

POETRY.

THE LUTE.

O! sing again that mournful song,
The song of other times!
The music bears my soul along
To other dearer climes.

I love its low and broken tone,
The music seems to mo
Like the wild wind when singing lone
Over a twilight sea.

It may not sound so sweet to you,
To you it cannot bring
The valleys where your childhood grew,
The memories of your spring.

My father's house, my infancy,
Rise present to my mind,
As if I had not crossed the sea,
Or left my youth behind.

I heard it at the evening,
Upon my native shore,—
It was a favourite song with those
Whom I shall see no more.

How many worldly thoughts and cares
Have melted at the strain!
'Tis fraught with early hopes and prayers,
Oh! sing that song again!

THE SEA.

The sea, the sea, the summer sea!
No tempests o'er it sweep;
But, calm as childhood's gentle rest,
The placid waters sleep.

The Nautilus, in mimic pride,
The balmy breezes greet;
Lo! where it spreads its purple sail,
And steers its fairy fleet.

The sunset cloud, the crescent moon,
The rock, the tower, the tree,
Mirrored in magic beauty seem—
The sea, the summer sea!

The sea, the sea, the winter sea!
When storm-clouds are abroad,
And tempests howl and billows rise,
And nature's self is awed.

The thunder rolls, the lightnings flash,
The skies in anger frown,
While 'mid the elemental strife,
The shattered ship goes down,

For 'tis, indeed, an awful hour
Of dread solemnity,
When death, with shadowy footstep treads
The sea, the winter sea!

COLUMN FOR YOUNG MEN.

ONE of the many things which young people are never taught under any circumstances in this country, is the art of conducting themselves properly at public meetings. A young man rises from boyhood, and finds himself, without any preliminary information on the subject, called upon to take a part in deliberations of a public nature; and it is only after years of painful experience that he attains a knowledge of the forms which regulate society in this, one of its most important functions.

The right of meeting together publicly to discuss matters connected with our social condition, being an invaluable prerogative, it is certainly right and fitting that all young men entering into the busy scenes of life should make themselves well acquainted with the rules which have been established by general consent for the proper conducting of such assemblages. We shall endeavour to point out a few of the chief points to be attended to.

According to usage, a public meeting is not constituted until a person be appointed to preside, or to "take the chair." Without this ceremony, the meeting is a tumultuary assembly, or mob. The first movement is therefore the appointment of a chairman. This functionary, on taking his seat, is for the time supreme in the meeting. His chief duty is the preservation of order. He allows only one to speak at a time, giving the preference to him who has first caught his eye in the act of rising, and giving every speaker a fair hearing. Another of his chief duties is the preventing of speakers from wandering from the subject under discussion; and if they do, he must remind them

to keep to the point. In the execution of these and other duties, he claims the support of the meeting, and all are bound to yield to his reasonable dictates, and help to maintain his authority. In proportion to the firmness, yet mildness of manner, of the chairman, so is the meeting well or ill conducted.

At some public meetings there is no set plan of operations, and a general discussion on the subjects which are brought forward takes place; but at all meetings for specific important objects, there is a previous arrangement among a certain number of individuals to bring forward particular points to be spoken upon. In this case speakers are prepared, and the business assumes the form of the proposal and carrying of a set of resolutions, or motions. The following is the routine of procedure: The chairman having stated the object for which the meeting has been called, an individual steps forward and proposes a resolution by a speech on its merits, or simply propounds the matter, he must be seconded by another individual (with or without a speech), otherwise the meeting cannot entertain his resolution for a moment. If duly seconded, the motion is fairly tabled; it is before the meeting. After a resolution is proposed and seconded, it is the duty of the chairman to ask the meeting if it be carried or not; if agreed to by a general acclamation, or by an obvious majority, he pronounces the word "carried," which settles the point, and the business proceeds by the bringing forward of the other resolutions in the same manner. It is unusual for any member of a meeting to oppose the passing of a resolution, unless he have a better to offer in its stead. If he have, and if he wishes "to take the sense of the meeting" on the subject, he has a right to be heard. Yet this can only be permitted, provided the meeting has been called in general terms. For instance, if the inhabitants of a town or district generally be called, in order to consider of the propriety of such and such measures, in that case every one is entitled to give his opinion, and to oppose the formal resolutions brought forward. But if the meeting be described by advertisement to consist of those inhabitants or others only who agree in the propriety of such and such measures, then no one is entitled to intrude himself on the deliberations who professes opinions contrary to the spirit and end of the meeting. An intimation to this exceedingly delicate point often creates serious heartburning and disturbances; and, on that account, committees who call public meetings ought to be very particular in the terms of their announcements.

As much regularity is necessary in respect of opposition to motions as in their proposal and carrying, the counter motion of an opponent is called an amendment, which, to be available, must also be seconded, it drops, but the opposer may place his protest on record, that is to say, if the discussion be in a corporation or other meeting, where books of the minutes or transactions are kept. On being seconded and discussed by those who wish to speak upon the subject, the matter is brought to the vote by the chairman, but not until both the mover and amender have replied, if they please to do so. After they have spoken, not another word can be uttered, and the vote is taken, a majority carrying. If the votes be equal in number, the casting vote of the chairman carries. There is another way of suppressing a resolution, which is by "moving the previous question." This signifies, to return to the point at which the business of the meeting stood previous to the tabling of the motion, or means, in other words, to do nothing on the subject. But this must also be seconded, and put to the vote in opposition either to the motion or amendment, or to both. The routine is generally to place it in opposition to both; if carried, the matter is settled; if not carried, the order is next to place the motion and amendment against each other, and vote.

Such is an outline of the mode of procedure at public meetings, and it is particularly desirable that attention should be shown to the preservation of regularity. At all public meetings there is a strong tendency "to go out of order." By this expression it is meant that speakers are under a constant liability to wander from the point under discussion. They are apt to digress into other subjects, and confuse their auditors, and there getting impatient, are equally apt to interrupt them, so that a single irrelevant observation may lead to hours of idle debate or colloquy, or "speaking to order," as it is termed, and thus the harmony of the assembly be destroyed. Those who attend these meetings should therefore have a regard for the following regulations:—If they speak, they should keep closely to the subject in hand. If they be listeners, they should preserve a strict silence. It is ungentlemanly, not to say disorderly, to utter any sound or make any observation on what a speaker is saying. The speaker must on no account be interrupted, so long as he keeps to order; and if not in order, it is the chairman's duty to check him. It is likewise disorderly to speak more than once, except in replying before the vote is put, or except it be the

rule of the assembly to permit it. Sometimes persons who have spoken rise again to speak as to "a matter of form. This is allowable; but in speaking as to form, the merits of the case should not be introduced. On this, however, as on every other point, there is a perpetual tendency to go out of order, and hence the absolute necessity for appointing a chairman well acquainted with the forms of public deliberation, and who has the strength of mind to insist on order being preserved.

At all our public assemblages, a certain degree of courtesy is used, both among speakers and listeners. On an individual rising to speak, he addresses himself politely to the chairman, and the chairman in return politely mentions the name of the speaker; by which means the audience are made acquainted with the gentleman who is about to address them. When the discussions of the meeting are over, the chairman closes the business with a few observations, and then dissolves the assembly by leaving the chair. When any dispute arises in the course of the business of the meeting upon points of form, it is customary to appeal to the usages of the House of Commons for an example to be followed.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES CARR,

of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY CARR, Administratrix.

ROBERT McCONNEL, Adm'r.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of

JOHN McDONALD,

late of Douglass, County of Hants, Schoolmaster, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ARCHD. FRASER, } Admrs

WM. URQUHART, }

Douglass, Nov. 4th, 1835. b-10

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN McKINLAY,

Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, if Secretary.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Revd JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
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