



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

VOLUME III

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1838.

NUMBER XXXVI

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

APPLES, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr m 50s ab 60s	Herrings, No 1,	30s
" " 100s - 39s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	3l a 4d
Butter, " "	Oatmeal per cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, " "	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d
" " at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes	1s 3d
" " at end of railroad 17s	Salt pr hhd	2s 6d
Coke	Salmon smoked,	2s 6d
Coffee pr Qtl	Shingles pr m	2s a 3s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N S	Turkeys pr bush	none
" American s v	Veal	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, pr 65s a 70s		" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" "	2
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	25s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	85s
Golfos	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 8d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE January 1, 1838.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The London Patriot, November, 30, remarks—In our last Number we adverted to some of those subjects upon which Government has already declared itself. If there were no other topics but those demanding attention, the task of Government would be comparatively easy, and their position safe. There are, however, other questions rising into importance of deeper import and more extended scope, interesting not to one class of the community, but to the whole community alike—not sectional, but national—in reference to which Ministers must speedily take a decided part, and upon which, we regret to say, there are manifestations of their intention to take up a false position. The questions refer to the protection to be afforded to the voter in the case of his franchise—to the enfranchisement of a portion at least, of those classes whom the Reform Act left disqualified—and to the period of duration of Parliament. Differing in many of their aspects, demanded by different classes upon different grounds, and varying in the extent and urgency of the interest awakened in their behalf, they are parts of the same system, and are each desired by those who advocate them as the means of effecting that which the Reform Bill was intended and expected to accomplish—to render the House of Commons in practice what it is in theory, the true representatives of the national sentiments and the watchful guardian of the national interests.

We have said that these changes are demanded by different classes, and rest upon different grounds. The only one of them that can yet be regarded as having assumed a practical character is the Ballot. The progress that this question has made during the last few years is surprising, or rather it would be so if it had been the result of argument instead of having been the bitter fruit of experience. The objections formerly entertained against the secret method of voting have been overcome by the practical demonstration so lavishly afforded by the Tories of the evils to which every dependent voter—and in the British empire the number of dependent voters is immense—is exposed under the open system at present adopted. It is not that men like secrecy for itself. They choose it as incalculably the less of two evils. It may not prevent bribery, but it will not expose the honest voter to ruin as the consequence of his honesty; and it will free thousands who are now compelled to support a cause which they believe to be unwise and unjust. It may occasionally produce dissimulation in the voter, but it will prevent, in a still greater degree, the unjustifiable intimidation now exercised on the part of landlords and superiors. It may cause some men to violate their promises, but it will save far more from the necessity now imposed upon them of more mischievously violating their conscience. Such, at least, is the aspect under which it is regarded by the people, and it is upon these grounds that it is demanded by the electoral body. That the majority of the electors do, in reality, desire the protection it would afford, is beyond all doubt. They desire it upon no abstract train of reasoning. They claim it at the hands of the Reform Ministry, in order that the privileges with which the Reform Act invested them may

not be a mockery—nay, worse, a positive injury; and they will not be satisfied until it is obtained.

What, in reference to this measure, will be the course of Government, it is not easy to guess. We do not regard the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as conclusive evidence of his determination to oppose it. He probably would yield with very considerable reluctance, but will be unconditionally resist its introduction to Parliament. Throwing, for the moment, out of our consideration the effect which such a course would have upon the condition and prospects of the Ministry, and the certain triumph it would prepare, at no distant date, for the Tories—and looking upon it solely in reference to the voters—it is difficult to imagine that he can refuse to them, at all hazards, protection in the exercise of their vote. If another plan were devised by which this protection could be afforded, the case would be different, but as yet no other has been proposed. Will Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then, in effect, say to the class whom he has invested with power, that they are unfit to exercise it, and that, in order to ensure the proper employment of the franchise, it must be used in subordination to the wishes of the higher classes? This would come with a good grace from those who opposed the Reform Bill—from Mr HORACE TWISS, for instance, who objected to it because it would give political power to shopkeepers, but it is a strange argument to be employed by those statesmen who are guided, and countenanced justly, that the middle classes were proper depositories of this power, and possessed intelligence and honesty to justify the grant. Have these classes done any thing since to forfeit the character then given to them? Have they manifested any wild carelessness for change, or sanctioned any dishonest or destructive projects? Assuredly not. They have amply vindicated the policy that gave to them a political existence, and have proved their fitness to exercise a control over the destinies of the empire. Upon what grounds, therefore, can Lord JOHN RUSSELL oppose a measure which, so far as it is effectual, will give them nothing more than what was professedly given to them by the Reform Bill; unless, indeed, he is prepared with some substitute which will effect the object for which the Ballot is desired, without any of those evils by which this particular measure might be accompanied?

It is by a timely acquiescence in these pressing demands, that the stability of the present Ministry will be secured. The members who have been returned to the House of Commons by Reform constituencies may continue to support Ministers, even though the latter should refuse to take any step in advance. But will the sacrifices made by the voters be again repeated? Will these continue to encounter the evils which they have had to endure in defence of a Government that affords them no protection? Can Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for we particularise him as having made what is generally regarded a declaration against the ballot, expect that this will be the case? The first election in any large constituency, where coercion was practicable, would convince him of his mistake.

We would make an appeal to His Lordship, and to those of the Whigs who agree with him upon this topic. They say, through their organs, if not directly,