



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVILM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENILUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1836.

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## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Herrings, No 1	
Boards, pine, pt M 50s a 60s	" "	2
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	4d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d	Mackarel 30s
Butter, tub, - 7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	4d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr wt	15s
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chf 13-	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board 14-	Potatoes	1s 9d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16-	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke 16-	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Ql 1 1/2 a 1 1/6	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz 5d a 6d	Tunmps pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt 18s a 20s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s r, pr bbl 45s	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 1s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M 55s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best, 4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime 50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" "	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 80s	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 45 a	55s 6d
" Fine 35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine 40s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia 35s	" "	3 55s

## ARCHIBALD HART, DYER AND RENOVATOR

### WEARING APPAREL.

Corner of Church and James Streets,  
Near Mr Lorrain's Inn,

WHERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

Pictou, 21st June, 1836.

b-w

## BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 hhds Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hoysers and small cordage,  
Canvass No 1 a S,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin seine,  
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,  
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

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From the Scotsman.

## THE IRISH BILL—THE PEERS—RENEWAL OF AGITATION.

LORD LINDHURST'S bill to insult the people of Ireland, has begun to work its legitimate effects—renewed agitation in Ireland—collision of the two branches of the Legislature—a loud call for an organic change in the House of Lords—and along with these a general feeling of insecurity and apprehension, which is already perceptible in the money market. We call it a bill to insult the people of Ireland, for it is really such. A copy of it has reached us in its altered state, with the new clauses printed in italics, the suppressed clauses in black letter, and the original clauses retained in Roman type. A most extraordinary prebald concern it is! Lord Lansdowne gives us a summary of the changes it has undergone, from which it appears that sixty-six clauses of the Commons' Bill have been altered so as scarcely to be recognised, while twenty-seven new clauses have been added, and only eight clauses have been suffered to remain in their original state!! Like O'Connell, we were willing to believe that the metamorphosed bill might still be worth accepting, as a means of destroying the existing corporations. But we have looked over it, and are undeceived. The Corporations are only half extinguished. Their ordinary municipal functions cease, but the existing members retain for life the management of charitable funds, their offices of Clerks of Markets, Weighers, Tasters of Butter, Town Clerks, Bailiffs, Treasurers, with all their jobs and peculations. They lose only the power of managing burgh property, and appointing Sheriffs, Constables, Bailiffs, &c. the latter being transferred to the Lord-Lieutenant, and the former to Commissioners named by him, and removable at pleasure. For all other purposes these bodies still remain Corporations, and they retain their old titles, such as that of "Mayor, Burgess, and Commonalty," and various others enumerated in the new schedule A. They are as exclusive as ever—their members keep all the plunder they actually hold—retain much of the interest which they could employ for corrupt purposes, and no small share of the power which enabled them to annoy, injure, and humiliate their fellow-citizens, as they have done. In dealing with such a bill, the task of the House of Commons must be simple in the extreme; for all compromise is out of the question. It seems to us morally impossible, that the individual who framed such a bill could expect it to experience any other fate in that House than unequalled rejection. We shall not impute motives, but this we may say, that had the "amended" bill been drawn up for the express purpose of defying the House of Commons, and provoking a collision, it could scarcely have been better contrived to attain its object.

The short discussion on the subject on Thursday evening was interesting. The language of Lord John Russell was temperate, but decided. Objections to the powers or mode of electing the new corporate bodies, he said, he would have been willing to consider, but he would not be a party to a measure inflicting a stigma and mark of degradation on the people of Ireland. To deprive that country of Municipal Institutions, was, in his estimation, to strike a blow at the

union of the kingdoms. Mr Hume animadverted with more than his usual point, upon the flummery of the renegade, Sir George Smclair, whose great object seems now to be, to render the contrast between his own sentiments and those of his constituents as conspicuous as possible. The Upper House, which Sir George held to be a legislative phantasm, and the bulwark of good government, Mr Hume declared to be the only obstacle to the complete happiness and prosperity of the country. We have, he said, "reformed the House of Commons, we have limited the powers of the Crown, and are we to be told that the people of England have not the power of making an organic change in the House of Lords?" Sir James Graham thought, that, to carry concession farther to the people of Ireland, or to threaten the Lords, was nothing less than revolution. Mr Spring Rice observed, that the reason why past concessions had not given peace to Ireland, was, that though much was given, more was withheld, and what was conceded was given with reluctance. From the tone of all the speakers on the liberal side, it is pretty evident that the Bill will be rejected by as summary a process as the forms of the House will admit. The resolution adopted on Thursday was merely to print the bill with the alterations, that it may be considered on the 2d of June.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long and indignant letter on the subject to the people of England, which is marked No. 1., and of course is to be followed by others. He argues from Lord Lyndhurst's insulting bill, that there is no real Union between the countries, and that the so-called Union is mere parchment—or, as Curren termed it, "a full participation of British burdens, without any share of British franchises." He invokes Repeal once more; declares that the Lords' Bill admits of no compromise, but must be kicked out, and proposes three alternatives, between which the people of England may choose—either Ireland must have reformed corporations, or the House of Lords must be reformed, or the Union must be dissolved. If there be some exaggeration in the following remarks, it cannot be denied that they are pregnant with weighty truths, and calculated to tell on the minds of all classes:—"The reform of the Lords is the one political necessity. You cannot hope to extend the right of suffrage. Why? Because the Lords would reject the measure. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot hope to shorten the duration of Parliament. Why? Because the Lords will reject the bill. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot hope for the protection of the ballot. Why? Because the Lords would extinguish the bill. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot see justice done to Ireland, or our Corporations reformed. Why? Because the Lords have, with an insulting mockery, disfigured and degraded the bill. Therefore, I say, reform the Lords. The Lords ill-treat England—despise Scotland—insult Ireland.—Therefore reform the Lords. It is idle to expect, you cannot expect, to ameliorate your institutions—to lessen your burdens—to correct your expensive and absurd judicial establishments—to do justice to the dissenters—to reform the temporalities of the Church—or to consolidate the Union on the broad and firm basis of mutual and reciprocal rights and liberties—until you have reformed the House of Lords."