowed the bait, they answered, that he might have what liquor he chose. Next Sunday he staid to have his share; and when the clergyman offered him the wine, he put his hand to his head, in token of salutation, and said, modestly, "Please your reverence, *I should prefer punch.*"

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who by a very few faults, that they might correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable.—*Swift.*

A sprig of fashion finding himself seated recently, at a public festival "at the Freemason's tavern, between two ladymores, (whom he discovered to be knights of the thimble) remarked to his friend opposite, "What a pretty figure I cut between two tailors!" "You should bear in mind," replied his friend, "that they may be young beginners, and perhaps cannot afford to keep more than one goose between them."

A New General.—When the accounts of the astonishing success of Bonaparte arrived in Italy, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages from the assistance of some new generals he had created. "I know no General he has lately created," said George Colman, "but one—*General Consternation.*"

Why did they rise?—Because they were people in human shape; because patience under the detested tyranny of man is rebellion to the sovereignty of God; because allegiance to that Power that gives us the *forms* of men commands us to maintain the rights of men.

Why is a short negro unlike a snow ball?
Because he is not a tall—(at all)—white.
What character in Othello does a Jew name when he is going to pay money?
Cash I owe, I suppose.—(CASSIO)—so that's not it—he says Dus-de-mona—(Desdemona.)

Recipe for the Tooth-Ache.—Fill your mouth with spring water, and hold it over the fire till it boils.

Fiction N. S.—Published by *W. MILNE* and *J. F. CUNNABELL*, every Friday Morning, at their Office, in Water-street.—*Advertisements* will be inserted at the *Halifax* prices.—*Price of the paper "Seven Shillings per annum, (exclusive of Postage) half in advance.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the proprietors choose.*

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

VOL. I *PRO REGE, PRO PATRIA.* NO. 2

PICTOU, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1825.

EDITORIAL.

No. 2.

We have called this paper *The Colonial Patriot*, after due consideration; and are fully determined to support its name, as far as our humble ability will enable us. We are not to be swayed by threats on the one hand, or allurements on the other. No earthly power shall ever induce us to swerve from the line of conduct which we have marked out for ourselves, except through conviction of error. What that line is we endeavoured to explain in our first number. The leading feature is, to advocate the rights of the people throughout the North American Colonies, and to promote improvement among them. Nova-Scotia shall always command the principal share of our attention, but we must remember that all the colonies are intimately connected, and that what affects one, generally speaking, affects all.

Before setting out with so open an avowal of our principles, we perfectly knew that the voice of slander would follow our track, and that we would be charged with disloyalty and radicalism. This has been the refuge of all the supporters of existing abuses, and new oppressions since the world began. Pharoah no doubt considered Moses a great Radical. William Tell was a Radical. The sturdy Barons who forced Magna Charta from king John; were villainous Radicals. So were Luther and John Knox;—and they were a Radical crew, to be sure, who drove the last of the Stewarts from England's Throne. In later times Chatham, and Burke, and Fox, and Brougham have all been charged with disloyalty and radicalism by the advocates of grey haired abuses. But it is of little consequence by what name such illustrious men have been called. It is enough that the wisdom of the world now pronounces them Patriots. If we then, of the Colonial Patriot, suffer from the same species of slander, we shall suffer in good company, and we prefer suffering in a good cause to prosperity in a bad one. The proverb contained in the common interrogation, "who would not rather be a living dog than a dead lion?" is a specimen of the nonsense which is sanctified by old age. We hope never to hear such an adage in the mouth of any of our readers. In its place we tender them the following one just from the mint. Who would not rather be dead Wallace than living Menteith? But to be serious, we would just mention once for all, that we detest Radicals—real Radicals, such as they exist in England, just about as much as we detest real Tories, such as they exist in England; for we consider them equally enemies to the true interests of Great Britain and her dominions.

To prevent all mistake or misrepresentation, we will explain the meaning which we attach to these terms—A Tory is one who wishes every thing to remain as it is, just because it is so; and a Radical, one who wishes every thing changed, merely for the sake of change: or more shortly, a Tory holds that, "whatever is, is right," and a Radical, that, "whatever is, is wrong."

In the Colonies there are many existing abuses, but the man who would, on that account wish to subvert the whole Colonial system, would deserve either a straight jacket or a gibbet. It is quite as sensible to resist the removal of a cataract from the eye because it has been a long time there, as to remove the eye altogether. We think a conscientious Surgeon would prescribe neither of these courses. He would remove the excrescence, and leave the eye capable of performing its functions: and were we State Physicians, we would prescribe the same course with respect to abuses in government, though they dated their origin from the reign of William the Conqueror.

In every government Patriots can find some employment. There is always a little rottenness in Denmark. It is of the nature of power to become somewhat corrupted by its own exercise. Were the situations of those who are out and those who are in power, exchanged, we believe there would be a wonderful change in their views and character. Had it not been for the salutary restraints which the opposition in England has always exercised over her rulers, Great Britain would at this moment have been as despotic as any of the continental nations. We hope no British subject will so far forget himself and the history of his country, as to dishonour the illustrious family which now occupies the British Throne, by reprobating a constitutional opposition, should there be need of one. We are sure no Scotsman acquainted with the sufferings of the noble army of martyrs, who resisted unto death the tyranical attempts of Charles II, to establish Episcopacy in Scotland, will dare to hold up his voice against a constitutional opposition. He may say the government is right, & the opposition wrong, in a particular matter, but will always rejoice in patriotic watchfulness over the government under which he resides.

Let it not be supposed from these remarks, that we are determined to oppose, in all cases, the existing Governments in the Colonies. We would exemplify just about as much stupidity were we to say there is nothing right, as do those who say there is nothing wrong. Our present excellent Governor is beyond all praise. His arduous journies through the province—his strict investigation of all official abuses—the gigantic improvements in roads, which by the mere force of his own sound judgment and personal observation, he is accomplishing—his indefatigable labours to promote Common School Education—All give him a high claim to the gratitude of Nova-Scotians. But notwithstanding these eminent claims upon our gratitude, we have no doubt there is something wrong in some parts of his administration, for who is infallible? When any of these come within our knowledge, if it be necessary for the public good, our readers shall hear of them.

Our intention when we sat down to scribble this article, was merely to shew the extreme and contemptible folly, which is indicated by the charge of disloyalty and Radicalism, so often brought by the servile admirers of every government measure, against those possessing more rational and liberal principles. It is these servile poltrons who embarrass and ruin all governments, and not the bold and manly characters who point out the errors of administration, and the evil consequences which are likely to result from them. But we have extended our observations far beyond our intentions when we commenced. Hereafter we shall deal sparingly in topics of this kind.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

THERE are thousands of facts connected with Natural History, which, to the unread in that kind of learning, seem far beyond the bounds of belief. We have before said that we wish to be useful to the great majority of our readers; and with this view we shall as often as it comes in our way, insert any curious piece of knowledge which is not likely to be very generally known, of whatever description it may be.—We have been obligingly promised some assistance in carrying this intention into effect, and will thank any of our friends to aid us therein. The works of Nature cannot be too much the subject of investigation and contemplation, and they are as yet comparatively little known. The wonders of the great deep, in particular, still lie concealed in its impenetrable depths, and we scarcely know what we would not believe of its hidden mysteries upon reasonable evidence. The American Sea Serpent we consider as a mere trifle and are as readily & with as little astonishment, prepared to believe its existence as the Kangaroos, were the evidence as good. The following is a reasonable speculation upon the existence of an unknown Sea Monster. To which is also subjoined a short history of the Polypus.

In some remarks by M. Perion, on the habits of the Sea Elephant, from the analysis of Freycinet's Voyage, it is stated that great dangers attend them at the bottom of the sea. Upon some occasions the fishermen report they have seen them unexpectedly come from the bosom of the deep, apparently much frightened, and many of them covered with enormous wounds. They lose a great quantity of blood, and their terror and wounds prove evidently that they have been chased by one or several most formidable enemies. What can these terrible adversaries be? The fishermen unanimously agree that no known animal could inflict wounds so large and so deep. They can only suppose that these monsters live far from the shore, and dwell in the depths of the sea, as they have never been able to discover the smallest trace of them. They add, that they have no doubt it is to preserve their young from these enemies that the trumpet-seal hinders them, with so much anxiety, from going far from the shore, or to dive too deep as we have often observed. Captain Weddell, in his Southern Voyage, also gives a striking description of these animals, with which Freycinet's observations agree throughout.—*Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

Polypus.—This animal, ever since its economy and properties were discovered, has continued to astonish both Philosophers and Naturalists. The structure of the Polypus, is extremely simple. Its body consists of a single tube, with long *tentacula*, or arms, at one extremity, by which it seizes small worms, and conveys them to its mouth. It has no proper head, heart stomach, or intestines of any kind. This simplicity of structure gives rise to an equal simplicity in the economy and functions of the animal. The Polypus, altho it has not the distinction of sex is extremely prolific. When about to multiply, a small protuberance or bud appears on the surface of its body. This bud gradually swells and extends. It includes not a young Polypus, but is the real animal in miniature, united to the mother, as a sucker to the parent tree. The

food taken by the mother passes into the young by means of a communicative aperture. When the shooting Polypus has acquired a certain growth, this aperture gradually closes, and the young drops off, to multiply its species in the same manner. As every part of a Polypus is capable of sending off shoots, it often happens, that the young, before parting from the mother, begin to shoot; and the parent animal carries several generations on her own body. There is another singularity in the history of the Polypus. When cut to pieces in every direction fancy can suggest, it not only continues to exist, but each section soon becomes an animal of the same kind. What is still more surprising, when inverted as a man inverts the finger of a glove, the Polypus seems to have suffered no material injury; for it soon begins to take food, and to perform every other natural function. Here we have a wonderful instance of animal ductility. No division, however minute, can deprive this worm of life. What infallibly destroys other animals, serves only in the Polypus, to multiply the number of individuals. M. Trembley, in the course of his experiments, discovered, that different portions of one Polypus could be ingrafted on another. The head of one species may be ingrafted on the body of another. When a Polypus is introduced by the tail into another's body, the two unite, and form one individual. Pursuing these strange operations, M. Trembley gave scope to his fancy, and by repeatedly splitting the head and part of the body, formed hydras more complicated than ever struck the imagination of the most romantic fabulist.

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Herald.

By the arrival of the Havre Packet-Ship at New York, we have intelligence from Britain to the 15th September. By far the most important part of it is that which announces the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, grandson to the Earl of Derby, to the office of Under Secretary for the Colonies in the place of Mr. Horton. This appointment will be much more popular in Britain, than that by which Mr. Herries was elevated to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If the members of the Church of Scotland in these Provinces wanted any inducement to encourage them to exert themselves to expose to the inaccuracies of Dr. Strachan's Ecclesiastical Chart, they would find it in this appointment. Mr. Stanley visited this country; and although his stay was short, his conduct since he went home shews that he had not been idle in procuring information respecting these colonies, nor is lukewarm in the interest which he feels towards them. We know well that he has already been the means of correcting some erroneous ideas entertained by his predecessor, with respect to the two Churches, which ideas were formed from information derived from people whose principles and motives are now become sufficiently transparent. It will be recollected by many that during the late session of Parliament, Mr. Stanley in his place in the House of Commons, warmly advocated the cause of the Church of Scotland and scouted the illiberal policy that would give the Church of England, a monopoly of Government favour.

He also treated with merited ridicule that out of reasoning which induced some to judge of the number of Episcopal adherents in these provinces by the number of clergymen. He knows well that so long as the office was worth £200 a year certain, (more than twice the salary of the many worthy and useful curates in England,) their would be no lack of clergymen whether there were congregations for them or not; and of course laughed at the calculations of Dr. Strachan, even supposing the facts on which they were founded to be correct. Should answer to the queries of the General Assembly and the Presbyterian Committee of this city be given promptly, there is no doubt that any ill consequences which might have resulted to the National Church of Scotland from this Chart, will be averted.

Lower Canada Parliament.—Mr. Neilson has published a very important tabular history of the members of the Lower Canada new house of assembly—in which we observe 1st that qualifications as to property appear to be very useless regulations in respect to parliament men—for in Lower Canada, where no qualification as to estate is requisite, of 50 members all excepting two or three possess real estates of the value of £1000 and upwards, and have no pay for serving in parliament.

Forty-six members are natives of Lower Canada, two of Scotland, one of Newfoundland, and one of Upper Canada. Forty-two are members of the church of Rome, five of the church of England, two of the church of Scotland, and one uncertain.

Forty-six are steadfast supporters of the rights of the country, and form the majority on the finance question—two vote for every measure of every administration—and two vote occasionally with government.

Thirty-three reside in the places they represent, eight are natives of it no but non-residents, and seven are unconnected either by residence or birth—12 are landholders and proprietors living on their incomes, 7 are cultivating proprietors—12 are merchants in foreign or inland trade—7 are practising advocates—1 notaries—5 physicians, and 3 only in public employments—many of the members have served in from one to eight former parliaments.

All the members are natural born British subjects—or subjects received into the community at the treaty of Quebec.

Mr. Papineau the late speaker has been a member of other eight parliaments.

Of the minority of government party in the late house of assembly, five have been rejected three re-elected, and one replaced by another of similar sentiments.

We are glad that this statement has been published, it tells well for the independence and unanimity of the largest remaining British colony in respect to direct taxation without representation—and, laying aside for a moment the question of, whether the sums levied as crown duties were intended to be applied by the local parliaments, we maintain that if governors & lieut. governors can at their pleasure divide & apportion the larger part of the revenues of a province—the people of that province are under a bad species of despotism and their constitution is nothing more than a pretended liberty, real only in so far as it allows governors to govern by the freedom of their own wills, right or wrong.

MEDICAL.

Proper management of children.—Every parent and guardian should remember, that the physical education, or bodily treatment of children, unquestionably forms an object of the first importance; for, on the proper management of children depends, not only their health and usefulness in life, but likewise the safety and prosperity of the State to which they belong. Effeminacy will ever prove the ruin of any State where it prevails; and when its foundations are laid in infancy it can never afterwards be wholly eradicated. Parents who love their offspring, and wish well to their country, ought, therefore, in the management of their children to avoid every thing that may have a tendency to render them weak or effeminate.

From the hour of birth, the head of a child should be kept uncovered. Mothers will find, even in the coldest night, when they lay their hand on the infant's head, that it will be warm.

Colds and Coughs.—Give frequently to children, a table spoonful at a time of elder syrup when troubled with colds and coughs, two spoonfuls will operate as a slight purgative. Adults will take in proportion. It is an agreeable medicine and children especially are very fond of it. The syrup is thus made, to a quart of juice pressed from elder berries put a pint of molasses—boil them together as long as any scum rises, put it into a bottle leaving a small hole in or by the side of the cork to prevent the bottle from bursting.

To Mothers.—The painful operation of drawing milk from the breast, in the absence of infantine action, may be obviated by the following process:—Take a thick and heavy pint decanter, fill it with hot water, as soon as the glass becomes hot, pour off the water and apply the mouth of the decanter, as warm as it can be borne, close to the nipple, exposing the body of the decanter to the atmosphere. As it cools, the air within becomes condensed, and the milk is extracted to fill up the vacuum with facility.—*Imperial Mag.*

Exercise.—Arguments, to show the importance of exercise, might be drawn from every part of the animal economy. Without exercise, the circulation of the blood cannot be carried on, nor the different secretions duly performed. Without exercise the fluids cannot be properly prepared for the solids rendered strong and firm, the action of the heart, the motion of the lungs, and all the vital functions are greatly assisted by exercise.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

CONVERSATIONS.

No. 1.

Messrs. Editors,

A work all the joint-stock companies which the mania age has brought forth, the one whose object and operations I am about to discuss, is among the most innocent and not the least useful. It is a company to whose stock all the partners are constantly contributing. Whose funds are always progressively increasing. Whose accumulations can never be diminished; and whose peculiar quality it is, that at every meeting the dividend is much larger than the instalment to be paid in. The name of the company is "The Joint-Stock Knowledge Company, or Conversation Society." Its laws and management are extremely simple. The members meet weekly, for the purpose of conversing, and freely communicating, for the benefit of the whole, such thoughts and observations as may occur at the time. "From grave to gay, from trifling to severe" they wander over the whole range of mind and matter—breaking into forbidden grounds regardless of man trap, spring-guns or other engines of destruction. I am not a member, but have access to the Society's meetings as I will now convince you, by giving specimens of their proceedings.

Snip.—What think you of Milne's proposal to establish a Newspaper here?

Johnston.—I am delighted with it, as must be every patriotic mind. The Newspaper system is universally acknowledged as the grandest invention for the instruction of mankind, which

this world has witnessed. "The beauty of a Newspaper" as somebody says "is that it thrusts knowledge into a man's face, and makes him wise whether he will or not."

Chesterfield.—And besides it tends to civilize and polish men, and fit them for the enjoyments of life.

J.—You are always upon the *sounder* in mode. It will also send any article of new and useful intelligence through the District like lightning. At present if an improvement be discovered in the education of youth—tilling the soil—breeding stock—manufacturing home-spun—or domestic economy—the whole country, at the distance of five miles beyond the spot of discovery, remains in its wonted darkness for want of a suitable vehicle of transportation. I am persuaded that a Newspaper will invigorate the agricultural and other Societies. It will diffuse solid information and correct morals, and prove to every individual a stimulus to exertion. Like a course of medicine to the human system, it will cleanse and purify the body politic; and like a glass of good port to us, it will infuse new spirit and vigor into Society—promote the free and rapid circulation of ideas, and produce a feeling of health and activity over the whole system.

S.—It will "blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

J.—Softly friend Swift—Milne will do well not to be too hasty with his politics. Let him encourage education and a taste for reading; and a desire for all kinds of knowledge, particularly politics, will be sure to follow. Then political discussions will be useful—at present they would not take. Pictou ought to be proud at the thought of having a Newspaper. Much praise is due to the spirited individuals who have undertaken it, and I trust nothing but inability to pay will influence any person to withhold his name from the Subscription List; and every man who is not a drunkard, can pay 10s. a year. With less than a thousand subscribers the thing cannot go on decently, and I should hope that number would readily be found. Pictou alone ought to take 700 copies. From the first Magistrate to the meanest day-labourer, no man who can read England, ought to be without the Colonial Patriot. In town I am told they have come forward almost to a man. The spirited farmer who preaches patriotism will surely not be backward to encourage an undertaking which if prosperous will scatter blessings upon their posterity to a thousand generations.

LISTENER.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Pictou, 6th Dec. 1827.

Messrs. Editors,

On Friday the 30th ult. according to ancient custom, most scrupulously observed and reverenced by all Scotchmen abroad, from the land of their birth, a party to the number of 35 gentlemen assembled at Mr. Lorrain's Inn, to celebrate the memorable Festival of St. Andrew, the tutelar Saint of Scotland. A meeting on such an occasion, at all times tends to call forth an association of ideas highly agreeable to the minds of Scotia's sons—then met together, to look back with fond remembrance, and talk of "Auld Lang Syne;" and which to those who were present can be easier understood that exhibited, independently of the company testifying their enthusiastic loyalty when the various toasts and sentiments were given interspersed with appropriate songs, the evening was spent with the greatest harmony and conviviality, and did not break up till "the wee hours ayont the twal;" every one departing highly pleased with the elegant entertainment and attention of Mr. Lorrain, who has great credit for the arrangements he made to render the company comfortable. The dinner was laid out in the Mason Hall, and had rather a splendid appearance.

James Skinner, Esq. acted as President, and William Mortimer, Esq. Vice President, both ably fulfilled the honours assigned them. The following Toasts were given from the Chair, viz.

1. The pious memory of St. Andrew, the tutelar Saint of Scotland.

2. Our most gracious Sovereign George IV. Long may he live to reign over a free, loyal and happy people.—9 times 9.—*God save the King.*

3. The tutelar Saints of England, Wales, and Ireland, St. George, St. David, and St. Patrick.

4. His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral and the British Navy.—3 times 3.—*Rule Britannia.*

5. The other branches of the Royal Family. 3 times 3.—*Honest Men and Bonny Lasses.*

6. To the immortal memory of Wallace and Bruce, whose patriotic deeds will never be forgotten.—*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*

7. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the British Army.—3 times 3.—*Duke of York's March.*

8. His Excellency the Governor General Earl Dalhousie. May the colonies over which he presides duly appreciate his valuable services.—3 times 3, with repeated cheering.—*Red o' Tullochgorum.*

9. His Excellency Sir James Kempt, our gallant Governor, the warm promoter of the true interests of Nova-Scotia.—3 times 3, with repeated cheering.

10. The Honourable Michael Wallace, and the other members of his Majesty's Council.—3 times 3, with repeated cheering.—*A Man's a Man for a' that.*

11. The "Land o' Cakes," and all that is sincere and dearest to Scotchmen.—3 times 3. *Auld Lang Syne.*

12. The Clergy of Scotland.—3 times 3.

13. The Kirk of Scotland, and free toleration in religious matters.

14. The Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, and the Clergy of the Established Church.

15. His Honour the Chief Justice, and the Bench of Nova-Scotia.—3 times 3.

16. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Commerce of Nova-Scotia. May they prosper under the benign influence of the British Government.—3 times 3.—*Speed the Plough.*

17. The Town and Trade of Pictou. May success attend the enterprize of her merchants. 3 times 3.

18. The Albion Mining Company. May their exertions be crowned with success.—3 times 3.

19. The memory of the Right Honourable George Canning; an able statesman, an accomplished scholar and an honest man.

20. The fair daughters of Acadia.—3 times 3. *Long may the Rushes O.*

21. To the memory of Robert Burns, Scotia's sweetest Bard.

22. The Wizard of the North, Sir Walter Scott.

The following are a few of the Volunteer Toasts:

23. The British Constitution.—3 times 3.

24. May Scotia's sons be as free as the wind that blows over the heath and over the mountains.—3 times 3.

25. The immortal memory of Nelson. May old England never want such heroes to lead our tars to victory.—3 times 3. *Heart of Oak.*

26. May harmony and social unity always prevail in the celebration of this annual festival.—3 times 3.

27. To all Scotchmen who are celebrating St. Andrews throughout the world.—3 times 3.

28. The internal improvement of this Province, good roads and bridges.—3 times 3.

29. Hugh Dennoon, Esq. our worthy Chief Magistrate.—3 times 3.

"A SCOTSMAN"

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Milne & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—At the commencement of a new undertaking like yours, too much caution cannot be used in selecting the subjects for your journal. The same will apply with equal force to what may properly be termed selection, and to the admission or rejection of original communications. It is to the latter, however, that you will have to apply that more discriminating eye, which condemns to oblivion the effusions of the demagogue, or ushers into public notice those sparks of patriotism, which I am persuaded are sufficiently numerous in this section of the province, but which, if neglected, might slumber in obscurity, equally unprofitable to the possessor and the public. It is to be hoped, however, that in the exercise of this your prerogative, you will deal prudently, charitably, and impartially with all; but more particularly with young correspondents like myself. With such you will have to correct or pass by little inaccuracies, and in this class many will become more efficient correspondents.

I need hardly remind you that the Press may be rendered a most powerful instrument of either good or evil. Your own observation will help you to develope this fact; and therefore while you exercise the utmost care on the one hand, not to admit into the pages of the Colonial Patriot anything that may have the least tendency to immorality, disloyalty or libel; you must, on the other, be no less scrupulous that you maintain the dignity and independency, which is the true characteristic of a free press.

It will no doubt occur to you, that there is no community of people altogether free from broils and backerings; but of whatever nature these may be, your interest and the welfare of society, alike forbid you in your political capacity, from having known in them. You best policy will be to promote peace and concord among, and where dissentions duly express you to reconcile, let it be done in that keen, firm and dignified manner which will compel the guilty object to shrink before your notice like the tender herb before the storm.

I am informed, that the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country have come forward to support you in a manner worthy of an intelligent and enlightened people. It will be for you to secure their patronage by rendering your papers worthy of it; and it is sincerely to be wished that those possessed of literary time and talents, will not be backward in furnishing you from time to time with communications on the many subjects connected with the present and permanent welfare of society. This will render the Colonial Patriot a pleasing and profitable instructor of youth, the aged will hail as first appearance as the dawning of a better day to their posterity; it will help to [illegible] ordinance of the Kirk—evening in the farm house; and will furnish all of us with a welcome weekly repast, and to those who preserve it, will form a reserved volume of record for many things worthy of preservation, to which posterity will be proud to refer.

Having thus far indulged in pleasing anticipation of your success, I have only to add, that I intend ere long to favour you with [illegible] although I [illegible] for longer remembrance.

Pictou, Dec 3.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors,

I LATELY saw in a Halifax paper, that it is in contemplation at Quebec, to rear a monument to commemorate the deaths of Wolf and Montcalm, the two great generals, who fell fighting for their respective Sovereigns, in the same glorious conflict, on the plains of Abraham. Lord Dalhousie, I think, was stated as the originator of the scheme, and the idea, abstractly considered, is certainly worthy of a British Nobleman. It is indicative of an exalted mind, to pay all respect to a fallen foe; if he had previously shown himself a brave and honourable one: but the mere circumstance of a man's being an enemy, does not sanctify the deed of conferring upon him an honour of which he is undeserving. That Montcalm was brave none will deny; and though the times in which he lived were unsettled, and ill calculated to cherish the milder virtues, such as humanity, yet no times and no circumstances can ever excuse or palliate positive breaches of faith. Montcalm stands convicted of the basest treachery, accompanied by the most appalling cruelty. I am aware that in former ages, and the veil to a certain extent still exists, personal courage and military skill were considered as almost the only test of worldly greatness, but that day is fast hastening away; and the display of an act of magnanimity toward a fallen foe, will prove a sorry indemnity to the world for the interruption to its progress, which will be occasioned by the placing of a French marquis, famed but for the virtues of loyalty and military skill, upon an equality with one of Nature's Noblemen. Such was the illustrious Wolfe. He inherited from nature an animating fervour of temperament, an intuitive perception, an extensive capacity, and a passion for glory, which stimulated him to acquire every species of military knowledge, that study could comprehend, that actual service could illustrate and confirm. This noble warmth of disposition seldom fails to call forth and unfold the liberal virtues of the soul. Brave above all estimation of danger, he was also generous, gentle, complacent, and humane; the pattern of the officer, the darling of the soldier: there was a nobility in his genius which soared above the pitch of ordinary minds; and had his faculties been exercised to their full extent by opportunity and action, had his judgment been fully matured by age and experience, he would without doubt, have rivalled in reputation the most celebrated Captains of antiquity." Let any one compare this character, drawn from the sober page of history, with the following statement respecting Montcalm, and then say if these two men are to be conjunctly handed down to posterity, as equally deserving of the admiration of mankind, and the imitation of succeeding generations.

"In 1757 the marquis de Montcalm with 3000 men invested Fort William Henry (so like George) garrisoned with about 3000 men. He wrote a letter to Col. Monroe the brave commander of the Fort, demanding an immediate surrender. To this demand Col. Monroe verbally and laconically replied to the messenger. "Tell Monsieur Montcalm, that I reject his proposal with disdain; and that I will defend the Fort, while I have a man able to fire a gun."

After six days' resolute defence, Monroe was obliged to send a flag of truce, and a capitulation ensued. "The principle articles stipulated were, that the public property should be surrendered to the French, that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, with their arms, baggage, and a field piece, and that they should be protected from the outrage of the Indians. The last of these articles was violated in the most shameful manner. The garrison, instead of being protected, had marched but a little distance, when the Savages fell upon them with the utmost fury, and butchered a great number of men, women, and children. Nothing could exceed the barbarity displayed in this massacre. It will be unnecessary for me to particularize these enormities after having given so many accounts of Indian ferocity; and it is impossible to determine the number of those who were killed. Of the New-Hampshire regiment, which brought up the rear, and suffered the most, eighty were lost out of two hundred. Carver makes the whole number who were sacrificed, fifteen hundred. The transaction filled the British colonies with horror. I was a little child, when it took place; and distinctly remember the strong emotions which it every where excited, and which, hitherto, time has not been able to efface. From that day to the present it has been familiarly known by the emphatical appellation of the massacre at Fort William Henry.

Various efforts have been complaisantly made on both sides of the Atlantic, to exculpate the Marquis de Montcalm from the blame, which he merited in this affair. In my own view, the gentlemen concerned exhibit more of the spirit of chivalry, than of equity or truth. The Marquis had, the preceding year, violated the conditions on which the fort at Oswego had been surrendered to him. He had permitted the savages, on that occasion also to insult, and rob the garrison; massacre several of the men on the parade, and Lieutenant De La Court who had been wounded in his tent; and to scalp all the sick in the hospital. To close the scene, he delivered up twenty of the garrison in lieu of twenty Indians, who had been killed, to be disposed of as these tigers in human shape, should think proper. The attempt to vindicate such a man as this, violates every feeling of justice and humanity, and certainly must be a very idle employment. On the present occasion, either no guard at all, or none that was at all competent, was furnished to the prisoners. Nor does it appear, that a single effort was made by the French General to preserve them. On the contrary, the Marquis, although he would not probably have butchered them himself, was more willing to yield up these unhappy people to plunder, and death, than to hazard offending his Indian allies. That he could have restrained these wretches, there cannot be a rational doubt. Let those who question it remember, that he was at the head of at least seven thousand men; and that he could have given the prisoners a sufficient guard without any inconvenience to himself, as he had solemnly stipulated. Had he possessed the smallest share of humanity, or honour, the prisoners, taken at Oswego, and at Fort William Henry, would have been effectually preserved from plunder, scalping and death. That the Marquis was brave no well informed man can doubt. His faithlessness and inhumanity are equally indubitable."

Now be it far from me to say, that because Montcalm treated Col. Monroe and his brave garrison so treacherously and inhumanly, a like treatment should be shown to him on a like occasion; but this I do say; that, "to uphold the wicked and to condemn the just," are about equally criminal, and equally injurious to posterity; and for this simple reason the marks of distinction between right and wrong, virtue and vice, are thus equally blotted out, and mankind still left to grope their way, without the guide; on the one hand, which virtue, pinnacled on the temple of fame, presents, or the beacon, on the other, which vice, shewered to the pillar of infamy, threatningly displays.

You will probably consider this communication as uninteresting to your readers in this Province; but in judging of the propriety of inserting it, take into account, that you have here facts of the historical character of two men whose memories stand intimately connected with the British North American Provinces.

Your obedient servant.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Remarkable passages in the History of the Israelites.—No. 1.

ON THEIR DESCENT INTO EGYPT.

(Concluded from No. 1, page 4.)

II. It was also calculated to promote the great end of their separation, by giving a greater degree of celebrity to their name, and impressing the world with a higher idea of the greatness and power of the God whom they worshipped. The prophet says, in reference to the object of Divine Providence in conducting the Israelites into the land of Egypt, and delivering them from it, "So didst thou lead thy people to make thyself a glorious name;" (Isa. lxiii. 14.) and the Scripture saith of Pharaoh, "Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up, that I might shew my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth." (Rom. ix. 17.) But the elevation of Pharaoh to the throne of Egypt, would have contributed little to the accomplishment of such a purpose; had the children of Israel not been in the country; for it was by the miraculous interposition of providence in their behalf, interpositions which his conduct to them rendered necessary, that Jehovah displayed the extent of his power, and exhibited to the world the glory of his name.

The natural resources of the land of Egypt pushed it forward more rapidly than the rest of the nations in the march of improvement. In a country where the elements of nature regularly and annually bring about changes which supercede the most laborious exertions of the husbandman, and where the soil is fertilized by the same causes, to such a degree, as to bring forth by handfuls, there must be something certainly vicious in the constitution of society, if it does not spring along with accelerating rapidity, in the acquisition of wealth, power, and improvement. Accordingly we find that Egypt took the lead in the career of improvement among the nations in the world; and making allowance for the age, it had attained to a high state of improvement, in the time of Joseph. In support of this, it might not be unfair to appeal to the luxury and effeminacy of the court, the pompous magnificence by which the servants of the crown were distinguished, and the constitution and array of their military force, of all which we have distinct notices in the book of Genesis. But their varied and extensive commerce, the flourishing and unrivalled state of their manufactures, which are often celebrated in the sacred Scriptures: and the attention which they paid to the learned professions, but more especially to the medical department, are now clear and unequivocal proofs of an advanced state of wealth and refinement. Egypt lost in consequence of this superiority of wealth and improvement, become the grand emporium of the trade of the world, the nursery of science, and the school of civilized and polished life. It was consequently the resort of all who travelled for pleasure or for profit, from the various nations that were then established on the face of the earth; and for this reason it was in all respects the fittest scene that could be chosen to

which to display to the nations of the earth the glory and power of the God of Israel.

The memorable interpositions of divine providence in behalf of the Israelites, were calculated by their very peculiar character, and the extraordinary circumstances with which they were connected, to command the attention of the most indifferent observer; and to make a deep and lasting impression on his mind; and less or more accurate accounts of these interpositions could not fail to be carried as far as Egypt had any connections, and to be circulated wherever its name was known. In this way the name of the Israelites became extensively known, even in the early periods of their history, when their political consequence was too inconsiderable to render any efficient support to the moral influence of their religious institutions. A deep impression was made on many of the nations with regard to the power of the God of Israel; and a foundation was laid for those grand operations of providence, by which the world was prepared for the coming of the Redeemer, and the establishment of his Kingdom. The descent of the children of Israel into Egypt forms one of the first links of that great chain of events by which the promised Redeemer was made the desire or expectation of all nations. The wonders that were done in the land of Zoan, could not soon be forgotten. The memory of them would be preserved in the traditionary records of many nations; and in after ages when the Israelites had become a powerful people, and more especially when they were scattered by subsequent dispensations of providence, among the nations of the earth these wonders would be recalled to mind and connected with other extraordinary events, which continued from time to time to give new and additional interest to their history; till the whole scheme of providence, with regard to them was completely unfolded by that great and commanding event, which served to connect every thing that had befallen them from the earliest periods, by shewing that they were all terminated in one consummation.

CLERICUS.

AUCTION and COMMISSION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Auction and Commission Mart, at the store of Messrs. Proudfoote; where articles for sale, entrusted to his care, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Sale Days every Friday, at 12 o'clock, or parcularly if required.

JOHN BOGUE.

N. B. Tradesmen's Books posted, and accounts made out at the shortest notice, with neatness and fidelity. Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, Fine CLOTHS, blue and black; ladies' Pelisse Cloth, blue and green; rolling, white and red Flannel; ohio Plushing, red Starch, striped cotton Shirts; Bonnets; Horsepoint; Bombazettes; tea chints Calicoes; white Cotton, ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs assorted; Linen; men's & W. Hose; women's black Hose, Ribbons and Forks, Buttons; English and Gelix Ribbon and Trafaloom Braces; blue sewing Silk; cotton do.; Counterpanes, Quilts; cambrie and book Muslins, Bandanna silk Handkerchiefs; black do; men's fine Hats; Indian Beaver Grey; Quills and Paper; Snuff, Tea, Sugar, Rum, Pipes, Tobacco, Sand; Razors; Crockery and Glass ware; Starch; Sole Leather; Shoe do; and a variety of other articles

Dec. 7. JAMES SKINNER, Jun.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received per schooner Queen, from Arichat, and Ann, from Demerara, a quantity of Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

ALSO:

Per schooner Lark, from Quebec, Fresh superfine and fine FLOUR, Pease, Oatmeal, Cheese, &c. which they offer for sale, at low prices for Cash.

Dec. 7. D. CRICHTON & SON

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his store in Water-street, 70 barrels Fall Mackerel,

100 do Baltimore FLOUR;

With his usual general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c. All which he offers for sale low for cash or short credit.

Dec. 7. JOHN YORSTON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE { Simon Fraser, Plaintiff, vs. Donald M'Donald, Defendant.

To be sold at public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at Mr. Lofrain's Tavern, in the Town of Pictou, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE REAL ESTATE hereafter described, to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being in Merigomishe, in the district of Pictou aforesaid, and bounded on the east by Donald Campbell's land, on the North by the Harbour of Merigomishe aforesaid, on the West by John M'Donald's land, and to extend as far South as to contain or give seventy five acres, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been taken in execution, at the suit of the above named Plaintiff against the said Defendant; and the equity of redemption, as by law established, having expired.

HENRY BLACKADAR, Attorney for Plaintiff. J. J. SAWYER, High Sheriff. By J. W. HARRIS, His Deputy

Pictou, Dec. 8, 1827.

ALSO:

At the time and place above mentioned, the following lot of Land taken under, and by virtue of a writ of execution, issued in the name of

CAUSE { Margaret Fraser, James Skinner, and John Dunbar, Administratrix and Administrators of Simon Fraser deceased, vs. James Turnbull, Defendant. To wit:

All that certain lot of Land, lying and being within the District of Pictou, and bounded as follows on the North East by Donald M'Lennan's land, on the rear by John Fraser's land, on the South West by John Cameron's land, and fronting on the East River of Pictou aforesaid; containing one hundred acres, more or less, excepting out of the said lot of Land, two acres sold to the Rev. Henry Butterfield,) together with all the improvements and appurtenances, to the said lot belonging, or in any wise appertaining: the said equity of redemption having also expired.

H. BLACKADAR, Attorney for Plaintiffs. J. J. SAWYER, High Sheriff. By J. W. HARRIS, His Deputy.

Pictou, Dec. 8, 1827.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, presently occupied by the Subscriber, as a Store, in Water-street, length 46 feet, breadth 20 feet, three stories high, besides the garret. Its central situation renders it a most eligible stand for business, and there is a never failing stream of excellent fresh water on the ground floor, sufficient for the purposes of a Brewery or a Tannery. The Lot on which it is built measures 50 feet on Water street, and runs back 30 feet to the rear. The premises for a very small outlay, can be made to yield from £30, to £100 a year of rent.

ALSO:

The House adjoining the above at present occupied by James Aitchison for £5 a year, at £15 a year for 12 years (of which a set to expire). The Lot on which it is built, measures 24 feet on Water-street, and 80 feet on Consumption Street. This being a corner lot, with sufficient room to erect another large house, renders it an excellent investment of money.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 7.

FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN

THE fine fast sailing Brig, PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, William Morris, master, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 20th instant. Should any Passengers offer, they can be accommodated, by applying to the master on board, or to

WILLIAM MORTIMER.

Pictou, December 7.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Colonial Patriot Office

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS of closing up his present business, hereby informs the public, that on Thursday the 3d, and Friday the 4th, days of January next, he will commence selling off by public Auction, the whole of his present Stock in Trade—comprising, Hardware and Cutlery, Shootings, Ducks, Rugs, Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Glass and Crockery, Mulasses, &c. printed Catalogues of which will be had on the days of Sale.

The Sale will be continued weekly, on Thursdays and Fridays, until the whole is sold off; and as many of the Goods are consignments, great bargains may be expected.

He further informs the public, that in future, he will do Business in the Auction and Commission line, on very reasonable Terms; and will keep a Store, for the reception of Consignments. He hopes that the experience he had in business, will secure him of a large share of public Patronage.

Orders in the Saddlery line, will be received as usual, and executed with attention and despatch. Farm Produce, Furs, Hides and tanned Leather, will be taken in payment.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately made a great addition to his former Stock of GOODS, consisting of Woollens and Worsteds, suitable for the season, gentlemen's silk and beaver Hats, ladies' black and grey beaver do., a great variety of Cottons and Ribbons, Silks, leather, silk and cotton Gloves, Books and Stationery, Crockery and Glass ware, sole and upper Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe-makers' and carpenters' Tools, Window Glass, Paints and Oil, a great variety of Grosvenors, weavers' Reeds and Shuttles, Iron and Steel, Fenders and Fire Irons, Pots and Ovens, Tea Kettles and Gridirons, Knives and forks, and Carvers, small Weighing Beams and Weights, with a great variety of Hardware and Cutlery—including and shoe Brushes, pocked and dry Fish—fine Boston Chairs.

The above, with many other articles not enumerated he will sell in general at very reduced prices for Cash.

He also takes this opportunity to request, that all those who are indebted to him, would prepare to settle their accounts by the 1st March, as he expects to the course of next year to leave the province for a short time. No accounts will be rendered until persons signify their preparation for settlement.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note, Bond or Book Account, are hereby notified, to come forward, and arrange the same, without delay, to prevent a more unpleasant application.

HENRY HATTON.

By W. J. CORBET, his Attorney

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, an assortment of Brush GOODS, which will be sold on very liberal terms.

Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloth,

do Ladies Pelisse and Mantle Cloths,

Mixtures, Cassimeretts,

Scotch Tartans,

Woollen and Cotton Shawls,

English Blankets,

Flannels, red, green and white,

Moleskins and Quilled Cotton,

White and printed Cottons,

Bombazetts, Bombazines, and Poplins,

Black, brown, and light olive Cuissons,

Bed furnitures and Tick

An assortment of Muslins and Jaconetts,

Leghorn and straw Bonnets

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Received, a consignment of Sole, Neat's and Harness Leather,

Axe Steel, and

Bores Mortar and Rasps,

Which they offer for Sale at reduced and cheaper for cash.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Dec. 7. 1827

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, 1000 bbl. Liverpool Salt,

100 bbls Culm do.

Dec. 7. GEORGE SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL.

FATTENING SWINE.

The corn given to your swine should be soaked, boiled, or ground into meal. It is an advantage to let the food for swine ferment a little, but not become very sour, before they are fed with it.—Dough made of meal and water mixed with boiled potatoes, is excellent for swine. Their lodgings should be dry, ward and kept clean. To prevent measles and other disorders, and increase their appetites, a little brimstone now and then, given in their dough, is useful. Change of food is advisable in every stage of their existence. They should receive their meals with regularity. They should always have as much food as they will eat up clean: but never more than that quantity. If the swine in their fore-legs should be stopped, they should be rubbed upon with a cob. "Rubbing and currying their hides very frequently is of advantage to keep off perspiration. It is grateful to the animals, as well as conducive to their health. Every sty should have a rubbing post."

"Having occasion," says Marshall, a celebrated English writer, "to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, he had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals, when they were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull, heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleeky haired; the enjoyment of the post were discernible even in their looks, in their liveliness, and apparent contentment. It is not probable that any animal should thrive while afflicted with pain or uneasiness. Graziers suffer single trees to grow, or put up dead posts in the ground, for their cattle to rub themselves against; yet it is probable that a rubbing post has never been placed intentionally in a sty; though perhaps for a two-fold reason rubbing a post is requisite for swine."—London eas the following observation;

"Hog-styes for the breeding or fattening of swine, are mostly built in a simple manner, requiring only warm dry places for the swine to lie in, with small areas before, and troughs to help their food. They are generally constructed with shed-roofs, and seldom above six or seven feet wide, with height in proportion. In order that they may be convenient, they should be at no great distance from the house; and the sties they are connected with the other fixtures, as far as is [illegible]. In some cases, it might be of utility to have them connected with the poultery, in such a way, as that the sorts of refuse matter might be readily conveyed to them by pipes or other contrivances. When at a distance, they should be so placed as that the servant need not enter the sty, if he can help it, when he is carrying the food. This is a circumstance of [illegible] advantage in the economy of labour, as well as [illegible] farm-yard in feeding them. It is a circumstance of [illegible] advantage in the economy of labour, as well as [illegible] In order that they may be convenient, they should be [illegible] to have them conveniently situated and built. Though their superintendent, Richard Smith, Esq. [illegible] swine are generally, perhaps from a too partial view of [illegible] their habits, considered as filthy animals, there are no animals which delight more in a clean and comfortable [illegible] e to be down in, and none that cleanliness has a [illegible] effect upon with respect to their thriving and [illegible] In order to keep them dry, a sufficient slope [illegible] better . not only to the inside place were they [illegible] feeding. the outside areas, with proper drains [illegible] must be give. ture. The outside must be a little [illegible] are to lie, but to [illegible] up from the areas of at least [illegible] to carry off all moi- Hog-styes should likewise [illegible] elevated, and have ste- up the different sorts of [illegible] five or six inches in heigh. great many eyes [illegible] have several divisions, to k- [illegible] swine separated; nor should a [illegible] allowed to go together; for it is fo- [illegible] better in small numbers, and of equa- [illegible] many of equal sizes are put together. [illegible] ures most, therefore, be made [illegible] with the boar; other [illegible] to farrow in; for weaning the pigs, for fattening. When convenient, the areas should be pretty large. And where it can be had, it is of great use to have water conveyed to them, as it serves many useful purposes."

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

PICTOU, N. S.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1827.

FRIDAY [illegible]

Coincidence.—[illegible] perhaps does not become [illegible] upon the importance of our Newspaper [illegible] Establishment to Pictou, as to say much at pr[illegible] ch our first Number, but the same day on wh[illegible] ned which we bes[illegible] he harbin- ger of [illegible] of great of the 5th inst. another distressing accident may, with great propriety had as [illegible] occurred in the neighbourhood. A schooner [illegible] ability to the whole Province, and we no[illegible]

fairly add, to the British North American Colonies. On Friday last, for the first time in Nova-Scotia, the immense power of Steam was brought into successful requisition at the Albion Mines on the East River. Let us rejoice that this is the favoured scene of its first operation. The Engine is of 20 horse power, and the perfection of its first operations evidence the skill of the Engineer. The company's works will now proceed with redoubled celerity and vigour. Their progress, though retarded by the selfishness and overreaching disposition of individuals, has surpassed the imagination of Nova-Scotians. From the great wealth of the Company, wonders were to be expected, but the Mines of Golconda could effect little, without the aid of intelligence and industry. That the directors in London would place the superintendance of their concerns in thas Country, in the hands of a person possessing the highest professional talents was to be expected; but they may well consider it as a truly fortunate circumstance, that they found a man of such unwearied industry, and perfect suitableness to the situation as Mr. Smith. His constant and persevering labour furnishes a useful illustration of the way wealth and respectability are acquired in Britain.

Neither time nor present information will permit us to particularize the progress which has been made in the works, much less to discuss the bright prospects which the enterprise of the association sets before us. The enlarged mode of conducting the coal works—the commencement of an iron manufactory & iron manufactories—the laying of rail-ways, and above all, the introduction of steam, with its ten thousand times ten thousand advantages, present prospects, which, if skilfully pictured to those unacquainted with the magical effects of steam in Britain, would be too dazzling for the dim eye of their unenlarged reason. We wish success to the "Royal Mining Association" the utmost success, and the complete realisation of it's expectations, and we do hope, for the reputation of these other men by dreaming, two of the thousand times ten thousand advantages, pretation of the District, that every [illegible] it, will afford every facility in its power to [illegible] ress of the works and the comfort of [illegible] their superintendent, Richard Smith, Esq. Though scarcely worth mentioning, we may [illegible] ness, of bodies of the refractory troops. [illegible] ubels, Castas, who accepted the Royal clemency, [illegible] is now at the head of a force opposed to his former colleagues.

We understand the Lord High Admiral has received upon sitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

Executions.—There was a case of [illegible] ness in town a few days ago, which the Medical gentlemen pronounced to be the Small-Pox. Their promptitude in [illegible] ing was directly [illegible] ed its spread deserves the best thanks of the [illegible] unity. They immediately posted cards [illegible] to vaccinate gratis—dispatched an ex- [illegible] offering [illegible] ation for an additional supply of the [illegible] press to b[illegible] and ordered all the schoolmasters [illegible] best matter[illegible] fortnight. They have been [illegible] thousand[illegible] engaged in vaccinating the [illegible] ever since steadily [illegible] hundreds of applicat[illegible] As it has been fully [illegible] ascertained that the co[illegible] upon after a lapse of [illegible] years is no preventive age[illegible] the small-pox, all [illegible] who have not had the latter, would do well to [illegible] be vaccinated without delay.

Another Fatal Accident.—On the evening [illegible] of the 5th inst. another distressing accident [illegible] occurred in the neighbourhood. A schooner [illegible] of about 30 tons belonging to the Capelands was lost near Chance Harbour; and all on board, 7 in number, perished. These were James Copeland, George Walker, John Manning, William Dempsey, James M'Gunnigle, John Ellard, and a young woman, Sally Gillis. The vessel left this harbour in the afternoon of the above day, and nothing was heard of her until Friday morning, when Dempsey's body was accidentally found nearly buried in the sand. The report soon reached town and Mr. John M'Kay our very vigilant and active Coroner set out for the place. He and others used every exertion to find the bodies, but only succeeded in regard to Walker. Much of the property has been picked up, though it is said there were some attempts at purloining it. For the credit of the District, it is to be hoped that such was not the case; but if otherwise, that exposure and punishment may follow. The particular cause of this unfortunate event cannot be certainly known. The supposition, from the appearances, is, that the main gaff had broken, and in consequence that the main-sail had split. That the vessel which would then be unmanageable had driven towards the shore until the anchors were cast. Where these were found the water was so shoal as to permit the vessel to strike. Here it is supposed that the rudder was displaced and the vessel so injured as to admit water. That they then slipped the cables in hopes to drive her close in. Unfortunately there was a rock or sand bank about 100 yards out, and deeper water inside. Upon this rock or bank, the vessel had been beaten to pieces, and the unfortunate persons washed off or lost in attempts to reach the shore, whether they could nearly or quite wade, but the heavy surf which the wind then blowing high from the north would not fit be allowed to depart until inquiry is made after the situation of the distressed women and children who are the chief sufferers.

Some of our contributors have complained that their manuscripts have been seen in the office. We are sorry to say that any thing of the kind has happened, but every precaution will be taken to prevent it. "No Admittance" placed over the door of the composing room, and every kind of gentle hints given to visitors. It is unpleasent to be rude to persons, but whatever may be the consequence our manuscripts must be kept secret.

We omitted to mention in our first Number that at the end of each yearly volume of this paper a Table of Contents and an Index will be published; and also, that connected with this Establishment, is a Book-Bindery, at which the volumes of the Colonial Patriot will be regularly bound. We mention these particulars for the benefit of those who have a desire to transmit the knowledge of the present state of society, and passing events, to their childrens' children.

Our Country subscribers will please make arrangements for procuring their papers from the office. A number of persons in each neighbourhood ought to combine for this purpose. We will act as deputies, or make immediate payment to Mr. Thomas Dickson, if he resides in Pictou. Circular letters have been addressed to all those indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to the same effect; but fearing that some may have mourned, and not wishing to cause expense without due notice, the trustees give this further Public Notice.

THOMAS DICKSON,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
DAVID CRICHTON. } Trustees

Pictou, 14th Dec. 1827.

Yesterday, cleared, brig Prince of Asturia, Morgan, Dublin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pilot Antiquaria, and several other communications have come to hand.

There is a Communication Box on the office door.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

We make a few extracts from the Halifax papers. By them we see that Lord Dalhousie is to be recalled from North America and promoted to a higher situation. In this we rejoice, first because his Lordship is an amiable man and we wish him all prosperity and happiness, and, secondly, because while his Lordship remained we cannot see how the unfortunate Canadian disputes could be adjusted. His lordship no doubt with the most upright intentions, and probably for want of faithful advisers respecting the consequences, had proceeded step by step until retreat was impossible except by the sacrifice of personal feelings. Those it is true ought not to influence Rulers, but while human nature is human nature, we expect no man wholly to resist their importunate clame.

EXTRACTS.

Provincial Appointments.—From a paragraph in the summary of London news contained in another column our readers will perceive that the Duke of Gordon is spoken of as the Successor of Lord Dalhousie in the Government of Canada. His Lordship we understand has been offered the situation of Commander-in-chief of the Forces stationed in the East Indies; and in the event of his acceptance of it he is instantly to proceed to England. We are also assured that the ministry have offered to the noble Duke the situation of Governor-in-chief to the British North A. Colonies—but it was not ascertained before the sailing of the packet, whether his Grace would accede to the proposal or not N. S.

St. Johns, N. F. Nov. 4.—His Honour the President administering the Government, has been pleased to nominate & appoint James Cochran, Esqr. of the Inner Temple, and Barrister at Law in the Province of Nova Scotia, to act as an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

Turkey.—From Turkey nothing definitive has occurred, although the intelligence comes up to so late a date as the 8th of last month. The supremest general received is that the Sultan has expressed a desire to come to an understanding with the respective powers.

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain gives accounts of the submission of several of the rebel chiefs; a [illegible] monger others of Savals, who had blockaded Gerona, and of the extermination of another formidable band of insurgents under Orrul, by the Count D'Espagne; but, nevertheless accounts from different quarters assure, not only the existence but the partial success, of bodies of the refractory troops. One of the rebels, Castas, who accepted the Royal clemency, is now at the head of a force opposed to his former colleagues.

We understand the Lord High Admiral has received upon sitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week will be punctually attended to in our next.

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is requested that from all branch Societies, and particular Schools, in connection with the Pictou Sabbath School Society, returns be made to the subscriber previous to the 10th January, 1828. Let it be distinctly specified what number of schools are discontinued, and during how many months every winter.

R. DAWSON,
Secretary.

Dec. 11.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING been appointed Trustees for the arrangement and collection of the credits, estates, debts and effects, of Robert M'Kay, Esq. take this method of requesting all those who are indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to make immediate payment to Mr. Thomas Dickson, at his office in Pictou. Circular letters have been addressed to all those indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to the same effect; but fearing that some may have mourned, and not wishing to cause expense without due notice, the trustees give this further Public Notice.

THOMAS DICKSON,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
DAVID CRICHTON. } Trustees

Pictou, 14th Dec. 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has opened a shop in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cossar, where she will dispose of the following articles for CASH:

White and printed Cotton, Bombazette, Norwich Crapes, Bombazeen, Braganza Stripes, Circassian Check, plain and checked Muslin, white and printed Handkerchiefs, Barage Handkerchiefs, Bandana and Barcelona silk Handkerchiefs, black silk Handkerchiefs, striped Shirts, Bobbinett, bobbinett Laces and Edgings, black and white Sattin, black Mode, black Crape, black lace Veils, Gauze, Ribbons, Cassimere, worsted and cotton Shawls, Turn overs, worked Collars, Counterpanes, black beaver Bonnets, gentlemen and ladies' Kid Gloves, Pearlash, English Soap, Candles, Butter, wholesale and retail, Vinegar, fine Salt, Raisins, Currants, Digby Herrings, Sweetmeats, Sugar Candy, wrapping Paper, soft soap, Earthenware,—Salts, Rhubarb, Senna, Peruvian Bark, Borax, Castor Oil, Sulphur, Magnesia, Anderson's Pills, British Oil, &c.

Dec. 14. ISABELLA ROBSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS occasion of closing the Estate of the late John M'Donald, baker, deceased, without further delay, he therefore particularly requests all those who stand indebted to the said Estate, to discharge their accounts as soon as possible.

JOHN YORSTON,
Dec. 12. Administrator.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Banner of Nova Caledonia Lodge, No. 35, will take place at the Lodge Room, on Pictou, on the 27th instant. Dancing to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Transient Brethren who wish to join, will please give in their names to the Committee of Management, on or before the 25th instant.

THOMAS DICKSON,
W. J. CORBET,
JOHN JAMIESON } Committee.

Dec. 14.

FOR HULL.

THE Brig MARY, capt. Graham, will sail about the 15th instant; has good accommodations for a few Passengers. Apply to the master on board, or to the subscriber.

Dec. 14. GEORGE SMITH.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, on the North River of Onslow, District of Colchester, namely, a House, 30 by 28 feet, with a shop and garden attached; and half an acre of LAND, more or less. Terms made easy.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to Israel Allison, Esq. in Truro, or to the Subscriber, at West River, Pictou.

DAVID MURRAY

Dec. 14th

FOUND,

BETWEEN the Town and Town Gut, a WATCH. Apply to JOHN M'CURDY.

Pictou, Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to cut, destroy, or carry away any Timber or Young Trees, growing or felled in the woods, described as under, belonging to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell.

East side of East River.

Lot formerly held by John Fraser, near New Glasgow.

West side of East River.

Lot lately belonging to Dr. M'Gregor
Do. do. Samuel Campbell.

East side of Middle River.

Lot lately belonging to Alexander Fraser, being the rear of what is called "the Gore Lot."

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

There will be sold by public sale, on Thursday, 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises,

TWO excellent BUILDING LOTS, in the town of Pictou, situated between the rear of Mrs. Thain's lot and St. Andrew's Church, fronting on Coltrain-street 40 feet each, and 80 feet back. Unexceptionable title will be given.

ALSO,

The Pews of the lower flats and galleries of St. Andrew's Church. Terms of payment easy, which will be made known at the time of sale.

PETER CREAVR,
Dec. 14. Secretary to Committee

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, the CARGO of the schooner Amelia, from Antigua, consisting of Rum, Molasses, Sugar, and Lime Juice.

ALSO ON HAND:

A quantity of Salt and Fish. All which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Dec. 14. WILLIAM MORTIMER.

Licence Office, Pictou 5 Dec. 1827.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Notice that has been so repeatedly given, a great many persons retailing spirituous Liquors, have neglected to pay up their Bonds for the present year.

As further delay cannot be given, the whole of the Bonds will be put in suit, if not paid before the 15th last.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of Licences.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, a few barrels of prime fall Herrings and Mackerel, which he will sell low for cash or merchantable Produce.

Dec. 7. J. D. GORDON.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at George Walker's, Inn-keeper, in Merigomishe, in the District of Pictou, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, at twelve o'clock, noon—under and by virtue of a Licence given by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable the Magistrates in the Province,

A LOT of LAND, situate and lie on in Merigomishe, aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, being the Real Estate of John Thomson, late of the place aforesaid, deceased; and being part of Lot No. 37, in Merigomishe aforesaid, of Land granted by Governor [illegible] to his late Majesty's late 82nd Regiment of Foot. Bounded and described as follows—that is to say—Beginning eight Rods from the East Line of said Lot No. 37, running thence West, and bounded on the North by the King's Highway, in Merigomishe aforesaid, ten Rods, thence South sixteen Rods thence East ten Rods, and thence North sixteen Rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre, with a small and comfortable Dwelling House, and that House thereon. Also a Lease-hold interest, being a term of Six Years from the fourth day of this present March, of and in a Certain other Lot of Land, situate and lying in Merigomishe, aforesaid, on the South side of the King's Highway, being part of the said Lot No. 37, described as follows—that is to say, beginning at the West side line of the said Lot No. 37 on the South side of the King's Highway aforesaid, thence to run East fifteen Rods, thence South as many rods as may make ten Acres. The whole of the above mentioned Lots are under Cultivation.

JOHN FINLAYSON } Admin-
GEORGE WALKER } istrators

Merigomishe, November 23, 1827.

LANDS, &c FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has the disposal of several Lots of Land, from 100 to 200 Acres each, situated in the District of Pictou viz. Scotch Hill, Rogers-Hill, Green-Hill, West River, Middle River, East River, Merigomishe, Little Harbour and River John, which will be sold privately, on reasonable terms

ALSO TO LET OR SELL,

Several DWELLING HOUSES, in Central-street of the Town of Pictou. Rents moderate.

ALSO FOR SALE,

24 Lots of BUILDING GROUND, agreeable to a regular Town Plan, drawn out by Crerar, bounded on the North, by the public road leading to the Town, and on the East, by Mr. James Patterson's Property. The plan of the Town lays for the inspection of intending Purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN JAMIESON.

Dec. 7.

POETRY.

MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

NO. II.

I do not hate—but I have felt
Indifferent to woman long—
I know not where I once have knelt,—
I lisp not what I pour'd in song.
They are too beautifully made
For their tame earthliness of thought—
Ayo, their immortal minds degrade
The meaner work his hand hath wrought.
The sparkling eye—the trifling tongue—
The glowing lip—the icy heart—
Heaven and earth together flung!
Oh I must hate—or them must part—

I wandered on a glorious night
With a fair creature I had met;
One of your things of "love and light,"
Made of bright cheeks and curls of jet
Her brow was like a fresh snow-flake,
Or like the page of sin forgiven—
Oh you'd have look'd to see her break
Away like a freed bird to heaven—
Well, 'twas a glorious night—the sky
Seem'd like Mahonet's sapphire wall—
And the blue, starr-gemm'd canopy
Seem'd lighting earth for festival—
'Twas beautiful, indeed—and she—
(Pray Heaven I never meet again
Such hallow, painted pageantry)
She said—" their chimney smok'd again."
Oh Milton, Dante, Spenser, Pope—
Ye of the lyre and chorded shell—
Rise—and lament how earth's best hope,
How woman—woman—woman—fell,

I love to see the house of God
Indeed a place of serious prayer—
I love to see its deep aisles trod
By the heart-broken worshipper—
'Tis the last place which e'er should be
Profan'd by heartless levity,

It was a calm, still morning—sleep
Lay on the waters, and the air
Had folded its light wing to keep
The Sabbath morning holy—fair
And beautifully painted, hung
The deep blue drapery of heaven,
And over earth and sky seem'd flung
The pure, sweet look of sins forgiven.
I thought it work'd a change—for men
Went softlier than they're wont, and trod
As if 'twas on their hearts that then
They sought the dwelling place of God.
I mark'd them enter—the gray head
Bent low in reverence, and the child,
With its long silken lashes, hid
The blue eyes that might else have smil'd
At the gay Sabbath dress. I felt
As if the world was purified—
I look'd around me—all had knelt,
The saint and sinner, side by side,
To the low breathing prayer. He spoke,
The man of God, of the deep wrong
By which the Jewish Rulers broke
The heart of Jesus. I have strong
And tearless feelings—but I wept
As if my head were waters—tears!
Aye, they were tears—tears too, which slept
When hopes which I had nurs'd for years,
In one short hour went withering.—Yet
I turn'd at the slow Amen,
And wip'd my drowning eyes—and met
A trifling smile.—Think ye of men!—
I tell you man hath heart—o—no—
It was a woman's smile—They tell
Of her bright ruby lip, and eye
That shames the Arab gazelle—
They tell of her cheeks' glowing dye,
Of her arch look and witching spell—
But there is not that man on earth,
Who'd that hour had felt like mirth. ROY.

VARIETIES.

A Shrewd Miller.—In former times a man was indicted for felony, at a country court in Ireland, on a charge of having taken unlawful toll from his customer's bag. The judge who tried this cause, was a man of deep learning; but a man hardened in sin, and callous to the claims of humanity. After the testimony was heard, and the lawyers for the plaintiff and defendant had done their parts; the one labouring to spread a fog over the cause, the other labouring to disperse that fog—the one pelting the defendant with scurrilities, the other retorting these scurrilities on the plaintiff, each in his turn delving the antagonist lawyer with sneers, jeers, and sarcasms, the judge rose, and addressed the jury.

In the course of his charge, he turned to the miller, saying, "put a tailor, a weaver, and a miller, in a bag; shake them, and shake them, and the first that comes out is a rogue."—"Well your honour," rejoined the miller, "put an attorney, counsellor, and a judge in a bag, shake um and shake um,"—"And what then, rascal?" cried the judge very angrily. "Why, your honour," continued the miller very coolly, (*not daring to speak the truth*) "he that won't come out, may it please your honour, may stay in."

Power.—I do not look upon power as a thing to be envied by any wise or good man. Power in itself—mere power—is any thing rather than either [I fear] a friend to virtue, or a test of merit. It is enjoyed by right of birth; it is inherited by despots; it is purchased, through blood and slaughter, by ferocious warriors and pestilential conquerors; it is held by the tenure of the very defects that reduce men lower than their kind; by the miserable inmates of an eastern seraglio: but power to be of use to mankind—the power of doing good to our country—the opportunity of scattering blessings over the land of our birth or of our adoption—the power to enable you to root out ignorance, to diffuse the lights of knowledge, to break the chains of enslaved men, of whatever colour, of whatever sect they may be—power to benefit our land, and to illustrate our country, and to ennoble our age, and to amend our race—that is a power which a man, which an angel might stoop from his height to take up.—*Mr. Brougham.*

Indian Observation.—It would be a pity not to preserve the following anecdote, which displays so much of that accuracy of observation which is known to be the characteristic of our red brethren of the west. An Indian upon his return home to his hut one day discovered that his venison which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After going some distance he met some persons of whom he inquired if they had seen a *little old white man* with a *short gun*, and accompanied by a *small dog* with a *bob tail*? They replied in the affirmative, and upon the Indian asserting them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom he had not seen. The Indian answered them—"The thief I know is a *little* man, by his having a pile of stones to stand upon in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it; standing on the ground, that he is an *old* man, I know by his short steps which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods, and that he is a *white* man I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does, his gun I know to be short by the mark which the muzzel made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned, that his dog is *small* I know by his tracts, and that he has a *bob tail*, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was sitting at the time his master was taking the meat."

Joe Miller.—Mr. Mathews, in his celebrated monopolylogue, entitled, *Mathews' Dream*, or *Theatrical Gallery*, gives the following curious and not generally known anecdote of the well known Joe Millar, for the veracity of which he pledges himself:

"It is a fact not generally known, that Joe Millar, who has fathered all our jests for the last half century, never uttered a jest in his life. Though an excellent comic actor, he was the most taciturn and saturnine man breathing. He was in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at the Black Jack, a well-known public-house in Portugal-street, Clare-market, which was at that time frequented by most of the respectable tradesmen in the neighbourhood, who, from Joe's imperturbable gravity, whenever any risible saying was recounted, derisively ascribed it to him. After his death, having left his family unprovided for, advantage was taken of this *badinage*. A Mr. Motley, a well-known dramatist of that day, was employed to collect all the stray jests then current in town. And Millar's name was prefixed to them, and from that day to this, the man who never uttered a jest has been the reputed author of every jest, past, present, and to come.

A Joke.—Last week a young man, with a slight obstruction in his speech, came into our office to purchase a book. The price happening to be a few pence beyond his means, we told him we could furnish him with a copy that was a little torn. Not finding one, however as we expected, he very honestly remarked, that "we might t-t-t tear another." The joke was certainly worth something, and we instantly furnished him with a whole copy:—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Contract for SCANTLING, and the Erection of a BRIDGE across the Doctor's Brook, Gulph Shore, County of Sydney.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL be at Arisaig on the 17th instant, to receive Sealed Tenders, for the supplying of the following Scantling, which must be on the spot at Doctor's Brook, the acts of the intended Bridge, on or before the 20th March next, to wit:

26	pieces	12 feet long,	12 x 12	
26	do	18	do	do
12	do	10	do	do
23	do	24	do	do
42	do	11	do	do
30	do	36	do	12 x 15
2	do	33	do	12 x 12
4	do	21	do	do

Good sound HEMLOCK, hewn in a workmanlike manner

418 feet of Railing, 6 x 6 in.
1290 feet, 4 inches Plank,
26 round Hemlock Logs, 22 feet long not less than 10 inches at small end,
29 Hemlock Logs, 12 feet long,
37 round do 24 feet long,
58 do do 11 do

AND ALSO

For the erection of a BRIDGE across Doctor's Brook, on Gulph Shore, agreeable to a plan and specification, which will be exhibited at time of receiving Estimates, or may be seen any time previous, on applications to the subscriber.

The Bridge must be completed on or before the 1st June next. Contractors to give good and sufficient security for the due performance of their contracts.

Subsistence money will be given according to law, as the work proceeds. PETER CREAR,
Pictou, Dec. 7. *Commissioner*

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, a large assortment of Leather, cheap for Cash or Country Produce; which he can recommend, being manufactured by himself.

WILLIAM MAXWELL

N. B. The Currying and Tanning business carried on in all its branches, at his yard, opposite Mr. Wm Bowman's store. W. M.
Dec. 7.

Pictou N. S.—Published by W. MILNE and J. & CUNNABELL, every Friday Morning, at their Office, in Water-street.—Advertisements will be inserted at the Halifax prices.—Price of the paper Fifteen Shillings per annum, (exclusive of Postage) half in advance.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the proprietors choose.

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

VOL. I *PRO REGE, PRO PATRIA.* NO. 3.

PICTOU, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

EDITORIAL.

No. 3.

For two long hours we have been tormenting ourselves about an Editorial subject for this week. Our mental energy is exhausted without effect. Thousands of topics flit across our brain, but all seem flat. The gloom of the night rests upon our thoughts, and the dark side of every thing alone presents itself to view. When we are in good tune and easily pleased, we ascribe the same disposition to our readers, and trust to it for their satisfaction with our own labours. The truth, however, is, that within the bounds of even our narrow circulation, there is such a variety of character and view, that no topic would meet universal approbation: and the unreasonableness of man is so great, that every subscriber will think his taste ought to be gratified all the time. Now far be it from us to flounce and look big at this unreasonableness, and say that we will pursue our own whims despite of all external considerations; nothing is further from our feelings than such a violation of the decencies of life. When principles are concerned we must not depart from them; but in all other cases we shall endeavour to accommodate ourselves, by turns to the various classes of readers. We know that a great number differ from us on many and important points; but they are wonderfully mistaken if they suppose we intend to seek a quarrel with them on that account. We are determined to advocate the eternal right of freedom of opinion both in thought and discussion, and we have heard the maxim about precept and example too often, to counteract our own efforts, by wishing to withhold from others, the privileges which we claim to ourselves. Constituted as the human mind is, nothing is so absurd as the idea of general conformity of view; and to complain because one will not square his opinion by another's belief, is reasting one of the wise and unalterable arrangements of Providence. According to the light in any mind so is the accuracy of view, and because it is impossible for the same quantity of light to exist in any two minds, it is also impossible for two minds to possess the same correctness of judgment. We would as soon think of quarrelling with our neighbour because she is longer or shorter, older or younger, than ourselves, as because he honestly differs from us in opinion. We have said this much to convince our subscribers that we are not disposed to quarrel with any portion of them, though we should be wide as the poles asunder on all matters of opinion. We have an affection for them all as subscribers, and would spare no toil to benefit them all. The right we shall endeavour to encourage in their rectitude, the wrong, to rescue from their error: but always with candour, moderation and goodwill. We crave a return in kind, and if we thought it would not be granted, but that all our anxiety for the general good would be met by illiberality and dislike, we would dash the midnight oil from before us and participate with our readers in the sweets of slumber. We are not, as already stated, sufficiently unreasonable to expect all to coincide with our opinions, though we have a right to expect, that they will be read with candour, and judged liberally, by those who have any just pretensions to liberality. Knowing however that it requires a little of every thing to compose a world, we did anticipate a few ill-natured shots from some quarter; and we were afraid some of them might strike so near as to start us. A shot has been sped by a Reverend Gentleman, and he says at us, though without this information we should never have imagined that we were aimed at. In a note by last post he states that he dislikes the democratic spirit of our paper, and therefore wishes his name struck out of our List of subscribers. Poor man, we are sorry for having wounded his monarchical feelings. If he had desired it when he subscribed, we would have printed a little paper solely for his use, shewing forth the advantages of despotism and ignorance, and the dangers to Church and State of even the mention of those obnoxious terms—liberty and intelligence.—Does the Reverend Gentleman really think the British Monarchy in danger from our wee efforts, even if guided by a "democratic spirit?" Truly he has complimented us. We could not have expected so much praise from him. But we would hint to the Reverend Gentleman, that all the opposition of all the democrats in christendom, would be much less likely to produce any change upon the British monarchy, than even his note upon our principles. Those only fear the attacks of either democracy or tyranny, who are ignorant of its past, particularly its late history. It is only they who are unacquainted with the imperishable materials of its structure, that fear its durability. But we must not forget to thank our Reverend friend for his note. It has been useful in strengthening our opinion of the absolute necessity of more freedom of discussion and diffusion of intelligence. When our feeble attempt in this great cause, is branded by Divines under the British Constitution, as indicating a "democeatical spirit," in what a pitiable state of ignorance must be the laity. But we must remember that all the Clergy are not alike. We would recommend to the Reverend Gentleman as a cure for his monarchical mania, to read some of the debates of the British House of Commons, and in his estimation it will seem the very hot-house of democracy; or some of the London papers, which are a grade worse as our democratical neighbours would say, and we may surely borrow from them whereon such a subject. This violent medicine would either kill or cure, but I fear the former. To be serious, however, the charge of democracy and disloyalty, and all others of the same nature, is so utterly ridiculous in the present state of the British Colonies and the British Government, that only sheer folly, or designing knavery, could manufacture it. We do not believe that there is the British subject in the North American Provinces, really and truly more loyal than any other possessing the same portion of intelligence. The more the British Constitution is known, the more it must be admired. Our extreme confidence in the loyalty of the people does, however, sometimes misgive a little, when we see extravagant pretensions to it. Great and exclusive pretensions to any virtue, are apt to breed distrust in its existence.

We now take leave of the Reverend Gentleman, and we ask our readers' pardon for occupying their time with this very trifling occurrence. We write no private letters: every thing goes into the Colonial Patriot; and we wish to give a general answer to all such notes, received and to be received. We hope how soon any in the rear ground may come forward, as we have no fancy for wasting copies of our paper, while subscribers are pouring in upon us so fast.

Opinion in matters which rest betwixt the consciences of individuals and the great Author of their being, should be restrained in no other way than through the force of truth, and the influence of right feeling. Patients labouring under the moral disease of wrong opinion, require kindly consideration and treatment as much as those who are suffering under physical disorders.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

The water in the lower part of the city of New Brunswick, U. S. is what is commonly called *brackish water*; it is unpleasant to the taste and in the opinion of some, injurious to health. This has induced a few gentlemen in that part of the city to seek for a more pure supply by the modern practice of *boring for water*. They selected their spot, perforated the earth to the depth of two hundred and twenty feet and then inserted, in the perforation, a tube of one hundred feet in length, reaching down to a body of solid rock, called the *red shell rock*. The upper end of the tube is inclosed in a wooden pent-stock, from which there issues a continual stream of water of (I should think without having measured it) from half a gallon to a gallon by the minute.

"The tides regularly ebbs and flows in the Raritan, and rises at this place about six feet, and the surface of the ground where the perforation is made, is elevated about eight feet above the high water mark. In the situation the stream issuing from the pent-stock corresponds exactly, and continually with the rising and falling of the tide in the Raritan. When the tide is at its ebb the stream is small; when it rises the stream increases, and when it is high the stream is at its greatest flow, varying at about one to three at the different states of the tide.

"Now, the rising of the water in the tube is itself a phenomenon not easily explained upon the known principles of hydraulics. For it come from the river, when the point of discharge is from eight to fourteen feet above the surface of the water in the river? And if it should be attempted to account for it by supposing that it is conducted from higher grounds by dipping strata of rock, or clay, or other substance impervious to water, and that when such strata are perforated at any given depth the water pent up between them will rise as high as its surface in that confined state, does not this exclude the possibility of its having any communication with the river, or being in any way affected by it?

"The fact is as above stated. Can it be accounted for upon any settled principle of philosophy? If water can be had by boring, in all situations, it is one of the greatest discoveries in modern times; and if it has a tide in the bowels of the earth, it presents a phenomenon unknown to philosophers both of ancient and modern times."—*American paper.*

Human power is a trust for human benefit; and when it is abused, its usage becomes justice of not the boundless duty of the unjust.

From English Scotch, and Irish Papers, received by the Mayo's Packet.

Cheshire White Cloth Meeting.—The seventh annual meeting of the Wing Cloth of Cheshire and the adjacent counties, was held on Tuesday, at the Royal Hotel, Chester. It was very numerously attended, particularly by gentlemen from Manchester and Liverpool.

Ralph Leycester, Esq. M. P., presided at the dinner,—a splendid and sumptuous one, served in the best style,—supported on the right by Earl Grosvenor, on the left by Sir Thomas Stanley. Among the company were G. Wilbraham, Esq. M. P.; E. D. Davenport, Esq., M. P.; George Philips, Esq., M. P.; General Gregg; the Rev. Messrs Stanley and Sheppard, of Liverpool; P. Crewe, and Alpsland; and Messrs Rathbone, Ruskton, and Tillatt, of Staffordshire, &c.

After the customary loyal toasts were drunk, the Chairman proposed "The Royal Family, and may they always bear in mind the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these realms." It had, he read, been objected to this toast, that it was meant to convey a sly insinuation in the supposed feelings of the Royal Family. This he deemed. Nothing could be less true; it was a delicate compliment to the present monarch, who had in 1822, at the time when the French Government issued its manifesto against Spain, declared, through his constitutional organ, Mr Canning, that unless the French Government erased from that document the paragraph relative to the divine personal right of Kings, all negociations on the subject between the two countries should be at an end; thereby acknowledging the great principle, that with the people all power originated. It surprised him such sentiments this toast was meant to honour and convey their approbation of.

The next toast was, "The People; may they know their rights, and knowing, maintain them." When party spirit ran high, it was deemed exciting the people to disobedience to propose this toast, but in these Fortunate Isles there was no room found or desired so to quarrel with it. The imputation was at all times unjust, for those who knew their own rights would be the last to invade those of others. (Hear.) If they knew not their own rights, they could not defend them, and unless they were defended, they would lose them—for there was never a country in which there was a perpetual struggle between despotism and liberty. If liberty were founding the volunteer side of our government, as death was that of the American Republic, its death was that of the American Republic, its death was that of the American Republic, its

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is requested that from all branch Societies, and particular Schools, in connection with the Pictou Sabbath School Society, returns be made to the subscriber previous to the 10th January, 1828. Let it be distinctly specified what number of schools are discontinued, and during how many months every winter.

R. DAWSON,
Dec. 14. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING been appointed Trustees for the arrangement and collection of the credits, estates, debts and effects, of Robert M'Kay, Esq. take this method of requesting all those who are indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to make immediate payment to Mr. Thomas Dickson, at his office in Pictou. Circular letters have been addressed to all those indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to the above effect; but fearing that some may have miscarried, and not wishing to cause expense without due notice, the trustees give this further Public Notice.

THOMAS DICKSON,
GEORGE CAMPBELL, } Trustees.
DAVID CRICHTON,

Pictou, 14th Dec. 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS on hand, a few barrels of prime fall Herrings and Mackerel, which he will sell low for cash or merchantable Produce.

Dec 7 A. D. GORDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, the CARGO of the schooner Amelia, from Antigua, consisting of Rum, Molasses, Sugar, and Lime Juice.

ALSO ON HAND:

A quantity of Salt and Fish. All which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Dec. 14. WILLIAM MORTIMER.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

These will be sold by public sale, on Thursday, 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises,

TWO excellent BUILDING LOTS in the town of Pictou, situated between the rear of Mrs. Thain's lot and St. Andrew's Church, fronting on Colchester 40 feet each, and 66 feet back. Unexceptionable title will be given.

ALSO!

The Pews of the lower flat and gallories of St. Andrew's Church. Terms of payment easy, which will be made known at the time of sale.

PETER CRERAR,
Dec. 14. Secretary to Committee.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has opened a shop in the house lately occupied by Mr. Crerar, where she will dispose of the following articles for CASH:

White and printed Cotton, Bombazette, Norwich Crapes, Bombazines, Bragansa Stripes, Circassian Checks, plain and checked Muslin, white and printed Handkerchiefs, Barage Handkerchiefs, Bandana and Barcelona silk Handkerchiefs, black silk Handkerchiefs, striped Shirts, Bobbinett, bobbinett Laces and Edgings, black and white Sattin, black Modo, black Crape, black Love Veils, Gauze, Ribbons, Cassimere, worsted and cotton Shawls, Turn overs, worked Collars, Combs, Tarpaulins, black beaver Bonnets, gentlemen and ladies' Kid Gloves, cotton Yarn, cotton Balls and Reels, Tapes, Bobbin, Needles, Pins, Beads, Sewing Silk, Floss Cotton, coloured Thread, Matches, Comforters, Windsor Soap, smelling Bottles, green and ground Coffee, congo, souchong, and hyson Teas, brown and Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassanon, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, ground and whole Pepper, Starch, Fig Blue, Pearlash, English Soap, Candles, Butter, wholesale and retail, Vinegar, fine Salt, Raisins, Currants, Digby Herrings, Sweetins, Sugar Candy, writing Paper, soft soap, Earthenware,—Salts, Rhubarb, Senna, Peruvian Bark, Borax, Castor Oil, Sulphur, Magnesia, Anderson's Pills, British Oil, &c.

Dec. 14. ISABELLA ROBSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS desirous of closing the Estate of the late John M'Donald, baker, deceased, without further delay: he therefore particularly requests all those who stand indebted to the said estate, to discharge their accounts as soon as possible.

Dec. 14. JOHN YORSTON,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

Albion Mines, December 8, 1827.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to cut, destroy, or carry away any Timber or Young Trees, growing or felled in the woods, described as under, belonging to Messrs. Rombell, Bridge & Rombell.

East side of East River.

Lot formerly held by John Fraser, near New Glasgow.

West side of East River.

Lot lately belonging to Dr. M'Gregor.
Do do Samuel Campbell.
East side of Middle River.

Lot lately belonging to Alexander Fraser, being the rear of what is called "the Gore Lot."

FOR HULL.

THE Brig MARY, capt. Graham, will sail about the 15th instant; has good accommodations for a few Passengers. Apply to the master on board, or to the subscriber.

Dec. 14, GEORGE SMITH.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, on the North River of Onslow, District of Colchester, namely, a House, 20 by 28 feet, with a shop and garden attached; and half an acre of LAND, more or less. Terms made easy.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to Israel Allison, Esq. in Truro, or to the Subscriber, at West River, Pictou.

DAVID MURRAY.

Dec. 14th.

FOUND,

BETWEEN the Town and Town Gut, a WATCH. Apply to JOHN M'CURDY.

Pictou, Dec. 7.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Banner of *New Caledonia Lodge*, No. 35, will take place at the Lodge Room, in Pictou, on the 27th instant. Dancing to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Transient Brethren who wish to join, will please give in the names to the Committee of Management, on or before the 25th instant.

THOMAS DICKSON.
W. J. CORBET,
JOHN JAMIESON } Committee.

Dec. 14.

NOTICE

To be sold at Public Auction, at George Walker's, Innkeeper, in Merigomushe, in the District of Pictou, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, at twelve o'clock, noon—under and by virtue of a Licence from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable his Majesty's Council in this Province.

A LOT of LAND, situate and being in Merigomushe, aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, being the Real Estate of John Thomson, late of the place aforesaid, deceased; and being part of Lot No. 37, in Merigomushe, aforesaid, of Land granted by Government to his late Majesty's late 82nd Regiment of Foot. Bounded and described as follows—that is to say—Beginning eight Rods from the East Line of said Lot No. 37, running thence West, and bounded on the North by the King's Highway, in Merigomushe, aforesaid, ten Rods; thence South sixteen Rods thence East ten Rods, and thence North sixteen Rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre, with a small and comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses thereon. Also a Lease-hold interest, being a term of Ten Years from the fourth day of this present Month, of and in a Certain other Lot of Land, situate and being in Merigomushe aforesaid, on the South side of the King's Highway, being part of the said Lot No. 37, described as follows—that is to say: beginning at the West side line of the said Lot No. 37 on the South side of the King's Highway aforesaid, thence to run East fifteen Rods, thence South as many rods as will make ten Acres. The whole of the above mentioned Lots are under Cultivation.

JOHN FINLAYSON } Administrators
GEORGE WALKER }

Merigomushe, November 22, 1827.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, 1000 bbl. Liverpool Salt,
100 bbls Cadiz do.

Dec. 7. GEORGE SMITH

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, Fine CLOTHS, blue and black; ladies' Pelisse Cloth, blue and green; yellow, white and red Flannel; olive Flushing, red Shirting; striped cotton Shirts; Bonnets; Homespuns; Bombazettes; fine chintz Cafeens; white Cotton; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, assorted; Linen; men's & W. Hose; women's black Hose, Knives and Forks; Bottons, English and Gaelic Bibles and Testaments; Braces; blue sewing Silk, gold do.; Counterpanes; Quilts; cambric and book Muslins; Bandanna silk Handkerchiefs; black do; men's fine Hats; ladies' Beaver Grey; Quills and Paper; Soap; Tea; Sugar; Rum, Pipes; Tobacco; Snuff; Powder; Crockery; Glass ware; Starch; Sole Leather; Shoe do; and a variety of other articles.

Dec. 7. JAMES SKINNER, Jun.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS of closing up his present business, hereby informs the public, that on Thursday the 3d, and Friday the 4th. days of January next, he will commence selling off by public Auction, the whole of his present Stock in Trade;—comprising, Hardware and Cutlery, Shootings, Ducks, Bags, Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Glass and Crockery, Molasses, &c. printed Catalogues of which will be had on the days of Sale.

The Sale will be continued weekly, on Thursdays and Fridays, until the whole is sold off; and as many of the Goods are consignments, great bargains may be expected.

He further informs the public, that in future, he will do Business in the Auction and Commission line, on very reasonable Terms; and will keep a Store, for the reception of Consignments. He hopes that the experience he has had in business, will ensure him a large share of public Patronage.

Orders in the Saddlery line, will be received as usual, and executed with attention and despatch. Farm Produce, Furs, Hides and tanned Leather, will be taken in payment.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately made a great addition to his former Stock of GOODS; consisting of Woollens and Worsteds, suitable for the season, gentlemen's silk and beaver Hats, ladies' black and grey beaver do., a great variety of Cottons and Ribbons, Silks, leather, silk and cotton Gloves, Books and Stationery, Crockery and Glass ware, sole and upper Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe-makers' and carpenters' Tools, Window Glass, Paints and Oil, a great variety of Groceries, wesiters' Reeds and Shuttles, Iron and Steel, Fenders and Fire Irons, Pots and Ovens, Tea Kettles and Goblets, Knives and forks, and Carvers, small Weighing Beams and Weights, with a great variety of Hardware and Cutlery;—scrubbing and shoe Brushes, pocked and dry Fish;—fine Boston Chairs.

The above, with many other articles not enumerated he will sell in general at very reduced prices for Cash.

He also takes this opportunity to request, that all those who are indebted to him, would prepare to settle their accounts by the 1st March, as he expects in the course of next year to leave this province for a short time. No accounts will be received after persons signify their preparations for settlement.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Dec. 7

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, a large assortment of Leather, cheap for Cash or Country Produce, which he can recommend, being manufactured by himself.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

N. B The Currying and Tanning business carried on in all its branches, at his yard, opposite Mr. Wm. Roman's store.

Dec. 7. W. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his store in Water-street,
70 barrels Fall Mackerel,
100 do Baltimore FLOUR:

With his usual general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c. All which he offers for sale for cash or short credit.

Dec. 7. JOHN YORSTON.

AUCTION and COMMISSION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Auction and Commission Mart, at the store of Messrs. Proudfoots; where articles for sale, entrusted to his care, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Sale Days every Friday, at 12 o'clock, or privately if required. JOHN BOGUE.

N. B. Tradesmen's Books posted, and accounts made out at the shortest notice, with neatness and fidelity. Dec. 7.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE { Simon Fraser, Plaintiff, vs. Donald M'Donald, Defendant.

To be sold at public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at Mr. Lorrain's Tavern, in the Town of Pictou, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and two o'clock in the afternoon:

THE REAL ESTATE hereafter described, to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being in Merigomishe, in the district of Pictou aforesaid; bounded on the east by Donald Campbell's land, on the North by the Harbour of Merigomishe aforesaid, on the West by John M'Donald's land, and to extend as far South as to contain or give seventy five acres, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been taken in execution, at the suit of the above named Plaintiff against the said Defendant; and the equity of redemption, as by law established, having expired.

HENRY BLACKADAR, J. J. SAWYER,
Attorney for Plaintiff. High Sheriff.
By J. W. HARRIS,
Pictou, Dec. 3, 1827. His Deputy.

ALSO!

At the time and place above mentioned, the following lot of Land taken under, and by virtue of a writ of execution, issued in the cause of

CAUSE { Margaret Fraser, James Skinner, and John Douglas, Administratrix and Administrators of Simon Fraser deceased, vs. James Turnbull, Defendant. *To wit:*

All that certain lot of Land, lying and being within the District of Pictou, and bounded as follows: on the North East by Donald M'Lennan's land, on the rear by John Fraser's land, on the South West by John Cameron's land, and fronting on the East River of Pictou aforesaid; containing two hundred acres, more or less, (excepting out of the said lot of Land, five acres thereof, sold to one James Campbell, as likewise, two acres sold to one Henry Rurroside,) together with all the improvements and appurtenances, to the said lot belonging, or in anywise appertaining: the said equity of redemption having also expired.

H. BLACKADAR, J. J. SAWYER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs. By
J. W. HARRIS,
Pictou, Dec. 3, 1827. His Deputy

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, presently occupied by the Subscriber, as a Store, in Water-street; length 46 feet, breadth 20 feet, three stories high, besides the garret. Its centrical situation renders it a most eligible stand for business, and there is a never failing spring of excellent fresh water in the ground floor, sufficient for the purposes of a Brewery or a Tannery. The Lot on which it is built measures 50 feet on Water street, and runs back 50 feet to the rear. This premises for a very small outlay, can be made to yield from £80, to £100 a year of rent.

ALSO.

The House adjoining the above at present under lease to James Kitchin for 15 years at £15 a year 12 years of which is yet to expire. The Lot on which it is built, measures 24 feet on Water-street, and 50 feet on Constitution Street. This being a corner lot, with sufficient room to erect another large house, renders it an excellent investment of money.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec 7.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note, Bond or Book Account, are hereby notified, to come forward, and arrange the same, without delay, to prevent a more unpleasant application.

HENRY HATTON
By W. J. CORBET, his Attorney.

Dec 7.

AGRICULTURAL.

Potatoe Flour, with Directions to private Families for making it in an easy and economical Manner.—Wash the potatoes and peel them in the usual manner, then grate them through a common tin grater (such as used for bread) into a pan of clean soft water;—place a cullender with a common cheese cloth over it in another pan, and pour the water with the grated potatoes into the cheese cloth, and strain as much of the grated potatoes through the cloth as you can, squeezing the cloth with your hands;—that which remains in the cloth to be put into a pan and mashed up with a little more water, and then to be submitted to a second straining and squeezing;—the farinaceous part of the potatoe, nearly the whole of which is now in the water, and in a state of the most minute division, must be allowed to settle at the bottom; this will take place in about the space of an hour, when the water must be carefully poured off;—then add a second lot of pure water to the potatoes, suffer it to remain an hour as before, then pour off the water; this may be sufficient, but another course of water will help the quality of the flour and make it whiter;—when the water is poured off for the last time, turn the whole of the pulp of the potatoes on a large open dish, and put it immediately before a good clear fire;—it must be constantly stirred and beat abroad till quite dry;—the product will be potatoe flour, fully equal in appearance to the best foreign arrow-root, and scarcely distinguishable from it when prepared in the usual way. The result of frequent trials is, that 6 pounds of potatoes in the raw state will yield 1-14 pound of flour; or arrow-root as it is termed, the cost of which at the present price of potatoes, 5s per sack, is exactly 1-12d for 1-14 lb., or but little more than 1d per lb., being beyond all comparison the cheapest farinaceous substance that can be procured; and it is also capable of being applied in a greater variety of ways and more advantageously than almost any other article we have.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Potatoe Flour.—The public attention having been recently called to the subject of potatoe-flour, we hope soon to have it in our power to submit the result of a decisive experiment. In the meantime, it may be remarked, that while the industry and love of good cheer of our neighbours south of the Tweed lead them not only to keep their cottages in a state of perfect order and cleanliness, but to procure for themselves every little trifle that contributes economically to give a zest to their food, we need not expect, however cheap potatoe-flour may be proved to be, that our peasantry will trouble their heads about it; for they could not make it without a little butter, or a little pepper or a little sugar, or a few eggs—and in the north they have no fire-places before which a Bachelor's oven could be placed with a pudding, or any such nick-nacks as those with which the family of an English peasant are heated. It is strange, that not one of the Societies instituted for improving the Highlanders by encouraging games, pipes and philabegs, should think of bettering the diet of the poor, and adding to their substantial comforts, and improving them in cleanliness.—*Inverness Courier.*

COLONIAL.

The House of Assembly of *Lower* Canada was dissolved last year on account of its opposing the views of Government, but it seems that the new one returned is likely to be of a still more refractory temper. The supporters of the Government, who were nine in the former Assembly, are now reduced, it is said, to four.

The truth we believe to be, that, till within these few years, Canada, like Scotland, scarcely knew that she had civil rights, and did not dare to assert them. The people possessing little wealth, and living widely dispersed, thought it dangerous to oppose a government which represented the Majesty of Britain, and suffered the men in office to have their own way. Banishment, a goal, or ruin in business, were the penalties paid by the first persons in both countries who broke through this slavish system. In Scotland the punishment fell upon the various classes of reformers from 1795 to 1820; in Upper Canada we believe the wrath of the Government first fell upon poor Mr. Gourlay. He was sacrificed, and others probably have suffered in their persons or property; but the gradual effect of these attempts to crush individuals has been to rouse the people in all parts of the province from their apathy. The Canadians are now turning to account those franchises which they always possessed, but formerly suffered to remain a dead letter. They are essaying their powers; and having the example of the United States before their eyes, they will not be easily ruled—on any other conditions than that of having all their demands conceded.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

To W. Morris, Esq. Perth, U. C,

Sir,—In looking over the Charter for the York University, and interpreting it in the manner most indulgent and favourable to its authors, you will not be able to rid yourself of the belief, that they were biassed in framing it by one of three considerations. The first is the most unlikely from the very tenor of the Charter—a pure desire for promoting the moral and Intellectual interests of the people in these provinces. The second has a feature of veri-similitude—the upbuilding of one church, that other sects might be kept down. The third, though last here, could not be least in the regard of the Charter writer—the aggrandisement of a class of men, *because* they belong to the Church of England. It is impossible, sir, to believe that those enlarged philanthropic desire of improving the moral condition of the people had that place in the affections of those who framed the Charter that it ought to have had. Had they brought themselves to the task with minds lifted above the paltry bigotry of sectarian animosity, they never would have given the Charter such marks of enmity and ignorance. They would have sought only to establish an University for the purpose of spreading the blessings of education—and they would have cast every school boy prejudice aside, that one grand purpose should by every means be secured. But what have they done. They have told to the thousands of presbyterian fathers that their children must not be educated by such parents—they have attempted to teach the child to regard, with suspicion, the creed of his father and all the while they pretend to be actuated by christian principle and pious motive! I do not deny that some of these *unpublic* presbyterians may look with distaste upon the Confession of Faith, for fortunes cannot be made by adhering to it. But I deny that their becoming members of a richer church made them an iota the better or more erudite. And there is scarce a true Englishman in this province who does not regret, with indignation, the charge which is covertly brought against Presbyterians in the Archdeacon of York's Charter, that Presbyterians are either too unlettered or too fickle in their loyalty to be eligible to the chair of a Professor. Sir I disdain farther to refute that virtual libel, especially when it comes from such a quarter. You will be told that Episcopalian have a paramount and peculiar claim upon the chairs of this University—be-

cause certain Episcopalian societies have given large sums for the good of the institution. Miserable plea! Great is the generosity of the Episcopalians! To that plea you will again have the ready answer, that these sums were not given until it was known how the Charter was to be framed; and the givers have the zeal of a certain agent. It is a lamentable proof that these christian societies did not follow the spirit of their laws. They are societies for promoting christian knowledge, therefore christina feeling: and they have given their money, got for a holier purpose, to prolong in our provinces the reign of what christianity came to dispel, by aiding an institution whose Charter is just remarkable for the want of that which they are bound to promote.—To suppose that Presbyterians would give money to assist in raising a monument to intolerance, and to aid in giving perpetuity to the gloom of monkish bigotry—that they, with the Charter lowring in their eyes, could lend their hand to cover with obloquy, the religion of their heart, is to suppose that they would prefer a life of servile degradation to one of freedom and independepce—that they would nerve themselves to frustrate the fondest wishes, and to turn into bitternes the purest joys of their heart.

The students are tried by no *test*. That is students coming to the College Presbyterians, may, through the logic of the *lesty* Episcopalian Professors, be tugged over to the 39 articles. Just such a plan for making converts as might be expected. They cannot get them to come Episcopalians to the college, but allowing them to enter the gates, the Gentlemen of Archdeacon Strachan's heart, may persuade them to become so, and that by logic weighty as money can make it.

It is objected to Presbyterians being Professors, that Divinity for the Churches of Scotland and England cannot be taught in the same College. *I Quite* true. The Priesthood of England are not *necessarily* educated at Cambridge—why should they of Canada be educated at York? No one can become a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who does not comply with the acts of the General Assembly,—and you, Sir, might have read in the Montreal Herald some time ago, an Act of Assembly, making it incumbent upon students for the ministry, to study at least *one regular* year, with three irregular, at the Divinity College of some of the four Scotch Universities—in addition to their *four years* in the Philosophy College. There is not an argument that can be adduced in support of that narrow and execrable charter. But why, Sir, did our king's advisers accede to it? Is this the reward for Scotland's integrity and loyalty? Is this the value they put upon the affections of the many honest Presbyterians who reside in this Province? They strangely miscalculate the moral strength that they acquire, when they thus mark with their favor one Church, and with their distrust another, whose adherents are by far the most numerous. Scotsmen may bare the piles of easy conscienced deserters, and shallow-minded opponents;—but an insult upon their religion in such a way, and coming from the foot of the Throne, they cannot. They have done nothing to merit—but all on the contrary. They will patiently believe our king is ignorant of the fact—that his ministers were wheedled out of their opinion, and innocently led into an error which they yet may undo. But they will not yield one hair's breadth of their claim as to the free and full enjoyment of toleration.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ORTHOS.

UNITED STATES.

To the politeness of a friend at Eastport we are indebted for an Assiniboia paper of the 12th instant, a day sooner than the arrival of the Post would have furnished us with the information which it contains; and we are therefore enabled to embody in this week's paper, a greater amount of American news, than would otherwise have been in our power. We request the gentleman to accept our best thanks, for his attention. All favours of this kind are very highly prized by us, and we would beg of our friends to bear us in mind, when opportunities of conferring similar obligations occur.

The paper before us contains the proceedings of Congress, at the opening of the present session, which took place on the 2d instant. There were three candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, but the contest lay betwixt two—Mr. Taylor of New York, and Mr. Stevenson of Virginia. The latter gentleman was elected by a majority of ten, (104 to 94). Mr. Taylor has been speaker for several years, and was now the Administration Candidate. His defeat, therefore, does not look well for Mr. Adams—Mr. Stevenson, though opposed to the present administration, is not friendly to Jackson's election. Our authority states that there are still 3 or 4 of a majority in favour of Mr. Adams in the Representatives house.

In the Senate the opposition is said to have a majority of two, and what is worse, the most talented member of the other side, (Mr. Webster) is at present laid-ordered by sickness, on his way to the seat of government. This balanced state of violent parties will render the session a stormy, and perhaps a useless one.—The members will, in all likelihood, attend more to manouvering about the Presidential election, than to the other interests of the country. The frequency and universality of elections in the United States, is the greatest draw back on the happiness of the people. The nation is composed of individuals, and each one of it, and almost, every one in a constituent member of the sovereign people, is constantly embroiled in electioneering trick, the general sum of happiness must be thereby woefully diminished. Nearly all offices, from the Chief Magistrate to the flog tears, are elected by the people, and even their happiness, after election to office, must be very limited, for they are in the fullest sense of the term the servants of that hard and lordly master—the sovereign people. When leisure and means permit, we may say a few things respecting the evils resulting from electing the Chief Ruler of a nation, whether he be called King or President. We look to the next presidential election with interest. The chance of war with such near neighbours is a constant nuisance, to say the least of it, and the negotiation of the first man in the nation, most there, as in all other countries, have a powerful influence on national measures.

The President's Message is always a document of much interest, and generally of much ability. The one before us, though a very business like paper, as do not think bears any particular marks of the high talent of the author. But the plainest is always the best mode of doing business. We want no "soft nonsense" in a communication between two branches of a legislature.

We now proceed to make germany extracts from the Message as our limits will allow. The introduction respects the happiness of the nation, and the general peace of the world. Next comes the discussion of the business and negociations with Great Britain, and the statements are made in moderate and reasonable terms. There is first the adjustment of the remuneration for slaves taken by the British Government, during the war, which has been paid to amount of one and a quarter millions of dollars. This regarded as follows:

This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happy effect to promote a friendly disposition, and in softening importance upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass with us the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honourable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

Mention is next made of the general commercial treaties with Great Britain, and we have the following very sensible observations. What pity 'tis that preaching and practice so seldom correspond.

The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesman of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principle of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and extent than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, so precious, and in all probability to many extensive, than if the parties were still occupying as parts of one and the same nation. Treaties to frame such states, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two conventions, for continuing in force those above mentioned, have been concluded between the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the third August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

The occasional disputes and the negociations for their amicable adjustment are then discussed, and the following are the concluding remarks:

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character upon the territory in dispute between the two nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, occurred in two places, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained.

A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a Special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose mission is another. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 26th June last, the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual intercourse has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to accept as direct gratuitous favours, or to accept as the grant of a favour that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconvenience resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdict.

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

PICTOU, N. S.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

In our last, we copied from the Halifax papers, a report that Lord Dalhousie was to be recalled, and the Duke of Gordon appointed to the Governor Generalship. The first part of the report is no doubt true, but we can never suppose that the Duke of Gordon will be placed in a situation for which his former habits will adapt him. The Duke, we believe, has never been accustomed to any kind of public business, and he is now rather old to commence it. He and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the late Provincial Governors, at their last session, would have been deemed eligible for any further concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdict. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempts to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other, and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a proviso in Congress passed on the 17th of March last, exactly similar to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1824, by declaring the 3rd Art of the trade and intercourse authorized by the British Act of Parliament of 24th June 1822, between the United States and the B. enumerated colonial ports had been, by the 3rd Geo. IV. Act of Parliament, in the June 1822, and the order of Council of 25th June 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act regulating Navigation, from 1st July April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that it will be for the interest of both parties, it can, with a single memorandum (as I have) be carried on directly by the vessels of either.

Our last contains the Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session of the Legislature, which took place on the 13th inst. It is a very short one, and contains little of interest. The Governor congratulates the House on the prosperous state of the Province, and on the abundant harvest with which it has been favoured. He recommends the establishment of a Provincial Penitentiary, and the improvement of the Militia. He also recommends the establishment of a Provincial Bank, and the improvement of the Harbour of Halifax. He then concludes with the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have now brought before you the principal subjects which I think require your attention during the present session. I have not thought it necessary to trouble you with any detail of the state of the Province, as I am persuaded that you are fully acquainted with it, and that you will be disposed to make such provision for the public service as the circumstances of the country will admit.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I have no doubt that you will give your attention to the subjects which I have recommended to the House of Assembly, and that you will concur in such measures as may appear to you necessary for the public welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I trust that you will find the sum required for the support of the Civil Government, and for the other services of the Province, will be found moderate.

I am sorry to observe that the Revenue has fallen short of the Estimate, but I am happy to say that the deficiency has been more than supplied by the Casual Revenue, and that the Treasury is in a state of perfect solvency.

I have directed the Accounts of the Province to be laid before you, and I am persuaded that you will find that the Public Money has been expended with the strictest economy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank them all, but have deferred their favours supposing that the extracts which our Scotch and American papers have furnished, would prove more interesting to our readers. Clericus No. 2, and Plain Antiquarius are the oldest, and will be in our next.

The Post coach was stopped by Paul Roy for three weeks. Therefore the mail did not arrive till our last.

The person, in whose exculpation Veritas writes, never crossed our mind in making the remarks alluded to, nor did we know any thing about the transactions mentioned by him. The insertion of his communication therefore, can serve no purpose. We send the general remark. Should he, or any one, throw a fool's cap on a rogue's jacket now that crowd it betrays a want of sense to pack it up. Wherever valuables put on either, will be laughed at or hooted, fit or no fit. However we gave no explanations of Editorial remarks, either publicly or privately.

Conversations No. 2, "A friend to improvement," "Philopatrius," Civis, and four or two other favours are received. Some of them will appear when we can overtake them.

MARRIED,

By George Smith, Esq. on the 8th instant, James Crocket, Esq. of Middle River, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, of Green Hill.

PORT OF PICTOU.

Arrived since our last—Schooners William Henry, Halifax; Lord Nelson, Arichat, and James William, Halifax.

Sailed—brigs Prince of Assiniboia Morris, Dublin; Mary, Graham, Hull.

POSTSCRIPT.

By last night's Halifax papers, we learn that Lord Dalhousie has prorogued the Assembly, and transmitted despatches to England, by two different routes, giving a detail of the late unfortunate proceedings in Canada. The Government Brig King's Fisher was sent with copies of the despatches. It is always best, that both sides of a story should be heard, and, therefore, we learn with pleasure, that the opposition party is about to send a deputation of six M. P. to give their version of the disputes, to His Majesty's Ministers.

The British Government need information from the Colonies, by different channels than they have been accustomed to receive it, and some change will take place in this respect, before one month be gone by. Majesty's subjects in these Provinces. A thousand grievances cross our mind while making this observation.

For our numerous very polite private letters by post, from several counties, we feel extremely grateful.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received by the Lord Nelson from Arichat, Cape Breton,
70 barrels Fall Mr. Herrings,
120 do. August Herrings,
which he will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, on very moderate terms.
Dec. 21. GEORGE SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Hemlock, and quantity of Sole, Navy's and Hemlock Leather,
Also—Moose Hides, &c.
Also per William Henry, from Halifax,
A few puncheons MOLASSES,
And 20 cwt. Muscovado SUGAR,
Which they offer for Sale at reduced charges, for
Dec. 21, 1827. ROSS & PRIMROSE

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, an assortment of Goods (viz.)
which will be sold on very liberal terms,
Superfine, blue, black, and brown Cloth,
do. Ladies Pelisse and Habit Cloth,
Merino Cassimetts,
Scotch Tartans,
Woollen and Cotton Shawls,
Flannels, Blankets,
Fancy, red, green and white,
Muslins and Frilled Cotton,
White and printed Cottons,
Bombazetts, Bombazines, and Poplins,
Black, brown, and light olive Calimancs,
Red Bandana and Thick,
Assortment of Muslins and Jaconets,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Bro. & bl. Glasses and bl. stocks
Black and white Veils,
Cotton Warp,
Aberdeen stuffs
Superfine Log Cloth
Handkerchiefs, and Isabella Handkerchiefs,
Tow cloths and sacks for sale Leather,
And a variety of other Articles.
Dec. 7 JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received per schooner Queen, from Arichat, and Ann, from Hermon's, a quantity of Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Also
Per Schooner Lark, from Quebec, Fresh superfine Flour, OATMEAL, Pease, Onions, Cheese, &c. which they offer for sale, at low prices for Cash.
Dec. 7 D. CRICHTON & SON

POETRY.

MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

NO. III.

I WATCH'D beside a corpse with one
Whom I had lov'd to look upon—
I knew her not till then—but well
Lov'd I upon her name to dwell.
For her high brow and azure eye
Clung to my heart like witchery.

It was a serious place—for death
Is always serious. 'Tis strange
That the mere passing of the breath,
And then no motion, works such change!
'Tis strange that now, you watch the eye
And bend to catch the tones, and pass
The thin white hand inquiringly,
And kiss the brow in tenderness—
And then you hear a word, a sigh
Drawn quickly from the heart, a breath—
And start and drop the hand, and fly
With sudden fear!—and this is death.
What has Death done? Go up and stand
Beside her, as you stood but now;—
That eye looks on you yet—that hand
Lies bent to your own grasp,—the brow
Hath the same patient look—the hair
Is parted just as sweetly—life
Hath left its every feature there,—
And gone, without a trace of strife.
Why shrink you back?—you would have sprung
To clasp her in your arms but now—
Aye, to that clay-cold hand you clung—
With your own lips you press'd that brow.
And now you loathe them. Death! Strange death!
We cannot scan thee—thou dost steal
Among us like a noiseless breath—
We see not—hear not—but we feel
Well, ye were sitting by the dead,
And I was musing how, like flowers,
The beautiful I knew, were fled,
Whilst I was numbering yet my hours—
I look'd upon the marble face
Which lay before me motionless—
It had been fair, and you could trace
Even now that passing loveliness
Which won the hearts of men. The lid
Was not quite clos'd upon the eye,
And the dark lashes which had hid
Her tears in life, were thin and dry.
Far fever had been there—the cheek
Was not quite colorless, but dyed
With a pale carmine, like a streak
Left there by hectic's retreating tide,
Perhaps thro' carelessness—her hair
Had been just parted on her brow,
But one light curl was floating there,
As if 'twas not its wont to bow
To that white cap's confinement—yet
Death had been there, and though 'twould seem
As if life could not all forget
Its thousand motions—still, the stream
Was silent in her heart, and all
We ever lov'd was wrapt in that dark pall.

I said it was a serious place—
It was indeed—and tho' I knew
I should not ask of woman's face
If its fair tale of mind were true,
Yet still I look'd on her who sate
With those dark lashes bent so low,
And thought that looks so passionate
Must brighten from the Spirit's glow
* * * * * * *

She trifled—aye—that *angel* maid—
She *trifled*, where the dead was laid! ROY.

WOMAN.—To ROY.

Ye ne'er have seen that form of light
Which breathes o'er earth a nameless spell,
Ye ne'er have found that being bright,
Of whom your numbers proudly tell.
Ye know her not—an idle name
To give to toys of fashion's mould,
As tho' bright woman's "eye of flame"
Such light, unholy things e'er told.

And well ye scorn those guilty ones
Who earl their smiles of pride to heaven,
And those light things who bow like clouds
Before the ills their God hath given.
But woman was brighter thing,
Made up of deep devotion's flame,
And aught beside that art can bring,
Deserves not such a holy name.

O seek her not in halls of mirth
With the proud and the light that breathe,
But in those calm dwellings of earth
Where thoughts of affection may wreath,
Where the light of loved hearths doth shine,
Where the murmurs of love are low,
There, there may the poet twine
A laurel for woman's high brow.

I have seen earth's humble and lone
In their weary and joyless home,
Where the brightness of hope was gone
And despair and sorrow where came.
But there came a being of light
And the cottage was bright with glow,
Before her fled poverty's blight,
Was it nought—and but vanity;

I saw disease—her weary couch
Was spread in sorrow and despair,
And thoughts of earth were dimmed, and such
As sleep in graves were wandering there.
But light gleamed on that dying bed,
And eased were aching brow and heart,
And one there was who wept and prayed,
'Twas woman—trifling woman's art.

There was another too—the lamp
Was low with watching, and was mean
A pale but bright one,mourners damp
Had touched her spirit, and hope's gleam
Seemed faded—now she was bending
On the floor, her radiant hair
Fell lightly,and she was sending
To the heaven, her hearts deep, fervent prayer,
She was a wife—and her dead child
Her beautiful—was on its pillow,
Cold was its cheek and brow so mild,
But sorrow had a darker billow.
Yet he whom she had loved was changed,
And blighted all her hopes of brightness,
From her, and from her God estranged
She loved him—this was woman's lightness.

Believe me now, and when again
Those light and painted toys you see,
Remember that there yet remain
Pure beings—not of vanity.

ROY.

VARIETIES.

"When thou chidest thy wanton friend do it secretly; in season, in love; not in the ear of a popular convention. For, in many times; the presence of a multitude makes a man take up an unjust defence, rather than fall into a just shame. Diseased eyes endure not an unmasked sun; nor does the wound but rankle more which is fanned by the public air. Nor can I much blame a man, though he shuns to make the vulgar his confessor; for they are the most uncharitable tell-tales that the burthened earth doth suffer. They understand nothing but the dregs of actions; and by spattering those abroad they besmear a deserving fame. A man had better be convinced in private than be made guilty by a proclamation. Open rebukes are for magistrates and courts of justice. Private are for friends; where all the witnesses of the offender's blushes, are blind, and deaf, and dumb. Public reproof is like striking of a deer in a herd; it not only wounds him, to the loss of enabling blood, but betrays to the hound, his enemy; and makes him, by his fellows, be pushed out of company. Even concealments of a fault argues some charity to the delinquent; and when we tell him of it in secret, it shows we wish he should amend, before the world comes to know he's amiss."

"Laughter should dimple the cheek, not furrow the brow into ruggedness. The birth is then prodigious, when mischief is the child of mirth. All should have liberty to laugh at a jest; but if it throws disgrace upon one, like the crack of a string, it makes a stop in the music. Flouts we may see, proceed from an inward contempt; and there is nothing cuts deeper, in a generous mind, than scorn. Nature at first, makes us all equal; we are differenced but by accident, and outwards; and I think it is a jealousy that she hath infused in man, for the maintaining of her own honor against external causes And though all have not wit to reject the arrow, yet most have memory to retain the offence; which they will be content to owe awhile that they may repay it both with advantage and ease. It is but an unhappy wit that stirs up enemies against the owner. A man may spit out his friend from his tongue, or laugh him into an enemy. Gall in mirth is an ill mixture, and sometimes truth is bitterness. I would wish any man to be pleasingly merry; but let him beware that he bring not truth on the stage, like a wanton with an edged weapon."

A certain Parisian preacher was holding forth, not much to the satisfaction of his audience. "He did better last year," observed Santeuil, the poet, who was present. A bystander asserted, that "he must be mistaken, for that the present exhibitor had not preached at all the year before." "That is what I mean," answered the poet.

Ingenious Anagram.—The following anagram, on the wellknown bibliographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was by Oldys himself, and was found by his executors in one of his MSS.

W. O.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you;
And one friend OLD is worth an hundred new.

Lord George Germain was of a remarkably amiable disposition; and his domestics lived with him rather as humble friends than menial servants. One day entering his house in Pall-Mall he observed a large basket of vegetables standing in the hall, and inquired of the porter to whom they belonged, and from whence they came?—Old John immediately replied, "They are *ours*, my lord, from *our* country-house." "Very well," rejoined his lordship. At that instant a carriage stopped at the door, and lord George, turned round, asked what coach it was?—"Ours," said honest John. "And are the children in it ours too?" said his lordship smiling. "*Most certainly*, my lord," replied John, with the utmost gravity, and immediately ran to lift them out.

Etymologics.—Mr Horne Tooke, in his "Diversions of Purley," introduces the derivation of King Pepin from the Greek noun caper! as thus—caper, eper, oper; diaper; nappkin, nipkin, pipkin, peyin—king—King Pepin! And in another work, we find the etymology of pickled cucumber from King Jeremiah! *exempli gratia*, King Jeremiah—Jeremiah King, Jerry, king; jerkin, girkin pickled cucumber! Also, the name of Mr. Fox as derived from a rainy day; as thus—Rainy day, rain a little, rain much, rain hard, reynard, fox! Every *schollar* must also be able to prove to demonstration that a pigeon-pie is an eel-pie. Lest the reader may not be a student or an etymologist, here it is—pigeon is pie-jack; pie-jack is jack-pie; jack-pie is fish-pie! fish-pie is eel-pie!

Curious Name.—At Highgate lives a gardener and nurseryman of the name of *Cuthush*.

Picton N. S.—Published by W. MILNE and J. S. CUNNABELL, every Friday Morning, at their Office, in Water-street.—Advertisements will be inserted at the Halifax prices.—Price of the paper Fifteen Shillings per annum, (exclusive of Postage) half in advance.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the proprietors choose.

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

VOL. I PRO REGE, PRO PATRIA. NO. 4.

PICTOU, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1827.

EDITORIAL.

No. 4.

ANOTHER year is about to terminate, and a New Year is about to commence. Every time the Clock strikes, it is the knell of a departed hour. Every time the Church bell tolls, it is the signal of a begun week. The month also has its peculiar occurrence. These things do not pass unheeded by the reflecting mind. But the close of a year excites feelings of a less ordinary nature. It is an unfrequent event. It is also the longest measurement of time by which we note our journey through life; and it is by the lapse of years that the length of man's earthly career is accounted. The departure of the old, and the arrival of a new year, is an occurrance generally welcomed with joy and rejoicing. The truth of this is known in the observation of all; but the reason is not so obvious. Did men merely rejoice with moderation, and through the excitement of grateful feelings that they are yet in the place of hope, it would be both rational and religious: But their joy should ever be tempered by the considerations, that many of their friends and acquaintances have, during the past year, been called to their account, and that they themselves have approached, some a seventieth, some a fiftieth, and some a thirtieth, portion of their whole time nearer to the land of spirits.

Considering, then, that we are all thus hastening onward together, fellow travellers in this weary world,—having the same duties to perform here, and the same expectations hereafter,—each of us burdened with more than even the mighty responsibility of his own salvation,—can it be improper for us to stay a little, and meditate upon our common concernments,to encourage and comfort one another in the prosecution of a virtuous conduct, and to warn one another of the pitfalls, dangers, and deceptions, which await our soul's path? We humbly think it cannot. But who is to commence the subject? That which is the duty of all, is generally left undone by all. We proffer our services, not because we deem ourselves so competent to the task as many others, but because, as the conductors of this paper, we hold a situation which imposes upon us the burden of calling public attention to matters which concern the general happiness.

Under these feelings of inability and responsibility, we would crave the attention of our readers to a few observations, which, if taken in the same good part in which they are made, may prove useful: and should they even be rejected with ridicule, yet will they not prove altogether inefficacious, since it is scarcely in the power of man conscientiously to recommend to others the practice of virtue, without, at the same time, ameliorating his own heart.

We have said that this is a season of joy and rejoicing; and against its being so, in due subjection to our rational natures, none but an anchorite would object. But when mirth is carried to excess, and from a means is magnified into an end, it becomes unhallowed and sinful.

Mutual entertainments for the purpose of social converse, is one of the modes of enjoyment which civilized society has adopted; and it is a rational mode, and attended with good consequences, when conducted in subserviency to its real objects. Little however of the good which this life affords, is unattended, at a very short distance, by something of a contrary nature. Intemperance is ever knocking at the door of conviviality, and too often finds a ready admittance. At this season, in particular, excess in table comforts is so common, that it is considered, if a fault at all, as at least an extremely trivial one, & only condemned by the Cynic. But until some appearance of proof can be given, that the Imputable. God accommodates his laws to the temporary and arbitrary arrangements of the worms on this his footstool, we do not think it necessary to adduce evidence to show, that the guilt of intemperance does not change its hue with the revolution of seasons, or the wishes of mortals. But excessive indulgence, in this District, is, in its present circumstances, peculiarly liable to censure. It has pleased Providence to deal sparingly in its bounties to the farmer for the last three years. His crops have fallen short, and his early prospects have been blighted. The honest gains of the merchants,—the hard earned result of years of toil and anxiety—have been scattered to the winds. The sea has robbed wives and children of their husbands and parents. Disease is at our door; and the guardians of our health tremble for the consequences of its approach. And for these reasons we think, that at this annual return of the days of festivity, excessive indulgence is peculiarly censurable. It is rejecting the lessons of Providence, and rebelling against its just visitations.

But it is not our wish to dwell too long on our chastisements. It is more pleasant to turn to the goodness of Providence, always kind even to the unthankful and the ungodly, and upon this we would only remark, that it is dangerously abusing the goodness of God, and it is deplorably ungrateful to turn this very goodness into a means of rioting and licentiousness. We would again say, that we have no wish to repress innocent gaiety and innocent amusements. These accord with youthful inclinations and they are not repugnant to the declining years of a well spent life. It should always be remembered, however, that we must give an account of all our conduct through life without any exception of particular seasons and particular festivals.

This is also a season when there is a general expression of good wishes for each other's happiness, and a general appearance of kindness and good-will. This is as it should be. When the crews of different vessels, after a stormy passage, meet at the place of general rendezvous, there is a rejoicing and kindly feeling exemplified. When fellow soldiers, after a hard fought battle, meet each other in safety, there is a more than ordinary exhibition of kindly feelings. Former little feuds, if there have been any, give place to that benevolence which though often banished by the sentence of the world, we believe to be native in almost every heart. Each hails the safety and happiness of his fellows with undissembled pleasure. But the consummation of each succeeding year of life is a resting place on the great voyage which we are all prosecuting. It is the time, too, for collecting the scattered remnants of the different neighbourhoods, and for mutual congratulations. "On hair breadth 'scapes from moving accidents by flood and field." At this season the wheels of time would seem to stay a moment to permit us to look back upon the dangers we have passed, and forward to the perils before us: and what should be the feelings of fellow men on such occasions? The answer is palpable. They ought to meet with real pleasure, and rejoice that so many have escaped destruction from the Scylla and Charybdis of another year; and from the fearful war continually waged upon the children of men by their appalling and insatiable foe—DEATH. On this point the general consent of mankind, as well as common sense, is with us. We have said that at this season there is a general expression of good wishes for each other's happiness and a general appearance of kindness. This proves that the reality, of which these are the appearances, is, at least, desirable, and its possession accounted decorous by mankind. But it is in general easier, and more reputable, and safer, actually to possess the virtuies and good qualities which we would affect, than to support the semblance of them, when the reality is wanting. Perhaps it is objected that we cannot overcome the feelings of our natdre—that resentments and hostilities have their seat in the heart, and are not to be cast out by the superior principles of improved reason, or the peculiar demands of particular seasons. This to a certain extent is true, but it is made the basis of a fabric of falsehood.

The duty of forgiveness is not of such difficult performance as is generally imagined. The difficulty lies in the distinction from the attempt. We are willing to confess, that our own resentments are more quick and fierce than either virtue or prudence would warrant; but we pledge ourselves, that after a preparation of ten minutes serious thought, we could rise and go abroad into the world, and shake by the hand every man, woman and child we might meet, and wish them, not from the lips only, but from the bottom of our hearts, success in every virtuous purpose, and the possession of every earthly and heavenly blessing. Those of whom we know nothing more than their crimes against ourselves, would be the soonest forgiven and the most heartily met. It is those who come the most palpably within the scope of "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us." It will be said by many, that preaching does not lie in our way, and we partly confess it; but as this text has fallen from our pen, we will take leave to say a few words upon it.

And we may well say at the outset, that we are all erring mortals—daily giving offence without cause, and taking offence where none is intended. Doing wrong to others, and without any reason supposing wrong done to ourselves. And above all, we are daily and hourly offending, in thought, word, and deed, against the majesty of Heaven's laws. For these sins we daily present our supplications for forgiveness, and we do so upon the express condition, that "we forgive those who trespass against us." If the condition remain unperformed, the prayer might as well remain unpreferred, for the sins cannot be forgiven. Dreadful thought—voluntarily to remain under mountains of guilt, because we will not forgive erring mortals like ourselves, petty transgressions. But a past from this particular consideration there is every inducement to forgive. The sun shines upon the just and the unjust, and shall we, poising whom God frets, or shall we not rather imitate the Father of Mercies in these things, which are to a certain extent, within the reach of sin-

ful beings? The forgiveness of injuries is a virtue of the noblest order; yet is it not difficult to perform. The virtuous heathens, without the scriptures, the only sure support of virtue's cause, knew how to forgive the greatest injuries. Without the high motives which are expanded before Christians, the light of nature alone taught them that beings, who constantly erred, ought not to judge harshly nor revenge at all. Common prudence also convinced them of the propriety of forgiveness. They were persuaded that it was economy to forgive; as it saved the time, trouble, and vexation of revenge. No farther evidence, however, is necessary to prove that a forgiving disposition accords with the best interests of man, than that it is enjoined in the Scriptures. Nothing is there commanded, which, independent of the command, is not for our own good to obey. There, is another thing too— By attempting to punish injuries, we assume the office of the Eternal Judge. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay," and he, who will not submit to the Almighty's time and mode of punishment, rebels against his government, and endeavours to take his own reins into his own hands. And again— He who elevates himself into the seat of justice when his own cause is to be tried, does not act honestly. But how does the revengeful man act? His offices are multifarious. He is party, judge, and executioner. He accuses, condemns, and beheads; generally too without hearing the other side. And a further reason why men should bear with injuries more moderately than they generally do, is, that they are as much providential afflictions as any other species of misfortune; and we deserve much more chastening than we receive. This, it is true, forms no excuse for the injurer; but that is a matter between him and his Judge, and it will be cheerfully settled without our interference.

But we would urge forbearance & forgiveness, upon another strong ground—The extreme folly of a different conduct. Few years will pass—few returns of the season will happen, before we are all in the mansions of bliss, or in the habitations of woe. If in the former—it is scarcely worth while to keep up wars and fightings with men whom we must then embrace with all the ardour of heavenly affection; and if in the latter—we will then have sufficient time mutually to accuse and recriminate, without destroying our little temporal happiness on earth, by vain and unprofitable janglings.

Thus far our observations have been intended for general application. We will now say a few words in reference to this town, and the difference of opinion which exists in it. In doing so, we depart from our original intention, which was, to act as if we had never heard of any disagreement. Our reason for now mentioning the subject, is, to counteract the errors which have gone abroad to the discredit of this place. Pictou, it is known, is reputed in Halifax and elsewhere, as the seat of broils and divisions. That there is in it a little party feeling, is most true, but that there exists, in consequence thereof, a tithe of the bitterness which has been attributed, we most solemnly deny. The hearty junction of all parties in support of this paper, shows that Pictou can be unanimous when the public good is at stake. In most places, there are low fellows, who having no other employment, become soulliots to the Devil, and go about exciting all sorts of evil passions; and, when they fail in the actual excitement, do not the less proclaim that it exists. These characters, when the community is placid, naturally sink to the bottom. But as dregs, by the application of heat, become scum, such persons endeavour to blow the flame of party rancour, that for a moment they may be seen boiling on the top. If foiled in their first object, their next resort is, to give themselves an artificial importance, by reporting that feuds exist, and that they are deeply involved in their turmoils. Some such reason as this must have occasioned the kind hints which have often been given to strangers, when they entered our precincts, that they must walk circumspectly, else kicks on the one side, or cuffs on the other, await them. That if they speak to one clergyman, the other will not speak to them. That any communication, by conversation or otherwise, between persons of different opinions, is an exploded custom, or, at all events, does not happen once in a moon. All these, and many other absurd tales, are related to strangers, and are too often believed by the credulous. Such however we are happy to state is not according to truth. We have admitted that a difference of opinion exists relative to some matters, but we would be sorry, very sorry, to admit that there is such a want of sense in the place as to allow that difference to go half the length which has been charged. The fact is, that in many other places in the Province there exists more party rancour than in Pictou, and infinitely greater evil consequences arising out of it. We have heard persons, whom we knew to be overwhelmed in all sorts of double dealing, party schemes, deadly hatreds, furious jealousies, and rivalships, deploring over the party spirit which exists in this our little town; and we have burned to tell them to look to their own beam. We could, were it necessary, give histories about parties, about iniquitous combinations to exalt one set of men to the depression of others, in every respect equally deserving, but then this is party spirit on a larger scale, and is no doubt accounted perfectly right, while our little and comparatively innocent feuds are dreadfully astray. "One murder makes a villain, millions, a hero;" and the same principle we find creeps into other matters. With all the cry which has been made against us, we are just about as orderly, and decent, and friendly, a neighbourhood, as we happen to be acquainted with. There are parties and divisions in all the places of which we have ever heard or read except Utopia, and why should Pictou escape their ingress. We do most heartily wish their banishment from our village, and that with the Devils of old, they were fairly driven into a herd of swine, if the tree of virtue could flourish without them. As the best means of accomplishing so glorious an effect, we would recommend our Pictou friends not to rest contented with being as other communities, but by at once bursting from the fetaldom of all party feelings, and becoming good christians, to set an example to the rest of the Province, which will be alike honourable to themselves, and useful to others. We implore every man of respectability to set an individual example without waiting for others to commence. If there must be party spirit, let it be between those whose "voice is still for war" and those whose thoughts are turned on peace." We earnestly request them to consider what we said last week about difference of opinion being no ground for enmity, and what we have said herein about the duty and advantages of forgiveness; and thus prepare themselves for a general surrender of former prejudices, and former animosities, on the coming *New Year's Day*. Let the only party watch-word be, "Burn the hatchet forever." If the whole town as honestly wished each other well, as we wish them, one and all; they would form a happy community. We now humbly take leave of our readers by wishing them all many very happy returns of the Season.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors.

Your correspondent Antiquarius is a man after my own heart: with his design of wresting from the shades of oblivion, the events which relate to the original settlement and subsequent growth of this district, I am well pleased.

In my humble opinion, to that individual who possesses one spark of the holy flame of patriotism, each circumstance connected with the place of his birth or of his adoption must possess much interest, and every incident rescued from forgetfulness, however trivial it may appear to others, is hailed by him, as a brilliant gem that shall glitter at some future period in the annals of his country. The thoughtless may regard facts such as these, try in themselves, unimportant to the public; and of little benefit to posterity: Yet such apparently inconsiderable truths, when combined form a solidity whereby persons are enabled to steer their bark with comparative safety, through the present sea of troubles; and to avoid many of those shoals upon which their predecessors have grounded. The darkness which overspreads the early history of the land of our fathers, and the clouds which obscure the historical narration of nearly every other people, fully exemplify the necessity of transmitting to our descendants the most correct information that can be obtained of the original state of this Province.

In compliance with the request of Antiquarius, I have collected and arranged a few facts relative to the first settlement of this district, which are now submitted to you for publication. When writing a sketch like the subjoined where we are obliged to,

"trace the tale
To the dim point where records fail"

there will unavoidably occur some inaccuracies. These however I trust will neither be many nor alarming, and as I am indebted to the kindness of afriend for most of the circumstances related in this article, I throw myself upon the generosity of the candid reader, and pray him to judge mercifully.

That America was originally the property of different tribes of Indians, each possessing a cognomen peculiar to itself, and that these were invested by the Ruler of the World with the soil which they thus possessed, is a truth of no questionable nature.—The situations of the aborigines, the precariousness of their food and the exertions which they were impelled to make in order to acquire it, necessitated them to spread themselves over a vast extent of territory, and to traverse almost impenitrable wilds;—to pierce into almost inaccessible dells,

"All shagg'd with wood,
Where twisted roots in many a fold
Through moss, disputed room for bald"

at one time to pursue their prey, at another to defend themselves from the prowlers of the forest, acquired an acuteness of thought, a celerity of foot, and a vigour of nerve seldom attained by the children of civilization. They were a race brave from necessity, capable of enduring the greatest fatigue possessing a high sense of honour, an ardent thirst for achievment, a noble independency of spirit, and it was not till after their intercourse with Europeans that they lost their native energy;—that they became lamentably enervated, and that all the loftier principles of their constitution were desolated:—that their beautiful moral fabric, which was erected on heroism, magnanimity and the performance of deeds of daring, was laid in ruins, and foreign vices degrading them below the inferior creation superinduced upon their once happy state. They seem formerly to have inhabited this district in considerable numbers, they are now however, dwindling away like the snow before the solar rays, and in a few centuries "the place which knows them now will know them no more."

Persons who are conversant with English History, will remember, that Henry VII. in the Year 1498, fitted out an expedition under the appointment of Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian by birth, who had settled in Bristol, to explore regions then unknown. Cabot by his enterprise was so fortunate, as to discover North America which he *lawfully* seized (notwithstanding the Lord of the Universe had primarily conferred it upon another race of men) in the name of Henry and the English nation. As this latter people were able to maintain war with a more fatal—a more deadly aim, than the Aborigines, they soon taught the savages that what among a rude tribe might have been esteemed robbery, was, among a polished nation, considered nothing more than perfect law and sound policy—that they had no more right to the half of God's fair world than the Antipodes, and that they (the English) had, by sending a small fleet and touching at some parts of the Continent, conquered the birth-right of the Aborighines, and acquired a fee-simple absolute in the soil. The English, however, did not immediately establish themselves on their newly gained territory; for at no very distant period after this acquisition, some French emigrants, contrary to the law of nations, seated themselves on part of the very land which Cabot had seized; and Nova Scotia constituted a portion of the land thus occupied. These people were variously dispersed through the Province, and extended their peregrinations to this district, (which lies between the 46 and 47 degrees of north latitude, and 61 and 63 degrees of West longitude) where they sojourned, and seemingly conferred upon it the name of Pictou.

There is a degree of instability, and an aversion from labour, peculiar to the disposition of the generality of Frenchmen, which renders them but little adequate to combat or grapple with the difficulties incident to the settlement of a new country. They may be classed with those who are "pleased with a rattle, tickle'd with a straw;" ever active about trifles, they are incapable of bending their attention or their energies to more important pursuits. They consider present ease the *summum bonum* of life, and to it they sacrifice all ultimate advantages. Those who resided in this quarter of the globe instead of assuming the axe and indebting a farm from the wilderness, to which they might have looked with certainty as the support of their declining years, loitered near the shore and snatched a precarious subsistance from the sea: the time not employed in procuring food, was usually spent in dancing and revelry. They made no improvements—they felled no trees, cleared no land. A few lots of the most inconvenient and ill-conscructed kind, scattered over the land near the mouth of the East River, alone marked out to after comers the spot upon which they had dwelt.

After the loss of much blood Britain regained her American possessions from the French, and upon the conclusion of peace in 1763, that people evacuated this province, and abandoned Pictou. I must not omit to mention that through the instrumentality of the Priests, many of the aborigines were converted from Paganism, and induced to embrace the Roman Catholic faith.

Not long posterior to the peace fourteen persons, inhabitants of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, petitioned and obtained from Governor Patrick a grant of certain land, lying promiscuously in one district; and about the beginning of May, four six families, some of whom were proprietors, departed from their native country, and arrived at this the land of their pilgrimage, on the 10th of June following. The situation of these experienced people, who were far removed from the friends of their youth, & banished from the enjoyments of their former homes, was far from enviable. Coming from a fertile and improved soil to a place of wild and uncultivated aspect with no other prospect than to wrest subsistance from the earth by the sweat of their brow, they must have experienced sensations such as we may imagine, but cannot appreciate. What added to the disagreeableness of circumstances, was, that two only of the six families were so provident as to bring dispersers with them, and there was consequently a scarcity of provisions, and those who were destitute had to proceed to Truro for a supply. They were the first who ever attempted to establish a communication between Pictou and Colchester,—a compass their only guide. Of the number who departed, two only returned; and each of these was obliged to bear a bag of seed potatoes on his back. By cutting the trees and forming what is termed a blaze, they were enabled to follow steadily the same route on returning as when going. Yet the task of walking forty miles with a burden, through a wilderness, where they were subjected to the most intricate travelling, must have constituted a task of no easy performance. The trees marked by them long continued to direct the wanderer in course, and it is not improbable that even now a great part of the road between this and our sister district lies contiguous to the path first traversed by those pilgrims. Yours, &c.

PHILO ANTIQUARIUS

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

We use the liberty given us, of altering the following Communication. In the condensed shape we think the leading ideas are all preserved.

Messrs. Editors.

The General Sessions of the Peace is authorised to appoint Town Officers, and to fine those who do not qualify within a certain time. But there are many who accept the appointment, without taking the necessary oath; and others neglect both. Some officers secretly qualify far from the scene of their official duties, for the double purpose of avoiding official calls, and saving fines. Defaulters ought to be punished, and it is a breach of duty not to punish them. Fines poorly compensate the public for an omission of public duty; but they should be exacted. Overseers of salmon fisheries are particularly negligent. A remedy of this kind might be adopted. Make a rule that each magistrates return to the Clerk of the Peace ten days before the July term, the names of all the officers who have qualified before him; and when these were all entered into a book, skulkers might be detected and punished. G.

To the Editors of the Colonial Patriot.

Pictou, Dec. 28th, 1827.

SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

"Is there that ne'er has French ragouts,
Or ollo that would stir'e a sow,
Or fricassees wad bock her spew
Wi' perfect scunner,
Looks down wi' sneering scornfu' view
On sic a dinner?

The modernized Scotchmen of this place, thought proper to celebrate the Festival of St. Andrew on the 30th of November, N. S. but a number of Scotia's lads frae 'tween Johnny Groats and Maiden Kirk, considering that the auld Style themselves united one auld a Saint, commemorate his natal on the 30th O. S. by dining together at Mr Lorrains, (in Mason Hall) by whom an excellent entertainment was provided, and in the true Scottish fashion. A Haggis, "the Chieftain o' the Pudding race," graced the head of the table, while singed Sheep's head and trotters and other appropriate dishes were abundantly provided. Good humour, Whisky punch and Mant ale richly seasoned the feast. So well pleased were they with their entertainment, that "the hour o' night's black arch, the Keystane" was expired ere they departed.

Mr. John Beattie acted as President, and Mr. James Hoggins Vice President. The following toasts were given from the Chair:

1. The immortal memory of St. Andrew, &c.—Silence.

2. The King; may he long reign over a free and loyal people. 3 times 9.

3. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy. 3 times 9.

4. The Duke of Wellington and the Army; the Defenders of the Liberties of Europe. 3 times 3.

5. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in chief; and confusion to all his enemies. 3 times 3.

6. Our gallant and worthy Countrymen, Hi Excellency Sir James Kempt. 3 times 3.

7. His Majesty's Ministers; may they pursue their liberal measures, without sacrificing the just prerogatives of the Crown, or the rights of the people. 3 times 3.

8. Church and State; the bulwarks of British freedom.

9. The Hon. Michael Wallace; the inflexible friend of truth, one of the oldest and most faithful servants of this Province. 3 times 3.

10. St. George, St. Patrick, and St. David, the tutelar Saints of England, Ireland, and Wales. Song, Captain Nulligan.

11. The immortal memory of Sir William Wallace; the first of Patriots and the best of men. Silence. Song, Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled.

12. The immortal memory of Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn. Silence.

13. The Land o' the mountain and the flood; Auld Scotland unrivelled for the bravery o' its lads, the beauty o' its lasses, and the Minstrelsy o' its Bards. 3 times 3. Song, the Garb of old Gaul.

14. The memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's own Bard. Silence. Song, Burns's Lament.

15. Sir Walter Scott, the Great Wizard of the North.

16. The Church and Clergy of Scotland.

17. The Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland.

18. Auld Reekie; may she long continue the seat of learning.

19. The Land we live in; this happy Province.

20. The fair Daughters of Acadie.

21. The Agriculture and Fisheries of Nova Scotia.

22. The District and Town of Pictou; may peace and concord preside them.

23. The Canadas and the other British Provinces in North America; may the mechanitours of Demagogues invite and every where be defeated.

24. The memory of the Right Hon. George Canning, that enlightened Statesman, accomplished scholar, and unrivalled orator, for whose loss all Europe mourns. Silence.

25. The cause of Greece, may the cross soon supplant the crescent in that classic soil.

Several other Toasts were also given.

A Friend o' Scotia's.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

ON THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

Messrs. Editors,

It cannot displease any of your readers, and it may be amusing to a number of them, to give them some account of the origin of Christmas. It is a subject on which a long paper might be written, but as I wish not to be thought tedious, I shall confine myself to leading and well authenticated facts. Those who observe the festival of Christmas as a duty incumbent on christians, wish to represent it as an institution as old as christianity itself; but this opinion has no other historical support than a single passage in the writings of Clement of Alexandria, which, if it is to be regarded in the light of evidence at all, is evidence of the most slender description. Clement having given his own opinion respecting the time of our Saviour's nativity, adds, "Some assert that the day of Christ's baptism is also," (de Rai) is here said to mean "it also," and from this it is inferred, that the disciples of Basilides must have observed the time of our Saviour's birth as a festival; otherwise it could not have been said that they observed the day of his baptism also. But Clement only says, that they differed from those who fixed on the 16th of Pachon, as the time of our Saviour's nativity, and that they also observed the festival of Epiphany as it is now called. This is the whole of the historical evidence which can be adduced for the observance of Christmas, from the writings of the first age. On the other hand there is the most conclusive evidence to the contrary. If the celebration of Christmas was then unknown, it would not be expected that any of the primitive fathers of the church should have positively and expressly denied the fact, because it would have been folly to have denied what had never been asserted; but if they have for the information of others, who were strangers to the rights and usages of christians, undertaken to give an account of the festivals of the church, and if Christmas is not included in the number, it is a stronger evidence of its non-observance in that age, than a positive denial, as the latter would have proved that its observance had at least been talked of and asserted. Now what I have here supposed is the fact; for Origen who lived in the third Century has enumerated the festivals that were in use amongst the christians of his age, and Christmas is not mentioned as one of them. They were Pentecost, Parasceneo, Pascha, and Pante Kosten. (Cosins Cels. Lib 8 p. 394.) But this is not all, for the same father, namely Clement of Alexandria, who has been forced into the service as the chief and indeed the only witness for the observance of Christmas in the first ages, positively informs us that there was the greatest disagreement in the second century, or about 140 years from the crucifixion of our Saviour. And he states it as his own belief, that between our Saviour's nativity, and the death of the Emperor Commodus, there intervened a period of 194 years, 1 month, and 13 days; and as Commodus was assassinated on the 1st of January, it has been calculated that our Saviour, according to this account, (making allowances for the Egyptian mode of reckoning) must have been born on the 25th or 26th of December. But Clement adds, with a candour which is seldom exemplified in our days, that there were some who had been at greater pains than himself to ascertain the fact, and who fixed on the 24th of Pachon, which answers to the 16th May. But others again believed that it happened on the 24th or 25th of the month Pharmuthi, which corresponds with the 18th or 19th of April. (Strom. p. 249.) From all this it is evident, that the precise time of our Saviour's birth was not known even so early as the second century, and that any attempts to ascertain it in our days, is out of the question.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To the Editors of the Colonial Patriot.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received, and with much pleasure perused the first and second numbers of the Colonial Patriot. In this neighbourhood its appearance has excited so much interest and such a spirit of enquiry, that I cannot forbear communicating it to you. When your scheme of commencing a newspaper, in Pictou, was first made public, I approved of it and heartily wished you all success, using my interest as far as it extended to forward your views, feeling confident that a well conducted paper, upon independent and liberal principles, would be of essential service, not only to Pictou Town and district, but also to the province in general; and I have no doubt if it meet with that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, its good effects may and will be felt throughout the neighbouring Colonies. Judging from the first and second numbers of the Colonial Patriot my opinion is that no person can peruse them without being convinced that the judicial ever appeared in this province that bade so fair to become useful to the great body of the people; and should not the cultivation of their minds, the improvement of their political ideas, and the extension of their common interests, engross the particular attention and employ the talent of every patriotic lover of his country? Remembering that upon the dissemination of useful knowledge, the formation of correct political opinion, the inculcation of honourable, independent, and virtuous principles, rest the firm basis of a throne. It is to be lamented that there always have been, and still are, many high in office and in power, who, by their proceedings declare that they have never known or that they have forgotten there important truths, and were there not some spirited and stable characters, who cannot be dazzled by eminence or swayed by power, alike firm in adversity as in prosperity, speaking truth even to kings, and to the councillors of kings; were there not such characters amongst us, the whole body politic would become a mass of corruption, and despotism would trample upon civil rights and privileges, and learning, prosperity, and independence would give place to ignorance, effeminacy, and servility. This has been evinced in the rise and fall of nations; prosperity or adversity have attended them in consonance with the conduct of the leading characters of the day. But upon these matters I forbear enlarging, which by your editorial remarks you seem so fairly able to appreciate; you come forward so boldly to advocate liberal and enlightened principles, that I cannot help congratulating myself upon finding your sentiments so congenial to my own, and also to many of my acquaintance; and I trust many throughout this province who have hitherto remained silent spectators of the passing scene, will now step forward, and by every means in their power contribute to the permanent support of a cause, which if prudently and judiciously managed, will be of infinite importance to us as a people, and as individuals connected and depending upon each other.

A periodical, devoted to the moral and religious interests of society, untinged by native or local prejudices, in spite of the many oppositions it may meet with from well meaning, but mistaken individuals, in time will effect a wonderful change amongst us. Its tendency will be to establish sound, firm, enlarged, liberal, and correct ideas of political and religious things; teaching us to "render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's." It will help to eradicate and root out the abominable spirit of radicalism and discontent without cause. It will show the people, that to be well acquainted with their rights, as also the rights of kings and governors, is neither dangerous nor disloyal; and although the corrupt parts of governors and rulers may smart when the caustic is applied by the hands of the people, it will ultimately tend to brace the nerves and invigorate the whole system of the body politic.

When I sat down to write, I merely intended giving you a short summary of the effects which the appearance of the Colonial Patriot has produced in this neighbourhood, which I assure you are widely different from what I anticipated, and much nearer to what I wished than to what I expected. This leads me to form a far more favourable opinion of the progressive state of knowledge amongst us, than I hitherto have done, which can only be attributed to the unwearied and unrelaxing labours of a few highly gifted individuals, whose lot Providence has cast amongst us.

Gentlemen, although total strangers to each other, when I indulge in the pleasing anticipations of the good which may accrue to Society from your labours, I sincerely wish you God speed.—I shall not trouble you with the remarks which I principally intended to have made, until I receive one or two more numbers of the Colonial Patriot.

So soon as the sleighing season has fairly set in, I have promized myself the pleasure of paying you a visit. In the meantime I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

The following is the *rationale* of the fact given in our last number; and it will serve to explain similar appearances exhibited by springs near the tide water. We have been told that there is one such at River John: When the tide is up, the spring is full; and when low, it is nearly dry: yet the water in the spring is not rendered brackish, though the tide water is salt. There are probably other springs of the same description.

The facts here communicated, are interesting as they elucidate the structure of the earth's surface.

Geology has taught that the crust of the earth is composed of successive strata, or layers, differing in density from granite rock to clay and sand: these, many of them impervious to water, are placed regularly above one another granite uniformly occupying the lowest place. These strata are not uniformly horizontal, but dip or incline from the horizon in various degrees;—the more superficial are also often discontinued over a great space, or are cut off by declivities, precipices, or water courses; and the most solid are often displaced or broken up apparently by some convulsion of nature.

To account for the phenomena of the well in the above communication, it is necessary to consider the natural effects of a fall of water on the surface of the earth constructed as above described.

Water falling rapidly, as in a heavy rain, will first fill all the vallies, and then, breaking over the lowest place in the margin of each in succession, will cut itself a channel to the sea, or the great valley of our globe; and hence the origin of our rivers. But water falling more leisurely, is, much of it, taken up by the absorbing surface of the earth: and when this surface is saturated, the water continues to descend through it, by its own gravity, till it arrives at a stratum impervious to it.

And now let us consider the necessary effect of this obstruction: the several strata it has been said incline, more or less from the horizon: the water arriving at this inclined plane, then, will slowly, but certainly find its way along its surface till it arrive at a place where the stratum is discontinued or broken through; still impelled by its gravity, it will now sink to the next impervious stratum and pass up as before, till, arriving at a valley, a river, &c, at the margin or bottom of the sea, the stratum terminates, and the little water course finds its outlet

It must be remembered that these subterranean rills have their source in higher land, often in mountains; that the porosity of the strata through which they must make their way, will generally cause their channels to be more or less obstructed and that in their progress, often of many leagues, they may pass under other strata, which for a time, prevent their rising to the surface.

Let this natural aqueduct, supplied with water from elevated fountains, struggling to make its way through an obstructed channel, be perforated from above, as in the case on the Raritan, what will be the necessary effect? Upon a known principle in hydraulics, water must rise in the bore or tube to the same elevation with its source. This would be literally and invariably true, if the channel of the stream were perfectly obstructed below the perforation: this however, is not often the case; otherwise, we should have no springs, and few continued streams; the obstruction is partial, and the water will rise in the tube till the weight of the perpendicular column exactly balances the amount of resistance in the natural channel of the stream.

I have said these rills may terminate on the sea-shore and under the sea;—they do terminate in the neighbourhood of the sea, on its shore, and in marshes adjoining it; for here springs are most numerous, and where a spring is, there is the mouth of a subterranean stream.

Now, the obvious effects of a flood tide on these springs would be to impede the stream which supplies them, to lessen the discharge at their mouths, and in the same degree to increase it at any other outlet which may be made higher in its course, as in the well at New Brunswick.

That these hidden streams are very numerous, is proved by the multiplicity of springs, and by the uniform success of the ingenious Diannow in "boring" for water.

Kindred streams thus pursuing their secret course often unite, and, finding little resistance, rush on, till arriving at the foot of some declivity, they burst forth in torrents upon the surface; as in several places in Pennsylvania; or still barred down by impervious strata, they pass on under cities, and far below the beds of mighty rivers, and only find their exit at the bottom of the ocean. Several instances are on record of fresh water being dipped up at sea, and a striking one was recently reported by a ship on the coast of Africa several leagues from land. "The ocean," says the report, "was smooth, when suddenly the vessel shot into troubled water, having the appearance of being ruffled by some local cause over a considerable surface; the bucket was lowered and fresh water drawn up." This could have been no other than the outlet of a great river, displacing the salt water from its bed by the force of its current, and by its specific levity rising to the surface.—*American paper.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, Fine CLOTHS, blue and black; ladies' Paisse Cloth, blue and green; yellow, white and red Flannel; olive Flushing, red Shirts; striped cotton Shirts; Bonnets; Homespuns; Bombazetts, fine chintz Calicoes; white Cotton; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs assorted; Linen; men's & W. Hose; watson's black Hose, Knives and Forks; Buttons; English and Gaelic Bibles and Testaments; Braces; blue sewing Silk; cow'd do.; Counterpanes; Quilts; cambric and book Muslins; Bandanna silk Handkerchiefs; black do; men's fine Hats; ladies' Beaver Grey; Quills and Paper; Soap; Tea; Sugar; Rum, Pipes; Tobacco; Snuff; Powder; Crockery; Glass ware; Starch; Sole Leather; Shoe do; and a variety of other articles.

JAMES SKINNER, Jun.

Dec. 7

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Received, a consignment of Sole, Neat's and Harness Leather,
Axe Steel, and
Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
Also per William Henry, from Halifax:
A few puncheons MOLASSES,
And Barrels Muscovado SUGAR.
Which they offer for Sale at costs and charges for cash.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Dec. 21. 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand, as assortment of British GOODS, which will be sold on very liberal terms.
Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloths
do ladies Pelisse and Mantle Cloths
Mirrure Cassinette,
Scotch Tartans,
Woollen and Cotton Shawls,
English Blankets,
Flannels, red, green and white;
Moleskins and twilled Cotton,
White and printed Cottons,
Bombazetts, Bombazeens, and Poplins;
Black, brown, and light olive Calicoes;
Red furniture seal, Twist:
An assortment of Muslins and Jaconetts
Leghorn and straw Bonnets.
Black kid Gloves and kid stocks
Black and white Veils,
Cotton Warp,
Aberdeen stripe
Superfine hair Plush.
Fashionable silk and Barbadile Handkerchiefs,
Groceries and starch, sole Leather,
And a variety of other Articles.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received per schooner Queen, from Antigua, and Ann, from Dominica, a quantity of Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

ALSO:

Per schooner Lark, from Quebec, Fresh superfine and fine FLOUR, Peas, Oatmeal, Cheese, &c. which they offer for sale, at low prices for Cash.

D. CRICHTON & SON.

Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received by the Lord Nelson from Arichat, Cape Breton,
70 barrels Fall Mackerel,
150 do August Herrings,
In prime order, being a consignment, will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms.

GEORGE SMITH.

Dec. 21.

AUCTION and COMMISSION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Auction and Commission Mart, at the store of Messrs. Proudfoots; where articles for sale, entrusted to his care, will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Sale Days every Friday, at 12 o'clock, or privately if required.

JOHN BOGUE.

N. B. Tradesmen's Books posted, and accounts made out at the shortest notice, with neatness and fidelity. Dec. 7.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS of closing up his present business, hereby informs the public, that on Thursday the 3d, and Friday the 4th days of January next, he will commence selling off by public Auction, the whole of his present Stock in Trade;—comprising, Hardware and Cutlery, Shootings, Ducks, Bags, Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Glass and Crockery, Molasses, &c. printed Catalogues of which will be had on the days of Sale.

The Sale will be continued weekly, on Thursdays and Fridays, until the whole is sold off; and as many of the Goods are consignments, great bargains may be expected.

He further informs the public, that in future, he will do Business in the Auction and Commission Store, for the reception of Consignments. He hopes that the experience he has had in business, will insure him of a large share of public Patronage.

Orders at the Saddlery line, will be received as usual, and executed with attention and despatch. Farm Produce, Furs, Hides and tanned Leather, will be taken in payment.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 7.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale at Antigonish.

At Public Auction, at the Post Office at Antigonish, the 15th day of February next, at twelve o'clock at noon, pursuant to an order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the honourable his Majesty's Council:

THE following lots of LAND, being Real Estate of the late Walter Carroll, of Antigonish, carpenter, deceased, to pay the amount of a Mortgage, and other debts due by the said deceased:—That Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn and other Outhouses, situated in the Village of Antigonish, on which the late Walter Carroll resided.

Also a Lot of Land of Two Hundred Acres, situated on the road between the North Grant and the back settlement at Knoydart, which lot of Land was granted to the said Walter Carroll, in his life time.

Terms of sale a deposit of 10 per cent. at the time of sale, and 15 per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the remainder in equal payments of 5, 6 and 12 months, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

MARY CARROLL, Admnx.
R. N. HENRY, Admnstr.

Antigonish, Nov. 27, 1827.

To be Sold at Public Auction, at the Post Office in Antigonish, on Saturday, the first day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to an order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable His Majesty's Council:

THE following Lots of LAND, being Real Estate of the late John Fennell, of Tracadie, merchant, deceased, to pay debts as far as the sale will admit, due by the said deceased:

A Lot of Land in the third range of Lots at Tracadie, bought by the deceased at Sheriff's sale, the property of one Moses Stevens, containing 200 acres.

A Lot of Land at the Town Point Cove, Harbor of Antigonish, containing five and a half acres, bought by the deceased, from Lewis H. Philips.

A Town Lot on the Town Point Harbour of Antigonish, being Lot No. 27, formerly owned by James Corbanaro, Esq.

A Lot of Land, containing 350 acres, situated at Tracadie, bought from John Magher.

A Lot of Land, containing 200 acres, situated between the Harisborn Grant and the back settlement of Knoydart—this lot was granted to the said John Fennell.

A Lot of Land, containing 300 acres, situated at Tracadie, which Lot was granted to John Chappel, and bought by deceased from him.

A Lot of Land, containing one acre, situated on the Harbour of Merrigomish, bought by deceased from William Morrison. Terms of payment a deposit of 10 per cent. and the remainder on the delivery of the deeds.

WILLIAM FENNELL,
ROBERT N. HENRY
Admnrs

Antigonish, Nov. 27, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of George Walker, late of Merrigomishe, in the district of Pictou, deceased, are hereby required to present their respective accounts duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months, from the date hereof. And all persons any way indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

MAGDALEN WALKER, Admrs.
ROBERT WALKER,
JAMES CREBAR,
WM. JAS. CORBET,

H. BLACKBURN,
Attorney for said Estate. Pictou, 18th Dec, 1827

TO LET,

A Shop, and Room, and a frost proof Cellar in the house of the subscriber corner of Queen's and George's street. Entry 1st January.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 21. 1827.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, a large assortment of Leather, a cheap for Cash or Country Produce; which he can recommend, being manufactured by himself.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

N. B. The Currying and Tanning business carried on in all its branches, at his yard, opposite Mr. Wm. Roman's store.

Dec. 7.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, 1000 bbl. Liverpool Salt,
100 bbls Coals do.

GEORGE SMITH.

Dec. 7.

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Remarkable passages in the History of the Israelites.—No. 2.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE ISRAELITES, WHILE RESIDING IN EGYPT.

About the time of the descent of the Israelites into Egypt, that country underwent a great political change. Joseph, who had been invested with the highest offices, in the state; and had acquired an unlimited influence in the country, taking advantage of the public calamities which brought his father's house into Egypt, had reduced the whole nation to the most abject dependence on the will of the Sovereign. The possession of arbitrary and despotic power is gratifying to the ambition of the human mind; and it is therefore eagerly coveted by princes. It is nevertheless but a short-sighted policy that aims at the acquisition of it, and sooner or later counteracts itself, and proves the ruin of its own work. When the throne is founded on the affections of a free, enlightened, and happy people, the resources of the nation must be comparatively small, if it can ever be subdued by a foreign enemy. But on the other hand, when it is established in oppression, and supported by misrule, the body of the people can have no interest whatever in its stability; and it generally requires only to be attacked with prudence and vigour, in order to be overturned. It is not therefore to be reckoned among the praiseworthy deeds of Joseph, that he removed every salutary check on the power of the crown, and reduced the nation to a state of servitude. But though "the heart of man deviseth his way, the Lord directeth his steps;" and the changes brought about by the policy of Joseph, on the condition of the Egyptians, were the means in the hand of Providence, in the first place, of securing a favourable reception to the Israelites, on their entrance into Egypt; with such an establishment in it, as their interests required; and in the second place, of preparing them for their departure from it, when the objects of their descent into it had been gained.

The highly favourable establishment it secured to them on their entrance into Egypt, shed a benign influence over their condition; and while their wealth advanced with an accelerating progression, their numbers increased with an extraordinary rapidity. They "were fruitful," says the sacred historian, "and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them." (Exod. i. 7.) The possession of wealth and the enjoyment of ease, too frequently lead to dissipation; but they sometimes encourage intellectual improvement, and promote even the higher endowments of the mind. Few situations could be more propitious to the acquisition of knowledge than that of the Israelites, during the first periods of their residence in Egypt; and if they were not all favoured with the inspiration of science, she appears to have been successfully courted by some of them; as we learn from the following eulogy on King Solomon: "And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt, for he was wiser than all men; than Ethan, the Ezrahite, and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda; the sons of Mahol: and his fame was in all nations round about." (1. Kings, iv. 30, 31.) Now these illustrious men who were thus thought worthy of a comparison with Solomon, appear to have been grand-children or great-grand-children of the patriarch Judah, and must have flourished while the children of Israel were in Egypt. (1. Chron. ii. 6.) And as the inspired writer is not speaking only of the profound judgment and practical wisdom of King Solomon; but likewise of his genius for poetry, with his varied and extensive scientific endowments; it shows by what sort of attainment it was, that these men had acquired their celebrity in ancient times.

But if some of the Israelites were stimulated by the propitious nature of their condition, to the improvement of the mind. There were others of them again, whose memory has been preserved, on account of pursuits of a different and less reputable description. No fewer than nine of the grand-children of Joseph himself, put themselves in a foray against the inhabitants of Gath. "And Ephraim their father mourned for them many days, and his brethren came to comfort him." (1. Chron. vii. 21, 22.) As the family of the great minister of state, whose memory was still revered, and whose connections were still treated with favour, could not yet be so much reduced in their circumstances, or so completely degraded in their characters, as admit the supposition that they undertook the expedition, either from necessity or the love of plunder, it must have originated in some quarrel or in some injury, real or supposed, which they intended to revenge. The prophet Ezekiel speaks of the ancient spite of the Philistines; and represents them as being filled with the most rancorous and deep rooted enmity against the Israelites. (Ezek. xxv. 15.) Even so early as the days of Isaac, the Philistines began to be jealous of the rising power of the Hebrews, and to display a national antipathy towards them. (Gen. xxvi. 14—21.) And it was in all probability on account of something of this kind, that the sons of Ephraim engaged in the illfated expedition against the inhabitants of Gath, which has just been mentioned. Events of this kind are often matters of great importance in an infant community; and exercise a very powerful influence over its future destinies. The petty feuds in which the Hebrews and Philistines mutually engaged, in the earliest periods of their national existence, were matured by time, into a deadly hatred; and led unto great and powerful consequences. But the principal reason why they are noticed in this place, is, that they prevented the Israelites, at first on their departure from Egypt, from taking the direct course into the land of Canaan, and occasioned their going by the way of the wilderness; and this itself in regard to its consequences, was one of the most important events in their history. Providence is silently but unerringly pursuing its plans with regard to us, when it is permitting us to indulge our passions and prejudices; and we are never more completely under its controul, than when we are evidently the most regardless of the obligations we owe to it.

(To be continued.)

THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

PICTOU, N. S.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1827.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have only room for another short extract from this document. We have selected that which is most interesting to enlightened and humane men. The Greeks afford a common subject for conversation and feeling; but the South American Republics are scarcely less interesting. The history of that country, for the last few years, deeply concerns the human race, inasmuch as every stride which freedom makes in any region, not only rescues so much from the strong-holds of Despotism and Ignorance; but weakens their iron grasp over their other extensive dominions. In a few years, great progress has been made, in the Countries of which we speak. Colonies of slaves have, as it were by magic, been converted into Governments of free men; and the dreadful oppressions and sufferings, which have been experienced by the southern part of this hemisphere, are nearly at an end forever. Would to heaven, that a general riddance were made of Tyranny and injustice throughout the world, though of the expence of half the human race. No sacrifice could be too great in such a cause, whether in reference to morality, religion, or happiness.

"Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place.—From the intelligence taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, in which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have contributed to immortalize that remembrance the very soil for which they also now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President on a transition of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the acclamation of the enemy over whom it could have been pronounced. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence are succeeded by a solicitude equally ardent and cordial that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Each, assuming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of the independent to regulate for themselves, as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with much concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be for the interest of all.—Among the results of the state of things, it has been that the treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya, has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern deputies by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of the hemisphere, to the common acknowledgement and adoption of the principle, in the regulation of their international relations which would have insured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have presented the face of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles to appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the United States, has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico, remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress, wherever they may be resumed.

We take the following editorial remark from THE ACADIAN RECORDER, with pleasure, on account of its indications of Freedom of Press.

We are glad to find that that paper has never abandoned the liberal principles with which it set out. It was the first open paper in Nova-Scotia, and we trust it will always preserve its independent character. It merits the gratitude of Nova-Scotians, and we sincerely hope that it will always continue to receive its present liberal patronage. It has long had the most extensive circulation of the Halifax papers; and while it fearlessly supports the rights of the people, we have no doubt they will support it. If they do not, they do not deserve a free paper.

"It appears by an extract from London paper, that the Governor in Chief will be recalled from Nova-Scotia, the Governor in Chief of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place.—From the intelligence taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, in which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have contributed to immortalize that remembrance the very soil for which they also now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President on a transition of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

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We must apologize to our readers for the too great length of this week's Editorial. The error in this respect was not adverted to, until too late to remedy it.

The Harbour has shut and opened several times, but it is now apparently closed for the winter. Several vessels narrowly escaped a winter's residence in the ice, one is detained belonging to Mr. Taylor, which was intended for Ireland with mackerel; and it is to be regretted for public reasons as well as on account of individuals concerned, that the voyage has failed. Several small adventures of mackerel have been sent to Britain and Ireland, and these have yielded a fair return, but a full cargo has never been shipped from this Port. We have much need to add to our exports, and we sincerely hope that mackerel may be found to be a profitable one.

A person from Halifax on his way to Prince Edward Island is now lying very ill in town with the Small-Pox.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Jeremie, Clemens, No. 3. Maximilian, Lex, and Caughtem, are received.

Our Pictou correspondents will please keep in mind that the Colonial Patriot circulates pretty extensively beyond the precincts of this District and therefore we cannot occupy too much of it with matters of merely local interest.

Our friends must not grumble if we reject some of their favours, we are acting for the public and must by aside all private feelings.

☞We have been making large out-lays upon our establishment, and are therefore not out of need of the advance from our subscribers. They will oblige us by paying it when convenient.

Persons in Halifax who intend subscribing to this paper, will please leave their names with Mr. John Lindsay, book-binder.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have perused the Halifax papers, and find them perfectly barren of interesting intelligence. We have been looking anxiously for something positive and certain respecting the Greeks, and also respecting the real state, object, and probable results, of the insurrection in Spain, but cannot fix upon any facts which would be likely to prove satisfactory to our readers. The general opinion among Newspaper Editors, seems to be, that the Turks will submit to the mediation of the triple league of sovereigns, and that the Greeks will settle down under the proposed arrangements. They can do nothing better it seems, and therefore it is desirable that the effusion of blood may be stopped in any way. If they could achieve their own independence, it would be better. Little that is valuable in this world is either procured or retained without fighting, and the dearer the purchase the more highly it is prized. If the Greeks could recover their liberty by their own blood and valour its excessive price might cause them to preserve it more carefully.

We have seen it asserted, probably more in jest than earnest, that the Allied Sovereigns intended dividing Greece among themselves. Nonsensical as this seems to be, it is not many years since a more villainous occurrence happened in the face of Europe, the partition of Poland. But since that period a George the Fourth has ascended Britain's throne, and a Canning has guided the Councils of that Arbiter of Nations. We hope his spirit may rest upon his successors.

The disturbances in Spain some of our readers may not be aware, are not on the side of freedom but against it. That men should volunteer to fight for the re-establishment of the inquisition and the other engines of Tyranny is surely strange, they suffer now, to be executed by posterity—detested here and "damned hereafter." We have little doubt that his Apostolic majesty is on the side of the rebels, though obliged to conceal his feeling. Oh that the Bourbons were exterminated from the family of Kings. They have been a curse to the fairest portions of Europe.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of TOWN LOTS, opposite St. Andrew and St. Paul's Churches.

4 Lots, each 60 feet deep, and 40 feet fronting on St. Andrew's-street.

A corner Lot, 60 feet on Colrain and 82 feet on st Andrew's-street.

4 Lots, each 60 feet deep, and 66 feet front, on Church-street.

2 Lots, each 100 feet deep, and 50 feet front, on Charlotte-street.

4 Lots, each 50 feet deep and 40 front, on st. Andrew's-street.

2 Lots, each 50 feet deep, and 40 feet front, on st. Andrew's-street.

ALSO:

That valuable Property, where the subscriber formerly resided, consisting of a House, store and shop. The property is too well known that it needs no further description.

A plan of the Building Lots will be seen by applying to him. The terms of payment are, one third on the delivery of the deed, one third at one year, and one third at two years. With interest and security.

Dec. 28. JOHN McKAY.

NOTICE.

ALL the Members of the Pictou Squaremen Society are particularly requested to attend the Annual Meeting, at Mrs. Thimble, on the second Thursday of February next, precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN McKAY.
GEORGE McKINZEY.
WM. MURDOCH.

Dec. 28.

NOTICE.

ALL the Members of the Pictou Friendly Society are requested to attend the next Yearly Meeting, at the usual time and place.

JOHN McKAY, President.

Dec. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few weeks, requests all persons who may have business with him to call any time before the 17th of next month.

W. MORTIMER.

Dec. 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE { Simon Fraser, Plaintiff, vs. Donald M'Donald, Defendant.

To be sold at public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at Mr. Carman's Tavern, in the Town of Pictou, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE REAL ESTATE hereafter described, to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Land, situate, lying and being in Merigomishe, in the district of Pictou aforesaid, bounded on the east by Donald Campbell's land, on the North by the Harbour of Merigomishe aforesaid, on the West by John M'Donald's land, and to extend as far South as to contain or include twenty acres, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The same having been taken in execution, at the suit of the above named Plaintiff against the said Defendant; and the equity of redemption, as by law established, having expired.

HENRY BLACKADAR, J. J. SAWYER, Attorney for Plaintiff. High Sheriff.
By J. W. HARRIS, His Deputy.

Pictou, Dec. 5, 1827.

ALSO:

At the time and place above mentioned, the following lot of Land taken under, and by virtue of a writ of execution, issued in the cause of

CAUSE { Margaret Fraser, James Skinner, and John Douglas, Administrators and Administratrix of Simon Fraser deceased, vs. James Turnbull, Defendant.

All that certain lot of Land, lying and being within the District of Pictou, and bounded as follows: on the North East by Donald M'Lennan's land, on the west by John Fraser's land, on the South West by John Cameron's land, and fronting on the East River of Pictou aforesaid; containing two hundred acres, more or less, excepting out of the said lot of Land, two acres thereof, sold to one James Campbell, as likewise two acres sold to one Hugh Fraser, (cooper,) together with all the improvements and appurtenances to the said lot belonging, or in anywise appertaining; the said equity of redemption having also expired.

H. BLACKADAR, J. J. SAWYER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs. By
J. W. HARRIS,
High Sheriff.

Pictou, Dec. 3, 1827.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, presently occupied by the Subscriber, as a Store, in Water-street; length 46 feet, breadth 29 feet, three stories high, besides the garret. Its central situation renders it a most eligible stand for business, and there is a never failing spring of excellent fresh water in the ground floor, sufficient for the purposes of a Brewery or a Tannery. The Lot on which it is built measures 50 feet on Water-street, and runs back 80 feet to the rear. This premises for a very small outlay, can be made to yield from £80, to £100 a year of rent.

ALSO,

The House adjoining the above at present under lease to James Ritchie for 15 years at £15 a year, 12 years of which is yet to expire. The Lot on which it is built, measures 24 feet on Water-street, and 80 feet on Constitution Street. This being a corner lot, with sufficient room to erect another large house, renders it an excellent investment of money.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON.

Dec. 7

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note, Bond or Book Account, are hereby notified, to come forward and arrange the same, without delay, to prevent a more unpleasant application.

HENRY HATTON.
By W. J. CORBET, his Attorney.

Dec. 7.

BLANKS, of every description for sale at the Colonial Patriot Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE COLONIAL PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors;

UNDERSTANDING that your paper will shortly appear, I transmit the following lines, hoping they may find a place in your journal. The ruin alluded to is situated in a most romantic spot, near the centre of Loch Ness, in the North of Scotland.

I remain, your obedient servant,
JUVENIS.

The noble ruin frowns in pride,
Above the waters of Loch Ness;
Its image darkening o'er the tide,
Like hatred shadowing happiness:
And yet the days of glory true,
Were bright, though transient, (like my own)
Thou standest lonely to the view
With weeds and ivy overgrown.
But thou deserted airy halls,
All cold and desolate in decay;
Those shatter'd, weak, and mouldering walls
Had once their proud and glorious day.
Like some old warrior seam'd with scars,
Drooping beneath the weight of years,
The thinking mind thy brows regards,
Such to the sight thy shade appears.
And those who tell the tales of old,
And proudly speak of days gone by,
He'er view those ruins dark and cold,
Unless to heave the heartfelt sigh.
O'er grandeur prostrate in the dust,
Where is the heart that will no weep?
The soul unmov'd must be accurs'd,
And lost to feelings fine and deep.
The mountains that above thee rise,
In lofty majesty on high,
Aspiring proudly to the skies,
Speak not to me so feelingly
As thou—all prostrate—desolate—
Yet mighty even in thy decay;
Like Genius conquer'd by dark Fate,
Ye speak, "we had a noble day."
The wild woods waving o'er thy brow,
The grass that makes thy ruins green,
The gentle ravage of the plough,
Moving where once thy walls had been,
All these excite emotions new,
That pierce the soul with silent awe;
Telling to the enlighten'd few,
Oblivion 's Nature's sternest law.

VARIETIES.

High Notions.—Some people have such ideas of honour, and such high opinions of their own consequence, that they are offended at many things which take place in society were no offence was intended. A *sensible* man is not a very *sensitive* man.

Ancient Family.—There was much sound palpable argument in the speech of a country lad to an idler, who boasted of his ancient family—"So much the worse for you" said the peasant "as we ploughmen say—*the older the seed the worse the crop.*"

SINGULAR SECURITY.

'What pity 'tis,' said John the sage,
'That women should for hire,
Expose themselves upon the stage,
By wearing men's *attire*!'

'Expose!' cried Ned, who loved to *jest*—
'In sense you surely fail;
What can the darlings have to fear
When clad in *coat of mail*?'

A great fortune.—A great fortune in the possession of a weak man, is a great misfortune, both to the public and to the individual. Riches increase his power to do mischief, and extend the pernicious effects of his bad example.

A short road to a good destiny.—Be studious and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate and you will be healthy. Be virtuous and you will be happy.

The French College of Physicians have lately decided that the cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the opposite sex, is the great friction of the tongue upon them.

NOTICE.

Albion Mines, December 8, 1827.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to cut, destroy, or carry away any Timber or Young Trees, growing or felled in the woods, described as under, belonging to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell.

East side of East River.

Lot formerly held by John Fraser, near New Glasgow.

West side of East River.

Lot lately belonging to Dr. M'Gregor.
Do do Samuel Campbell.

East side of Middle River.

Lot lately belonging to Alexander Fraser, being the rear of what is called "the Gore Lot."

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, on the North River of Onslow, District of Colchester, namely, a House, 30 by 28 feet, with a shop and garden attached; and half an acre of LAND, more or less. Terms made easy.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to Israel Allison, Esq. in Truro, or to the Subscriber, at West River, Pictou.

DAVID MURRAY.

Dec. 14th.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING been appointed Trustees for the arrangement and collection of the credits, estates, debts and effects, of Robert M'Kay, Esq. take this method of requesting all those who are indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to make immediate payment to Mr. Thomas Dickson, at his office in Pictou. Circular letters have been addressed to all those indebted to Mr. M'Kay, to the above effect; but fearing that some may have miscarried, and not wishing to cause expense without due notice, the trustees give this further Public Notice.

THOMAS DICKSON,
GEORGE CAMPBELL, } Trustees.
DAVID CRICHTON.

Pictou, 14th Dec. 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS on hand, a few barrels of prime fall Herrings and Mackerel, which he will sell low for cash or merchantable Produce.

Dec " A. D. GORDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, the CARGO of the schooner Amelia, from Antigua, consisting of Rum, Molasses, Sugar, and Lime Juice.

ALSO ON HAND:

A quantity of Salt and Fish. All which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Dec. 14. WILLIAM MORTIMER.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

There will be sold by public sale, on Thursday, 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

TWO excellent BUILDING LOTS, in the town of Pictou, situated between the rear of Mrs. Thain's lot and St. Andrew's Church, fronting on Coltrain-street 40 feet each, and 66 feet back. Unexceptionable title will be given.

ALSO:

The Pews of the lower flatt and galleries of St. Andrew's Church. Terms of payment easy, which will be made known at the time of sale.

PETER CRERAR,
Dec. 14. Secretary to Committee.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his store in Water-street,

70 barrels Fall Mackerel.
100 do Baltimore FLOUR;

With his usual general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c. All which he offers for sale low for cash or short credit.

Dec. 7. JOHN YORSTON.

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

IT is requested that from all branch Societies, and particular Schools, in connection with the Pictou Sabbath School Society, returns be made to the subscriber previous to the 10th January, 1828. Let it be distinctly specified what number of schools are discontinued, and during how many months every winter.

R. DAWSON,
Dec. 14. Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has opened a shop in the house lately occupied by Mr. Crerar, where she will dispose of the following articles for CASH:

White and printed Cotton, Bombazette, Norwich Crapes, Bombazeen, Bergama Stripes, Circassia Check, plain and checked Muslin, white and printed Handkerchiefs, Barage Handkerchiefs, Bandana and Barcelona silk Handkerchiefs, black silk Handkerchiefs, striped Shirts, Bobbinett, bobbinett Laces and Edgings, black and white Sattin, black Mode, black Crape, black lace Veils, Gauze, Ribbons, Cassimere, worsted and cotton Shawls, Turn overs, worked Collars, Commonterpanes, black beaver Bonnets, gentlemen and ladies' Kid Gloves, cotton Yarn, cotton Balls and Reels, Tapes, Bobbin, Needles, Pins, Beads, Sewing Silk, Floss Cotton, coloured Thread, Muffetees, Comforters, Windsor Soap, smelling Bottles, green and ground Coffee, congo, souchong, and hyson Teas, brown and loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, ground and whole Pepper, Starch, Fig Blue, Pearlash, English Soap, Candles, Butter, wholesale and retail, Vinegar, fine Salt, Raisins, Currants, Digby Herrings, Sweetios, Sugar Candy, writing Paper, soft soap, Earthenware,—Salts, Rhubarb, Senna, Peruvian Bark, Borax, Castor Oil, Sulphur, Magnesia, Anderson's Pills, British Oil, &c.

Dec. 14. ISABELLA ROBSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS desirous of closing the Estate of the late John M'Donald, baker, deceased, without further delay: he therefore particularly requests all those who stand indebted to the said estate, to discharge their accounts as soon as possible.

JOHN YORSTON,
Dec. 14. Administrator.

NOTICE

To be sold at Public Auction, at George Walker's, Inn-keeper, in Merigomishe, in the District of Pictou, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, at twelve o'clock, noon—under and by virtue of a Licence from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable his Majesty's Council in this Province:

A LOT of LAND, situate and being in Merigomishe, aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, being the Real Estate of John Thdinson, late of the place aforesaid, deceased; and being part of Lot No. 37, in Merigomishe, aforesaid, of Land granted by Government to his late Majesty's late 82nd Regiment of Foot. Bounded and described as follows—that is to say—Beginning eight Rods from the East Line of said Lot No. 37, running thence West, and bounded on the North by the King's Highway, in Merigomishe, aforesaid, ten Rods, thence South sixteen Rods thence East ten Rods, and thence North sixteen Rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre; with a small and comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses thereon. Also a Lease-hold interest; being a term of Six Years from the fourth day of this present Month, of and in a Certain other Lot of Land, situate and being in Merigomishe, aforesaid, on the South side of the King's Highway, being part of the said Lot No. 37, described as follows—that is to say; beginning at the West side line of the said Lot No. 37 on the South side of the King's Highway aforesaid, thence to run East fifteen Rods, thence South as many rods as will make ten Acres. The whole of the above mentioned Lots are under Cultivation.

JOHN FINLAYSON, } Administrators
GEORGE WALKER. } istrators

Merigomishe, November 23, 1827.

Pictou, N. S.—Published by W. MILNE and J. S. CUNNABELL, every Friday Morning, at their Office, in Water-street.—Advertisements will be inserted at the Halifax prices.—Price of paper Fifteen Shillings per annum, (exclusive of Postage) half in advance.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the proprietors choose.