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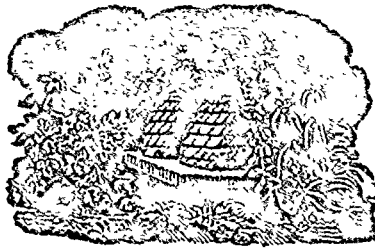
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA"

VOLUME III

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1838.

NUMBER XXXVI

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 15s. 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—single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 5s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 10s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, it 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| APPLES, per bushel | Hay per ton | 40s a 50s |
| Boards, pine, pr m 50s ab 60s | Herrings, No 1, | 30s |
| " " 100s - 39s a 40s | Mackarel, | none |
| Beef, pr lb | Mutton per lb | 3l a 4d |
| Butter, " 10l | Oatmeal per cwt | 16s a 18s |
| Cheese, " 5d a 7d | Oats pr bush | 2s 6d |
| Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s | Pork | 4d |
| " at Landing Ground 17s | Potatoes | 1s 3d |
| " at end of railroad 17s | Salt pr hhd | 2s 6d |
| Coke | Salmon smoked, | 2s 6d |
| Coffee pr Qtl | Shingles pr m | 2s a 3s |
| Eggs pr doz | Tallow pr lb | 7d a 8d |
| Flour, N S | Turkeys pr bush | none |
| " American s v | Veal | none |
| | Wood pr cord | 12s |

HALIFAX PRICES.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| Alewives | 27s 6d | Herrings, No 1 | 25s |
| Boards, pine, pr 65s a 70s | | " " | 2 15s |
| Beef, Quebec prime, | 45s | Mackarel, No 1 | none |
| " Nova Scotia | 42s 6d | " " | 2 37s |
| Codfish, merch'ble | 17s 6d | " " | 3 32s 6d |
| Coals, Pictou, | 25s | Molasses per gal | 2s 3d |
| " Sydney, | 30s | Pork, Irish | none |
| Cod oil per gal | 2s 6d | " Canada prime | 85s |
| Golfos | 1s 3d | " Nova Scotia | 80s |
| Corn, Indian | 5s 3d | Potatoes | 1s 8d |
| Flour Am sup | 50s | Sugar, | 37s 6d a 42s 6d |
| " Fine | 45s | Salmon No 1 | 70s |
| " Canada, fine | 50s | " " | 2 65s |
| " Nova Scotia | none | Salt | 8s a 10s |

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE** January 1, 1838.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The London Patriot, November, 30, remarks—In our last Number we adverted to some of those subjects upon which Government has already declared itself. If there were no other topics but those demanding attention, the task of Government would be comparatively easy, and their position safe. There are, however, other questions rising into importance of deeper import and more extended scope, interesting not to one class of the community, but to the whole community alike—not sectional, but national—in reference to which Ministers must speedily take a decided part, and upon which, we regret to say, there are manifestations of their intention to take up a false position. The questions refer to the protection to be afforded to the voter in the case of his franchise—to the enfranchisement of a portion at least, of those classes whom the Reform Act left disqualified—and to the period of duration of Parliament. Differing in many of their aspects, demanded by different classes upon different grounds, and varying in the extent and urgency of the interest awakened in their behalf, they are parts of the same system, and are each desired by those who advocate them as the means of effecting that which the Reform Bill was intended and expected to accomplish—to render the House of Commons in practice what it is in theory, the true representatives of the national sentiments and the watchful guardian of the national interests.

We have said that these changes are demanded by different classes, and rest upon different grounds. The only one of them that can yet be regarded as having assumed a practical character is the Ballot. The progress that this question has made during the last few years is surprising, or rather it would be so if it had been the result of argument instead of having been the bitter fruit of experience. The objections formerly entertained against the secret method of voting have been overcome by the practical demonstration so lavishly afforded by the Tories of the evils to which every dependent voter—and in the British empire the number of dependent voters is immense—is exposed under the open system at present adopted. It is not that men like secrecy for itself. They choose it as incalculably the less of two evils. It may not prevent bribery, but it will not expose the honest voter to ruin as the consequence of his honesty; and it will free thousands who are now compelled to support a cause which they believe to be unwise and unjust. It may occasionally produce dissimulation in the voter, but it will prevent, in a still greater degree, the unjustifiable intimidation now exercised on the part of landlords and superiors. It may cause some men to violate their promises, but it will save far more from the necessity now imposed upon them of more mischievously violating their conscience. Such, at least, is the aspect under which it is regarded by the people, and it is upon these grounds that it is demanded by the electoral body. That the majority of the electors do, in reality, desire the protection it would afford, is beyond all doubt. They desire it upon no abstract train of reasoning. They claim it at the hands of the Reform Ministry, in order that the privileges with which the Reform Act invested them may

not be a mockery—nay, worse, a positive injury; and they will not be satisfied until it is obtained.

What, in reference to this measure, will be the course of Government, it is not easy to guess. We do not regard the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as conclusive evidence of his determination to oppose it. He probably would yield with very considerable reluctance, but will be unconditionally resist its introduction to Parliament. Throwing, for the moment, out of our consideration the effect which such a course would have upon the condition and prospects of the Ministry, and the certain triumph it would prepare, at no distant date, for the Tories—and looking upon it solely in reference to the voters—it is difficult to imagine that he can refuse to them, at all hazards, protection in the exercise of their vote. If another plan were devised by which this protection could be afforded, the case would be different, but as yet no other has been proposed. Will Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then, in effect, say to the class whom he has invested with power, that they are unfit to exercise it, and that, in order to ensure the proper employment of the franchise, it must be used in subordination to the wishes of the higher classes? This would come with a good grace from those who opposed the Reform Bill—from Mr HORACE TWISS, for instance, who objected to it because it would give political power to shopkeepers, but it is a strange argument to be employed by those statesmen who are guided, and countenanced justly, that the middle classes were proper depositories of this power, and possessed intelligence and honesty to justify the grant. Have these classes done any thing since to forfeit the character then given to them? Have they manifested any wild carelessness for change, or sanctioned any dishonest or destructive projects? Assuredly not. They have amply vindicated the policy that gave to them a political existence, and have proved their fitness to exercise a control over the destinies of the empire. Upon what grounds, therefore, can Lord JOHN RUSSELL oppose a measure which, so far as it is effectual, will give them nothing more than what was professedly given to them by the Reform Bill; unless, indeed, he is prepared with some substitute which will effect the object for which the Ballot is desired, without any of those evils by which this particular measure might be accompanied?

It is by a timely acquiescence in these pressing demands, that the stability of the present Ministry will be secured. The members who have been returned to the House of Commons by Reform constituencies may continue to support Ministers, even though the latter should refuse to take any step in advance. But will the sacrifices made by the voters be again repeated? Will these continue to encounter the evils which they have had to endure in defence of a Government that affords them no protection? Can Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for we particularise him as having made what is generally regarded a declaration against the ballot, expect that this will be the case? The first election in any large constituency, where coercion was practicable, would convince him of his mistake.

We would make an appeal to His Lordship, and to those of the Whigs who agree with him upon this topic. They say, through their organs, if not directly,

that with all the shortcomings, of which more uncompromising Reformers complain, they are still better than the Tories, and they ask if it is wise upon a question of this sort to peril their continuance in office. We admit, and we admit thankfully their superiority. We feel that we have obtained from them much that we could not have obtained from the Tories, and that they have manfully endeavoured to free us from grievances which yet exist. We know that their colonial policy, save in the unhappy instance of the West India Islands, where the spirit of Lord Stanley seems still to predominate, has been just and humane. It has been to them that we owe the existence of the Caffres as a race, to be converted and civilised, and the provisions which have been made for the preservation of the uncivilised races with whom, in all regions of the world, our colonial fellow subjects may come in contact. We appreciate all the services they have rendered to the cause of freedom and of humanity, and we wish that they would appreciate justly their own services. We ask then, will they allow the Tories to come in rather than concede the Ballot? Will they rate at so small a price the good they might themselves effect, as to refuse to purchase it by such a measure? We wish to keep the Tories out. The nation joins in the wish. Will Ministers refuse to allow the means of effecting this? If they do, it will be difficult for them to persuade the country of the sincerity of their own professions. It would be fair and consistent on the part of the electors to say,—“You regard your own continuance in office as of less value than the Ballot—so also do we;” and to act in the spirit of this sentiment.

If Lord Melbourne and his colleagues are sincere to their professions, that they retain office not for the sake of patronage and pay, but because they believe mighty interests are involved in the struggle of parties—and we attribute the latter motive to them—can they pretend that the evil of the Ballot is so great as of itself to outweigh all these interests?

We have spoken of the Ballot as the object of very general desire on the part of the electors throughout the kingdom. A measure thus extensively demanded ought not to be lightly, and we imagine cannot be safely rejected. Government has still time and opportunity to reconsider the opinion that has been recently pronounced, and we trust that, for their own sakes, they will avail themselves of it.

[From the Cheltenham Free Press.]

Since the Duke of Wellington made his memorable declaration in 1830, that there should be no reform,—nothing more suicidal has escaped the mouth of a Minister, than the speeches of Lord John Russell on Monday and Tuesday nights. The unqualified announcement that the Cabinet will neither yield the ballot, the extension of the suffrage, nor triennial Parliaments, together with the grounds on which this decision is founded,—have fallen like a thunderbolt on the supporters of Government throughout the kingdom.

[From the Leicester Mercury.]

In a review of the debate on the Address, there is much every way to regret. That Mr Wakley should have chosen so inopportune a time—a time when unanimity was so desirable—for pressing upon Government such extensive questions as the ballot, the shortening of Parliaments, and the extension of suffrage, we cannot but regard as most unfortunate. The declarations, however, which were thus elicited from the leader of the House of Commons, are matter of far deeper concern to us. He has distinctly announced to the country his determination to proceed no farther in that high-road of Reform which lies through these measures. What trifling diversions he may see fit to make from the road, to revive a decaying popularity, we know not; nor, we confess, do we much care. We clearly perceive, from his own intimations, that such petty concessions as he may make, will only be permitted by the policy of that party, the echo of whose

damnatory cheers on the evening of last Tuesday, ought to ring in his ears as long as he can remember any thing.

[From the Manchester Times.]

We remember no occurrence, since the notable declaration of the Duke of Wellington against all Reform, which has caused more dismay and astonishment, mixed with feelings of indignation, in the minds of ardent Reformers, than the avowal made by Lord John Russell, at the opening of Parliament, that he would oppose the Ballot and other practical reforms, as measures tantamount to the Reform Bill. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe all that is rumoured upon the subject of the views and designs of the Queen's Ministry. We do hope, notwithstanding that the indiscretion of the Home Secretary has almost placed such a course beyond reach, that the Whigs will learn enough of the state of public opinion, from the country during the next week, to induce them to commence that work of safe, rational, and indispensable reformation, that is so imperiously demanded, not only by the wants, but the convictions of the people. We warn and entreat them to be true to themselves, and to the best interests of the country. We implore them to recollect, that as Reformers alone they have attained to office, and that they will lose their power if they attempt to govern this country upon Tory principles. Let us not, however, forget our duty to ourselves. At a time when a course of Government is uncertain, it behoves the people to be decided and energetic. Let the Reformers be on the alert; a few more days must decide whether we must prepare to fight a battle against both sections of the aristocracy—Whig and Tory; if so, we shall be prepared for the struggle without one shadow of a doubt about the result. To the people we say—BEWARE!

[From the Edinburgh Chronicle.]

We have given Lord John Russell's speech in reply to Mr Wakley very full; and sorry are we to find that he declares himself against the ballot and other necessary reforms of the Reform Bill, which the people have their hearts set upon, and are determined to obtain. We hope, however, that a charitable construction of his words may lead us to hope that he will not, in his Ministerial capacity, oppose the ballot, though he may not extend to it the support of the Cabinet. We yet hope it may be made an open question. But, oppose it or not, it must soon be carried. We agree with the opinion expressed by Mr O'Connell at the Stockport dinner. 'I am going to Parliament,' said he, 'to insist upon having the reform Bill properly worked out; more especially what is deemed essential in that Bill—and I will tell you what I consider most essential—vote by ballot. I think the present Ministry can hardly stand, and they ought not to stand if they are opposed to the ballot.' We re-echo this sentiment most cordially; but, notwithstanding Lord John Russell's speech, which we regard as injudicious, we yet hope that the sense of the country as to the ballot will be listened to by Ministers, and that they will grant this measure, and other large measures of reform. At any rate, the people must be true to themselves, and we have no fear as to their ultimate triumph.

[From the Aberdeen Herald.]

If Mr Wakley acted foolishly in bringing forward his amendment, Lord John Russell displayed little more wisdom in the tone he adopted in reference to the three great Radical questions. His Lordship in effect declared that he considered the Reform Bill a final measure; that he would do nothing to improve it beyond making a few trifling alterations in the detail of its working, that he would resist any attempt to give greater width or security to the representation of the people, and that if the country wanted changes, they must get rid of him. A more ill advised declaration his Lordship could not have uttered; it was, in fact, little better than a second edition of the Duke of Wellington's celebrated protest against Reform.—

Does his Lordship mean to say that the present unequal distribution of members—some constituencies of 160 voters returning two, and that of 7,000 returning no more—is to be perpetuated? Will he do nothing to check the gross venality of corrupt freemen? Is there to be no end to intimidation, cajolery and bribing of voters? Surely his Lordship does not mean this. He must have spoken inadvertently; he must have given utterance to sentiments not his own, under a feeling of irritation at the attack that had been made on his government. But if he is really in earnest, then we much fear that, in the words of Mr Ward, he had sealed his political death-warrant; for either he must destroy the abuses of the representative system, or they will destroy him.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his Stock of MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCEP SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Vallies of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day. The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 6d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.


SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 5d each. Subscriptions to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,
 One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,
Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply to J. Dawson. [October 11.]


IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED
(At this Office.)
A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.
May, 1837.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.
Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

 THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.
This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1887. if

SOLE LEATHER, Of a very superior quality, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**
October 25.

CARD.

Mr JAMES Fogo, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.
May 31st if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.
N. B. Contractors to find all materials. Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1887

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS,


FOR the cure of *Cholic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish at a natural consequence of its cure.*

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, -where the Medicine is for sale.
December 6. if

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE.
ALSO.
Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

FOR SALE.

 THAT VALUABLE FARM, occupied by Mr Robert Guss, situated 1/2 a mile west of this town, -consisting of nearly EIGHTEEN ACRES, all fit for the plough.

There is on the premises, a neat STONE HOUSE, and near it an excellent spring of water. There are two thorn hedges planted the entire breadth of the lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two or four equal lots, as can be agreed on.
For further particulars, apply at this Office.
January 10.

FALL, 1887.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of - English and Swedes Iron; Cast Iron, German, blater and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblous, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacing; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS, (well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; CRIMPING MACHINES; brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushor; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of **WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.**

A few Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea TEA S; SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'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, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholics, and all Cutaneous Eruptions - and keep unaltered 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.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom ONLY they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.
May 23, 1826 JAMES DAWSON.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Nicmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, BEDFORD ROW, A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.
Halifax, August 14, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Es'rs.
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANN SMITH, Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Es'r's.
ALEX FRASER, Jr. Es'r's, } Ex'r's
ROBERT GRANT, }

East River, 29th November, 1837, ca-m

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Ad'mrs.
ABRAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 29th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Ad'mrs.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,

of River John, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BIGNAY,

Agent for SUSANNAH LANGILL,

Nov. 8, 1837. r-w Administratrix.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7 1/2 each, by J. Dawson.

[From the Philadelphia Courier.]

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN INDIAN.

BY T. G. SPEAR.

Who mourns for the Indian ?
The grass and the trees,
And the murmuring stream,
And the wandering breeze,
His tribe and his years,
And name were unknown,
And no brother can weep
Where he weepeth alone.

Who mourns for the Indian ?
The bird in his song,
At twilight and eve,
Will sadly prolong
A requiem strain,
In the wild solitude,
In grief for the fall
Of the child of the wood.

Who mourns for the Indian ?
The dew-drop at night,
Will steal from the sky,
Unbroken and bright ;
And the rays of the moon,
And the gleam of the star,
Will glide to his mound
From the zenith afar.

Who mourns for the Indian ?
The billow shall break,
In its passionate roar,
And the sea-caverns quake,
As it rolls to the shore.—
And the winds of the deep
Shall whistle and yell
To the place of his sleep.

Who mourns for the Indian ?
The clouds shall let fall
The tear that it weeps
O'er the slumbers of all ;
And men as they pass
May pause with a sigh,
And think of his fate,
With a sorrowing eye.

From Tom Cragle's Log.

THE PIGGERY INVADED.

WE embarked on board of a large canoe that I had provided ; and, having shipped a beautiful little mule also, of which I had made a purchase at Panama, we proceeded down the river to the village of Gorgona, where we slept. My apartment was rather a primitive concern : it was simply a roof, or shed, thatched with palm-tree leaves, about twelve feet long by eight broad, and supported on four upright posts at the corners, the eaves being about six feet high. Under this I slung my grass hammock transversely from corner to corner, tricing it well up to the rafters, so that it hung about five feet from the ground ; while beneath, Mangrove, my trusty man at arms, lit a fire for the two-fold purpose, as it struck me, of driving off the mosquitoes, and converting his majesty's officer into ham or hung beef ; and after having made *mulo* fast to one of the posts, with a bundle of *malijo*, or the green stems of Indian corn or maize, under his nose, he borrowed a plank from a neighbouring hut, and laid himself down on it at full length, covered up with a blanket as it had been a corpse, and soon felt fast asleep. As for Sneezer, he lay with his black muzzle resting on his fore paws, that were thrust out straight before him, until they stirred up the white embers of the fire—with his eyes shut as if he slept, but from the constant nervous twitchings and pricking up of his ears, and his haunches being gathered up well under him, and a small, quick,

switch of his tail now and then, it was evident he was broad awake, and considered himself on duty. All was quiet, however, except the rushing of the river hard by, in our bivouac, until midnight, when I was awakened by the shaking of the mule to break loose, his strong trembling thrilling to my neck along the taut cord that held him, as he drew himself, in the intervals of his struggles as far back as he could, proving that the poor brute suffered under a paroxysm of fear. "What noise is that?" I roused myself. It was repeated. It was a wild cry, or rather a loud shrill *meow*, gradually sinking into a deep growl. "What the deuce is that, Sneezer?" said I. The dog made no answer, but more fully wagged his tail once, as if he had said, "Wait a bit, now, master, you shall see how well I shall acquit myself, for this is in my way." Ten yards from the shed under which I slept, there was a piggery, surrounded by a sort of small stockade, a fathom high, made of split cane, wove into a kind of wicker work between upright rails sunk into the ground ; and by the clear moonlight I could as I lay in my hammock, see an animal larger than an English bull-dog, but with the stealthy pace of the cat, crawl on in a crouching attitude until within ten feet of the sty, when it made a scrambling jump against the caudal defence, hooking on to the top of it by its fore-paws, while the claws of its hind-feet made a scrutching, rasping noise against the dry cane splints, until it had gathered its legs into a bunch, like the aforesaid puss, on the top of the enclosure ; from which elevation the creature seemed to be reconnoitering the unclean beasts within. I grasped my pistols. Mangrove was still sound asleep. The struggles of *mulo* increased ; I could hear the sweat raining off him ; but Sneezer, to my great surprise, remained motionless as before. We now heard the alarmed grunts, and occasionally a sharp squeal from the piggery, as if the henuties had at length become aware of the vicinity of their dangerous neighbour, who, having apparently made his selection, suddenly dropped down among them ; when *mulo* burst from his fastenings with a yell, enough to frighten the devil, tearing away the upright to which the lanyard of my hammock was made fast, whereby I was pitched like a shot right down on Mangrove's corpus, while a volley of grunting and squeaking split the sky, such as I never heard before. And now, in the very nick, Sneezer, starting from his lair with a loud bark, sprang at a bound into the enclosure, which he topped like a first-rate hunter ; and Peter Mangrove, awakening all of a heap from my falling on him, jumped upon his feet as noisy as the rest—"Gara-mighty in a trap—wurra all die—my tomach bruise home to my back-bone like one pancake ;" and, while the short, fierce bark of the nobledog was blended with the agonized cry of the *gatto del monte*, the shrill treble of the poor porkers rose high above both ; and the mule was galloping through the village, with the post after him, like a dog with a pan at his tail, making the most unceremonious noises, for it was neither bray nor neigh. The villagers ran out of their huts, headed by the *Padra Cura*, and all was commotion and uproar. Lights were procured. The noise in the sty continued ; and Mangrove, the warm-hearted creature, unsheathing his knife, clambered over the fence to the rescue of his four-footed ally, and disappeared, shouting, "Sneezer often fight for Peter, so Peter now will fight for he ;" and soon began to blend his shouts with the cries of the enraged beasts within. At length the mania spread to me, upon hearing the poor fellow shout, "Tiger here, captain—tiger here—tiger too many for we—Lud-a-mercy—tiger too many for we, sir—if you no help we, we shall be torn in pieces." Then a violent struggle, and a renewal of the uproar, and of

the barking, and yelling, and squeaking. It was now no joke ; the life of a fellow-creature was at stake, so I scampered up after the pilot to the top of the fence, with a loaded pistol in my hand, a young active Spaniard following, with a large brown wax candle that burned like a torch ; and looking down on the *miles* below, there Sneezer lay, with the throat of the leopard in his jaws, evidently much exhausted, but still giving the creature a cruel shake now and then, while Mangrove was endeavouring to throttle the brute with his bare hands. As for the poor pigs, they were all huddled together, squeaking and grunting most melodiously in the corner. I held down the light. "Now, Peter, cut his throat, man—cut his throat." And Mangrove, the moment he saw where he was, drew his knife across the leopard's *weasand*, and killed him on the spot. The glorious dog, the very instant he felt he had a dead antagonist in his fangs, let go his hold, and, making a jump with all his remaining strength, for he was bleeding much, and terribly torn, I caught him by the name of the neck, and, in my attempt to lift him over, and place him on the outside, down I went, dog and all, amongst the pigs, and upon the bloody carcass ; out of which mess I was gathered by the *Cura* and the standers-by, in a very beautiful condition ; for, what between the filth of the sty and blood of the leopard, and so forth, I was not altogether a fit subject for a side-box at the Opera.

The same tiger or leopard had committed great depredations in the neighbourhood for months before, but he had always escaped, although he had been repeatedly wounded ; so Peter and I became as great men for the two hours longer we sojourned in Gorgona, as if we had killed the dragon of Wantley.

EVENINGS IN VENICE.—It is quite common at Venice, for persons of the first distinction, and of both sexes, after having spent the evening at the different Casinos, to form parties, and to adjourn to a tavern to supper. The ladies are particularly fond of these banquets, where mirth and good humour abound ; but they make it a rule, which they never in any instance depart from, to pay their share of the expense, nor will they allow their nearest connections to pay for them ; nothing, in fact, offends a Venetian lady more than that any man of the party should offer to pay for her on any of those occasions.

EXCUSES FOR NOT ATTENDING PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Overslept myself could not dress in time, too cold, too hot, too windy, too dusty, too damp, too sunny, too cloudy, don't feel disposed, no other time to myself, look over my drawers, put my papers to rights, letters to write to my friends, took physic, tied to business six days in the week, no fresh air but on Sundays, can't breathe in church, always so full, feel a little feverish, feel a little chilly, feel very lazy, expect company to dinner, got a headache, caught cold last night at a party, intend nursing myself to day, new bonnet not come home, tore my muslin dress coming down stairs, got a new novel must be returned on Monday morning, wasn't shaved in time, don't like an extempore sermon, can't sit in a draft of air, stove so hot in Winter always get a headache, mean to enquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as a church and will publish the result.

It is worthy of remark, that these two words in the English language, contain all the vowels, and in proper order, viz. *facetiously* and *abstemiously*.

A man to be happy must be a friend with himself.

FOREIGN.

EAST INDIES.—AFFAIRS IN OUDE.—Extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated July 9th:—"Yesterday morning, a tragic scene occurred here, on account of the death of the late King Mussumud Hyder, in consequence of Nazard-Deer taking the Sovereignty, forcibly, of the kingdom, in opposition to the sanction of the British Government, who selected an uncle of the late King instead of his son. The British troops were ordered down from cantonments to the palace, and the resident allowed the Queen Dowager and the young Prince five minutes to leave the throne, where they were seated: and, in the event of their not complying, threatened to raze the Palace to the ground. She did not pay any respect to his instructions; upon which Col. Low gave orders for the artillery to open a destructive fire on the palace and people. The loss of life on the occasion was lamentable; that is, on the part of the young Prince and Queen Dowager; that on the Company's, trifling—two sepoy's killed and eight wounded. The struggle ended in confining the Prince and Queen, and seating on the Throne the late King's uncle."—*Times*, Nov. 21.

RUSSIA.—The Czar arrived at Moscow on the 6th ult. A serious accident had like to have occurred to him as he descended Mount Caucasus. The axle-tree of the vehicle in which he was, broke while crossing a bridge, and the passengers were in consequence flung violently forward. The Emperor sustained no personal injury, but his mind, which had betrayed symptoms of wildness before, is said to have felt the effects of the shock. The remainder of his voyage to Moscow has rarely been equalled in point of celerity. He travelled 104 leagues in twenty six hours. He intends to return to St. Petersburg about the middle of next month.

PERSIA.—Letters from Persia have arrived in Paris, which convey news of the Schah, who had narrowly escaped with his life from the disorders and mutiny of his army, and that his face was again in movement towards Herat. A military revolt, headed by a prince of the blood royal, who commanded 20,000 men, had broken out in Sejestah and Balkh; and the Rajah of Lahore, Rungeet Singh, was suspected to be at the bottom of it, as this prince had pushed some troops beyond his frontier towards Candahar. The Schah, in his perplexity, is said to have demanded succour from the Russians, and a large body had, according to those advices, been embarked from Derbeut, in Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, with directions to be landed at Ferabad, a sea-port not far from Astrabad.

MEXICO.—Late intelligence from Mexico gives a most deplorable account of that republic. The country is represented to be swarming with marauders on every highway; while the weak Government of Bustamente, though abounding with good intentions, cannot check the every where prevailing crimes of highway robbery and murder. Letters lately received state that the conducts from Zacatecas, with money for merchants, and mostly destined for the United States, was attacked by 160 bandits, the captain of the treasure and twelve of his men killed, besides thirteen left wounded, and to perish miserably. The bandits lost fifteen of their number; but they captured \$30,000. The muleteers from Mexico to Vera Cruz, with specie for the United States, and the British packet, were also attacked. Killed, seventeen; booty, \$40,000. Commerce is in a dreadful state, and the merchants, instead of being protected by the government, are objects of plunder, while the most rigorous and unjust custom-

house impositions have almost suspended the business of exporting and importing.

The province of New Mexico has revolted and set up as a separate republic, and desires to be annexed to the great North American Union.

Ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and the Spanish sins of avarice and laziness, with the ambition of wicked rulers, tear and rend the community of Mexico in every social, parental, religious, and political relation.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

From the Halifax Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 16th January, 1838.

It having been deemed expedient that the Executive and Legislative Functions which have been heretofore unitedly exercised by the Council, in Nova Scotia, should be separated, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having received the commands of the Queen, through her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to establish, provisionally, two distinct Councils in this Province—the one Executive—and the other Legislative.—Letters Patent having this day passed the Great Seal, nominating and appointing, provisionally, to the said respective Councils, the following Gentlemen, namely:

TO BE MEMBERS

Of Her Majesty's, or the Executive Council.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Thomas N. Jeffery, | James W. Johnston, |
| Simon B. Robie, | James B. Uffacke, |
| Samuel Canard, | Edward M. Dodd, |
| Henry H. Cogswell, | Herbert Huntington, |
| Joseph Allison, Esqrs. | Thos. A. S. Dewolf, and |
| Sir Rupert George, Bart. | M. Tobin, sen.; Esq's |

TO BE MEMBERS

Of the Legislative Council.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| The Rt. Revd. the Lord | William Rudolf, |
| Bishop of N. Scotia. | Lewis M. Wilkins, |
| Simon B. Robie, | James S. Morse, |
| Peter McNab, | William Ousley, |
| James Tobin, | Robert M. Cutler, |
| Joseph Allison, | Alexander Campbell, |
| Norman Uffacke, | James Rafehford, |
| James W. Johnston, | Joseph Fitz-Randolph, |
| William Lawson, | and W. B. Almon, M. |
| George Smith, | D. Esquires. |
| Alexander Stewart, | |

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, to be Chaplain, and John C. Halliburton, to be Clerk, to the Legislative Council.

LOWER CANADA.

NEW YORK, December 30.

The Royalists in Quebec do not appear to be altogether at their ease. On Sunday, the 17th, they were in a dreadful state of alarm, in consequence of a rumour that had been in circulation, that the Canadians intended to fire the city. All the military troops, regular and volunteer, passed the night under arms: At 6 o'clock on Monday morning a light was observed in the heart of the city. Alarm guns were immediately fired—out rushed the troops,—when alack! the light was found to proceed from the Convent of the *Hotel Dieu*, where people were employed in singeing swine which had been slaughtered that morning. The above particulars are translated from the Quebec Ca-

nadian, (a royalist paper,) of the 18th instant.

Not less than \$50,000 are now offered in the two Provinces for Traitors. The only marketable cash article we have among us.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE CANADA WAR.—We have intelligence direct from Navy Island, as late as the evening of Dec. 23d.

The force on the Island was continually increasing by volunteers from both Canada and the States.

On Friday, Mr Jessie Lloyd, for whom a reward of £500 had been offered, arrived at the Island, in company with several others, after having undergone the most severe hardships, from intrigue, hunger, and exposure. They passed down Lake Erie, 40 miles in an open boat—with high wind and intense cold.

On the same day, Mrs. McKonzie reached the Island. After having endured repeated insults, she obtained a pass from Gov. Head to leave the Province. She is an intelligent Scotch lady, and a warm Patriot. Her willingness to endure all the privations of the camp, is an evidence of her devotion.

A gentleman whom we saw on the line, direct from Fort Erie, by the way of Chippewa, says there were no more than 500 troops between Fort Erie and Niagara. 150 had been sent to Toronto.

There are 10 or 12 pieces of artillery on the Island, and one mortar. The ammunition is abundant.

It has been reported that the Royalists intended to attack the Patriots with bomb shells. But such an attack would be perfectly harmless. The Island is an almost dense forest—a mile and a half long and near a mile wide. Bombs might be thrown for a month without killing a man.

During Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Royalists repeatedly fired upon the sentinels on Navy Island with muskets; but the distance (half a mile) prevented any mischief. The Patriots have only in one or two instances returned the fire.

There are only 150 men now opposite Navy Island. The Patriots will doubtless attempt a movement soon. But how or when is not yet known.

All concur in saying that hundreds now under arms among the Royalists, are only waiting an opportunity to join the Patriot standard.

No crossing the Niagara river was permitted on Friday or Saturday. We understand that the Attorney of the Northern District will demand that this order be countermanded.

BOSTON, January 3.

The Albany Argus of Monday contains little news of consequence. It was reported at Buffalo, on the evening of the 29th of December, that the British forces had landed on Grand Island, for the purpose of dislodging the forces on the opposite side, or Navy Island, but it was afterwards said that the persons who landed at Grand Island were only a few Indians, who were there for the purpose of hunting.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says.—We are informed, from unquestionable authority, 400 regular (British) troops have arrived at Chippewa, from the lower Province, with a park of artillery, and that it is the intention of Governor Head (who is now at Chippewa,) to commence an attack upon Navy Island to-night or early to-morrow morning, with cannon and howitzer, and if possible, to land upon the Island under cover of their cannon.

A letter from Niagara Falls, dated December 29th, says:—

Nothing of importance has yet occurred in

this quarter. About 7 o'clock this morning, a boat from Canada succeeded in reconnoitering Navy Island. Many shots were fired on it, but supposed to have been without effect.

BOSTON January 9.

FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.—By the Western Mail of last evening. The following from the Buffalo Journal of Tuesday afternoon, embraces the news worthy of notice.

No action has yet taken place, though daily expected—strong reinforcements have joined the patriots—in the last twenty-four hours two six pounders, a number of muskets, cannon balls, &c. have been received on the Island.

The excitement amongst the soldiers on Navy Island, on being informed of the butchery on board the Steamboat *Caroline*, was tremendous. A general parade was ordered, and each took an oath "never to sheath sword or bayonet until they had revenged the outrage"—sealing the affirmation by kissing the naked steel.

The militia of this and Niagara county have promptly answered the call made by the authorities, about 2000 men are now under arms in this city—two hundred stationed at Grand Island, under the command of Capt. Ayres, a cordon is arranged from Lake Erie to Ontario.

Night before last the royalists threw two congrue rockets; one reached the Island—the other fell short into the Niagara river—three guns from the patriots stopped their operations. On Monday, about sunset, a cannonading was kept up for an hour between the belligerents—no individual of the patriot army has as yet been wounded.

JANUARY 10.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—We learn from the Washington Globe that the President has decided to call out a sufficient force of the New York militia to enforce the execution of the laws, and to preserve the peace on the Northern frontier, in case the civil authority shall prove insufficient; and that Major Gen. Scott is ordered to the frontier to command the troops that may be called into service. It is to be regretted that some sort of force, if no more than a sergeant's guard, and some officer capable of understanding the obligations of the government, towards the adjoining province, had not been placed on that frontier, as soon as the necessity for his interference was obvious. This might have prevented the disgraceful scenes of disorder and excitement which have occurred there.

FROM BUFFALO AND NAVY ISLAND.—We have news from the Niagara frontier to Wednesday the 3d inst. Nothing of importance had occurred. Gen. Arcularius the Commissary General of New York, went over on Wednesday, to demand the stolen cannon. It was currently reported at Buffalo, that the Island was to be evacuated in a few days—either from a descent upon some part of the coast of Upper Canada, for which it was said two steam boats were preparing, or by coming over to this side and disbanding. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser intimates an opinion that the latter course will be adopted. In that case Gen. Arcularius will be likely to recover the state property. What will become of the leaders if demanded by the British government. It is said that the number of men at the Island has increased rapidly, since the affair at Schlosser.

Letters from Niagara state that Col. McNab positively disavows having authorised the seizure of the steam boat *Caroline* on the American side. His orders were to take her

if she could be taken in the British waters, but not elsewhere.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

It is a singular and disgraceful truth, that were it not for the Americans now engaged in the dispute, the Canadian rebellion would be ended. The flame is kept alive by soldiers whose impulse is plunder—broad acres and glittering coin. The whole of the unrighteous conduct of Americans in this contest may be traced to the press, which has lashed into life public sympathy for the Canadians. Intense excitement was created. Public meetings were called for the purpose of procuring assistance for suffering Canadians, in the shape, really if not ostensibly, of arms and ammunition, and, of course, volunteers. These proceedings were regularly wound up with a jesuitical salvo that the object of those who sustained them was perfect neutrality. This farce was successively enacted at Buffalo, and New York, and elsewhere.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY!—A meeting was held at the Capitol in Albany, on the 4th inst., at which from five to six thousand persons were present, and sundry resolutions passed declared the sympathy of the meeting for "oppressed and persecuted patriots in Canada," and to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary to afford relief and mitigate their suffering. Resolutions were also passed, demanding atonement for the affair of the *Caroline* steamboat, &c. The meeting at the same time professed their perfect neutrality! and their unwillingness to disturb the friendly relation subsisting between the United States and Great Britain.—The Mayor of Albany, Mr. Van Vechten, presided at the Meeting.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the Northern Frontier of the United States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the U. S. officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces, additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New-York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the U. S., who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the U. States—that a military force, consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, have been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of Treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I do hereby warn that any persons who shall compromise the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighbouring British Provinces, will render themselves liable

to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from the Government, into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighbouring and friendly nation.

Giving under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.—By accounts from Buffalo to the evening of January 1st, that city is represented to be a perfect military camp. At least 3000 men armed in the city, and more constantly arming. A letter in the Evening Journal of the above date, says, Gen. Gould of Rochester, Dr. Johnson of this city and the U. S. District Attorney, N. J. Benton, came up in the cars this evening from below, and report that there had been much heavy firing between the Island and the main shore this afternoon—that the royalist's breast works were again knocked to pieces, but they had not ascertained whether any one was killed.

Gov. Head's force at Lundy's Lane is in some accounts computed at 4000 men (many regulars) 300 Indians, a large park of artillery, and 100 boats for crossing the river.

Col. McNab refused to give up the boy, Luke Walker, aged 15, captured on board the *Caroline*.

The Commissary General has gone to Navy Island.

The 24th regiment and a company of artillery left Montreal on Monday for Upper Canada. There is little probability that an attack will be made on Navy Island until these troops arrive at Chippewa.

Very late and important from Canada—attack on Navy Island—defeat of the British!

We have been politely favoured with an extract of a letter from a highly respectable source at Albany, dated Thursday, January 4, which has this important postscript:

"P. S.—The Western Mail is just in, bringing news that the Patriots at Navy Island had been attacked by the British, and defeated them, and sunk their boats, and taken a number of prisoners."—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

GREAT MEETING AT ALBANY.—An immense meeting of all parties took place Thursday afternoon, at the capitol, on the outrage of Schlosser—no less than from 5 to 6000 present! The Mayor presided, Vice Presidents Erastus Corning, John Townsend, Gideon Hawley, &c. The throng was so immense that the meeting was now adjourned to the Park. The committee to draft resolutions, Messrs. S. Dewitt, Bloodgood, &c. reported the same. While they profess the most scrupulous observance of neutrality, they call aloud for atonement of the brutal and cold blooded atrocity at Schlosser, and recommend to the Legislature to take immediate measures to protect the frontier, offering the co-operation, &c. unanimously adopted. A committee of four from each ward was appointed to collect subscriptions to aid Canadians in distress.

FROM QUEBEC.—We have received Quebec papers to the 3d inst. The whole of the 43d regiment of regular troops, and the first and second divisions of the 85th had arrived there from New Brunswick. The 43d was to proceed immediately in three divisions, in sleighs to Chambly, near Montreal.—*Am pap.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 6.

PAUPERISM.—There are at present 231 individuals in the different Parish Houses and 175 Families, comprising nearly 700 souls, sick and distressed, assisted in private houses, in various parts of the City, at the present time by the Parish Officers.

The above formidable statement exceeds nearly in a threefold degree the greatest extent of pauperism ever before known to exist in this place in the same season of the year—and as the greater part of the sufferers are helpless strangers, (two many of whom have been cast upon this community through the selfish and heartless policy pursued in other quarters,) it is to be hoped that the Legislature, on having in view such an unexampled burthen unjustly pressed on our citizens, will take care not to let the present Session pass by without enacting some effectual protecting laws to guard us from a recurrence of the like calamitous state of things.—*Courier.*

The whole of the Military being under orders for Canada, the duty of this Garrison will be performed by the City Militia. The necessary guards were accordingly furnished this morning from the Left Flank Company of the first Battalion, under Capt. John Robertson, Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, being Officer of the day. They will be relieved by The First Company of the Rifle Battalion, under Capt. Van-Horne, to-morrow; and so long as necessary, the duties will be performed by alternate Companies, of the two Battalions.—*Id.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1838.

Tax Councils have at length been constructed, as will be seen in another page of this day's paper. That portion of the Legislative Council which has been selected from the eastern division of the Province, we feel satisfied, is judicious enough, and such probably as the popular choice would have brought forward. But we see also a large portion of anti-reform principle and talent infused into it from other parts, which, if we are not much mistaken, will render a non-elective Legislative Council as great a curse to Nova Scotia, before many years, as it has proved to Lower Canada and Newfoundland.

We understand that a *mandamus* was also offered to Dr. McDonald, of Antigonish, but which, from prudential motives, he declined accepting.

BRITISH ITEMS.—From late papers.—In the House of Lords, the following petitions had been presented: By Lord Brougham,—A Petition signed by a most respectable body of persons residing in the town of Southampton, praying for the entire and unconditional abolition of Slavery in the Colonies. By the Duke of Newcastle,—A Petition from the Protestant Association, praying that Catholics might be excluded from seats in Parliament. By the Duke of Norfolk,—A Petition from Sheffield, praying for an amendment in the Registration clauses of the Reform Act.

A Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, was read a first time in the Lords, on the 24th November, and ordered for a second reading on the first Tuesday of December.

We have to apologise to the public for not publishing the Loyal Address, we promised them three weeks ago. The truth is, the Committee who were appointed to draw it up have never, so far as we can learn, prepared it. Some will be apt to reason from this, that our Pictou loyalty is of a very evanescent nature; and this is no doubt true of some of those who

took an active part in the proceedings of the Public Meeting, but will by no means apply to the great body of the people, who display their loyalty by cultivating peace with all their fellow men. This is true loyalty, and all other sorts by whatever high sounding name they may be known, are spurious in their nature, being liable to be turned hither and thither, as inclination or interest may determine.

We would willingly oblige our Correspondent "T. F." by publishing his communication, if we could see any good it would serve.

We cannot believe that any sensible man could seriously entertain such crude notions on the doctrine of Predestination as he notices; besides, it is not likely that any person giving such melancholy evidence of his ignorance would patronise the Bee. Men who can resist the clear and convincing arguments by which this doctrine is now so frequently and forcibly explained from the pulpit, will never be persuaded by any thing that can be written for the columns of a newspaper.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening, by Mr Charles Robson—On Mental Improvement.

Next evening, James Fogo, Esquire, will read a Paper—On Chivalry.

Two Candidates have already offered to represent this County, in place of Mr Smith. Those are Thomas Dickson, Esq., and Rev. Kenneth J. McKenzie. Another also is spoken of, but we have not yet seen his card.

DIED,

On the 9th instant, at East River, Mr Alexander Duff, aged 67 years.

On the 15th instant, Sally, wife of Mr Joseph McKay, Lower Settlement, East River, aged 47 years; leaving a husband and nine children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament their loss. Her memory will long remain dear to many in the neighbourhood where she lived. She lived the life of the righteous, and we hope her latter end to be that of theirs.

On the 18th inst., Elizabeth Glen, aged 7 months, daughter of Matthew Spruell, jun'r, Fisher's Grant.

PICTOU AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THIS SOCIETY will be held in the Court House, TO-MORROW evening, at 7 o'clock.

MEMBERS and others friendly to the Institution, will please attend. The Boxes on the north side of the room will be reserved for the Ladies.

The Church-bells will be rung 15 minutes before the hour of meeting.

JAS. DAWSON,
Secretary.

January 24,

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Set the Eighth day of January, and to take place and be in force One Month;—viz:

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| The penny halfpenny loaf, of fine wheat-en Country flour, is to weigh | lb | oz | dr |
| | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| The three penny loaf of ditto | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| The six penny loaf of ditto | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| The shilling loaf of ditto | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| The penny halfpenny loaf of superfine flour, is to weigh | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| The three penny loaf of ditto | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| The six penny loaf of ditto | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| The shilling loaf ditto | 3 | 12 | 1 |

JAS. SKINNER, C. P.

NEW-YORK "EMIGRANT & OLD COUNTRYMAN."

TWO Copies of the above Paper—commencing on the first of January, 1838—may be had on application to James Dawson, Agent. January 24.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent MILK COW,—half four days old. Apply at this Office. January 24.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,—

Recent occurrences make it probable, that you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in General Assembly. In the event of such being the case, I respectfully beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate.

I have now been a resident in the County upwards of twenty-two years; you have therefore had an opportunity of judging of my character, both as a man and as a member of the community. Allow me to add, that for eighteen years of the above time, I had the honour of representing a neighbouring County, and that while attending to their interests, in common with the general concerns of the Province, I necessarily became acquainted with the rules and forms of business transacted in, and the rights and privileges of, the different branches of the Legislature. When, therefore, I humbly state that I conceive myself in these respects, qualified to fill the situation which, through your kindness, I now seek, I trust it may not be thought that I am arrogating any superiority.

Should you deem me worthy of your confidence, and, by your suffrages, elect me to the honour of being one of your Representatives, it shall be my entire study, faithfully to discharge the various duties of the important trust which will then be reposed in me. Among these, in my opinion, are, opening and improving the country by forming good and permanent roads and bridges, protection and aid to the Agriculturist and Fisherman, encouragement to manufactories, when adapted to the means and wants of the country, and a good system of education, embracing its different branches and neglecting none.

I may add, that all measures tending to the reform of real or acknowledged abuses, will meet my steady and uncompromising support; and that while on, the one hand, I shall, on all proper occasions, uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, on the other you may rely on my preserving inviolate the rights of the people.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
THOS. DICKSON.

Pictou, Jan. 17, 1838.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PRIVATE SALE:

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hattie, on the north west by lands granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 1838. 11**m 10

TO LET.

THAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

ALMANACS,

Containing Members' Names of THE NEW COUNCILS,

For sale by JAS. DAWSON.
January 24.

MILK AND CREAM.

A person residing in the western end of the town can supply a few families with Milk or Cream during the winter. Enquire at this Office.

POETRY.

GOD IN NATURE.

Father ' whor' or I turn my eyes
I view some signs of Thee—
The verdant earth—the star lit skies
The over-moving sea,
Are volumes each in which I read
Thy glory and thy might,
Are sources all which serve to lead
To Thee my feeble sight.

I feel Thou art—I see thy power
When gazing on the earth,
And from its bosom every hour
View springing into birth
The tender grass to deck the field—
The young aspiring tree—
The blooming flower—and each doth yield
A voice that speaks of Thee.

And when the whirlwind in its path
Moves o'er the vaulting deep,
Or when the storm has spent its wrath
And calm the billows sleep;
When hushed its waves, or lashed its foam,
Forever from the sea
A tone is heard—a voice doth come,
That loudly speaks of Thee.

But more I see thee when I raise
On high my searching eyes;
Oft as I send my ardent gaze
Up to the evening skies,
And mark each planet take its place—
Pursue its wonted flight,
I need no other work to trace
Thy being and Thy might!

C P HILLEY.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

TAXES.—PART I.

We read in scripture, that when the Jews returned from captivity, and began to rebuild the walls of their city, they were so beset by enemies, they were forced to be constantly armed, and on their guard; and, for fear of a sudden attack, each man worked with one hand only, and the other hand held a weapon ready. In this way it would take at least two men to do the work of one. But the danger they were in, obliged them to put up with the inconvenience.

Many countries in the East are at this day nearly in the same condition. They are so infested by robbers (chiefly Arabs) always roaming about in search of plunder, that no man can hope to escape being robbed, unless he was all armed, and on his guard. Travelers tell us, that when a husbandman goes to sow his fields, he takes with him a companion with a sword or spear, to protect him from being robbed of his seed-corn. This must make the cultivation of the ground very costly; because the work that might be done by one man requires two; one to labor, and the other to fight, and both must have a share of the crop, which would otherwise belong to one. And after all, the protection of property must be very imperfect. For you may suppose the robbers will often come in such force as to overpower the defenders, and plunder the industrious of all the fruits of their labors. Accordingly, in these countries, there is very little land cultivated. Most of it lies waste; the inhabitants are few; not one twentieth of what the land could maintain; and these few are miserably poor. And all this is owing to the insecurity of property.

And the same is the case in all countries where the people are savages, or nearly savages. Most of the time, and labor, and care

of a savage, is taken up in providing for his defence. He is occupied in providing arms for his protection, against those whom he is able to fight; or in seeking hiding places, from those who are too strong for him. In the Islands of New Zealand, several families are obliged to join together, and build their little cabins on the top of a steep rock, which they fence round with a trench and sharp stakes, to protect them against their neighbours of the next village. And after all, they are often taken by surprise, or overpowered. In such countries as that, there are a hundred times as many people killed every year, in proportion to their numbers, as in any part of Europe. It is true that there is not so much property lost; because there is very little to lose. For people must be always exceedingly poor in such countries. In the first place, above half their time and labour is taken up in providing for their safety; and in the next place, this is so imperfectly done after all, that they can never be secure of the fruits of their industry.

The remedy for this miserable state of things is to be found in settled Government. The office of a Government is to afford protection; that is, to secure the persons and property of the people from violence and fraud. For this purpose it provides ships of war, and bodies of soldiers, to guard against foreign enemies, and against pirates, bands of robbers, or rebels; and also provides watchmen, constables, and other officers, to apprehend criminals; judges and courts of justice for trials; and persons for confining offenders; and, in short, every thing that is necessary for the peace and security of the people.

The expenses of the army and navy, and of every thing that Government provides, are paid by the People. And it is but fair that we should pay for all these things, since they are for our benefit. We pay Taxes and Government-Duties for these purposes. Taxes are the price people pay for being governed and protected. They answer to the hire which the husbandman, in Eastern countries, must pay to his companion, who carries the spear or sword to guard him from robbers.

Some people do not understand this, or do not recollect it. Many are apt to think Taxes quite a different kind of expense from all others, and either do not know, or else forget, that they receive any thing in exchange for the Taxes. But, in reality, this payment is as much an exchange as any other. You pay money to the baker and butcher for feeding you, and to the tailor for clothing you; and you pay the King and Parliament for protecting you from being plundered, murdered, or cheated. Were it not for this, you could be employed scarcely half your time in providing food and clothing, and the other half would be taken up in guarding against being robbed of them, or in working for some other man, whom you would hire to keep watch and to fight for you. This would cost you much more than you pay in Taxes; and yet you may see, by the example of savage nations, how very imperfect that protection would be. The very worst Government is better than none. Some of the Roman emperors were most detestable tyrants, who plundered and murdered great numbers of innocent men. yet even under their reigns there were not so many of their subjects (in proportion to their numbers) plundered or murdered, in ten years, as there are among the New Zealanders, and other savage tribes, in one year.

[The 2d. and 3d. parts will be given]

TO A LADY,—WITH A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Fairest, to thee I send those gloves;
If you love me, leave out the *g*,
And make a pair of loves. [Lit. Gaz.

MISCELLANY.

HONORS OF WAR.—*They that take the sword shall perish with the sword.* Matt. xxvi. 52.—“*Somo tempo sinco,*” says an excellent minister, “I endeavoured to prove, in a discourse to my own people, the incompatability of War with Christianity. Soon after one of the members of the church, who was in the army, mentioned, in reference to this discourse, that he had lately met with a comrade of his who had been in the Peninsular war, and who had related to him an anecdote in, as nearly as I can recollect, the following terms:—‘A soldier whom I knew when we were in Spain, a German by birth, was, with his company of the rifle corps, engaged in skirmishing with some of the enemy’s outposts. From a sheltered position he had an opportunity of taking aim at a detached individual, belonging to the continental auxiliaries of the French army. He fired—the enemy fell. He ran up to him, and seized his knapsack for a prey. On opening it, a letter dropped out; he had the curiosity to take it up and open it. He glanced at the close of the letter, and found it was subscribed by a person of the same name as his own father. His interest was increased; he read the whole letter. He had shot his own brother!’”—*Evangelist.*”

A gentleman who had a snuff-box that played “Drops of Brandy,” and “The glasses sparkled on the board,” went to dine with a friend a few miles out of town, one Sunday, taking his box in his pocket. He accompanied the family to the parish church, and by some accidental pressure about the middle of the service, he touched the spring of the box, which struck up “Drops of Brandy,” most merrily. Every eye and every ear was directed to the spot, to the great dismay of the gentleman, who endeavoured to stop the box, but in so doing he only caused it to change the tune, on which he hastened out of the church, the box rattling away while he marched along the aisle.

TURKISH PREDILECTION FOR CATS.—The dog, the faithful friend of man, is every-where, in the land of Islamism, a complete outcast. *everything he touches becomes impure; while the cat, the most ungrateful and least susceptible of attachment of all domestic animals, is the darling of the bearded warrior and the fair inmate of the harem; she eats and drinks from the dish, and sleeps on the same couch, both old and young; and all this because she was the favourite plying of Mahomet, who actually permitted his purring pet to deposit her nursery in his bosom.*

HUNGRY SQUABBLE.—The late Lord Pembroke, who kept a number of hogs, at his seat at Wilton, was one morning looking into the styes, and perceived a silver spoon thrown in among their victuals. The hogs making more noise than usual, brought out one of the servants, who endeavoured to silence them; and not perceiving Lord Pembroke, cried in a passion, “Pingu on the pigs, what a noise they make.” To which his lordship replied, “Ay, well they may, when they have only one silver spoon among them.”

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Airamichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro’—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
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Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.