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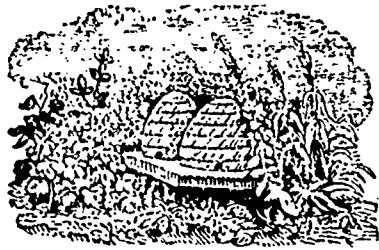
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC'R 9, 1835.

NUMBER XXIX.

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 16s. 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.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 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, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. JAS. ROSSON, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground,
A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS:
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR,

Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining.

Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILVERAY.
200 pages, 18mo.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorton's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son.
September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

NOTICE.

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 herof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. cm-m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

ASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.

835

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

A HERO IN HUMBLE LIFE.

WHAT is a hero? seems a needless question in a land where so many heroes have been born and bred. yet I am not sure that our usual ideas of heroism are very correct. The multitude, seeing that the heroic deeds we applaud are most generally those performed by our brave men—our sailors and soldiers—consider them, and them only as our heroes. The correctness of this conclusion I cannot at present pause to consider, but I am inclined to extend the title of hero to some whom it has not hitherto reached. Flowing from a high principle, which is its basis in pure moral feeling, there is a self-denying, self-devoting power—a power of sacrificing self and all its wishes, all its prospects, all its dearest earthly hopes, at the call of duty; which is many, many a time practised amid the obscurest scenes of life, amid the noiseless and unknown fulfilment of daily and hourly toils, of which few of the many who have been clamorously hailed as heroes, would be found capable—heroism which can battle down the aspirations of a lofty spirit; the bounding thoughts and purposes of a genius—of talent; the joyous anticipations of a young and mirthful heart; and at the call of duty or affection be content to smother all its cherished hopes and wishes, and to wear away dreary days and sleepless nights in cheerfully performing lowly house-hold tasks; in watching over sick-beds, training up children of the dead—or, it may be, the unworthy; in attending to potty, spirit-killing, mind extinguishing cares and services, till youth and bloom, with all their gay hopes and sweet affections, have perished—and for ever!

Of this species of heroism, the greater number of examples will certainly be found among women; though among men the instances of most noble self-devotion, without even hope or thought of attaining the smallest portion of the bubble honour, are, I am persuaded, both numerous and striking. Thoughts of this kind never occur to me without conjuring up to my mind's eye the tall, handsome, but now most attenuated form of John Cochrane, whose sacrifice of self has seldom been surpassed. He is of a family of brave men—natives of Stirlingshire. Having a number of years ago wished to emigrate to Canada, they removed westward, intending to sail from Clyde, which, however, they were prevented from doing. The person entrusted with money raised for the expenses of the voyage and subsequent settlement, acted unfairly, and I believe absconded; so that they were compelled for want of funds to remain in Port-Glasgow, where three or four of the lads became sailors. They are all first rate men, and are at present employed as masters or pilots of different steam-vessels either at home or abroad. John, the individual of whom I write, was pilot of a very fine steam-vessel called the Clydesdale, of which the master was a clever worthy young man, named Turner.

About the year 1827, this vessel was appointed to sail between Clyde and the west coast of Ireland; and one evening, after setting out on the voyage with between seventy and eighty passengers, Cochrane observed at intervals a slight smell of fire, and went about anxiously endeavouring to discover whence it originated. On communicating with the master, he found that he, too, had perceived it; but neither of

them could form the least conjecture as to where it arose. A gentleman passenger, also, observed this alarming vapour, which alternately rose and passed away, leaving them in doubt of its being a reality. About eleven at night, this gentleman went to bed, confident of safety; but while Cochrane was at the helm, the master ceased not an instant to search from place to place, as the air became more and more impregnated with the smell of burning; at last he sprang upon deck, exclaiming, "Cochrane, the flames have burst out at the paddle-box!" John calmly inquired, "then, shall I put about?" From what cause I do not distinctly know, Turner's order was to "proceed." Cochrane struck one hand upon his heart, as he flung the other above his head, and with uplifted eyes uttered, "Oh, God Almighty, enable me to do my duty" and, oh God provide for my wife, my mother, and my child!" and instantly taking the helm, fixed himself on the spot.

Whether it was the thoughts of the dreadful nature of the Galloway coast, girdled as it is with perpendicular masses of rock, which influenced the master in his decision to press forward, I cannot tell, but as there was only the wide ocean before and around them, the pilot did not long persist in this hopeless course. He put the boat about, sternly subduing every expression of emotion, and standing with his eyes fixed on the point for which he wished to steer. The fire, which the exertions of all the men could not keep under, soon raged with ungovernable fury, and, keeping the engine in violent action, the vessel, at the time one of the fleetest that had ever been built, flew through the water with incredible speed. All the passengers were gathered to the bow, the rapid flight of the vessel keeping that part clear of the flames, while it carried the fire, flames, and smoke, backward to the quarter gallery, where the self devoted pilot stood like a martyr at the stake. Every thing possible was done by the master and crew to keep the place on which he stood deluged with water; but this became every moment more difficult and more hopeless, for, in spite of all that could be done, the devouring fire seized the cabin under him, and the spot on which he stood immovable became intensely heated. Still, still the hero never flinched! At intervals the motion of the wind threw aside the intervening mass of flame and smoke for a moment, and then might be heard exclamations of hope and gratitude as the multitude on the prow got a glimpse of the brave man standing calm and fixed on his dreadful watch!

The blazing vessel, glaring through the darkness of night, had been observed by the people on shore, and they had assembled on the heights adjoining an opening in the rocks about twelve yards wide; and there, by waving torches and other signals, did their best to direct the crew to the spot. The signals were not misunderstood by Cochrane. By that time his feet were roasted on the deck! The fierce fire still kept the engine in furious action, impelling the vessel onward, but this could not have lasted above another minute; and during the interval he ran her into the open space, and laid her alongside a ledge of rock, upon which every creature got safe on shore—all unscathed, except the self-devoted one, to whom all owed their lives! Had he flinched for a minute, they must all have perished. What would not any or all

of them have given, when driving over the wide sea in their flaming prison, to the man who would have promised them safety! But when this heroic man had accomplished the desperate undertaking, did the gratitude of this multitude continue beyond the minute of deliverance! I believe it did not! One man exclaimed, "There is my trunk—I am ruined without it: five pounds to whoever will save it!" Cochrane could not hesitate in relieving any species of distress. He snatched the burning handle of the trunk, and swung it on shore, but left the palm of his hand and inside of his fingers sticking upon it—a memorial which might have roused the gratitude of the most torpid savage! But he who offered the reward forgot to pay it to one who could not and would not ask of any one on earth.

As might have been expected, his constitution, though very powerful, has never recovered the effects of that dreadful burning. Indeed, it required all the skill and enthusiasm of an eminent physician under whose care he placed himself, to save his life. Though the flames had not actually closed round him as he stood on his astrol watch, yet such was the heat under him and around him, that not only, as I have said, were his feet severely burnt, but his hair, a large hair cap, and judge dreadnought watch-coat, which he wore, were all in such a state from the intense heat, that they crumbled into powder on the least touch. His handsome athletic form was reduced to the extremest emaciation; his young face became ten years older during that appalling night; and his hair changed to grey. From that time he has met with many and severe accidents in the course of his perilous occupations, some of which were probably owing to the disabled state of his body, and particularly his feet, a weakness in which has been the most conspicuous result of his gallantry.

A subscription was set on foot among the gentlemen of Glasgow some time after the burning. On this occasion the sum of a hundred pounds was raised, of which sixty pounds were divided between the master and pilot, and the remainder given to the sailors. Had it then been known that this brave man's health was so grievously and permanently injured, there can be little doubt that a sum much more adequate to his sufferings and his merit would have been subscribed; and perhaps even now it may not be too late. He has eight little children, of whom the oldest is but ten years; and, superadded to his bodily sufferings and shattered health since that night of horror, he has now the anguish of a father in seeing grow up around him so many young claimants on the industry it is but too probable he may never be able to exert.

FORAID.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

By the Schr. Huleyon, (says the New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst.) which arrived yesterday from Metamoros, we have obtained Mexican papers of a late date.—They confirm the fact of the Texans having captured the garrison of Guadalupe; but attribute it to be a forced march on their part at midnight during the absence of General Cos, and the sleeping of the Mexicans; while they assert that Cos had afterwards rallied his forces, determined to be amply revenged.

It appears almost beyond a doubt from the tone of the remarks in the American journals that Alvarez had taken Acapulco; and entrenched his forces there ready for action. This will produce a diversion in the south in favour of and in consonance with the movements of the Texans.

But Santa Anna will have enough to do in his schemes of aggrandizement; and in establishing the central system. Disturbances on an extensive scale have occurred at Pueblo, and even in the city of Mexico many persons of influence and talent have combined to establish the government of 1833, or to adhere at least

to the federal system. The Legislature of the state of Tamaulipas have refused to hold a session to confirm the late decree of the supreme congress, and have sent deputies to Mexico to that effect. Other states with Guajuquinto and Jalisco are likely to follow this example; and to favour the movements of the Texans in supporting the Mexican federal system. If the latter should succeed and adhere to that system, the spirit of resistance may pervade the Legislatures and citizens of most Mexican states.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Montezuma, at New York, brings dates from Vera Cruz to Nov. 5.

Intelligence of the Insurrection in Texas had reached that capital, and had created great and general excitement. The most energetic measures were immediately resorted to by the Government. A strong feeling of indignation was roused against citizens of the United States, resident there, and serious apprehensions were felt that violence would be manifested against their persons and property. It was reported that a large number of Commissions for Privateers, and to amount to 500, had been received at Vera Cruz, ready to be bestowed on any emergency. A Division of troops consisting of 2000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, under Gen. Montezuma had been detached from Metamoros, and ordered to march to Monterra in Texas, for the purpose of quelling the insurrection. It was currently reported that Santa Anna was to follow, and take command of the expedition in person.

It was stated that the Archbishop of Mexico, and the Bishop of Puebla, had loaned Santa Anna a million of Dollars to aid in putting down the insurgents. This is a valuable acquisition to the impoverished treasury of the Dictator, and it corroborates what we stated a few days ago, in course of some remarks on Mexico, that it was, by a union of Church and State, that Santa Anna had managed to establish his central Government.

The Mexican papers were filled with inflammatory articles on the insurrection in Texas, calculated to stimulate the popular prejudices against the insurgents. They were reproached as Banditti, Robbers, Pirates,—as common disturbers of the peace, and ungrateful men, who had accepted the protection of the Government, to betray its confidence. The people were told, that it was not the cause of any party, but of the whole Mexican Nation against a band of wicked adventurers, who sought to disturb the Government of the people's choice.

The papers also contain a Proclamation of General Cos, Commander of the first expedition to Texas, to his troops, calling on them to be faithful to the Government, and mindful of their former gallant deeds. It was couched in the usual terms of such appeals to a soldiery.

In short, the intelligence proves conclusively, that the movements in Texas are considered as overt acts of rebellion, and that the utmost efforts of the Government will be exerted to put down the insurgents.

TEXAS INTERNATIONAL LAW.

IMPORTANT OPINION.—The annexed Opinion of Judges Thomson and Betts, was pronounced on Friday morning before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court sitting in this city:

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the second Circuit, respectfully submit to the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States, the following inquiry in relation to a matter at present under their consideration.

"Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress passed on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled an Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of crimes against the United States therein mentioned, that meetings

should be held in that District, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the authorities of Mexico, now at peace with the United States.

(Signed) "GEO. TICKER."

In answering the foregoing inquiry, the Court will confine itself to the facts stated, and the section of the law referred to. The inquiry is, whether meetings held in this district or State, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is a violation of the law referred to. That section of Act is as follows:

"Sec. 6.—And be it further enacted, that if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This section applies only to military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against any sovereign power with which we are at peace. "No person shall begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence;" that is, from the U. States, or the territory within their jurisdiction. Donations in money, or any thing else, to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is in no sense beginning or setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition from the United States or their territory. The answer therefore to the question put by the Grand Jury is, that the facts stated do not amount to any offence under the 6th section of the Act referred to.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold, by private contract, a valuable tract of Land, situate near the Pier of Arisag, containing 150 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are under cultivation and fit for the plough. The capabilities of the soil, its situation being in so desirable a spot either for the farmer or the fisherman, being bounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence, are so well known that further description is unnecessary.

There is on the Premises a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and substantial BARN—it is well fenced, and abounds with firewood. Terms, which will be easy, and other particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM GILLIES. Arisag, 23d Nov., 1835. 4w

NOTICE.

HOSE in arrears for Statute Labour, in the town of Pictou, are requested to pay their arrears to Mr. Taylor before the 15th inst., otherwise they will be sued for without distinction.

JOHN PATTERSON, GEO. CAMPBELL, JOHN TAYLOR.

Pictou, Dec. 1, 1835.

AIR an cuir mach ann an Gheic, bho cheanna gharaid, agus ri bli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson-leabhar reicedar ann an Pictou.

ALNEMAN URRAMACH CHRIOID, Le Ulliam Dyer. Prish na Taidainn ceangailte, na Cuig Taidain, ann an botalabun.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Poudrig Grund.

Prish tri Taidain, leth Cheangailte gu grunnas.

HEALTH SECURED
By MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Ulcers and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Mr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian. JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and **CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER,** Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
- The Saturday Magazine, do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, do
- The Lad's Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. Pictou, 1835.

ALMANACS FOR 1836.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 7½d.

viz:

- Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,
- “ Temperance do.
- Cunnahell's Nova Scotia do.

Pictou, Nov. 11.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED. MACHINE CARDS.

The subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AIR tighin gu laimh agus re bhli air an roic le Semas Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou: **LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL,** Le Donnul Mac Dhoniul. An ana Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Pria Tastan.

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Manning, thence eastwardly 26 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is neatly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annapolis, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent, and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS,
Sole Executor and Devisor.
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Derron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 5 vo
- 1 Mann's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names

Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
Rennet's Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.

The following Annals in silk & morocco Bindings,
The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
The Sacred Offering
The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.
June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,
Just received, and for sale by JAS. DAWSON.
Oct. 21.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am.	per hbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
N. Scotia.	per bush.	3s.
BOARDS, Pine,	per M	50s a 60s
“ Hemlock, do.		30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	per lb.	2d a 2 1-2d
BUTTER		7d a 8d “
CHEESE, N. S.	per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines		13s per chal.
“ Shipped on board		14s 6d “
“ at the wharf, (Town)		16s “
COKE	per chal.	16s
COFFEE	per Qtl.	12s a 14s
EGGS	per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S.	per cwt.	16s a 18s
“ Am. S. F.	per hbl.	none
“ Canada fine	“	40s
HAY	per ton	35s a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.		25s
No. 2.		20s
MACKAREL		30s
MUTTON	per lb.	2 1-2d. a 5d.
OAT MEAL	per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS	per bush.	none
PORK	per lb.	3d
POTATOES	per bush.	9d
SALT	per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES	per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW	per lb.	7d a 8d
TURNIPS	per bush.	1s 6d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per Barge from Liverpool, and
Caution from Hull,

200 TONS fishery SALT
20 Bags fino do
Lines, Twines, Mackerel and Herring Nets
40 tons well assorted IRON
Boxes Window Glass, assorted
Kegs Nails and Spikes
Boxes Soap
Do. Candles
Do. Starch
Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas
60 M Bricks
200 qts. Wheat
100 kegs Paint
Lined oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels
Slip Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,
with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO ON HAND—

Wires & Chain Cables, assorted
Indian corn Meal Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Fots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE
STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and
will continue to do so until the 20th of October.

Traders and others will find it to their advantage to
take an early opportunity of examining the articles
and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons
wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as fa-
vourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

TO PRINTERS—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER
respectfully inform the Printers of the U. States,
to whom they have long been individually known as
established letter foundry, that they have now formed
a co-partnership in said business, and from their
united skill and extensive experience, they hope to
give satisfaction to all who may favour them with
their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the to-
dious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand,
a desideratum by the European foundry, was by Ameri-
can ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and
money on the part of our senior partner, first success-
fully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine
cast letter has fully tested and established its superi-
ority in every particular over those cast by the old
process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be car-
ried on by the parties before named, under the firm of
White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a com-
plete series, from Diamond to sixty four lines Pica.
The book and new type being in the most modern
light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the
Smith and Rast printing presses, which they can fur-
nish the customers at manufacturer's prices. Cases,
cases, composing sticks, ink, and every article
used in the printing business, kept for sale and fur-
nished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange
for new, at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the
above three insertions, will be entitled to \$5 in such
articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, July 1, 1835.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq. will please to
take notice that unless they make immediate payment
to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted
against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4.

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FAR-
MER and RURAL ECONOMIST for sale at
this Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the
PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teach-
er 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, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE Subscriber has, during his recent visit to
Hartford, been duly authorized by the 'Protec-
tion' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on
their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in
connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to
an arrangement mutually entered into between those
two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against
Fire will therefore in future please designate the Of-
fice at which they wish it done, (the rates being the
same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at
his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows,
viz.—

For the Etna Office against Fire

Protection Office against Fire

upon application to

J. LEANDER STARR.

Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfound-

land, or to JAMES DAWSON, Pictou.

Oct. 29.

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other
arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low,
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

PRINTED Cotton, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally
Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and
thibbet wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs,
crapo Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND

DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Pa. of Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, heaver and Cal-
cutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and
Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-
barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's
Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, bl'k
& fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas,
punolla, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,
WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

linng do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins,
printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton
Velvets, Cassimets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture,
Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissols, Rasps,
Sickles, Seythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and
pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass
coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth,
paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, sprigs,
4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass
Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, colim Furniture,
chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead
Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpen-
ters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulleys, bull
Handles and Triggers, slinging Hatchets,
CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,
Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps,
Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd
Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and
Trays, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal
tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucers,
pans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, cod & m'k'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments,
Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of
English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA,
Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts,
Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint.
Also.—For sale, for cash only, OATMEAL and
N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily
expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale
by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.
Ju. 29th, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their
NEW STORE,

immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an
extensive and general Assortment of

PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their
Business to a close, request all persons claiming
from the firm of J. Carmichael and Co., to present the
same for payment on or before the 31st of December
ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make im-
mediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store,
New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts,
are requested to call and have the same adjusted by
the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into
the hands of an Attorney.

JAMES CARMICHAEL.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. If

R. DAWSON

HAS just received, per the SIR WILLIAM WAL-
LACE—

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS,
SWEDES IRON,

Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL,
Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.
Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

TO LET.

That SHOP, & part of the, WHARF
presently occupied by Messrs W. & J. Ives,
a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st
Decr. next. R. D.

Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell,
Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR
(Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by

R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of Lippencott, Farnham, & C
being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all
persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to
pay the same to STILLMAN LIPPENCOTT; and all
persons to whom the said Firm are indebted are also
requested to call on the said Stillman Lippencott, in
order to have the same adjusted.

JAMES FARNHAM.

EDWARD LIPPENCOTT,

STILMAN LIPPENCOTT

Pictou, October 1.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province
early in January 1836, for a short time, and wishing
to have the business of the above Firm brought to a
close, requests all those having unsettled accounts,
to call and have them adjusted previous to that date.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

Oct. 1.

THE CARDING AND CLOTHING
BUSINESS

WILL be carried on by E. LIPPENCOTT & Co.
at their Factory, near Kempt Bridge. All or-
ders left with their Agents, Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR,
New Glasgow, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, Pictou, will
be punctually attended to, and returned at cash price,
free from expense of carriage.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

October 1, 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale
by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

24th Nov.

CANADA FINE FLOUR, 'Phillip's brand,'
for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE

24th Nov.

TO BE LET.

Two Comfortable ROOMS, with a
frost proof cellar, and Coal House, &c.
on the lowest terms.—Entry immediately. Ap-
ply to WM. BROWN.

Pictou, Nov. 25, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. DAWSON,

Sir,—According to your request in your paper of Nov. 11th, I send you the following account of the process by which I have been enabled to raise such an excellent crop of potatoes this year.

In the spring of 1833 I took a new method of preparing my seed, merely for an experiment. I selected the largest and most healthy looking, and cut off the seed end—say about one-third of the potato, which I then cut into small pieces containing only one eye if possible, not regarding the small size of the seed, if the eye were uninjured. I planted about three bushels of seed prepared in this manner, and the produce was 110 bushels; and I think the finest ever raised. I have since then, prepared my seed in this manner, and my crop has increased every year. There are three advantages in this method, viz. You have the best seed to plant; the remainder is the best part to eat; and there are comparatively no small ones in the crop, as there are in those raised from the other eyes, even if they do grow, of which you are not always sure. It is well known by every farmer who has potatoes remaining in his cellar after planting, that the sprouts from the seed end will be two weeks earlier than those from the other eyes, and that many of them do not sprout at all. With respect to the size of my potatoes this year, I do not think that there were 20 bushels of the whole which would not average three ounces, which is a very good size for eating. The weight of one this year, which I tried, was 1 lb. 13 oz. I plant my seed in drills, about 4 inches apart if whites, but if blues about 5 or 6 inches.

The 14 bushels of seed which I planted this year were cut from upwards of 30, but the remainder was the best to eat. Land for potatoes should be drilled a day or two before planting, at least, left until it be perfectly dry. Seed planted on manure should be covered immediately. I would prefer waiting eight days for my ground to dry than to plant it wet, even if the season is pretty well advanced. There are many other things in the cultivation of the potato which would be of general benefit if attended to, but I have already trespassed too long on your patience:

And remain

Your obt. serv't,

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, Nov. 30, 1835.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

The following is the substance of a Speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Howe, Editor of the Novascotian, at a meeting of Freeholders, convened at Halifax on the 23d ult., for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent the Town of Halifax in General Assembly, in the room of the Master of the Rolls, resigned.

Mr. HUGH BELL, and Mr. J. HOWE, having been severally proposed, the latter said—

“That being well aware that many had looked to him as a person likely to come forward or be put forward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Master of the Rolls, and his name being then before the Meeting, he felt himself called upon briefly to explain to the electors his sentiments upon the subject which now engaged their attention, and his feelings and wishes, so far as they might be permitted to have weight with the Meeting. No man, said he, who looks to the

state of this town and country, and to the structure of the two Branches of the Legislature, can be indifferent to the business in which you are engaged—I wish not to charge the misfortunes we have experienced upon any individuals or upon any body of men in the Legislature or out of it, but I will merely call your attention to the condition of the two Houses, that you may judge how far we can look to them with confidence—and how far the old system of election, by which abuses have been accumulated and upheld, deserves to be preserved. The Assembly we find governed and controlled by twelve Lawyers—who, possessing nearly all the speaking talent, and carrying in with them from their several towns and counties some one or two persons who follow their lead, have in all cases the chief influence—and in very many a clear majority of the Assembly. I need not turn back to the acts and sentiments of the last seven years, to show how that influence has in most cases been made subservient to the views of the Government—how steadfastly it has stood in opposition to the interests of the People. I have no wish to raise up a vulgar prejudice against that Profession—perhaps it may be that I am a truer friend to it than some of those who have brought it into disrepute, many of its members I esteem—some of them are my intimate personal friends—they know well the grounds of my opposition—I have put it to them in private, as I put it to you now, to say, if it is fair and right that any one profession should enjoy in this Province a fourth of the votes, and the whole of the influence in both branches of the Legislature? Is it fair that there should be 12 out of 40 in the Assembly—3 out of 12 in the Council—that a profession embracing some 80 or 90 persons, should enjoy more political power and influence than the other 170,000 persons, who compose our population, put together? But, sir, when we look to the Council, what else do we find there? A Bishop—the head of one religious body in this Province, insulting by his presence at that board the 40,000 Presbyterians—the 25,000 Catholics—the 20,000 Baptists—the numerous body of Methodists—and all the other sects and denominations who are not there represented? Why, in such a country as this, where the utmost toleration and fairness in religion should prevail, is one church to have its representative in the Council, while all others are carefully excluded? Looking further into that Branch of the Legislature, we find the Chief Justice—who, presiding as he does, over the jurisprudence of the country, should be kept apart from the heats and contentions of politics—but who, while he sits there, must be insensibly affected by their currents, and be suspected of bringing his influence to bear upon the opinions of professional men, in the House and throughout the country. Another portion of the Upper Branch, is composed of public officers, who, enjoying good salaries and much patronage, have an interest very often opposed to the interests of the people. At the foot of the board, though not a member, sits the Secretary of the Province, with his extravagant salary—while five of the remaining members are partners in one mercantile concern. When I hear persons opposing the application of the elective principle to that branch, I cannot but ask them, if they suppose for a moment that if the people had the power to create it, they would select such a singular collection of Bishops, Judges, Public Officers, and Bankers.

But, Gentlemen, let us come now to the bearing which these things have had on our elections—how have they affected the elections for the town and county of Halifax? It is well known to you all that so soon as a person gets immoderately rich in Halifax, he aspires to a seat in the council—past experience teach-

es him that sympathy with the mass—patriotism and intellect, are not the passports to that Board—that it is of little consequence what he carries in his head provided he has a sufficiency in his pocket. So soon therefore as a man fancies that he has nearly enough, he begins to think what he shall do to render himself acceptable to those who are already in, and to the high officers of the Government. He knows, as we all know, that these persons have a direct interest in securing a majority of the Assembly—that they may not be disturbed in the quiet possession of power—that the pruning knife shall not be carried home to the corruptions of the departments over which they preside.—And what does he do? brings the whole influence which his wealth gives him to keep out all troublesome fellows that might give uneasiness to the men in power, and to put in those who will generally be their obsequious friends and defenders. Such candidates he knows will be sure of the votes of all Government officers and their connections—and by using the influence which wealth or an extensive business gives him with the Fishermen around the shores—and, corrupting the poorer and least intelligent class of voters with bad rum and porter, he succeeds in effecting the object, and is usually rewarded for his pains. I regret extremely that the notice of this meeting has been so short, that the numerous and respectable voters, who reside at Margaret's Bay—along the roads—and at the Fishing Settlements around the shores—could not possibly get here to join in your deliberations. I know they would sympathise with you—and I wish they were all within the sound of my voice, that they might hear and understand how, in times past they have beenajoled. I would tell them, as I now tell you, that we can never prosper till the system of election be changed, that Lawyers will continue to rule the Assembly and public officers and Bankers to reign in the Council, till the people take their own affairs more into their own hands—until the middle class, which in all Countries should possess the power, as they usually do the industry and intelligence—that class which in our elections have been scarcely consulted at all, but which I now see gathered around me, make their voice heard and assert their claims to influence the composition of the Legislature and the measures of the Government. Hitherto the elections for this town have often been decided by two or three officers and two or three wealthy merchants over their wine—I trust in future they will be determined on principle, and by the voice of the great body of the Electors, freely expressed.”

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 2d December, 1835.

(Extract from the Minutes of Council.)

At a Council held at the Government House on the 9th day of April, 1834.

PRESENT:

His Honor THOMAS N. JEFFERY, President,
&c. &c. &c.

“On reading the petition of a number of freeholders, settled on the western side of the Gut of Canso, in the Lower District of the County of Sydney, praying that a certain portion of the said District, being the North-Eastern part of the Township of Manchester, may be set off as a separate and distinct Township, agreeably to a plan annexed to their Petition, and it appearing by the Certificate of John Young, Esq., one of the Representatives of that County, that the proposed measure had received the approbation of the Magistrates of the said District:

It is Ordered, that a Township be established accordingly, under the name of the Township of Melford, and that it be bounded,

(conformably with the wish of the Petitioners and the Report of the Surveyor General, dated 8th April, 1834,) as follows, viz:—

Beginning upon the Western shore of the Gut of Causo, at the division line of the Upper and Lower Districts of the County of Sydaey, from thence to run South eighty degrees west along said division line six miles and forty chains, thence Southerly to the Goose River Bridge on the Road leading from Manchester to Hunt's Creek at the Gut of Causo, thence down the Stream the several courses of Goose Harb on River to Chedabucto Bay, thence by the several courses of said Bay to the Gut of Causo, and by the Shore thereof to the place of beginning.

QUEBEC, 11th Nov.

ADDRESS

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This day at 12 o'clock, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council, went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief:—

To His Excellency, Archibald, Earl of Gosford, &c.
May it please your Excellency.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech from the Throne on opening the present session of the Legislature.

We feel the importance of the circumstances under which your Excellency meets us, amidst difficulties which have arisen in the Province, and of late years produced embarrassment in the administration of the Government, in consequence of the withholding the supplies which are required for the defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment, and for carrying into effect, of which the due execution affords the surest pledge for the happiness and security of society.

We trust that His Majesty's views, as well as the means he has taken to make enquiries on the spot, may have the effect by making known the true state of things, of facilitating to His Majesty's Government the means of remedying the grievances of which the subjects of His Majesty in this Province may have to complain, and of satisfying their just demands.

It becomes our duty to express our gratitude for the views and intentions, and for the lively solicitude of His Majesty towards this Province, as communicated to us by your Excellency, and of the assurance of the firm determination of Your Excellency to give effect to those wise and generous intentions. The frank declaration of your Excellency can hardly fail to inspire those sentiments of confidence so necessary between the different branches of Government.

We pray your Excellency to accept of our thanks and the expression of our gratitude for the assurances you give us, and for the sentiments as well as principles which you have manifested relating to those objects, particularly with respect to the spirit of impartiality in the instructions received by your Excellency, and for the positive commands contained therein.

We feel it our particular duty to express to your Excellency our satisfaction for what is contained in your Speech, relating to the difference of origin of the inhabitants of this Province respectively, to the distribution of places, to the accumulation and incompatibility of certain offices in the same persons, to the refusal made to the Legislature of documents necessary for the prosecution of its enquiries, to the too frequent reservation of Bills for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, to the use of both languages generally spoken in this country, of calling on the judges for

extra-judicial opinions on matters that might subsequently come before them for decision, of an interference in the election of the representatives of the people; and we cannot but applaud the views of justice which your Excellency gives us, that you are resolved to afford your co-operation in those measures that may lead to fix the fees in some of the public offices according to just and equitable principles, between the public offices and individuals, to put an end to the complaints relating to certain rules of practice made by the Courts of Law, and to render the proceedings of the superior tribunals more prompt and methodical and less expensive.

We shall thankfully receive the copies of the Despatches which your Excellency proposes to make to us with respect to the Clergy Reserves, and this will be the object of our most serious consideration, as well as the project of all measures that relate to the same.

We have reason to rejoice at the opinion entertained by your Excellency with regard to the inhabitants of the country, of their moral character, and the happy results of their institutions and establishments, as well as the assurance that we shall receive the protection of England with regard to these objects.

We feel that it is by maintaining the public peace and good order, by ensuring an equality of rights to all His Majesty's subjects in this Province without any distinction, that we may indulge the hope of being able to avail ourselves of all our resources, of a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and those advantages of our situation, with relation to commerce and navigation. Contentions would necessarily be the means of paralyzing all our efforts to obtain the same.

We will also give our attention to such useful statutes as have recently expired, and more particularly to the one which your Excellency has mentioned, passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to continue for a limited time, and to amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to the collection of the Revenues at the several inland ports of the Province." We will also give attention to the state of the prisons and their present discipline, and to the expediency of adopting some more efficient measures for repressing crime and preventing its increase in the Province.

Dissensions between Legislative bodies, are not only obstacles to the advancement of the public welfare, but necessarily produce public calamities; we indulge the hope that they will be replaced by feelings of moderation and mutual forbearance, and that we may be able to co-operate for the advancement of the prosperity of the Colony.

To which His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief was pleased to make the following

ANSWER:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I return you my thanks for this Address.

I trust that the measures which his Majesty has commanded me to adopt, may lead to the most successful results, that dissensions may cease, and good will and harmony be restored.

To the principles and sentiments which I announced at the opening of this session I shall firmly adhere, persuaded that by so doing, I shall best discharge the duties which His Majesty has been pleased to confide to me, and promote the general interests of this community.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 11th Nov. 1835.

The Legislature of this Province has now been in session three weeks. We believe that nothing has been done for forwarding the public

prosperity, excepting the introduction or passing of some old Bills or temporary Acts, expired, in consequence of the Assembly having broken up last year for want of a quorum. Matters connected with politics have, however, been diligently attended to, and things begin to take a more marked character.

The repeated nominations of Mr. ROEBUCK by the Assembly, to represent its views in England, after his published declaration in favor of the establishment of a "pure democracy" in this country, and the declaration of Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, in debate, of a design "to prepare and advance the people of the Province" in that view, cannot be mistaken.

In the mean time, the first remittance to Mr. Roebuck, of about £1100, stg. is about to be made, out of the public monies of the Province.

It is difficult to conceive that gentlemen commissioned by the King of England, can co-operate in avowed designs for the destruction of his Government and authority in this part of his dominions. Yet that authority must clearly cease, before a pure democracy can be established in this country. It is true that Mr. Papineau pronounces a sort of suspension of arms, for the present. His words, as reported in the *Canadien*, are:—"We shall do nothing to hasten our separation from the Mother Country," excepting to prepare and advance the people for that period."

The allegiance of the subject to the King is not confined to the reigning Sovereign, but also to his successors. How "His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the commons of Lower Canada," could countenance such views, we are at a loss to determine. Some of them surely must not have read, or listened to, the oath of allegiance which was administered to them, before they entered upon their legislative duties—*Quebec Gazette, Nov. 20.*

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1835.

We have been requested to correct a slight inaccuracy which inadvertently got into our last editorial, namely, that in noticing the location of the five Overseers of Poor for this township, we should have stated that one of them resides within a mile and a half of the town. Now altho' this is strictly true, yet in point of fact he is as inaccessible to the poor in town as he would be at seven miles distant—for there is a ferry to pass and repass, which costs one shilling, a thing which is rarely to be found in the poor man's pocket at the period when it becomes necessary for him to visit the Overseers.

In connection with this, we may state that since our last some of the freeholders have called on us and mentioned the case of a lame man who has been for several years past supporting himself by his own industry, without making himself chargeable to the public, but for some time past he has been unhealthy, and chiefly confined to bed; this man when he became unable to work last summer, found means to get across the ferry to see the nearest Overseer and lay his case before him, but to the poor man's dismay he was told that the purse was not kept there, but he would give him a line to the clerk or treasurer at the West River, recommending his case to him, with this document he accordingly re-crossed the ferry, (minus one shilling) and set out for the West River, to which he managed to crawl in two days, but alas! when he reached his destination there, he was told that his case could not be taken into consideration, he had then to crawl back to the town, which cost him other two days of painful travel, when he was admitted into the house of a poor mechanic who is not related to the unfortunate sufferer, but is struggling hard to support a small family, by the labour of his hands. This

lame and weak man has been there confined to bed for some time, without a shilling or a shilling's worth to support him, and, but for the charity of his kind host, would in all probability, have ere now bid farewell to this world of woe and wans. Will nothing move our ministers to apply a remedy to these crying evils? this town pays the largest assess bill in the Township, about a murmur, and as nearly all the destitute poor congregated here in the winter, we are entitled to our resident Overseer to attend to their wants. Should any of their Honors doubt the statements we have just made, if they will call on us we will accompany them to the poor man's bedside, where they will hear from his own lips, the same facts we have stated, and our informants request us to add, that if his case does not move them to compassion, they will conduct them to the abodes of widows and orphans whose necessities are even more urgent than this poor man's.

On Wednesday last, a Subscription was set on foot for the relief of Messrs. McKENZIE and GEDDIE, from their unjust imprisonment, and so strong was the sensation their situation had created in the public mind, that, in little more than an hour, it was filled to the whole amount of the debt and costs for which they were held; after which, some gentlemen called on us and expressed their disappointment, that they had not been called on for a part of it. We are much mistaken if certain parties, whom we could name, do not begin to feel ashamed of the hand they have lent in bringing about this crisis; and we are sure that they will be infinitely more fortunate than they deserve if they escape prosecution for Defamation.

We learn that His Excellency Sir A. W. YOUNG, Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, died on Tuesday, 1st December, at his house in Charlottetown, after a lingering illness.

We had prepared a narrative of the Poor Rate question for this day's paper, confining our remarks strictly to matter of fact; but after we had it partly in type, we found, that a Committee had been appointed to examine the whole matter, and draw up and publish a Report; and as this Report will, as a matter of course, travel over much of the same ground we would have previously occupied, we have deemed it advisable to postpone our notice till after the Report of the Committee is published. If the Committee perform its duties aright, it may render any further notice on our part unnecessary.

We request the attention of our Agricultural friends to the Communication of Mr. GEORGE McDONALD, in another page; it contains some highly useful information to the practical farmer.

On Wednesday last the house occupied by Mr. Donald McDonald, West River, was burned to the ground. We have not heard how the accident occurred.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Observer" will please excuse us from inserting the extracts he has sent us. We always prefer making our own selections, and although the piece he has sent us is very good, yet it is not exactly such as we would choose. We would however admit with him, that changes and innovations in the established forms of Church Music, ought to be made with caution; much deference is due to him in this respect, to the feelings of the more pious portion of every christian society.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.
Arrivals during the week.
 At Mrs Davison's.—Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. Wright and Mr. Dickson.
 At Mr Harper's.—Mr. Copp and Mr Ross.
 At the Royal Oak.—Mr White.

MARKED.
 By Rev. Mr. Elliot, on Saturday last, Mr. W. J. Anderson, M. D., to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Dickson, Esq., all of this place.

DIED.
 At Sherbrook, St. Mary's River, on the 20th of November, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliot McDonald, wife of Hugh McDonald, Esquire, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Her character was exemplary in virtue, truth, and uprightness—she was charitable and benevolent—she was a faithful wife, a kind mother, and an affectionate friend; she died in the full hope of a glorious immortality—left a husband, seven children, and many friends and acquaintances to lament their loss.

On Friday last, at West River, Mr. Donald Campbell, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.
 At Chatham, on Sunday night, 29. h. ult. Susana, eldest daughter of Henry Cunard, Esq. after a painful and lingering illness, aged four years.

SHIP NEWS.

AT RYD.
 Dec. 3rd.—Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, from sea, unable to proceed to her port of destination (Miramichi), in consequence of the severity of the weather; sloop Triumph, Young, Charlotte-town, with the Mail.

CLEARED.
 Dec. 3rd.—Brig Atlantic, Hints, for New York—coal by the Mining Association; Dawn, West, Boston—do. do.
 4th.—Sloop Triumph, Young, Charlotte-town—flour and onions by Hockins & Sons
 5th.—Mary, Garrett, for: Merigomish—dry goods, &c.

NARRATIVE.—Sailed from Greenock in the ship Clansman, Capt. Scott, for Miramichi, Sept. 7th, and after a tedious and boisterous passage arrived at that port 24th October. Arrived at Pictou from Miramichi on the 30th October; left Pictou Nov. 2d, and travelled by land to Truro. Embarked at the latter place on board the schooner Revenge, Capt. Soley, bound for St. John, N. B., the vessel loaded with produce, and having nine passengers on board, independent of the crew consisting of three Brothers, named W. F. Soley, J. C. Soley, and R. H. Soley. Sailed 4th November, and after being out four days was obliged to run into Apple River with stress of weather; was wind-bound there for 15 days. On Monday the 23d a fair wind setting in, we set sail at half past 10 o'clock, p. m. While at Apple River, two of the passengers, named Hugh Sutherland and Donald McDonald, both belonging to Pictou, engaged with a gentleman at Apple River, and stopped there. The passengers on board now consisted of my Mother, two sisters, a brother, and myself, (my mother was in her 41st year, one of my sisters was in her 10th year, and the other was in her 7th, and my brother in his 5th); likewise Mr. Bishop, farmer, of Onslow; a young man named George Fulton, belonging to Stewiacke; and the crew, all sons of Mr. Samuel Soley, owner of the schooner. Passed Quaco light about 6 o'clock; at this time the wind increased with a heavy fall of snow. About 8 o'clock, saw a light, which the Captain took for Partridge Island, and stood in for it, about 9 o'clock came to under land, which was thought to be the south end of Partridge Island. At half past one, Tuesday morning, parted her cable and was driven on shore a few miles to the eastward of Cape Spencer. With great difficulty the Captain, his youngest brother, Mr. Bishop, and myself, got ashore—whilet all the rest on board, notwithstanding every exertion made to save them, perished. We were guided by Providence to a house in West Beach, occupied by Mr. Francis Gallagher, where we were treated with great humanity.

J. McFARLANE.
 We, the undersigned, return our sincere thanks to Mr. Gallagher, and the settlers of West Beach, for their humane attention towards us; likewise to Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq; Mr. George Nowlan, Mr. Ewan Cameron, Mr. Patterson, and the people who assisted them in so humanely bringing us to town.
WILLIAM F. SOLEY, Capt.
JOHN BISHOP, Passenger.
ROBERT H. SOLEY, Boy.
J. McFARLANE, Passenger.
 St. John, December, 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.
JAMES MALCOLM.
 Pictou, 7th December 1835. r-w

STAVES, BOARDS, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Pine and White Ash BARREL STAVES; HOPPS; Pine and White Ash BOARDS; 1 1/4 inch FLOORING; LATHS, &c.—apply immediately to
A. D. GORDON.
 30 Dec. 1835. u-w

NOTICE.
 THERE is in possession of the subscriber, a lot of 800 Sad Irons, which were shipped on board the schooner Pictou, from Halifax. The owner will please call, and pay freight, and take delivery of his goods.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
 New Glasgow, Dec. 8th, 1835. if

PICTOU COUNTY TEMPERANCE-CONVENTION

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Convention for the District of Pictou, will be held at the West River, in the Rev. J. Russ's Church, on Wednesday the 30th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M., agreeable to a recommendation of the Eastern Convention, and the different Societies interested are requested to appoint Delegates to attend the same.
J. DAWSON, Secretary.
 7th Dec. 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
DONALD CAMPBELL;
 of West River, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to tender 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
HUGH McDONALD, } Admr's:
JOHN McKAY, }
 4th Dec. 1835. m-w

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS to inform the Public that he has opened an OFFICE as an ACCOUNTANT & WRITER, above Mr. Blackadar's, where he will attend to Business in that way, with fidelity, accuracy, neatness, and despatch, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
M. GUNN.
 8th Dec. 1835. u-w

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,
A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
 to be called
THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. This work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Font of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.
 The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscribers' names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding in these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (irresponsible) one copy will be given gratis.
 A further allowance will be made, in this trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.
JAMES DAWSON:
 Pictou, 12th Aug. 1833.

POETRY.

THE ANCIENT MAIDEN.

TRAMP — *Wooded and married and a'*

[We have been assured, by competent authority, that this song, intensely humorous as it is, was the production of a young clergyman of the dissenting persuasion.]

Oh dear, I am now thirty-six,
Though some rather mair wad me ca';
And ane just sae auld to get married,
Has little or nae chance ava.
And when I think upon this,
Lang sighs frae my bosom I draw,
Oh, is it not awfu' to think
I'm no to be married ava?
No to be married ava,
Oh, is it not awfu' to think,
I'm no to be married ava.

For it's a young lass that can boast,
That she has a lover or twa,
Will hauld out her finger, and say,
That body has got nawe ava.
And then when they a' got married,
Their husbands will let them gang braw,
While they laugh at auld maids like mysell,
For no getting married ava,
Not to be married, &c.

Some wives that are wasters o' mon,
Wear dune naething less than their twa,
But this I wad hauld as a crime,
That ought to be punished by law.
For are they no muckie to blame,
When thus to themsells they tak a':
Ne'er thinking o' mony an auld maid,
That's no to be married ava.
No to be married, &c.

But as for the men that get married—
Although it were some ayont twa,
I think they should aye be respoctit
For helping sae mony awa.
But as for the auld bach'lor bodies,
Their necks every ane I could thraw,
For naught is the use of their lives,
No to be married ava.
No to be married, &c.

Oh, gin I could get but a husband,
Although he were never sae sma',
Oh, he what he liko, I wad tak him,
Though scarce like a mannie ava.
Come souter, come tailor, come tinkler,
Oh come but and tak me awa'
Oh gae me a hole ne'er sae little,
I'll tak it and never say na.
No to be married, &c.

Come deaf, or come dumb, or come cripple,
Wi' ae leg, or nae leg ava,
Or come ye wi' ae ee, or aae ee,
I'll tak ye as ready as wi' twa.
Come young, or come auld, or come doted,
Oh come ony ane o' ye a';
Far better be married to something,
Than no to be married ava.
No to be married, &c.

Now, lads, an there's ony among ye,
Wad like just upon me to ca',
Ye'll find me no ill to be courted,
For shyness I hae put awa
And if ye should want a bit wife,
Ye'll ken to what quarter to draw;
And o'en should we no mak a bargan,
We'll aye get a kissie or twa.
No to be married, &c.

MISCELLANY.

BURNING OF THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT,
BY LIGHTNING.

The Sir Walter Scott sailed from New Orleans on the 21st of May, with a cargo of 1791 bales of cotton, eighteen seamen and three passengers, one of them a lady, Mrs. Hamilton, in a state of domestic solicitude. The ship was owned in Boston, was only two years old, and was valued at 22,000 dollars. Her destination was Liverpool. In coming down the gulf stream this vessel encountered a heavy gale from the south-west. The sea was running mountains high. On the morning of the 21st of June, about eight o'clock, in lat. 31, 24, long. 75, 43, when under double reefed topsails, and bearing upon the wind, opposite, or nearly so, to Charleston, South Carolina, a heavy peal of thunder broke over the ship. It seemed as if the heavens had been rent asunder. The captain and his three passengers were in their cabins. The lady started up in fright, and the captain jumped on deck, in so much haste as to be without shoes. The electric fluid had struck the foremast, ran into the forecastle, where the seamen were at breakfast, dashed every thing into pieces, sent the men sprawling in all directions, and completely raked the vessel fore and aft, and between decks, and in the hold. The suddenness and force of the terrible blow made the vessel hang in suspense for a moment on the top of the billow. Every person was astonished, but no one knew the extent of the injury. In a few minutes the cry of "Fire! fire! fire!" was raised, and the terror of that cry may be imagined—far at sea, surrounded with storms, at the mercy of the enraged element. The seamen were almost struck senseless by the electric shock. The passengers almost lost their senses, and the lady, Mrs. Hamilton, was the only one whose courage rose to meet the danger with promptitude and energy. "The long boat, the long boat," was shouted. It was now six or eight minutes since the lightning had struck, and every part of the cargo, fore and aft, was already on fire. The long boat was full of various articles, and could not be got out at the moment. The captain now ran below and seized a cutlass and pistol, came on deck and nerved himself to the occasion. "Men," said he, "you never yet deserted me in danger—rouse yourselves now—I'll shoot the first man that does not at once do his duty. Clear out the long boat—down with the gig—stir, stir, or in ten minutes we shall see eternity." The thunder-struck men, headed by the mate, hurried as well as they could, cleared out the long boat, launched the gig, and then swang down the boat on the boiling ocean below. "Put the lady in the long boat," shouted the captain. The ship was at this moment rolling tremendously—the flames bursting forth in all directions—her masts tottering to the gale. The lady reached the boat in safety. "Thank God," said the captain. The disabled seamen were placed near her—six others put in the gig. The captain and his mate were the last to leave the deck of the burning ship. All were now in the boats. "Cut adrift, east off," shouted the captain. They cut adrift from the burning ship, and pushed out of her wake. "All is lost," said the captain, "but our lives are yet left us. We have another chance to live out the gale." The moment the long boat and the gig left the burning vessel her masts fell by the board, the flames burst forth in greater magnificence than ever, the thunder rolled, the lightning still flashed, the sea was roaring around, and the two small boats floated over the billows before the wind, and entirely at its mercy. At last, in about 50 minutes from the first stroke, one long sheet of flame covered the wreck, and the whole gallant fabric of

the Sir Walter Scott sunk down into the water and was seen no more. The captain, crew, and passengers, now sailed for the coast. They had little provisions, every thing had been lost, and their prospect was gloomy enough. The two boats kept each other's company all that day and the succeeding night. It was still blowing hard. At the peep of dawn the next day the captain espied a sail to the leeward. It was immediately determined to send the gig to the vessel in sight, and endeavour to get aboard if possible. Accordingly a sail was rigged out of an old sack, a mast was raised, and this sail was spread before the wind. "Mate," said the captain, "you must go alone to that vessel, and get on board the best way you can." "Ay, ay, sir," said the Mate. Away started the gig on the swelling billows before the gale, with the mate at the helm. "What a cheering sight it was," said the captain: "she treaded, sir, over the billows like the forked lightning down the masts of the Sir Walter, now under, now above the water." In a short time the gig reached her destination. The vessel proved to be the Saladin, Humphries. She backed her yards. In another brief space the long boat appeared; all were taken on board, not forgetting the lady, who in the greatest danger cheered and animated the men to their task.

IRISH JESTS.

A POSTSCRIPT.—The wife of an Irish gentleman being suddenly taken ill, the husband ordered a servant to get a horse ready to go to the next town for the doctor. By the time, however, that the horse was ready, and his letter to the doctor written, the lady recovered, on which he added the following postscript and sent off the messenger.—"My wife being recovered, you need not come."

A NEW ILLUSTRATION OF A GREAT POLITICAL MAXIM.—An Irish traveller, who had ridden all day over a stony road, came at last to a piece of about a mile in length, which, having been macadamized, was exceedingly pleasant to ride upon. On this little tract he trotted backwards and forwards for some time, to the great astonishment of all who observed him, one of whom at last asked what he meant by such strange conduct. "Indeed," said he, "and I like to *let well alone*; now I have got upon a good bit of road, why, sure, I should make the best of it; from what I have seen, I don't expect to get a better bit of ground the whole way."

KITCHEN.—"Kitchen" is a Scottish word, applied to the more delicate and palatable of two articles of fare taken together, as cheese in respect of bread, milk in respect of potatoes, and so forth. A citizen of Glasgow asked a poor Irishman, living there, what food he gave to his children: "Potatoes," was the reply. "Ay," said the Scot; "but what to kitchen the potatoes?" "Och," said the Irishman, on being made to understand the word, "they make the little ones kitchen the big ones!"

If you would live happy—endeavour to promote the happiness of others.

If in conversation you think a person wrong—rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUORIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.