



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1837.

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THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	nono	Cacao, single	nono
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
" fresh	5d	Mutton pr lb	4d
Butter, - 10d a 1s		Oatmeal pr cwt	20 a 22s 6d
Cheese, n s	5d a 6d	Oats	nono
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Salmon, fresh	nono
Codfish pr Qtl	16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	1s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, n s	25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou,	nono	Pork, Irish	nono
" Sydney,	nono	" Quebec	nono
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6
Flour Am sup	nono	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fino	nono	Salmon No 1	92s 6d
" Quebec fine	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the *Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey*, and established by Thomas Weidon in 1780, on application to *Messrs John Albro & Co*, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

COLONIAL PRESS.

FROM THE ST. JOHN, N. B. COURIER.

The *Rubicon* is past—and the opposition of His Excellency to the "CIVIL LIST BILL," has placed a barrier between the confidence of the people and his conduct, which leaves no alternative for the removal of general discontent, but the removal of the present Lieutenant Governor from his administration of the government in this Province—and we regret to say so, because Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL is a brave distinguished officer, and because we hailed his approach to our shores with enthusiasm, and indulged the delusive expectation that he would have governed in the affections and confidence of the people. But this visionary hope was speedily dissipated, and we were soon convinced of the disheartening reality, that the leader, who successfully bade defiance to the toils of his avowed enemies in the field, was easily ensnared by the treachery of deceitful friends in the Cabinet. This treachery was anticipated by those, who knew the "materiel" which surrounded our Provincial throne, and His Excellency was warned of the danger. But the web, which entangled him, was quickly wove, and fastened upon him, leaving nothing for the people but the appearance and name of a Governor. Our limits just now, prevent us from reviewing even briefly His Excellency's career, since his arrival; but it would have been well for the Province, if it had resembled the trackless path of a vessel on the ocean.—We will confine our remarks at present to the subject, which has created such general excitement, and which has confounded and silenced the once up roarious advocates of the Governor. We shall say but little respecting the departure of an Executive Councillor from Fredericton, at such a time and under such very suspicious and peculiar circumstances—he may have gone upon private business, but nobody believes it—he may not be a Delegate from His Excellency to Downing-street, but nobody believes it—the Representative Body of New Brunswick believe that he is the Ambassador of Sir Archibald Campbell, and this is the prevailing impression.

If such, then, is the case, a question arises—Did His Excellency avow his determination publicly to send him?—The Resolutions of the Representatives furnish a reply. If, on the other hand, he was secretly dispatched, the question again forces itself upon us—What was the necessity for secrecy in conducting negotiations upon a question so public as the "Civil List Bill"? The answer involves the dignity, disinterestedness, and public character of His Majesty's Representative—and we forbear the expression of our sentiments, until we are certified, that the Honorable Solicitor General is actually a Delegate from the Executive of the Province—for we are willing to give His Excellency the benefit of the "bare possibility" that such is not the case, before we attach the odium of it to him. But we have said that the "Rubicon is past"—The resolutions of the House for the removal of His Excellency and his advisers, and their declaration of "forfeited confidence" in him—the departure of the Delegates, Messrs CRANE and WILMOT, for London, accompanied by a numerous concourse of people upon their leaving the town of Fredericton, demonstrating their feeling upon this occasion, and a

Memorial in this City to His Majesty, expressive of similar feelings & wishes, have brought matters to a crisis—and we now hope, for His Excellency's sake, and for the comfort, harmony and prosperity of the Province, that His Majesty may be pleased to order his immediate removal, as well as the removal of his advisers from office, but we must go a little further—we wish such a measure as an example for future Governors—that they may know that the people of New-Brunswick will not supinely surrender their rights, and allow them to be withheld in opposition to His Majesty's commands, without resisting and resenting it.

We believe that His Excellency has been sacrificed by wily and designing men around him; and every allowance would have been made for the inexperience of a Soldier, when removed from the Camp to the Cabinet.

But the *Secret Embassy*—this incubus upon every favourable interpretation worries the judgment with a thousand deformities, and in connexion with other acts, which we shall hereafter lay before the public, induces us to believe that the victim hugs the chains, which bind his political destruction to his destroyers. We condemn the opposition of His Excellency much, but the manner of it, more—and we ask—what risk would his Excellency have sustained, if he had passed the Bill, in strict accordance with the despatches from Downing Street, and if at the same time he had publicly protested against the expediency of it, and had as publicly have stated the cause of his protest?—Does not his opposition, and the manner of it create an irresistible impression, that His Excellency is influenced by more than the disinterested feelings of one to whom His Majesty has given the scale of Justice, after he had placed in the respective balances the rights of the King, and of his Subjects: Is that equilibrium, which was established by the Colonial Minister, and Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which was approved by the Sovereign, and received and adopted by the People of New Brunswick in General Assembly, to be destroyed, because a few interested individuals are opposed to it?—Is there not reason to suspect that there is a secret power at work to protect some untold mystery, which shuns disclosure? and that his Excellency has been made the barrier of protection?—We ask the question, and a few short months will furnish an ample reply to it.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUEREBC.

Extraordinary phenomena are visiting us both in the heavens and on the earth. To the *aurora borealis* of the 25th of the month is now to be added a smart shock of an earthquake, which occurred on the 9th instant, about three o'clock in the morning. It was accompanied with a rumbling noise, and two or three concussions, as if a heavy but soft weight had fallen on some elastic substance. Many persons were awake out of their sleep and alarmed by the unusual noise and motion, which they ascribed to various supposed accidental causes—Those who were awake at the commencement, say that the whole passed off in a few seconds. No material damage was done, besides throwing down some articles of furniture, and breaking some panes of glass. The Shock extended to the country all around Quebec. The air was clear,