



"JUSTUM, ET TENACLEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTIS QUALIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1837.

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THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 8s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER :

AN experienced person, to dig a few Chaldrons of Coal, for which liberal wages will be given. He also acquaints his friends that they will be permitted to dig for their own use in his Coal Pit, until the Agents of the General Mining Association will come back to the price we paid in the good days of yore, when the coal was raised in baskets and wheelbarrows, and sold at fourpence half-penny per bushel.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

New Glasgow, 4th April, 1837. m-n

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his **FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property, the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May.

For further particulars apply to Mr N Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH.**
West River, 20th December. 1836. if

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz—

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.

Large do 6s. 9d. do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

TO LET.

Entry on the first of May next,

TWO Rooms, and two garret do. (above the shop presently occupied by Mr Charles Robson) to which are attached a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar on the ground floor.

Also:—The western half of said building (a self contained tenement) consisting of a Shop 20 feet by 16, three handsomely finished Rooms, 3 do Bedrooms, a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar. For particulars apply to **JAMES DAWSON.**

April 11. a-w

COLONIAL MISCELLANY.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Correspondent and Advocate.

THE mountain in labor once brought forth a mouse. We wish we could say so now.—But instead of a harmless mouse, it has brought forth under Sir FRANCIS'S acouchment, large litters of most noxious things. He was in travail about a year ago; and like a hen disturbed in her nest, chuckled his loud complaints, that the late Executive Council had shamefully disturbed him while laying and hatching HIS REMEDIAL MEASURES. Our mouths have been long and long watering for his good things, his "bread and butter."—But in his speech from the Throne (which is a sort of bill of fare) he gives us nothing but indigestible matters,—more Law, more Courts, more debts, and more taxation !!

What is the first grand remedial measure he now boasts about from the Throne?—"Important Law improvements." We had plenty of Law before, and too much of it. He declared to us last year that our "country exceeds only by one third the single parish of Mary-le-bone in London."—Poor parish of Upper Canada! And he immediately added "the whole of the province does not equal the private fortune of many an English Compeer." Poor Parish! Poor Mary-le-bone like Upper Canada!!—Surely three Supreme Judges would be enough to supply Mary-le-bone with law and justice, without adding two or more rancorous Tories, to poison further what law and justice we have! Besides these supreme Judges we have a District Judge in every District, and Courts of Request in small divisions of every District, and Courts of Quarter Sessions. Yet Sir FRANCIS thought we were starving for law! And, therefore, his first slices of "bread and butter" were more Courts! more Judges. more litigation! more costs!! The largest chunk of bread is all crust, so hard that no one can bite it, so stale that no one can bear it, to w.t.—a Court of Chancery, with a salaried Chancellor, Masters in Chancery, Clerks in Chancery, Accountants, Treasurers, Auctioneers and Solicitors, to the heart's content of this poor parish of Mary-le-bone. Let every farmer ask himself this question.—Have I felt the want of the blessing (in England called a scourge) of a Court of Chancery? If not, why should I be taxed to support this new, expensive, and burdensome Establishment? Why not wait till we exceed the parish of Mary-le-bone, and the income of many an English Compeer?

All this new law, with its expenses, he says is heaped upon us to prevent "the national passion for acquiring wealth, from outstripping the legislative judgment for securing it." What in the world does he mean? To which question a gentleman this morning answered us.—mean? just what he says. that our national passion is after wealth. and therefore he offered the elections before the late election, "bread and butter," and men women and money" as "all they wanted." If he could by any possibility screw the "Legislative judgement" (he sees its ineffectuality) up to the same pitch, as our national passion after wealth, he could exalt the Parliament exceedingly! But Sir F. did not feel his own head very clear about the meaning, and therefore adds, "or in other words"

(worse words we think) "so soon as the will of the people become stronger than the power of the law; but, with satisfaction, I observe, you have wisely guarded against the occurrence of this evil."

This is the language of a little tyrant. What is there (of an earthly nature) that ought to be stronger than "the WILL OF THE PEOPLE"? Do they not send their Representatives to Parliament to express their WILL, of what shall be law or shall not be law? Is the law to be a tyrant, even above the power of the people whose will made it, and whose will ought to repeal it? And Sir Francis "observes with satisfaction they have wisely guarded against this evil." The countenances of the Tories were lighted up with the most extravagant delight at this sentiment of absolutism, and declared Sir Francis was the most glorious Governor the world ever had, and that they would war with him against reformers as long as they had "bread and butter" to keep body and soul together.

But how did Sir Francis and the Tories combine to prevent the "will of the people" from modifying, changing and directing "the power of the Law" so as to make it minister in the highest degree to their civil and religious interests? By suppressing the Bill against the Law of Primogeniture, the Jury Bill; the Bill to vote by Ballot, to prevent votes on recent "bread and butter" Patents from Sir Francis at future Elections, to aid and improve the Common and District Schools, to open new sources of trade, and channels of Commerce; to give us the Casual and territorial revenue, unincumbered, as the public wealth for the improvement of the country, to give us the Clergy Reserves for the ample and universal diffusion of the blessings of Education among all the people; and abolish a dominant and Established Church, with its rectories, and its exclusive Ecclesiastical and Spiritual rights and privileges according to the Establishment of the Church of England, and by practically conceding to us, what is necessary to maintain and secure these blessings and all others flowing from them, viz—cheap and responsible Government, and various other matters of like importance; instead of which we have more Law, more Tory Judges, more litigation, more costs, more taxation, till, as Sir Francis says, the Law shall be above the "Will of the People," and to do the thing Tory-like, thoroughly, they conspired to perpetuate the present Parliament, so that the People might be ousted of their Elective Franchise for a new Election in the event of the King's death! And they talked of the King's death, and their new Law to survive him, with as much coolness as a well practised undertaker receives his orders for a profitable funeral.

The second remedial measure of importance, he mentions, is the amendment of King's College Charter. To this honor Sir Francis has no claim. It was the hon. and venerable Archdeacon Strachan who procured the Charter, nor shall Sir Francis meanly dress himself in the peacock's feathers, and his modification has been long proposed and discussed. But it is already by magic, "the principal seat of learning in British North America," even before it has a scholar or a teacher! He thinks an Act of Parliament makes "a principal seat of learning," as brick and mortar make "a church" without a single Christian! Those sister Colonies that long have had their universities in active