



"FUSTUM, ET FENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

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THE BEE

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	1s 6d
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Hay	90s a	100s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a	27s
Beef, pr lb	2 1-2d a 3d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, - 10d a 1s	Mutton pr lb		3d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal prewt		20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chd 13-	Oats	none	
" shipped on board 14s 6	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d	
" at wharf (Pictou) 16-	Potatoes	1s 6d	
Coke	16	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	16-	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	none	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Flour, N s pr cwt	25s	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl	none	Furnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, line	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d
Boards, pine, M	60s a 70-	"	2 17s 6
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec primo	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	43s a 45s	"	
Codfish, merch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	none	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s a 120
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 4
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	55 a 60s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	52s 6d
" Quebec fino	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

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* Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

SPIRIT OF THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Novascotian.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK DELEGATES.

THOUGH, from a press of other affairs, we have been rather tardy in the expression of our delight, at the distinguished success with which the political mission from our Sister Province has been crowned, there are few persons in either Colony who have rejoiced more unfeignedly than ourselves. We understand that the arrangements entered into between Lord Glenelg and the Delegates, are in substance as follows:—

All the Crown Revenues in hand, including the purchase money of the Land Company, to be surrendered to the Assembly—and the net proceeds annually paid over to the Provincial Treasury, first deducting the expenses of collection. To prevent lavish expenses the Assembly are to be furnished, within fourteen days after the opening of each Session, with the most minute and detailed accounts; and if the Assembly shall address his Excellency against any current expenditure, he is to stay the same, and bring the matter before the Executive Council, and also refer it home.

To have an efficient Executive Council, it is to be enlarged, by calling several persons thereto, connected with the different important interests in the Province, and having the confidence of the country at large.

The Assembly, in return for the Revenue surrendered, are to secure by act the sum of £14500 Currency per annum for the Civil List, and this List is to be reduced in several of its salaries, on the death or removal of the present incumbents. There will be a present surplus of upwards of five hundred pounds, to be expended in the Colony. That the Land Department may be prudently and wisely conducted, rules and regulations are to be enacted by the Legislature, for the management of that office. The allowance for the indoor establishment of £1010 currency, is struck off the list. The £300 sterling for contingencies of Government is also taken off. The Quit Rent commutation Grant of £1200 per annum is to be repealed, and the money merged in the other revenues, to be at the disposal of the Legislature. The Governor's salary is to be reduced, after the removal of the present Commander-in-chief, from £3,500 to £3000 sterling. And, in all cases of the sale or disposal of lands and timber, the Governor is to proceed only in conformity with the advice of his Executive Council. The present inefficient Office of Audit is to be abolished, and a board of Audit established, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of all the revenues raised in the Province. But this is not intended to supersede or interfere with the audit of the Assembly. The Legislature is to have the management of the Post Office establishment, and the revenues arising therefrom in the Colony. That proper reductions may be made in those salaries which are to be reduced—the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Assembly, are severally required to furnish the Home Government with a report of their opinion thereon—by which the Government will form their judgment. The Delegates have also bargained for all the King's casual and territorial revenue, including the Revenue of coal

mines, as well as of timber and land—and also the immense sum on hand, which, with the purchase money of the land company, will exceed £120,000.

To prevent further delays, and interferences of the little party, whose interests will be completely withered by this arrangement, we understand that a bill was drafted in England, and agreed upon by the Colonial Secretary, and approved by the Delegates—upon the passing of which, by the Assembly, the whole revenues are to be handed over, without the formality of sending the bill home for his Majesty's assent.

We understand that Messrs Crane and Wilmot speak in the highest terms of the candour, and liberal and statesmanlike conduct of Lord Glenelg. He submitted to them the copy of a Despatch prepared for Sir Archibald Campbell, and requested their opinions upon it. To objections raised to portions of it, which were either not sufficiently clear or satisfactory, he readily conceded—and finally wrote another, which entirely met their views. Full reports of their correspondence, and minutes of proceedings, have been kept, and will no doubt be submitted during the present sitting of the Legislature. Messrs Crane and Wilmot, in thus performing such extensive and valuable services for New Brunswick, have done much for this Province—and, as one who can appreciate the difficulties with which they have had to contend, we heartily thank them. To the former it must be gratifying to feel, that the country in which he has so vast a stake has been so largely benefitted by his exertions—and the latter must have the proud consciousness—that few so young, even if as highly gifted, have earned so fair a title to the confidence and gratitude of the land, which gave them birth. He may die tomorrow, (although we trust he will not) for few that come after him for many a day will do more to establish a reputation. We must not forget, at this time of general rejoicing, to congratulate Mr Speaker Simonds upon the final accomplishment of so much for which he has been for years contending. Though his mission to England was not, from the operation of causes which he could not controul, so successful as that of his friends, still he has been essentially the father of reform in New Brunswick, adhering to his principles in storm and sunshine—through evil report and good report. And if it be permitted to departed spirits, to look down upon the land they loved, and where they labored, that of one—nearly connected with him—who lived not to see the accomplishment of those improvements, which he so ardently desired, and aided to introduce, must behold with satisfaction, New Brunswick about to take standing, as respects her government and resources, which was the most highly cherished of his earthly visions.

From the Quebec Gazette.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The Union of the two Provinces of Canada is supported by many not so much on the ground of any probable utility to either Province, as to accomplish a political object.

The obtaining a seaport for Upper Canada is the advantage held out to the people of that Province. This advantage is more apparent than real; for Upper Canada has already the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the use of all its sea ports, the same as