



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVICUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1833.

NUMBER XXXIX.

## 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.

### ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 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, 85s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay	per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr m 50sa 60s	Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" " homlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,		nono
Beef, pr lb	Ad. Mutton		
Butter, " "	16d.	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s
Cheese, " "	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Minas, pr chl 17s	Pork		4d
" " at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes -		1s 2d
" " at end of railroad 17s	Salt pr hid		
Coke	Salmon, smoked,		2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl 16s a 18s	Shingles pr m		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb		7d a 8d
Flour, N. S.	Turnips pr bush		
" " American s r	Veal		nono
	Wood pr cord		12s

  

HALIFAX PRICES.			
Alcwives	nono	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	65s	" "	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	nono
" " Nova Scotia	45	" "	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	2 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 8d
" " Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	nono
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" " Canada prime	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" " Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" " Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" " Canada, fine	50s	" "	2 65s
" " Nova Scotia	nono	Salt	8s a 10s

**T**HE Firm of Ross & PRIMROSE, of Pictou, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all indebted to Ross & Primrose, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

A. P. ROSS.  
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1833

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having any demands against JEREMAS BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FOGO,  
Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible  
January 31, 1833.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mr Doyle's Bill for limiting the duration of General Assembly, and Mr Young's Bill for abolishing the oath of Abjuration and Supremacy, went through a second reading.

### Encouragement to Agriculture.

Mr Morton moved a resolution that some encouragement should be given to agriculture, in the shape of a bounty. He said it had been the practice since he had been in the House, to appoint a committee on this subject. But he was inclined to think that unless they granted something better, the agricultural interests of the country would be materially retarded.

Some encouragement should also be given to the manufacture of wool and flax—our wool at present was mostly all shipped off to the United States, whether all our ingenious young farmers are attracted—the country had vast resources and capabilities, notwithstanding which, it was still in a backward state—it was evident that something was wanting to develop these resources; either the inhabitants themselves were deficient in spirit and enterprise, or else some aid was necessary from the Legislature in the shape of bounties. Premiums and bounties were very prevalent in the United States, and he did not see why they might not be rendered as efficient here—a committee might be appointed to enquire into the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the country. The wild lands if properly cultivated, would maintain seven or eight times the number of the present inhabitants—he was afraid that unless some aid was granted, say five shillings an acre on land that should be redeemed and cultivated, the country would always remain as it now was, nothing more than a fish country.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon was disposed to the opinion, that the best thing they could do was to grant a small sum to improve machines.

The Speaker explained that the House could not grant money for any purpose until it was discussed in the committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr Uniacke suggested that the matter should go to a select Committee. With all the abundant crops this year, the prices of agricultural produce still remained high, in consequence of the high rate of duties already levied for the protection of agriculture. The fair mode of encouragement was by judicious legislation, and not by granting bounties; the committee of Ways and Means, without making an extensive view of the subject, but overburdened with zeal in the cause of Temperance, had taxed every thing in the shape of ardent spirits; the duties on some wines were so high that when he had given our fish in exchange for them, and brought them to our ports, after lying for a length of time in the warehouses without a purchaser, they had at last to be shipped off to Canada. In this way our commerce was crippled. They would do an important service to the country by a revision of the taxes, and it might be as well to depute a certain number of the members for that purpose.

Hon. Mr Dewolf made some remarks in a very indistinct tone. We understood him to say that he thought agriculture was encouraged by duties. He said the young men who had gone to the States, had

most of them returned, and were becoming more industrious. The state of the funds of the country would not allow them to hold out much encouragement in a pecuniary way, the only thing they could do was to give them good roads.

Mr Smith and Mr Waterman made a few observations, but were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr Howe considered this a very important subject, and hoped they would all give free expression to their feelings. They should all feel bound to support the trade and agriculture of the Province. The hon'ble member for Cornwallis always takes a great interest in matters of this sort. He has spoken of the emigration of our young men to the States. They thought they were going to a land flowing with milk and honey; but I fear many of them will travel far before they find a land like Nova Scotia. I should like to arouse in them a love for the place of their birth, and see them take a just pride in its advancement and prosperity. One reason for this running off to the States arose from the absolute want of a good bankrupt law, such a law as the hon'ble Mr Uniacke has introduced. If we had had such a law I am convinced that many a wanderer would have remained—and I hope to see that bill pass; it alone would be a great encouragement to agriculture. Not only trade, but all other branches of business, might then be carried on with some degree of safety and justice. A young man of my acquaintance went off to Canada, and travelled over a great part of it; he told me that, contrasted with Nova Scotia, the people in Upper Canada were poor—they raised larger crops it was true, but they were farther from market, and had worse roads, so they were very little bettered by that. He came back to Nova Scotia and cast his lot among us—he purchased a quantity of land in Sydney County, and settled there. The best bounty you can give a young Nova Scotian is a good industrious wife—and send him with an axe on his shoulder to chop away at the wilderness lands and make a good farm. If the matter was referred to some such Committee as had been suggested—and if proper pains were taken to examine into it, a good deal of information and benefit might be derived. Before giving a bounty on the cultivation of wilderness land, we should endeavour to furnish the land itself on better terms by a revision of the system.

Mr Thorne thought the best encouragement they could give would be, to take care that the land was not monopolized.

After a brief discussion, a committee to take into consideration the state of agriculture and manufactures, was appointed, viz. Messrs Morton, Holland, Huntingdon, J. Sargent, McLellan, Lewis, Holmes, Forrestal, McDougal, Young, Kavanagh, and Elder.

WEDNESDAY, 21st.

Mr McLellan brought in a Bill to abolish the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Colchester, which was read a first time.

Mr Dickey brought in a Bill to abolish one of the sittings of the Inferior Court for the Counties of Colchester, Pictou, and Cumberland, and to alter the other sittings.

Mr Young brought in a Bill to improve the administration of Criminal Justice.