



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1837.

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THE BEE

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Clover seed, Coals, Eggs, Flour, etc.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alowives, Boards, Beef, Codfish, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, etc.



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST,"

CAPTAIN HENNEBRAY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St. John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th instant, leaving St. John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St. John. She will also ply twice each week between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday.

STEAMER "CAZELLE,"

Will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837.

T-W

OATS—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30.

From the Acadian Recorder.

PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES.

CONTINUED.

In these brief descriptions of the constituency of the House of Assembly, it was not my design to notice particularly each individual whose conduct was either deserving of censure or applause. This would not only vastly exceed the limits of my original purpose, but might, in fact necessarily would, divest my subject of much of that interest, which faithful graphic sketches of eminent men, usually excite. Before passing to the new members I might have noticed such men as Dodd, Smith, Morton, and a number of others who assisted in composing the Old House, whose conduct has procured them the continued confidence of their respective constituencies. However, of such, and their peculiarities, I am sufficiently acquainted with my subject, to presume with some confidence that the readers of your journal will excuse my taciturnity.

Mr JOSEPH HOWE.—This gentleman became known to the public as the editor and proprietor of the Nova-scotian newspaper, in which character he succeeded Mr George Young. Mr Howe's editorial labours aided by his liberal politics have obtained for his periodical a wide and profitable circulation; and the philippics upon government monopolies and official corruption of which his paper has been the writing vehicle have done much to arouse the passions of the people of the province, and to induce them to urge measures of reform upon the popular branch of the legislature. The politics of Mr H's newspaper were strictly radical, and the learned editor is the avowed champion of the same principles in the House of Assembly. Mr Howe represents the County of Halifax, and is one of the most prominent members of the new House. He is a man of ordinary stature and proportions, with a fair complexion, and a countenance indicating both vivacity and thought. There is nothing striking or remarkable in his general appearance, in conversation he talks much and affects to be witty, accompanying his usually abortive sallies with an open and self gratulatory smile, but when addressing the House the expression of good nature which usually lights up his countenance wanes into a sarcastic and bilious grin, which together with a sneering tone used on these occasions tend to detract much from the effect which his prolix but sometimes clever speeches would otherwise produce. He moreover impairs a tolerably good style of language by a slight stammer, or repetition of some particular word while waiting for the revolution of his ideas to furnish him with another. Mr Howe addresses the House from the Speaker's left. He speaks more than any other man in the Assembly and deals many a heavy blow to the government party. It cannot however be denied, that a great deal of what he says is intended for the populace; and not a little of that which is addressed to the conservative party in the House tends rather to irritate, than to serve any beneficial purpose. Mr Howe has led the ultra whig and radical party in the House on several occasions; but the reckless disregard of consequences which has characterised some of his proceedings, and the lamentable want of political foresight and discretion, which has distinguished others;

lead me to the conviction, that he will never be a man of very extensive influence in the Provincial Legislature. His injudicious and unwise introduction of the Ballot question, in the discussion of the quadrennial bill, threw a shade of suspicion over that excellent measure, gave the opposition an unnecessary advantage in the debate, and caused many favourably disposed to the measure, to hesitate to give their assent to it, least it should be deemed (as the learned gentleman seemed, to desire) only ancillary to the other question, the utility of which, is more problematical, and accords less with the genius of the constitution. His conduct in the matter of the celebrated resolutions, merited for him the disapprobation of every man possessing the least political sagacity, for his infusing into them so vindictive and hostile a spirit, and his ill timed introduction of them to the House, before the indispensable business of the Country had been disposed of: as by these means he roused the ire of the Council, and at the same time placed the House of Assembly at their mercy. And while we feel bound to laud Mr Howe's patriotic intentions, in originating a measure which had for its object the reformation of the upper House; I cannot but censure that indiscreet management of it, which placed the popular branch of the Legislature in the miserable dilemma of being compelled to rescind its own solemn act, or to cause an irreparable loss to the country.—The former alternative however, galling though it certainly was to the members and humbling to the friends of reform throughout the province, was the only wise one; for the Country would not have born out the Assembly in throwing away the revenue. That the House has been degraded, all liberal men must keenly feel, and while they deplore that degradation they cannot forget that Mr Howe was the procuring cause. The recollection of these points, will cause the reforming party in the House to distrust Mr Howe in future; and to pause ere they confide an important measure to the guidance of one, who has shown himself so rash and unskilful a general in political warfare. In debate, Mr Howe grapples the question with resolution and spirit, he attacks his opponent boldly, and fights for victory not only with courage, but with untiring perseverance. With Uniacke, however, he studiously avoids direct encounter, and yields to the master spirit of the member for Cape Breton, the palm of superiority. Mr Howe's misadventures in the House have arisen from inadvertence, and want of skill. Reflection will tend to correct the one, and experience the other. And although the Country will be disappointed in him from the extravagant opinion they had formed of his abilities; I look forward to him as a valuable member of the Assembly, and a powerful auxiliary in carrying those measures of reform which all patriotic men so much desire.

WILLIAM YOUNG is the representative for Justice Corps. He ran a convass and was returned in the former House for Cape Breton County. A scrutiny was demanded and obtained by the then agent of the Mining Association, Mr Smith, the rival candidate.—After an unsuccessful contest of several weeks, during which period the name of Young is often found in the column of debaters, the Sheriff was ordered to amend his return by substituting Mr Smith's name for that of his rival. William Young is a member of the Bar, and