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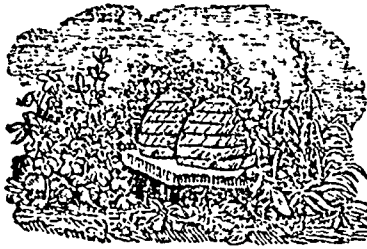
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUDENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAT'T SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1836.

NUMBER LI.

## 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.

### 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.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl none	Hay pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s
" hemlock - 50s a 40s	" "	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb 4d a 5d	Mackarel	30s a 35s
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Lamb pr lb	3d a 4d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Oats pr bush	none
" shipped on board 1 s 6	Pork pr lb	none
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Potatoes pr bush	19 a 1 3d
Coko 16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Ql 12s a 14s	Shingles pr at	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 5d a 6d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N s pr cwt 16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush	none
" Am s F, pr bbl none	Veal pr lb	8d
" Canada fine - none	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewicos 11s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, at 60s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best, 4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime 50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 85s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee 1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	55s
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes 1s 3d a 1s 6d	
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 45 a 47s 6d	
" Nyo 38s	Salmon No 1	60s
" Quebec fine 42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia 35s	" "	3 50s

### SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

**THE FARM** owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town on the Main Road, Westward.—It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligibly divided into 3 Lots. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr DICKSON, or Mr BLANCHARD. [Pictou, 26th April, 1836]

### 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  
if

Nov. 4.

## SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the Scotsman.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

THIS highly esteemed and intrepid advocate of human freedom, arrived in this city last Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday he was met by the Ladies and Gentlemen forming the Committees of the Edinburgh Emancipation Society, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel. The statement then given by Mr Thompson with regard to himself, throughout his visit to the U. States, was to every one present far more than satisfactory. Of his every movement they highly approved, while his account of America in regard to the subject of Slavery, and the prospect of its ultimate extinction, was at once deeply affecting and most encouraging. At the close of his narrative, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted by both the Committees in union, as conveying their sentiments on the first occasion on which they enjoyed the pleasure of meeting with their friend.

1. That it is with feelings of sincere delight and satisfaction, mingled with those of the most poignant regret, that we have listened to the statements now given, by our most esteemed friend Mr George Thompson—of delight and satisfaction, on seeing himself amongst us once more, in perfect safety and in health—but of painful regret at the occasion of his returning so much sooner than it was intended, both by himself and by us, from the United States of America.

2. That while we have deprecated from the beginning, as we now do once more, the most remote idea of interfering with any single state, or city, or village throughout America, in the arrangement or management of their own institutions, still, as we consider it at once an act of duty and of kindness, to hold up before all men the great principles of truth and justice, and humanity, and regarding as we do the prevalence of slavery, to involve the habitual violation of a law infinitely above all human arrangements; we cannot but deeply deplore, that in a country where our common language is spoken, and loudly demanding to be acknowledged as the home of the free, the spirit of persecution against those who merely plead the cause of the oppressed, should have risen to a height which has abridged, if not endangered, all freedom of discussion.

3. That as God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath Himself determined also the bounds of their habitation, we regard the prejudice against colour, which has been cherished for ages throughout the United States, with greater pain and abhorrence than ever—as not merely the fruitful and disgusting source of crime, but of itself alone a daring and contemptuous provocation of our common Creator and final Judge.

4. That the signal preservation of our valued friend Mr Thompson amidst all the violence and malignity of the abettors of American Slavery, and the measure of success by which his faithful, and zealous, and unwearied efforts have been crowned, call alike for our devout acknowledgments, regarding them as equal tokens of his having been engaged in a righteous cause; and that we can now entertain no doubt of the day approaching when, far from being stigmatised as an intruding foreigner, or a foe to harmony and peace, he will be hailed by the moral and upright, and christian citizens of America, as a man who sought only to avert a catastrophe from which his native land had happily been delivered, and which America, with all her resources, has now such just reason both to dread and deprecate.

5. That with regard to the great cause of human freedom, from the statements given by Mr Thompson, as well from other sources of information to which we have had access during his absence, even in the United States we not only find many encouragements to persevere, but in the pure spirit of devotion to the

cause evinced by many in that great country, we discover sufficient ground to hope that the progress of America towards universal emancipation, will proceed with accelerated steps, till the rod of the oppressor shall be broken, till there is not one house of bondage on her soil, and America, in the judgment of other nations, becomes fairly entitled to her claim of being the Land of the Free.

6. That with feelings of strong sympathy, respect, and increased affection towards all those American citizens, both male and female, who, far from shrinking, have remained firm and undaunted,—we feel called upon to remember them before the God of righteousness and peace, with whom all the swellings of human passion are as nothing, that he may continue to preserve them, and enable us to persevere in the great cause of universal emancipation, to which we now stand, more than ever, bound to adhere.

MR THOMPSON'S LECTURE.—On Thursday evening Mr Thomson delivered another lecture on American Slavery, in the West Church, which, large as it is, was crowded in every quarter. With reference to his remarks on Phrenology in his former lecture, to which he took occasion to allude, he explained that he had been entirely misapprehended.—*Id.*

It gives us much pleasure to learn that our talented townsman, Dr Andrew Combe, author of "Physiology applied to health and education," has been appointed physician to the King of the Belgians, and is expected to leave Edinburgh in a few weeks for Brussels.—*Scotch paper.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—On Thursday last, an elegant address of congratulation was presented to Professor Forbes, by the students of the Natural Philosophy Class, on his gaining the honour of the Keith Medal, for his discoveries in the Polarization of heat. The gentleman, who, in the name of the students, presented the address, spoke at great length on the very valuable services which Professor Forbes has already rendered to the cause of science, and concluded by expressing the sincere and well-founded anticipation, that ere long his honoured name should be ranked among those illustrious philosophers, whose splendid discoveries have endeared them to every land. The talented professor, in a feeling and beautiful reply, expressed the delight it gave him thus to be congratulated by those in whose welfare he took such a lively interest, and whose zeal and proficiency were to him the best tokens of their affection. At the same time, he adverted to an unfounded assertion which had gone abroad, that the study of philosophy was incompatible with the duties of a professional chair, which assertion he most ably refuted, in a speech distinguished alike for beautiful sentiment and philosophic truth. The professor was loudly and frequently cheered by his class during his reply.—*Scotsman.*

EXTENSION OF THE PRESS.—In addition to our usual means of diverting the mind from its morbid impressions, one of our patients has lately assumed the office of editor of a weekly manuscript newspaper, which he has chosen to denominate the Glasgow North Briton. This literary production, to which several patients contribute amusing and abundantly characteristic articles, is at present very popular, and, having been hitherto free from any objectionable matter, is generally circulated among our reading patients.—*Twenty Second Report of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum.*

**JOHN O'GROAT JOURNAL.**—We have seen the prospectus of a new periodical to be entitled the "John o'Groat Journal, or Caithness Monthly Miscellany," to which we invite the attention of our friends in that quarter. We augur favourably for the success of this periodical, from its low price, combined with the excellence of its objects, and the character of its conductors, who are distinguished alike for high mental attainments and moral worth. In politics, the principles avowed by the prospectus are decidedly of a liberal cast, in conformity with their long and steady attachment to the cause of reform. The subject of the Herring Fishery—a branch of trade so important to the country, is, we are glad to perceive, to receive a large share of its attention.—*Scotch paper.*

**ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.**—The newspapers and other political journals of this country are conducted with extraordinary talent; with more, in fact, than was ever before applied in any nation to the same function of public teaching. Indeed without talent of a high order, and without a variety of talent, it would be a mere impossibility that an English journal should sustain its existence. Perhaps it would be impossible to show any exception to the rule, unless in the rare case where a Provincial newspaper has inherited, from a past generation, a sort of monopoly or privilege, of precedence as a depository of advertisements. Advertisers go where they have been used to go, on a certain knowledge that readers interested in advertisements will, by a reciprocal necessity, go where advertisements are most sure to be found; and therefore a monopoly of this nature is most secure where it is most intense. But, allowing for this single exception, the political press of England has so much more than its fair proportion of its natural talent, that for thirty years and upwards it has even acted injuriously upon the literature of the country, by impressing too exclusive directions upon the marketable talent of the young and the aspiring. Other modes of intellectual exercise have been starved or impoverished that this might flourish exorbitantly; and the result is, that never amongst man has there been an exhibition of so much energy, vigilance, sagacity, perseverance, as we of this day behold in our political press.—*De Quincy in Tait's Magazine.*

**SYDNEY AND NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Papers from these Colonies to the 22d of August, have been received. The Legislature remained in deliberation; £40,000 had been granted out of the Colonial Treasury to the Commissary-General, as a further loan on bills to be drawn upon the Lords of the Treasury. £45,000 was granted for the expenses of the police and gaols for 1836, and £20,000 for the same purpose for the last year of 1835. These clauses were carried by a majority of 1, the ayes being 7, and the noes 6. By an official document published by the Government, showing the number of convicts assigned to private individuals, and the number retained in the employ of the Crown, with their yearly average charge, it appears that the prisoners in private service on December 31, 1831, amounted to £18,201, since which period 1,903 had been assigned, making a total of 20,207, the saving of whose maintenance, at £19 per annum each, was £202,076 per annum to the Government. The prisoners maintained by the Executive were 982 in the road gang, 1,191 in the chain gang, 616 in gaols, and 1,250 in penal settlements, making a total of 4,069, at an annual expense of £13,119. The whole population of the colony is 70,000 persons, out of which 24,276 are in bondage. The supply of wheat at the various granaries was about 6,500 bushels, and on an average of a good quality. The best was 10s. per bushel, but the general range of prices was from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Maize was scarce, and had risen to 5s. 6d. per bushel. Barley was 4s. per bushel. The supply of hay was abundant, at 11s. to 12s. per cwt. The vegetable market was well supplied.

**EXCOMMUNICATION.**—The *Aberdeen Herald* of Feb. 5th, states, that the Presbytery of that city are making an attempt to restore the revolting practice of bringing matters of scandal before promiscuous congregations on the Sabbath Day. An individual (says the *Herald*), accused of a breach of the Seventh Commandment, and of contumacy or a refusal to obey the usual summons of the Kirk Session, was publicly cited, from all the parochial pulpits, to appear before the ensuing meeting of Presbytery; and it was at the same time intimated that this step was taken, in accordance with the rules of the Church, preparatory to announcing the sentence of the greater excommunication. As it was well known that this horrible species of Church censure had not been resorted to, at least in this part of the country, for more than half a century, and as even common public rebukes had long been discontinued, the citizens generally, and the most respectable and moderate of the adherents of the Establishment particularly, heard of the intimation with mingled astonishment and indignation. On Sabbath last, however, the citation was repeated; and it is now understood that, after the necessary steps

have been taken, the sentence of the greater excommunication will be duly pronounced against the offending party. For the information of our readers, and at the risk of shocking their religious feelings we shall reprint the form of the sentence. The day being come, "the minister is to preach a sermon suited to the solemn occasion;" and, after prayer is, "with great gravity and authority," to pronounce the greater excommunication in the following or similar words:—"Whereas thou, ———, hast been, by sufficient proof, convicted of ———, and, after due admonition and prayer, remainest obstinate, without any evidence or sign of true repentance: Therefore, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and before this congregation, I pronounce and declare thee Excommunicated; shut out from the communion of the Faithful; and debar thee from their Privileges, and delivers thee unto Satan for the destruction of thy Flesh, that thy Spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus."—*Vide Purdivan's Coll. Book 17. Tit. 17.*

**INCREASE OF THE NAVY.**—Portsmouth, March 19.—Government have at once begun to act on the permission of Parliament to increase the naval force of this country, and yesterday the Vanguard of 80 guns, was commissioned at this port by the Hon. D. P. Bouverie; and, simultaneously, the Asia, 84, by Capt. W. Fisher, at Sheerness; the Cornwallis, 74, Captain Westing; the Minden, 74, Captain A. R. Sharpe; and the Talavera, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. at Plymouth. Soon after the 1st of April, the day on which the Navy Estimates are dated, no doubt other ships will be commissioned; and rumour adds, that already Captain M. F. Berkeley has a commission for the Hercules, 74, at Sheerness. By the time these ships are ready for sea (and 2,500 men will be required to man them) four of the line-of-battle ships in the Mediterranean will be in course of paying off, their customary period of three years' service drawing to a conclusion; these ships therefore can hardly be called a permanent addition to the fleet. No idea is yet formed how the full addition is to be employed; but it is desirable that the ships should be concentrated in a squadron for active summer employ, the Admiralty must at once honestly come out with a bounty sufficient to give every volunteer an outfit.

The Melville, 74, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Hall, which has been detained at Spithead by strong adverse gales for several days, sailed this afternoon for Bermuda, where Sir Peter will supersede Sir George Cockburn in the West India and the Halifax command.

The Vanguard, 80 guns, was yesterday commissioned as a second rate in this Harbour, and will carry a complement of 630 men.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

**CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.**—In consequence of the refusal of the Government to recognize the right of the late Duke of York to the Mines of Nova Scotia, granted to him by Geo. III, and confirmed by Geo. IV, in addition to proceedings in the Court of Chancery, a public meeting of the creditors of His Royal Highness, is about to be called, at which an influential member of Parliament is to be invited to preside, and the whole circumstances attending the extraordinary delay in the adjustment of His Royal Highness's affairs, will be fully discussed. In all probability a petition to Parliament will be determined on, and other steps adopted, to obtain if possible that justice which has been so long withheld. It is stated that Lord Melbourne's visit to Brighton, in the early part of the week, had reference to this painful subject.—*Observer.*

**EQUALIZATION OF THE TIMBER DUTIES.**—The Report of the Committee on the Timber duties recently issued, is very brief, but the volume of evidence contains much information. The present duty is 45s. p. load higher on Baltic than N. A. timber. The committee recommend that the difference should be reduced to 20s, by taking 15s. from the duty on Baltic timber, and leaving that on Canada as it stands. They suggest that this reduction should not apply to what is imported in 1836; and that the present mode of taking the duty on deals, which varies at different parts, should be rendered uniform. In 1794, the duty on timber was only 6s. 8d. a load, but money was wanted for our anticolonial wars, and the duty mounted rapidly. In 1795 it was raised to 16s; in 1801 to 11s. 8d; in 1802 to 16s. 10d; in 1803 to 22s. 6d.; in 1804 to 25s.; in 1806 to 26s. 8d.; in 1809 to 27s. 4d.; in 1813 to £3, 5s. The steps of this progression are really worth chronicling. Here was a tax on an article in universal use, decupled in 17 years! Had the people of Britain been apprised in 1795 that such would be the conse-

quence of the crusade against France; had loans not been resorted to in the beginning, to mask the coping burden, would the people have gone so readily into the war, or seen it prolonged with so much indifference? In the 15 years ending 1802, Baltic timber formed 99 parts, and North American only 1 part in the 100 of what was imported. In the five years ending 1833 Baltic timber constituted no more than 24 parts in the 100, while North American had risen to 76. The Canadian trade has been in fact created by the war duties. In the 15 years before 1802, the duty on Baltic timber averaged about 10s; and as Canadian was then free, the duty of 10s. constituted the whole premium on the use of Canadian timber. By successive additions to the tax, however, the premium has now been raised to 45s.; and in such circumstances the only wonder is, that Baltic timber has not been entirely excluded from the British market. The total consumption of foreign and colonial wood in Britain has risen since 1797, from 165,000 loads to 535,000. The average produce of the timber duties in the three years ending 1833, was £1,237,000, viz. on timber £448,000, deals £523,000, and other sorts £266,000. It was found on calculation that had the whole of this duty paid according to the Baltic scale, as it would have done, had Canada been separated from Britain, the produce would have been £2,909,000. The difference of £1,600,000 may be considered as something near the sum which the country pays to secure a preference for the inferior timber of Canada over that of Russia and Sweden! From the evidence of Mr. Mitchell, page 23, it may be inferred that the whole sum which the sale of timber sent to Britain, yielded to our colonists, does not exceed £500,000, of which perhaps one-half may be profit. Thus Britain sacrifices £1,500,000 to put one sixth-part of the sum, or £250,000, into the pockets of the Canadians! Such are the fruits of our Colonial system.—*Scotsman.*

**THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.**—The aggressive policy of Russia is beginning to be regarded with jealousy by other powers besides Great Britain and France. Denmark is increasing its naval force, while Austria has also taken the alarm, and according to the French papers, is preparing to augment the number of fortresses in the eastern portion of its dominions, and to repair the ancient fortifications of the empire. It is said that an army of 60,000 men is immediately to be assembled on the frontiers of Hungary, Galicia, and Transylvania, under the command of the Austrian general, Raidezki, and that other arrangements are in contemplation which strongly indicate a hostile feeling on the part of Austria towards the Northern Autocrat. The establishment of the quarantine at the mouth of the Danube, by order of the Russian Government, as announced in another part of this sheet, is supposed to have opened the eyes of Austria to the dangers to which its commerce is exposed, by the onerous policy of its ambitious ally. Another symptom of the indisposition of Austria to concur with Russia in all its oppressive and unjust measures, has been exhibited in the efforts of the Austrian general at Cracow to check the Russian commander in his unjustifiable severities.—Meanwhile the Emperor Nicholas is steadily persevering in his efforts for the consolidation and extension of his vast, but ill organized empire. But while many schemes of aggrandizement receive a share of the attention of the Russian Czar, his favourite object appears to be at present, the destruction—the utter and final annihilation—of the nationality of Poland. He has covered that unfortunate country with his fortifications, and his barbarian troops; he has confiscated the estates of its patriotic nobles, and, in the open defiance of even his own Muscovite laws, has entailed them

upon the property of the Russians on whom he has bestowed them, that he may thereby prevent the possibility of the soil of Poland being ever in future possessed by its rightful owner; he is adopting the most unjustifiable and tyrannical measures to change the language, the religion, the habits, and the feelings of unfortunate Poles, whose liberties he has trampled under foot; and by compelling all the males, excepting one in each family, to serve in his armies, he is endeavouring to reduce the numbers and break the spirit of the people. But let the tyrant of the North beware. For a time he may unchecked, continue his present career of injustice and cruelty; but the day of retribution may yet arrive: the time may come when the nations of the west and of the south—their own liberties confirmed, and their domestic grievances removed—will be obliged to make common cause against the barbarians of the north, and to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Poland, as the bulwark and defence of civilized Europe, against the aggressions of the brutal hordes of the Calmuc oppressor.—*Intelligencer.*

**EASTERN STAGE COACH.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday,* in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of *Monday and Friday* at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On *Wednesdays* the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By the arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

**FARES.**

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
“ do. to Pictou	1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
“ do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS.—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**LANDS**

**For Sale.**

**FIRST,** Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigonish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation: There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

**SECOND,** That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 150 Acres, 60 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Intervale, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a well finished

Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable.

Both the above properties are well accommodated with wood and water. Terms of Sale Liberal. For particulars apply to B. L. KIRKPATRICK. New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

**NOTICE.**

WILLIAM W. Linn McDonald of Barney's River, Merigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, no hereby notices those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 26, 1836. t-f

**FROM THE schooner Grey Hound, from New York**

at the subscribers' Wharf.

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and 20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO. GEORGE SMITH.

May 3d, 1836. c-m

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

- Chain Cables, from 3 9 m. to 1 1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- An hors—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Plougs & carts, complete With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Bitumin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

- BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada
- Bill; Lading
- Seamens' Articles
- Indentures
- Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
- Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions Law do do and do.
- Declarations and Subpoenas
- Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
- Arbitration Bonds
- Mortgage do

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

**FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.**



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist

**THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbet, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses.

HUGH McLEAN.

Arisaig, Gulf Shore, } 1st March, 1836. } c-d-10

**TO LET.**

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted. ROSS & PRIMROSE. Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

**PRIVATE TUITION.**

A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable board and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common schools, and produce credentials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office. [April 19th, 1836.]

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

**SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,**

WILL hear of employment by applying to ROSS & PRIMROSE. Pictou, April 27. t-f

**TO BE PUBLISHED,**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

**AN ANALYSIS**

**CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS**

OF THE

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment; of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

**In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.**

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff. vs. David Rogers, Defltt.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defltt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.

Halifax, April 12, 1836.

**SEEDS,**

Growth of 1835.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAL. O'N.

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late  
**JOHN GORDON,**  
of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
W. GORDON, Adm'r.  
Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late  
**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**  
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
C. THABINE DENOON, Adm'r.  
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. H

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of  
**ROBERT BROWN,**  
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.  
THOMAS MCCOUL, }  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late  
**JESSEY LOGIE,**  
of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.  
PETER DONALDSON,  
13th April, 1836. Administrator.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE } William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs } Edward M. Miller, D. f. d.  
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.  
ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutting and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THLIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 1 chain to the place of beginning; being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Cochran, Dep. Surveyor, dated 28th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rood and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, abutting and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERINE-ST. at a certain stake & stones, thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERINE-ST. aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No. 3 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Cochran, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been mortgaged by the D. f. d. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.  
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWING, Plff's Atty  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate. Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.]

## WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

**ROBERT DAWSON** respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

## GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L., and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes, LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augers, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws, ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS, door Latches and spring Bolts; Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fire Irons, spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden-pades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;  
MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;  
Bobbinett, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING, table covers, Irish linen; gent's and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, ploughlines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;  
Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE, sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

## ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Bricks, Iron Ears No. B., black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths. Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.  
January 6, 1836. H

## 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. H

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.  
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

## TO BE SOLD

## BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

## LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wang adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop. This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to  
ABRAHAM PATTERSON.  
Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. H

## POSITIVE SALE!

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 31st day of MAY 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, to wit 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. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 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 nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.
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 52nd 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 26 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.
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 309 acres. To be sold in lots of 100 acres each.
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 Annan, 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.

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 Deviser

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. H

[FOR THE BEE.]

TO JAMES B. UNIACKE, ESQ., M. P.

"Verbis non minus, quam factis, fit injuria."  
"Injury may be given by words no less than by actual deeds."

Sir,—Having observed in the newspapers, your opposition to, and epithets on, the people of this community, for their application to Government on account of the Scotch trap at Arisaig; and also, your unmanly and ungentlemanly attack on the venerable individual who represented them in the house of Assembly on that occasion; and who so faithfully, ably, and zealously, had realized the anticipations of his constituents, both in promoting the welfare of the Province in general, and of theirs in particular, since he entered that House in the number of its members.

I cannot, sir, from this observation, refrain from addressing you, in order to force self conviction on your mind, and bring you to a just knowledge of your conceit and bigotry.

When a weak minded man is confuted in an argument, when his inaccuracies are made glaringly apparent from his own statements—he lies to the dernier resort, and by personalities, attempts to bring him under abuse and invective.

Whatever reason you had sir—whatever motive induced you, to pour in such a bombastical blast of vituperative language, the thunderbolt of your abusive ire, on Mr Young, you had not the least shadow of right to tax the legal and necessitous solicitation of a body of respectable men, with "trapping the Provincial money." We indulged in the fond hope, that your shallow-pated eyes, would ere now be opened to a better sense of your own interest—that by contemplating the chasm some of your relatives had so near approached before, by their illiberal taunts, and unprovoked epithets on Highlanders, you would have been prevented from indulging in a similar display of the spleen, and from exposing yourself to the scoff and ridicule which your late conduct has excited.

Yes sir, we indulged in this vain hope—but, "quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat"—And you sir, not satisfied with insulting the large and respectable body of the Scotch nation generally, with a base and degrading attribution, but also our Representative, with the vilest and most scurrilous abuse. Now three causes induce me to notice your impudent attack on us, and 1st, that resentment which self-honoured confidence when abused, inspires, 2dly, the duty we owe to our venerable and learned Representative—or 3dly, the impotent feelings of the individual who has so unwarrantably assailed us. Sir, from a person naturally vindictive and irritable, whose irritation has been increased, by the prevailing argument of his opponent—from a mind, warped by the most bigoted prejudices, and writhing under the tortures of disappointed revenge—from a head incapable of "dignified reflections"—and from a heart, that throbs not with one generous, or manly feeling, as your conduct and behaviour towards the aged member who opposed you on the above occasion, testifies;—from such a combination, I ask the public, what could have been expected, but a total want of every thing like solid argument, or sound reasoning, and an abundant accumulation of personalities and abuse? But thanks be to Providence, in an enlightened community like this, men are not to be guided, deluded, or abused, by the frothy vituperation of a beardless, proud, conceited boy; conviction must be enforced by argument, not by abuse and beggarly slander;

"Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds  
An easy entrance to ignoble minds."

With politics, I never have, nor do I wish to interfere; and had you confined yourself to the language of politicians, without particularising or traducing a certain portion of your fellow subjects, who profess equal rights with yourself, and who, if I am not mistaken, before the next election is over, will cause you to experience their consistency, and sense of your parliamentary conduct, I would leave you undisturbed, in the possession of your self-esteemed celebrity—would leave the owl hatching over the eagle's eggs!

But to come to the point, what motive instigated you, when you dared with such unparalleled effrontery to stigmatise with the dirty effluvia of your sippant tongue, a nation which for intelligence, valour, good morals, and steadfastness of character, stands pre-eminently conspicuous on the map of the world? A nation which gave birth to individuals who immortalized their country and their names, both by their wisdom and eloquence in the Cabinet, heroic actions and valour in the field? "Si mons non laeva fuisset," if your mind had not been infatuated—blinded by bigotry and prejudice, and hurried on by the overflowing antipathy of revenge, you would not have acted as you did on that occasion—if your eyes had

not been totally overshadowed by the brazen veil of deep rooted resentment, you would not indulge in such effusions, when a great number of that very nation whom you vilify, stigmatise, and abuse, forms the bulk of your own constituents. Can you have the boldness to ask the suffrages of these men, whose national honour you have so foolishly attempted to stain? I hardly believe you will! It is in reality too bad, to raise a man from insignificance and obscurity, to the eminent station of a County Representative, and be scoffed at in return, by this very person, who should defend them to the best of his abilities, were they assailed—pessimus.

But in truth, when I consider, when I call back my remembering faculties, to the object who thus taxes us with such approbrious *rouge*, I cannot but commiserate the man! I cannot but sympathise in his natural debilities and mental derangement—I cannot likewise, but look behind me with the most sovereign scorn on the barking cur—"Canes nubila latrant," and you sir madly anticipated, that you would be able to stain a national character, by the effusions of an ovenvenomed heart, and of an overheated brain;—

"Certain he's mad, and like a baited bear,  
If he had strength enough, his den, would tear."

Now sir, I will leave you with the impression, that never idiotism was so blundered by so pitiable infatuation as you had evinced yourself to be, in the late debate on the Arisaig Pier;—but before I conclude, I feel it incumbent on me for the satisfaction of the public, to draw a contrast of its real utility and necessity, with your description of it. You sir, denominated it a "Highland trap got up by the Scotch, in order to catch the Provincial money—that the inhabitants manifested no solicitude about it,—all they wished was a grant of money to be expended on what never had, or never would be of any benefit whatever."

Now let me answer these assertions of yours, although a person should think that I would shudder at the very thought of contradicting such a Leviathan.

The fallacy of your trapping idea, is self evident, and in as few words as possible, I shall show your others to be equally so. From Merigomish Harbour, a haven dangerous and difficult of access, there is not a single cove, creek, or any other place of refuge, to resort to, along this dangerous and perilous shore, even to Antigonish, except this "trap" alone; and I could name several crafts which this very Pier had been instrumental under the hands of Providence, in rescuing from a watery grave, with their crews and cargoes, American as well as British,—persons who, with grateful recollections of the "benefit" they had experienced in saving their lives, and properties by this "trap," and the hospitality and help they had met with "from the Scotch there," would prove this assertion to be true, were it to meet their eyes.

Do your own constituents, the people of Cape Breton reap any advantage from this trap? Do they from P. E. Island? Tell me a single place where a loaded boat could tarry a night free from being at the mercy of the winds and waves, from Cape Breton shore to Merigomish, except at the Pier alone? I could assert without fear of contradiction, that our Eastern and Northern Island neighbours, reap more advantage in regard to personal safety from this Pier, than its own immediately surrounding inhabitants.—How often would a person take courage to leave Pictou, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward Island, at a late hour, when such a shelter was before him to resort to for security and preservation, who, otherwise would not run the hazard of the bare shore.

Now, sir, was your language in the debate on this Pier, consistent with truth? I say it was an intentional misrepresentation, and deliberate falsehood, an honest man would detest falsehood in every shape it would assume: the utmost indignation of Science is too mild a punishment for intentional misrepresentation. Perhaps there is no human propensity, no brutal passion, against which Christianity has opposed such barriers, as against misrepresentation! And yet I am confident the shuffling prevarication with which the cy-devant Uniacke has attempted to ram this down the public throat, instead of unmasked truth, with such foolish duplicity and effrontery, can be discerned by every unbiased reader of the debate. Vain and violent Uniacke! Beware in future from exposing your antipathetical principles to the scoff and ridicule of every man of sense, by a repetition of such conduct. Think not that a fox like you, shall meddle or play with our "trap," with impunity, or stigmatise this community, much less than a nation, without a severe, yet just chastisement—"Nunquam amplius, noli me tangere"—As for me, although I have shown you, your folly on this occasion, (believe me) those that could do it with effect, only by their silent contempt, answer your despicable jargon.

I am, Sir,

A HIGHLANDER.

Arisaig, May 2d, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

TO JAMES B. UNIACKE, ESQ. REPRESENTATIVE OF CAPE BRETON, &c.

Sir,—

Having attentively perused two letters addressed to you by John Young Esquire, in the Nova Scotian of March 30th, candour—unbigoted to either party—obliges me to say a few words upon the subject; and which words, I am sorry to say, can scarcely be expected by any unprejudiced individual to attempt any extenuation of your conduct upon the occasion alluded to in these communications of Mr. Young. Nothing more effectually destroys the freedom of public discussion, nor renders any public body of Legislators more contemptible in the estimation of a discerning democracy, than the unruly bursts of violent debate, especially when couched in such language as ought never to gain admittance into any Assembly, and most especially into one purposely congregated to advise measures fraught with the deepest and most intense interest to their country and to their King. It is a pity, and a most displeasing reflection, that, in these enlightened times, where learning has tramped under foot the darkness and the bigotry of the days of our ancestors, a repetition of the scenes of the Rump Parliament of notorious memory, should be attempted to be renewed within the walls of the St. James of Nova Scotia. Such it seems is actually the case. Your unmerited provocation in attacking Mr. Young without the smallest shadow of justice—your torrent of obloquy so undeservedly heaped upon that gentleman, with the ovenvenomed shafts of youthful, or rather, unthinking and vigorous rancour; and the candid and manly manner in which he retaliates, defending himself with the consummate skill of experienced generalship, the stigma which your prostituted talents—yea, meanly prostituted to the ungentlemanly grade of insulting the grey hairs of unoffending age, altogether form a picture, from the dark side of which the mind gladly turns away, though not without heaving a sigh at the malignancy and the inglorious debasement of the talents of a gifted man. From the first appearance of Mr. Young in the Assembly of the Legislators of his adopted country, I have always been a warm though self-disinterested admirer of his strenuous efforts for its prosperity—bent upon its best interests—and careful of its scanty and impoverished revenues—watching with paternal care its progress towards the vigorous steps of manhood—and fulfilling the arduous duties of his situation with honor to himself and benefit to his constituents—nay, even depriving himself of that ease and retirement to which his declining years justly entitle him, is it then a matter of wonder that my Scottish feelings are roused to retaliation, when I see his mind harrowed by the unthinking levity and folly of one whose principal merit consists in his well-rounded periods; and who bids fair, if he will, follow his perverted course, to perish Phoenix-like amid the blaze of the fires of his own jaundiced imagination.

We in this quarter are no strangers to the primary cause of your enmity to the Pier or "Scotch trap" of Arisaig; as, some years since, a certain member of your family was severely taken to task upon the same subject by the Highlanders of that place, and he, convinced no doubt that retaliation was worse than needless when clear reasoning proved superior to his flowery rhetoric, acted the part of an honest man, in allowing the subject to rest in peace. Probably, however the feelings of offended family pride, in this case, long but with difficulty concealed, have, in the unthinking moments of a heated debate, overcome your studied command of temper, and caused this ebullition of your angry passions upon the head of Mr. Young. Or, since we are now aloft upon the wide ocean of wordy war, suppose we carry a little more press of sail, and enter into another and probably more correct view of the subject, in adverting to the enmity and rancorous feelings which follow upon the steps of a toughly contested Election. Upon mature consideration, however, it occurs to me that this could never have been the cause, especially with you who have studied among the Academic groves of Windsor, and imbibed the principles of the Christian Church, for this would be exactly reversing one of the great commands, and contrary to all and every precept and example, actually visiting the sins of the children upon the fathers, a dereliction of moral duty, of which, with all your swinging faults, you could surely never be guilty. Shall we then impute it to the base idea of worldly interest in a patriot like you? Surely we cannot! Could he whose alarm notes are the loudest in the senate of his native Land—whose bursts of eloquence vibrate upon the ear like the death peals of a war-drum—who far exceeds the boldest of the bold, in straining every nerve to impoverish the already bankrupt finances of this Province, for the purpose of aggrandizing our already glutted pensioners and placemen, and feathering a nest in which himself may yet

hatch for the ruins of mischief, and stretch over the infatuated, the love and sympathy of those who were the means of a great day; could he, I again repeat, be so regardless of all that is dear to a patriotic soul, as to descend to the grovelling of self-sordid interest? A man only accustomed to view the outward surface of things would answer so, but let us see how the matter stands. If a certain sum of money is appropriated to the "Scotch trap" or Arisack Pier, it will consequently reduce the scale of appropriation, so that any Grants towards other purposes, the Rail Road for instance, will be lessened in proportion. Now, as the "Scotch trap" is a thing in which you are no wise interested, and not likely to put a farthing in your side pocket; moreover, only in a settlement of rough Highlanders, a set whom you esteem, by the bye, heartily to despise; and this projected Rail Road on the other hand, will interest most likely you or your family's property, thereby enhancing its value, to say nothing of the various pickings which may otherwise slip into your pockets from said procedure, I can well see the propriety of your reserving any other appropriation of money either to save the live or property or promote the interest of the *vagabond Highlanders*; and I would more have wondered had you voted, spoken or acted in any other manner than what you did.

It is surprising to see that a Gentleman of your abilities and verve in all the localities of the Province, should have overlooked the circumstance of there being no shelter either for boats or vessels within a distance of forty-five Miles, except the said wharf; and hundreds of instances could be adduced, were it necessary, where lives and property have been saved, which otherwise would have been lost, had such not afforded them a shelter amid the perils of the pitiless elements.

I am far, very far, indeed, from condemning the Rail Road to Windsor, say more, I would rejoice in any improvement conducive to the interest of my adopted country, and more especially as such a mode of conveyance would greatly enhance the pleasure of a trip to the beloved scenes of your younger and happier days, when

" ——— not a word would fall  
From lips that now may seem embued with gall."

But at the same time I would more admire the greatness of that soul which would willingly forego any idea of gratification or self-interest for the sake of promoting the safety and comfort of his fellow-beings, no matter of what country, or in what situation Providence has been pleased to place them. In regard of national personalities of Highlanders, Lowlanders, or Irish, should a person condescend to low scurrility, enough might be said on either side to rouse the feelings into angry uproar, but such is best left to those abandoned deers of infamy, who the unhappier and unholy passions are left to the free bent of their own will, lawless and uncontrolled.

I have now done for the present, and sincerely hope that you will see the error of the course you have pursued, learn for the future to curb the malignant bursts of unbridled passion—to respect the feelings of old age, and individuals, and with a sincere desire that you may render yourself an ornament to your profession, and an honour to your family, I dismiss you with these solemn and impressive words  
"Go, and sin no more, lest worse befall thee."

Yours, &c. &c.

A HIGHLANDER."

"Scotch Trap" or Arisack Pier,  
April 12th, 1836.

\*Not the same 'Highlander' as the one preceding.

## COLONIAL.

PUT OUT YOUR LIGHTS!

"The Curfew tolls the knell of parting Day!"

When WILLIAM the first, surnamed the Conqueror, overrun England, and oppressed its people, he commanded that all the fires and lights in the houses should be extinguished at a certain hour, when the curfew bell tolled in the evening.

When STANLEY and GREY ruled Ireland, in later times, with the sceptre of iron—with their "coercion laws," the people of that unfortunate country were also obliged at a certain hour at night to extinguish their fires and lights. The poor mother was obliged to nurse her sick child in darkness—the widowed wife was not allowed the light of a candle to help her to close the eyes of her starved and dead husband—the poor student was obliged to abandon his books after night fall, lest the study of the his-

tory of his native country should tempt him to commit deeds of darkness—and honest indignation push him to concoct fruitless treason.

Oppression with its iron hoofs is preparing to scour our adopted country. The curfew bell is tolling the departure of the day of knowledge in Lower Canada. The edict of our Tyrants will be found in our advertising columns signed "S. WILCOTT Civil, Secretary." Put out your lights! SHUT UP YOUR SCHOOLS on the first day of May next!! for such are the orders of your rulers.

Oh! men of CANADA, do you not feel the iron of slavery entering into your souls? Do you not feel political degradation eating up the marrow of your bones. SLAVES? Shut up your schools!—*Montreal Vindicator*.

QUEBEC, April 22.

His Excellency Lord Gosford, Sir George Gipps, Mr. Elliot, and some others went to the parish of L'Angie Gardien yesterday, to visit the maple sugar hut of Mr Huot, of that parish. Mr. Justice Bedard, Mr. Caron, and some other Canadian gentlemen, had prepared a reception for them. His Excellency returned last evening.—*Gazette*.

The warrants for the salaries to be paid, for a longer or shorter period, according to their higher or lower amounts, have been made out for some time past, but, we learn, had not been signed yesterday.—*Id.*

April 25.

The thermometer was at 14° above zero, some time after sun-rise this morning, and it must have been below 10 at an earlier hour, which is certainly an unexampled cold at this season. The snow which fell on Friday has not disappeared; yesterday morning the roads were quite hard at a small distance from town, and in the evening on the St. Lewis Road, snow had been drifted by the wind, during the day, to the height of six to nine inches. The ice on the St. Lawrence looks as sound as ever.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Andrew Trotter, formerly of Kelso, Scotland, a man who had been about five years in Quebec, and who appeared to labour under insanity, never having gone out of his boarding-house, in St. Charles street, since his arrival, committed suicide on Saturday morning, by cutting his throat. He had not paid his last year's board, and his inability to do so, was apparently the motive which urged him to destroy himself.—*Id.*

St. JOHN, N. B., April 30.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—Owing to the preparations that are making to pay instalments on the capitals of several newly incorporated Companies, and the refusal of the Banks to discount at present, money has become extremely scarce in this City—so much so, indeed, that Bills on England, which until lately were at eight to ten per cent. premium, have, we understand, been sold as low as four per cent. premium.—*Cour.*

## THE BEES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1836.

In the course of the last week, a number of vessels arrived at Halifax, from Liverpool, Greenock, and other British Ports, bringing papers to the 29th March. From the Novascotian and the Times, we make the following

### SUMMARY.

On motion of Mr Hume, in the House of Commons, an Address was presented to the King, praying him to express his disapprobation of the existence of Orange Lodges; this was conceded, and immediately after, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, as Grand Master, issued a Manifesto, dissolving them. The Lodges generally, have submitted to this exercise of authority; but a certain Irish Gentleman, called Sir Harcourt Lees, has formed and headed a resisting

party, and issued a counter proclamation, which ends in the following Quixotic words, "Keep your powder dry."

Many politicians think they have discovered a speck of war in the sub-military occupation of Poland, by the troops of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. It cannot be denied that this looks very like an infraction of the treaty of Vienna, in which England guaranteed the integrity of that Republic; but the three Northern Powers pretend to justify the proceedings under the plea, that the Authorities in Cracow had protested and refused to give up certain Polish refugees, who had fallen under the us of his Czarish Majesty. In reply to a question put by Sir Stratford Canning, in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State (Lord Palmerston), declared that he had no official information of the occupation in question, but added, that it was a matter to which His Majesty's Government would direct their attention. It is quite clear that no thoughts of war are entertained by the Cabinet, as a further reduction of the army to the extent of 10,000 men, was in contemplation.

The civil war in Spain is still carried on with the same spirit of exterminating ferocity, which has characterized it throughout; we give the following as a specimen: The Carlist Cabrera having committed some excesses, which are not named, on the Partisans of the Queen; his mother and three sisters subsequently fell into the power of the Queen's General Nugueras, who, in retaliation, had them shot as criminals. On hearing of this, Gen. Cabrera issued a Proclamation to the troops under his command, that all prisoners taken, of whatever condition, should be immediately shot. The excesses and atrocities already committed in this war, are so numerous, and of such a flagitious and barbarous nature, as ought to blot the name of Spain out from among the civilized nations of Europe. The English Contingents are said to be ill fed, ill clothed, and ill paid, suffering alike from the numbers and ferocity of their enemies, the treachery of their friends, and the diseases incident to a winter campaign. They were deserting in great numbers.

All accounts from Great Britain concur in representing the general prosperity which pervades all branches of trade, as being great and increasing. There is one great danger always attends such a state of things; it is scarcely necessary to say that this is *over speculation*. This mania had begun to show itself in a variety of rail road schemes, locomotive and other steam bubbles. We sincerely hope, that with the scenes of 1824, 5, and 6, before their eyes, our Colonial Capitalists and merchants will avoid the quicksands of speculation.

CHEAP KNOWLEDGE.—The British Parliament have passed an Act, reducing the Stamp Duty on Newspapers from 4d to 1d.

Lord William Bentinck, late Governor General of India, has been retained member for Glasgow, in place of Mr Dunlap, resigned.

Another voyage of discovery to the Polar Sea, is in contemplation by the Royal Geographical Society of London.

From the Novascotian.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—We are indebted to the kind attention of our friends for files of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers, brought by the Mary Ann Peters, Acadian, Jean Hastie, Captain Rice, and other arrivals of the week. The dates are, London 21st, Liverpool 24th, and Glasgow 28th of March. Copious extracts will be found on other pages, and we have thrown out some editorial remarks to make room for the summary we print below. The Carlow Election Committee, composed of half Reformers and half Conservatives, has honourably acquitted O'Connell, by a Report which the Chairman stated emphatically in his place, contained the *spontaneous opinion of the Committee*. The motion subsequently

made by Mr. Hardy, for taking up the Report and evidence in the House, was received with bursts of laughter and derision from men of various shades of opinion. We have copied the remarks of the English and Scotch papers on this subject, and trust that the Editor of the Albion and the Colonial Conservatives generally, will find them to their taste.

Both Houses of Parliament are actively employed in the dispatch of important public business—and the tone of the leading men appears to be more conciliatory and subdued than in the last two Sessions. The Ministry have a clear majority of 60, in the Parliament called by their opponents—and are carrying one ameliorating and salutary measure of reform after another. We are assured by Gentlemen who arrived from Britain during the week, that they never saw the three Kingdoms in a state of more exuberant prosperity than at the present time. This is the best answer that can be given to the false prophets on both sides of the water, who have been predicting ruin and revolution, from every act of justice and economy, wrung by the people from the noble monopolists, who misgoverned the country for their own advantage.

The Empire was never stronger at home, nor more feared and respected abroad, than at the present time.

We are happy to state that Halifax is fast recovering—as we declared it would—from the state of stagnation and paralysis into which it was plunged by peculiar causes some year or two ago. The importation of Goods has been and is likely to be very large. The prices of Fish, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lumber, and indeed every description of country produce, are good, and all classes are commencing the season with cheerfulness and activity. Country dealers will do well to pay us a visit early, as extensive assortments of Goods will be open in the course of the coming week.

**CORK, March 11.**—Provisions are still advancing with us.—Pork is worth £1 0 0 per barrel, prime mess Beef, £5 15 per tierce. The Navy Contractors will lose at least £12,000 this year.

**WHEAT.**—During the last three weeks, at the Newbury market, the price of wheat has actually risen eight shillings per quarter. The farmers are in high spirits.

From the Times.

In addition to papers by the Spring arrivals, we have also been obligingly favoured with Boston dates to the 28th ult. The news they contain of importance, relates chiefly to the Texian war. Santa Anna and his Mexicans had taken the fortress of Alamo, and were cutting up the Yankees in the most approved fashion of Spanish warfare, giving no quarter. Col. David Crockett, the backwoodsman, and member of Congress, who had joined his countrymen in Texas as a volunteer, met his fate, after sung in vain for mercy—his butchery had created a sensation of horror throughout the United States, where he was generally popular. Though the savage spirit of revenge indulged in by the Mexicans admits of no defence, still the Americans who usurped their territory have brought the infliction of such signal punishment on themselves. In their arrogance, a few thousand settlers deemed they were able to withstand a nation amounting in numbers to as many millions, where nearly every individual, owing to the turbulent state of the country, is a practical soldier, having the advantage of discipline, and almost irresistible in their peculiar mode of warfare. The Americans are great boasters, the generally, we believe, actually suppose themselves able to cope with "the world in arms;" and this boasting has mainly contributed to impose such a belief on others; therefore this check on the national vanity, which has been so fostered by fortuitous circumstances, may operate as a useful lesson, and restrain the imprudence which would cause them to rush into hostilities, when the chances are so much to their disadvantage. Every prudent American may gather some wisdom—comparing small things with great—by assi-

milating the Mexicans to Frenchmen, the Texians to the American nation, and making a parallel of the consequences,—he will then bless his Stars that his country has so nighly escaped with her honor the certain unfortunate result of a hostile collision.

**TEXAS.**—G. W. Poe, Inspector General of the Texian army, writes from Velasco, one of the ports of Texas on the gulf of Mexico, under the date of March 6th, as follows:

Last night an express arrived with the news, that one division of the Mexican army, 1,000 strong, are now in full march for the interior of Texas, and we hourly expect an attack on this point of the coast, from the Mexicans by sea, under Ugartechea, 3,500 strong. We have in the field now about 700 men to oppose this force. There is here under my command only 120 men, when we expect at least 2,000; and it is thought the Mexican army is within a few days march of us.

The families at a short distance from us are flying before the enemy, and have left their stock, their houses and crops to the mercy of the Tyrant, who is in person at the head of his army.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—The Legislature was prorogued on the 18th ult. Some days previous, the speaker laid before the Assembly, a Letter, or rather a Circular, from Mr Papineau, speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, accompanying some Resolutions of that Body on Colonial Grievances. Some discussion ensued, as to whether such a communication should be entered on the Journals of the House, which, as respects the Resolutions, was determined in the affirmative. A motion was then made, that the said Resolutions of the Assembly of Lower Canada should be taken into consideration in the next session of the Assembly, which was negatived.

**THE WEATHER.**—Since our last publication the weather has been exceedingly fluctuating; some days indeed, were fine, but others were very boisterous, accompanied with frost and snow.

**LAUNCH.**—On Wednesday last, a fine new Brig was launched from the ship yard of Henry Hatton, Esq., called the "ANN." We understand the model and workmanship of this vessel are highly creditable to the builder, Mr Joseph Trineman.

**PICTON LITERARY SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday last, Dr Joseph Chapman delivered a Lecture on *Insanity*. On Friday, the Society met to conclude the Business of the present Term. The Committee reported that about 30 new admissions had taken place during the past winter, and that the Society now consisted of 89 members. The terms of admission are now 7s 6d, entry money, and 5s a year afterwards, constitutes membership.

The following gentlemen were then elected Office-Bearers for the current year:

Robert McKay, Esq., President,  
Henry Blackadar, Esq., } Vice Presidents,  
Mr James Primrose, }  
Mr James Fogo, Secretary and Treasurer,  
Messrs Roderick McDonald, Charles Martin, James D. B. Fraser, and Alexander P. Ross, Committee.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce that the late meeting of the graduates and students of the Academy in this place has resulted in arrangements being made, for having Dr McCulloch to open a Class for Natural Philosophy. We are promised a Report of the proceedings of the meeting for our next. In the mean time, it is but justice to say, that the thanks of the Community at large are due to the Rev. Hugh Ross, for the able and successful manner in which he has brought about this desirable result. The Course, we understand, is to commence on Tuesday next.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The Communications of "Old Rusticus," "M," and "Rev. H. Ross" are received, and will be attended to next week. The address to Time by "Bryon the Grmder" is under consideration. "B.'s" verses on "Fashion and its Effects" are inadmissible; we think this writer has talents that might do him honour, on less exceptionable sub-

jects than Ladies' *Stays and Bustles* we have too much respect for the sex, to make them the subject of anonymous lampoons.

**DIED,**

At St John, New Brunswick, on the 2d May, after a short illness, the Hon. RICHARD STANONDS, Treasurer of that Province, aged 47 years.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED, SINCE 4th MAY.**

Schr. Albion, Landree, Archat, bal; Rebecca, Cameron, Merigomsh; Teryer, laVacho, Archat; Margaret, Powner, Mag. Islands. Sloop Lady, Dwyer, Halifax. Schr. Marie, Murie, Archat.

**CLEARED.**

Schr. Catharine, Mattatal, Tatamagouche; Eliza, Cummings, Halifax.

**FOR SALE, OR TO LET:**

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockm's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

**ALSO, FOR SALE:**

THAT House and Lot adjoining the above, commonly called the 'Barracks,' at present occupied by A Monro and A. McLeod. A liberal credit will be given. Apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON:

12th May, 1836.

**FOR SALE:**

**THAT WELL-KNOWN FARM,**

ON which the subscriber now resides, containing 400 Acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and 12 under the plough; on the premises there is a

**DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,**

and a new double-gear'd **GRIST MILL,**

with three pair stones, and a Kiln;—with a constant supply of water. For further particulars apply to

J. W. LAUDER.

Little Harbour, 11th May, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

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

**DUNCAN GORDON,**

of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH McDONALD,

West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Administrator.

**WANTED,—By the Subscriber:**

10 Bushels Field Peas,  
10 do clean Timothy Seed,  
1 ton good Country Flour,

For which cash will be paid on delivery.

May, 1836.

JAMES DAWSON.

Daily expected, from England:—25,000 Thorns, for Hedging. J D

**TO CART-WRIGHTS.**

WANTED—6 Pairs of Cart Wheels, the sizes and description of which may be known by application at the Albion Mines' Office.

Albion Mines, 22nd April, 1836. m-w

**SHOE BLACKING,**

At a Reduced Price.

THE subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment. J. DAWSON.

April 20th, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,

JOHN M'KENZIE.

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-w



## POETRY.

## DAN THE DESTROYER.

A ROMANTIC BALLAD.\*  
BY A MAD TORY POET.

"The Irish Fiend."—*Vile Times.*

He comes, the destroyer from Erin's meek isle,  
To do all the mischief he can;  
To flatter and smile, and bamboozle the while,  
Sure there never was known such a monster of guile,  
As the Dragon-of-Wantley-like Dan!

He can swallow a church for his luncheon, and sup  
On the steeple, as I am a sinner;  
He loves, like a leech, a fat bishop to cup,  
Can gobble, at once, a whole Government up,  
Which he calls a mere Cabinet dinner!

Flames burst from his mouth, as from Ancher's  
shores,

His laugh's a gun sateraine cough;  
He's a tail whose glib joints he can number by scores,  
All sulphur and brimstone; and, oh, when he roars,  
You may hear him at least a mile off.

His wig is all snakes, and the sight of his nose  
Would cause a weak lady to faint;  
He's claws 'stead of sugar, and scalds on his toes.  
And his leer so malign, as Sir Francis well knows,  
There's none but a Raphael can paint

Oh, trim up your whiskers, my Siphocip, and fly  
To our aid from the Carlton D'van,  
Discreetest Sir Bob, moderation, lay by.  
Wax valiant, my Colbourn, become our Sir Guy,  
And kill us this dragon-like Dan.

Yes, kill him, or else, when you fancy, so gay,  
He has run to the end of his tether,  
He will open his mouth, on some fine sunny day,  
And, when they're all looking a different way,  
Swallow King, Lords, and Commons together!

\* See Southey's Poems of 'Thalaba the Destroyer.'

## MISCELLANY.

**EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.**—We mentioned some time ago that a pair of Canaries, belonging to Mr. Colin McBeath, gardener, had, during the season, produced no less than five broods—that the female was then hatching five eggs in her sixth nest, and promised, from her having no appearance of moulting, to reward the care and attention of her protector with a seventh brood. These expectations have been fully realized. The sixth nest of five eggs was hatched upon the 4th of December last, and the whole of the five birds are now stout and healthy. The seventh nest, consisting of four birds, were hatched on the 4th of the present month, exactly two months after the sixth. This is a longer period between the hatchings of the broods than usually happens in the summer months; but this loss of time was fully compensated by the two last nests having produced more birds than any of the three previous. It is not unlikely but these birds will proceed uninterruptedly with the labours of incubation, until next moulting season. It is well known that Canaries, under good management, do wonders in this way; but skilful bird-fanciers take care to prevent this, being well aware that the life of the dam generally becomes the forfeit of such incessant devotedness to parental cares.—*Stirling Journal.*

**THE LAW OF CONTRARIES.**—Dr. Morrison, who is one of the most zealous friends of King's College, *Aberdeen*, strenuously insists that no professor shall be allowed to teach even Mathematics, unless he subscribe the Confession of Faith: on the other hand, the gentlemen who have the management of King's College, *London*, will not elect an able Professor of *Matrica*

*Medica*, because he adheres to the Confession of Faith. At the meeting of Presbytery on Tuesday, Dr. Morrison and his friends talked long and loud about the danger of allowing any but sworn members of the Church of Scotland to take part in the education of the people. The London gentlemen seem disposed to act on a principle the very reverse. The *Courier* says—"If we are not misinformed, Dr. Webster, who has been lecturing most successfully to a far more numerous class than has hitherto attended the *Matrica Medica* course, at King's College, has been excluded from being a Candidate for the chair, on account of his being a Presbyterian, the son of a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland." Now, we put to any reasonable man—to any person who knows that two and two make four, whether that law can be just and proper which shuts a man out of a Professorship in King's College, *London*, because he adheres to the creed which he must subscribe before he obtain a Professorship in King's College, *Aberdeen*. Yet such is the glorious system of religious tests, which the Tories of England and the bigots of Scotland are determined to defend!—*Aberdeen Herald.*

**BREAD CUTTING MACHINE.**—We had yesterday the pleasure of examining a newly invented machine for cutting loaf bread, the credit of which is due to Mr. Blaikie, an ingenious gun-maker in Glasgow. It is being exhibited at present in a house in East Register Street. In its machinery it is quite plain and simple; and nothing could well be more easy and satisfactory than its operation. The loaf being placed in the proper receptacle, the operator raises the handle of the machine, when, by a simultaneous motion of the internal machinery, the loaf is shifted forward to the proper place, the size of the slices having been previously determined by the fixing the index hand of the regulator at the desired distance. The handle being then brought down, the slice falls into a box beneath. A quart loaf may be cut in this manner in half a minute; and cut too, as smooth and even as polished marble, and without breaking it into crumbs as is unavoidably the case by cutting bread in the ordinary way. Mr. Blaikie's object, we understand, in bringing it to Edinburgh is, to procure as many orders as shall secure him a reasonable remuneration for the trouble and outlay incurred in prosecuting the invention. Already he has had a considerable number of orders; and we are sure that so useful an article only requires to be known to be generally adopted, especially in hotels, inns, and in the houses of private gentlemen. We would recommend such to take the opportunity of Mr. Blaikie's visit to this city to examine it for themselves.—*Scotsman*, Edinburgh, February 20.

**ABERDEEN.**—On Monday, a gentleman, for a bet, undertook to ride 120 miles in 12 hours—the ground chosen for the purpose being from the first to the sixth milestone on the Deeside road, and completed his task in nine hours and forty minutes: having, out of that time, rested himself for about half an hour. On the same day, he dined with a party of friends, and afterwards danced at a ball. Bets having been taken that he would not, on Tuesday, perform the same feat, he accepted the offers, and, on this occasion, completed his distance in nine and a half hours. After finishing the labours of the day, this accomplished sportsman dined with the officers of the 79th regiment, and afterwards visited the Circus, from whence he was to return to sup with his friends in the barracks. There were three horses engaged in the match. *Scotch paper.*

**DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT HETTON COLLIERY.**—A dreadful explosion occurred on Thursday afternoon, at the Downs pit near Hetton, about

eight miles from this place. The particulars of the awful catastrophe we have just learnt. Sixteen men and boys have fallen victims, and five others have been brought to bank, dreadfully scorched, with scarcely any probability of surviving. It is impossible to assign any satisfactory reason for such an event. Upwards of one hundred persons were employed in the pit at the time it occurred, but owing to the accident being confined to one of the workings, the number of accidents was less than might have been expected. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the consternation that spread like lightning through the dwellings of the neighbouring population on hearing the melancholy tidings; crowds were to be seen hurrying to the pitmouth, anxious to ascertain whether amongst those that cast their eyes on their comrades, and earnestly asked for the cooling draught, were to be found some relation, who, recognising the face they were about to leave forever, would stretch out his hand, half consumed by the devouring element, and gently press upon them a last farewell. The sight was, indeed, beyond description. It would be improper to make any remarks upon the affair as it at present stands. No blame, we understand, can be attached to the overmen, though slight explosions have occurred at intervals for some time.—*Sunderland Herald.*

**IRVINGITES.**—On Sunday week, Mr. Spencer Percival, one of the apostles of this sect, had an audience of the King at Brighton. He was deputed by his fellow apostles; but the particular purport of the message with which he was charged to his Majesty has not yet transpired. We understand, from several quarters, that the sect is rapidly increasing. Several clergymen have joined it, and others are said to have become convinced of the divine authority of the new doctrines. Some of the proselytes are Methodists, whom the preachers, by laboriously inculcating the doctrine of implicit faith, have prepared for swallowing the greatest enormities in the shape of religious truth. A whole family have left the Islington Chapel and Society. A lady in the City Road congregation has announced her conversion, much to the consternation of certain persons who bore her a cupboard love. Some local preachers also have imbibed the Irvingite notions. A few days ago a Methodist in Lambeth was expelled on account of having contracted this taint.—*Christian Advocate.*

**TORY LIES.**—In about a month Sir R. Peel will be Prime Minister.—*London Standard*, Jan. 22.

O'Connell is the most deceitful, the most treacherous, the most vindictive, the most selfish, and the most dastardly of the human race.—*Times*, Jan. 23.

By the overland mail from India, we understand that Capt. Burnes (the Bokhara traveller) who lately went overland to Bombay within sixty days, has been again dispatched on an important mission to the Court of Soudo. He was on the 25th of October, marching on the Indus, to Hyderabad, the seat of the Court of the Emceens, who it seems have been throwing difficulties in the way of establishing a free navigation on that noble river the Indus.—*English paper.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Miramichi—ROVD. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—MR. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLANE, Esq.