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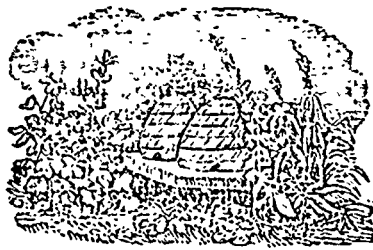
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" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1836.

NUMBER XLII.

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, 2s. 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.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Pictou, including items like Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, etc.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Halifax, including items like Almonds, Boards, Beef, Butter, etc.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

A LL 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'rs. THOMAS KERR, THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'rs.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown, that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit in discriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close. March 2nd, 1836.

SAVINGS' BANKS.*

BANKS FOR SAVINGS are institutions of modern invention, established in this country to encourage habits of prudence on the part of the poorer classes, who were previously without any places where they could safely and profitably deposit the small sums which they might be able to set aside from their earnings.

The origin of savings' banks has been attributed to the Rev. Joseph Smith of Wendover, who, in the year 1799, circulated proposals, in conjunction with two of his parishioners, in which they offered to receive from any inhabitant of the parish any sum from two-pence upwards every Sunday evening during the summer months, to keep an exact account of the money deposited, and to repay at Christmas to each individual the amount of his deposit, with the addition of one-third to the sum as a bounty upon his or her economy. The depositors were at liberty to demand and receive back the amount of their saving, without this bounty, at any time before Christmas that they might stand in need of their money.

The next Institution of this kind that was established, of which we have any account, was founded at Tottenham, in Middlesex, by Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield. This, which was called the Charitable Bank, bore a nearer resemblance to the savings' banks of the present day than the Wendover plan. The Tottenham bank was opened in 1804. At first the accounts were kept by Mrs. Wakefield, who was assisted in other respects by six gentlemen acting as trustees, who undertook each to receive an equal part of the sums deposited, and to allow five per cent. interest on the same to such depositors of 20 shillings and upwards as should leave their money for at least a year in their hands. In proportion as the amount of the deposits increased, additional trustees were chosen, so as to diminish the loss which might otherwise have been considerable, owing to the high rate of interest that was allowed. In 1808 a society was formed at Bath, managed by eight persons four of whom were ladies, who received the savings of domestic servants, and allowed interest upon the same at the rate of four per cent.

The Parish Bank Friendly Society of Ruthwell was formed in 1810 by Mr. Henry Duncan, who published an account of his institution with the hope of promoting similar establishments elsewhere. This was the first savings' bank, regularly and minutely organised, which was brought before the public, and it is doubtless owing to the successful example thus set, that previous to the year 1817 there were seventy savings' banks established in England, four in Wales, and four in Ireland.

In the year just mentioned legislative provisions were made for the management of these Institutions. Acts were passed (57 Geo. III. c. 105 and 130) for encouraging the establishment of Banks for savings in Ireland and England respectively. Under these acts, the trustees and managers, who were prohibited from receiving any personal profit or advantage from the institutions with which they should be connected,

* Copied from the Penny Cyclopaedia, a work now in progress of publication by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,—London. For sale at this Office.

were required to enroll the rules of their institution at the sessions. A fund was established in the office for the reduction of the national debt in London, entitled, 'The Fund for the Banks for Savings,' and to this fund the trustees were bound to transmit the amount of all deposits that might be made with them when the sum amounted to £50 or more. For the amount so invested the trustees received a debenture, carrying interest at the rate of three pence per centum per diem, or £4 11s. 3d. per centum per annum, payable half yearly. The rate of interest then usually allowed to depositors was four per cent. In Ireland the depositors were restricted to the investment of £50 in each year, and in England the same restriction was imposed, with a relaxation in favour of the first year of a person's depositing, when £100 might be received. No further restriction was at this time thought necessary as to the amount invested, neither was the depositor prevented from investing simultaneously in as many different savings' banks as he might think proper. This circumstance was found liable to abuse, and an act was passed in 1821, which restricted the deposits to £50 in the first year of the account being opened, and £30 in each subsequent year, and when the whole should amount to £200 exclusive of interest, no further interest was to be allowed. Subscribers to one savings' bank were likewise not allowed to make deposits in any other, but the whole money deposited might be drawn from one savings' bank in order to be placed in another.

In 1828 a further act was passed, entitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Savings' Banks,' &c. it is under the provisions of this act (9 Geo. IV. c. 92) that all savings' banks are at present conducted. It is provided herein, 'that the rules of every savings' bank shall be signed by two trustees, and submitted to a barrister appointed by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are in conformity to law, and that the said barrister shall give a certificate thereof, which, together with the rules signed by the trustees, shall be laid before the justices for the county, riding, division, or place at the general or quarter sessions; and it shall be lawful for such justices to reject and disapprove of any part or parts thereof, or to allow and confirm the said rules or such parts as shall be conformable to the act. The rules and regulations thus made and confirmed are to be deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county or division, and are then declared to be binding on the officers and the depositors of the institution. The money deposited in savings' banks must be invested in the Bank of England, or of Ireland, in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. The receipts given to the trustees of savings' banks for money thus invested bear interest at the rate of 2 1-2d. per cent. per diem, or £3 16s 0 1-2d per cent per annum, while the interest paid to depositors must not in any case exceed 2 1-4d. per cent. per diem, or £3 8s. 6 1-4d. per cent. per annum, the difference being detained by the trustees to defray the expenses of the bank. The trustees are not allowed to receive deposits from any individuals whose previous deposits have amounted to £150, and when the balance due to any one depositor amounts with interest to £200, no further interest is to be allowed.

Friendly societies and charitable institutions are allowed to invest sums not exceeding £300.

The increase of savings banks has been great beyond all expectation. On the 20th of November, 1833 there were 355 savings banks in England, holding balances belonging to 413,014 depositors, which amounted to 13,375,243*l.*, being on an average 34*l.* for each depositor. There were at the same time in W. & S. savings banks, having balances amounting to 361,150*l.*, belonging to 11,264 depositors, being an average of 32*l.* for each depositor; while in Ireland there were 79 savings banks, with funds amounting to 1,380,718*l.*, deposited by 49,312 persons, the average amount of whose deposits, was 28*l.* The total for England, Wales, and Ireland, was consequently 484 savings banks, with funds amounting to 15,715,111*l.*; the number of open accounts was 475,155, and the average amount of deposits was consequently 33*l.* The system has not hitherto been adopted in Scotland, where it appears to be less needed in consequence of the facilities afforded by bankers in receiving sums of money in deposit, and allowing interest on them. The establishment of savings banks in Scotland, would, however, extend this advantage to a very large number of persons who are unable to get together the lowest sum that the bankers will receive on interest. On the 20th November, 1833, there were 211,575 depositors of sums under 20*l.* in the savings banks of England, Wales, and Ireland, whose savings amounted to 1,734,709*l.*, being an average of 7*l.* 11*d.* for each depositor; the smallest sum received in deposit by bankers to bear interest in Scotland is 10*l.*

By a recent act (3 William IV. c. 14) the industrious classes are encouraged to purchase annuities, to commence at any deferred period which the purchaser may choose, the purchase money being paid either in one sum at the time of agreement, or by weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments, as the purchaser may be determined. The transactions under this act are to be carried on through the medium of savings banks, or by societies established for the purpose, and of which the rector or other minister of the parish, or a resident justice of the peace, shall be one of the trustees.

Rules framed in agreement with the statute have been issued by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. These rules provide, among other things, that no person being a trustee, treasurer, or manager of the society, shall derive any emolument, direct or indirect, from its funds, that the treasurer, and the paid officers of the society, shall give security for the faithful execution of their trust; that the age of the party, or parties, upon whose life the annuity is contracted, must not be under fifteen years; that no one individual can possess, or be entitled to, an annuity, or annuities, amounting altogether to more than 20*l.*; and that no annuity less than 4*l.* can be contracted for; that minors may purchase annuities. The annuities are payable half yearly, on the 5th January and 5th July, or on the 5th of April and 10th of October. If any person wishes to have an annuity payable quarterly, this object may be accomplished by purchasing one half payable in January and July, and the other one half payable in April and October. Upon the death of the person on whose life the annuity depends, a sum equal to one fourth part of the annuity, beyond all unpaid arrears, will be payable to the person or persons entitled to such annuity, or to their executors or administrators, if claimed within two years. These annuities are not transferable, unless the purchaser becomes bankrupt or insolvent, when the annuity becomes the property of the creditors, and will be repurchased, at a fair valuation, by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. If the purchaser of an annuity should be unable to continue the payment of his instalments, he may at any time, on giving three months' notice, receive back the whole of the money he has paid, but without interest. If the purchaser of a deferred life annuity should die before the time arrives at which the annuity would have commenced, the whole of the money actually contributed, but not with interest, will be returned to his family without any deduction. If a person who has contracted for, or is entitled to, an annuity, becomes insane, or is otherwise rendered incapable of acting, such weekly sum will be paid to his friends for his maintenance and medical attendance as the managers shall think reasonable; or any such other payments may be made as the urgency of the case may require, out of the sums standing in the name of the party. Any frauds that may be committed by means of misstatements and false certificates will render void the annuity, and subject the parties offending to be ordered to carry into effect the purpose of this act must be signed by trustees, certified by the barrister appointed for the purpose, and enrolled with the clerk of the peace for the county or division, in the manner already described with regard to the tables of savings banks.

Annuity tables, calculated under the direction of Government, for every admissible period of age, and for every probable deferred term, may be had at the office of the commissioners.

This measure appears to be well calculated for enabling the industrious classes to secure a small provision in the time of their youth and strength, for the days of their age and decline, and for inciting them, while yet unencumbered, to apply the surplus of their earnings to meet the wants of those who may become connected with or dependent on them in after life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—THE REACTION!!—The Conservative journals have been singing Panselately over a pretended reaction in the public mind. According to their accounts, the whole population were disgusted with the Whigs and O'Connell, and on the first opportunity would declare for the Tories with an overwhelming majority! Well, the Tories for opportunity has come. On Saturday last the municipal elections took place in the English burghs, and brought the state of the public mind to the test; three-fourths of the electors consisting of the middle and upper classes, to whom the Tories specially affect to appeal. We subjoin a gaudy sample of the results to-day, and on Saturday we shall have many more. In every large town of which accounts have reached us, THE TORIES HAVE BEEN SIGNALY DEFEATED. In some they have not been able to return a single member to the Town Council; and generally speaking THE REFORMERS ELECTED ARE TO THE TORIES AS FIVE OR SIX TO ONE! This decided demonstration of popular feeling is a triumph to the ministry, and will operate powerfully in keeping the waverers and conformers to their duty. Bravo, Good Members of the House of Commons! Bravo, Good Members of the Conservative—we congratulate you on the thriving posture of your affairs! LONG MAY YOUR SUCCESS BE PROVED BY RE-ACCTION!—*Scotsman.*

The result of the Municipal elections, so far as it is known, is, without exception, in favour of the liberal party! The Tories are signally defeated, not on one single occasion, but in ALL. From their strongest holds, from their best dens of infamy, the "worse people of England" have dragged the Tories, and expelled them forever.—*Globe.*

PETERHEAD, Dec. 24.

DAVIS' STRAITS WHALE SHIPS.—Yesterday morning our town was delighted with the prospect of a whale ship in the offing. A boat was immediately dispatched with provisions; but as the wind was fair, the vessel did not leave to, and the boat never reached her. All the captains and officers of the whale ships, who saw the vessel, seem to have no doubt that it was the Harmony of Hull (one of the best ships); and from the particular appearance of the vessel, they are confident it was her. As she was fast in the middle of the ice, there is every prospect that the others have also got clear; and as the Harmony was one of the vessels reported to be short of provisions, it must be a very gratifying circumstance her having got away.

Duncombe, arrived—having got clear 11th Novr., lat. 64 deg.—was 103 days in the ice without a single accident.

Harmony, reported as in sight from Lerwick. Durdon, Abram, Lady Jean, and Grenville, brigs, of Newcastle, seen on 7th November, 30 miles from the edge of the ice, lat 64, 40, and 70 miles from the western shore.

Norfolk, of Berwick, within a few miles from the edge, 11th November.

These ships had drifted down from lat. 69, 30, where they were beset on the 4th October, at the rate of about twelve miles a day.

[FOR THE BEE:]

MR. EDITOR,

In my last Communication, I took an estimate of the weight of an objection which, with an air of triumph, has been often urged against Temperance Societies, viz: that the advocates of the system would substitute it, as a means of moral reformation and improvement, in place of religion. How utterly fallacious this plea is, I endeavoured to show; and that it does not, in the slightest degree, affect the nature and merits of the cause under view.

The opposers of the Societies in question, frequently seem to imagine that they give them a deadly thrust, when they tell us, that members are often found to violate their own rules. But let us observe how the case stands. It is certainly true, that all who subscribe their names (voluntarily of course) as members of any Society, are, in consistency with themselves,

sacredly bound to observe its regulations. If they do not act according to the self-imposed obligations under which they have come, they do a positive injury to the interests which they have professedly espoused. It must be admitted, that not a few members do disregard the engagements, to which they have formally testified adherence. But where does the whole blame lie? Is any part of it to be attached to the principles of the Societies themselves? These still may be excellent (and their value has never yet been disproved, but much to the contrary demonstrated) although every individual should violate his pledge. Is it an infallible proof, that a law is faulty, because it is transgressed? At this rate, how does it fare with religion itself; for who of us does not in some shape or form, frequently condemn its sanctions? The whole blame therefore of the violation of which we speak, falls on members themselves; and is in no degree attachable to the cause itself. This we regard as the just view of the case. Neither let it be pleaded, that some of the regulations may be unwise, and impracticable; and that therefore violations may be palliated, or excused. Laws the most judicious, affect not the worth of temperance principles. Besides, all who become members of such Societies, have an opportunity to examine, with the utmost strictness every particular statute; to propose any alteration they please, or if they will not observe the regulations, they are at liberty to have their names expunged. No man need be incoherent unless he pleases. The objection therefore which we are considering, is, by the enemies of the system, either ignorantly or maliciously carried too far. All that in justice can be said is, here is a person who has violated a rule which he himself has subscribed; but to hold up this violation as a proof, that the cause is in itself vicious, is very illogical reasoning. It is to confound too things essentially distinct.

But while we view the former objections as utterly invalid, there are, at the same time, among some of the friends of the cause, sentiments and opinions with which we cannot agree. It were to be wished, that these were forever dismissed, (and we hope they are on the decline;) as they are incorrect in themselves, and at variance with the interests which are meant to be supported. To say, for example, that if any person taste ardent spirits, or even take a small portion daily, he must of necessity be a drunkard, is an utter misapplication of language. There are some that indulge selves to the extent now mentioned, all their lives, and never proceed farther, to what the above appellation is always inapplicable. We state the fact. Generally speaking however, judging from the actual results, there is the greatest danger of moderate indulgence terminating in confirmed habits of inebriety. It is for those therefore, who drink but in small portions, to keep such perils fully in view; and without doubt the safest course is, to observe total abstinence.

We have understood, that it has sometimes been maintained, that all such as indulge, even in moderation, are no christians. This we account a very rash observation, and calculated to produce mischief. The fair state of the case is, whether, other things being equal, is the man who observes total abstinence, or he who drinks but in a moderate degree, the better christian; and which of the two is pursuing the safer course. Besides, were the objection founded in truth, practical christianity is but of very recent date in the world; we were all unchristian till Temperance Societies commenced. At the same time, it is for those who bear the name of religious persons, and who, it is hoped are so in reality, to take care, that their hitherto moderate indulgence do not issue in higher degrees, which shall dishonour the christian name, and deaden that piety; which we are most willing to allow, they now possess. The steps to this, although none at present can justly couple their names with inebriety, may unfortunately prove rapid and easy.

Some of the friends of the cause have acted injudiciously, in what we would call the ostentation of temperance. This has uniformly a bad effect; it rather arms opposition, than tends to conciliate. Besides a repulsive display of vanity, it is exceedingly lame policy. Were there uniformly unostentatious diligence—an utter sacrifice of mere self-consequence, for the sake of the cause to which we would secure prosperity; success, in greater degree, would attend our operations.

The above are a few of the circumstances which we reckon erroneous, on both sides of the question. To judge of it correctly, according to its own merits, all such things should be wholly thrown aside. In my next I shall therefore call your attention to the intrinsic claims, which the cause of temperance has to our regard. M.

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, etc. Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanter Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind,

Hill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bad 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 spades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Palase cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Hobbinett, Lace, Prints, Ginghams, 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,**

siegh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets,

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. if

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office. if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4. if

POSITIVE SALE.

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

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

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

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

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs Manning, thence eastwardly 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—the lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 29 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 Annap, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

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

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

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

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

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 Wing 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 ABRAM PATTERSON. Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

NOTICE

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

FOR SALE.

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop,

A LARGE FRAME BARN, and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber, A McDONALD, Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigomish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given, THOMAS G. TAYLOR. 15th December, 1835. m-m cc-s

ALMANACS FOR 1836, For Sale at this Office.—Price 7½ each,

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

—
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF
AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE
MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 4.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir,—We take it for granted that our system of Agriculture is defective, let us try and discover what effect an improved system would have upon the country, and the result will be very different from what a good many imagine. Let us suppose, that double the quantity of farm produce now taken to market, was to be brought: the consequence would be a glut of the market and lower prices: but still the farmer would get some money, as speculators would buy it up in hopes of making a profit; this stock in hand would prevent such large importations the following season, so that when the farmer brought the produce of next crop to dispose of, those who bought the part of the former for which he got the money, will be looking for him, and again offer him money for the whole, being enabled to do so from the profits of the first speculation. . . another material alteration will arise from this; in place of spending two or three hours bartering a cwt. of flour for a piece of cloth for trousers, he will go into a store and say, I want two yards and a half of cloth? and after looking at different pieces he will cut himself in ten minutes to the satisfaction of both parties, as he will have the money to pay down for it: but before leaving, the merchant will say, 'any thing else you want, sir.' if you do not, you carry your money with you and hire labourers, whom you will get at a cheaper rate when they hear the money rattling in your pocket; this labour will increase the deorable produce, and so on, in an increased ratio another effect would be, that Millers could afford to put and keep their mills in better order, and from the greater quantity to manufacture, they could do it for less toll, and still have a better living: another result would be, that the mechanics and young men that now leave the country, looking for employment and payment for it, would find it at home. The fish that now go to the Yankees for flour would then go to the W. Indies for money, which, as great to the machine, would accelerate the motion, and make it go smoothly: but the most salutary and permanent effect of all would be, a steady demand for farm produce: men would then engage in the business, whose interest and care it would be to look out for the best market, and who would at all times (except when local circumstances affected the case) give a fair price. A failure of crop then would not be attended with the same direful consequences to the country as it is now; the probability is, that the grainness might be full, or at least, partly so, which, in place of being exported, would supply the home demand, and thus keep the money at home. Some may say, Old Rusticus is too sanguine; I hope not: we need not look for the effect produced exactly in the way here expressed, but if the thing is done in one, two, or even ten years, it will ultimately amount to about the same: every one will see my views in making these observations; I shall not make any more of them now, but pass on in my next to the ulterior object in view, namely, to point out what I conceive to be a mode of husbandry best adapted to the soil and situation of Nova Scotia; I shall give my own theory and practice as far as they go, and if there be things that I have not had an opportunity of trying, that I conceive may be useful, I shall communicate them as suggestions.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

**Pictou, } Court of General Sessions,
SS. } January Term, 1835.**

The Grand Jury present to the Worshipful Court, that the sum of Seven Hundred and One pounds, two shillings, and sixpence, be assessed and raised on the District of Pictou, this present year, to pay the following accounts, viz:

	£	s.	d.
To the Commissioners of the Public Market, to enable them to discharge part of the debt due on the Market House, and the weighing machine, per acc't	202	5	4
To Joseph M'Naught, for services as constable, per acc't.	3	11	
To John M'Kay, Coroner of the District,	8	2	6
" John M'Kay, as Harbour Master,	1	2	6
" Abram Patterson & A D Gordon, p. a.	3	16	
" A. D. Gordon, Clerk of Market,	20	11	7
" Henry Blackadar, for conducting a criminal prosecution,	4	5	8
To John Holmes & John Walker, a Committee on Roads	3	11	3
To John M'Kay, Foreman of Sheriff's Jury for laying off Roads	7	4	
To John Hatch and Angus Graham, " Mathew Sproull, Foreman of Sheriff's Jury for laying out Roads,	3	12	
To J. W. Harris, for repairs on Court House	57	15	7
" John Taylor and others, a Committee for laying out Roads,	4	2	
To Dr. Martin, per acc't.	4	15	2
" William Milne, for printing,	5	3	6
" William Murdoch and others, a Committee for laying out Road and Plan,	15	7	
To Thos. Harris, Dep Surveyor, per acc't.	1	10	
" The proprietors of the Observer,	5	14	
" A D Gordon, for scales, weights and beam for the Market	4	5	2
To John Hamilton, as Crier of the Court,	7	10	
" William Cummings, Constable,	20		
" James Skinner, Jr Clk of Peace, salary,	10		
" James Skinner, Jr. for Stationary,	15		
" Mathew Patterson, Dis. Treas'r, salary,	1		
" William Browning, Constable services,	15		
" William Harris & others, for patrolling streets, &c.	96	6	10
To John W. Harris, per acc't.	16	15	3
" George M'Kay and others, damages for Roads,	3		
To William Harris, Clerk to Grand Jury, Sum to be assessed to make up the deficiency of the preceding year,	100		
Sum to be assessed in case the District may be visited by the Cholera, to be under the management of the Board of Health and a Committee of the Grand Jury,	30		
	261	5	1

Amount of Cash received on account of the District of Pictou, for 1835.

By Cash in Treasury chest, gen. sessions January Term, 1835,	£8	12	4
" Cash received out of balances from Collectors for 1833,	0	15	0
" Cash received out of balances from Collectors for 1834,	57	19	0
" Cash received, being sum advanced by order of Justices to overseers of Poor,	13	0	0
" Cash received from Collectors, out of Assessment for 1835,	598	16	6
	674	5	10

To Cash paid sundry Acc'ts for District purposes, as per the presentments of Grand Jury and confirmed by the Sessions,

" Balance cash in Treasury Chest 7th January, 1836,	672	16	1
	1	9	9
	674	5	10

Balance due the District from Collectors for 1835,

Amount of Damages due by District, to individuals through whose lands roads have gone, and confirmed by the Sessions,	136	5	1-2
Mathew Paterson, District Treasurer.			

Amount of Cash received and expended by the Commissioners of Streets, for the Town of Pictou.

By Cash rec'd from sundry individuals in the Town of Pictou, in lieu of Statute Labour, together with the proportion of 3-5ths of the L. Money,	£118	4	5
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Balance due the Commissioners 7th January, 1836,	75	3	2-2
	188	7	7-12

To Cash balance due the Commissioners Gen'l Sessions, January, 1835, . . . 61 0 0
Am't cash paid Labourers in cutting and repairing the streets, &c. . . 127 7 7-2
(Total number of day's labour, 320.)

	188	7	7-12
John Taylor, } Geo. Campbell, } Commissioners.			

Amount of Cash received and expended by the Commissioners for Pumps and Wells.

By Cash received from the Collectors of Poor Rates for 1833, '4 and '5, . . .	£24	19	7
Balance due the Commissioners Jan'y 7th, 1836.	6	18	11
	21	18	6

To balance due the Commissioners Gen. Sessions, January 1835, . . . 10 13 11
Cash paid for Materials, and to Contractors, for keeping and repairing the pumps and wells, &c., . . . 21 4 7

	31	18	6
John Taylor, Commissioner.			

Amount of Cash received and expended out of the Licence Fund, for 1835.

By Amount of Cash received from Mr. James Skinner, Jr. C. Licence, . . .	£181	11	1
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To Cash paid Amounts appropriated and voted by the Justices in sessions, to several individuals for the purpose of repairing the streets in the Towns of Pictou and New Glasgow, also for roads and bridges in other parts of the District. £170 12 5
Bal in Treasurer's hands 7th January 1836. 1 18 6

	181	11	1
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Balance due to several persons formerly voted by the Sessions, and not yet paid; these sums are to be paid out of the Fund for this present year, and forms a part of the appropriation, £62 6 8
Mathew Patterson, District Treasurer.

Amount of Cash received and expended by the Fire Wardens, for the Fire Engine, &c.

By Cash received from the Collectors of Poor Rates, for 1833, '4 and '5, . . .	£39	7	6-12
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To Cash paid to repair the fire Engine, Ladders, purchasing and erecting a fire alarm bell, . . . 34 15 11
Bal in Treasurer's hands 7th Jan 1836, . . . 4 11 7-12

	£39	7	6-12
John Taylor, Treasurer			

Amount of Cash received on Act of the District, for Licences, 1835.

By Cash received by sundry persons throughout the District, for Licence Duty, and Fines, for the present yr, . . .	£227	11	4
Balance due James Skinner, Jr, Clk. Licence, 7th January 1836, . . .	13	11	2
	241	2	6

To balance due James Skinner, Jr, Clk. Licences, January, 1835, . . . 28 17 0
Cash paid Mathew Paterson, District Treasurer, Collecting and costs of Prosecutions against sundry persons convicted for breaches, &c. . . 212 5 6

	241	2	6
James Skinner, Jr, Clk Licence.			

Amount Cash received on account of the Township of Pictou, for the poor, for the year 1835.

By Cash received from Messrs J. D. B. Fraser and A Gordon, late Overseers of Poor for 1832 when going out of office; from the several Collectors out of the Assessment for 1835, and from the Justices out of arrears of former years, amounting to	£209	3	2-2
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To Cash paid and expended on sundry paupers, as by the estimate of the Township Meeting, transient Poor, Medical attendance, and incidental expenses, amounting to 178 17 21-2
Cash balance in Treasurer's hands 30 6 0

209 3 21-2

George McDonald, Treasurer.

Balance due by the Overseers of Poor, as audited by the Justices in Sessions:

Cash amount of balance due in Overseers hands, per account rend, £30 6 0

Cash to be refunded by the Overseers, for the purchase of 51 bushels of oats as charged in the accounts against the Township, 5 7 4

Cash to be refunded by the Overseers, for the purchase of 20 bushels wheat as charged in the said acc'ts against the said Township, 7 0 0

42 13 4

Cash balance due by Collectors out of the Assessment for 1835. 59 3 4

[The Sessions direct that Mr McDonald do receive from Captain O'Brien the sum of twenty shillings, as paid him and charged in the accounts, for the passage of Halfday to Halifax, he not having gone.]

Order of the Justices in Sessions—

That Mr. George McDonald, Treasurer to the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Pictou, do refund in money the sum advanced and expended by him, out of the Poor's funds, in the purchase of wheat and oats, as charged by him in his accounts against the inhabitants of the said Township, and forming a part of said charges; and that the amount so expended be added and charged to him to the sum of Thirty pounds and Six shillings, stated as the balance of cash in hand, amounting in all to Forty two pounds, Thirteen shillings and Four pence, as will appear on reference to the accounts on file, in the Clerk of the Peace Office, dated 11th January, 1836.

Estimates for 1836.

[See last Bee.]

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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada

Bills Lading
Seamens' Articles
Indentures

Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
Law do do and do

Declarations and Subpanas
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
Arbitration Bonds

Mortgage do
Writs of Enquiry
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.

[December 30.]

NAILS,

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADELE, from Montreal, a large consignment of best quending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shungling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced. JAS. DAWSON.
December 1.

Clerk of the Peace Office.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the District Assessors, will be held on the first Tuesday, (the fifth day) of April next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, of said day, for the purpose of subdividing the General Assessment of District Rates, for the present year. Assessors whose limits are within the Township of Pictou, to meet in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou; those whose limits are within the Township of Egerton, to meet in the house of Mrs Chisholm, in New Glasgow; and those whose limits are within the Township of Maxwellton, to meet in the House of Mr John Finlayson, Merigonish. All Assessors, previous to the day of Meeting for the purpose aforesaid, are required to go round all the persons residing within their respective limits, and to take a correct account of their Lands, Stock, &c. for their guidance in laying on the Assessment.

By order of the Session,

JAMES SKINNER, Jun'r.

Clk. Peace,

Pictou, 29th Feb'y, 1836. b w

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 DAWSON.

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.

J. D. has for sale, a few barrels American AP-PLES, of superior quality.

The Subscriber intending to quit Pictou early in the Spring, respectfully acquaints the Public, that he will dispose of his whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. at PRIME COST, the whole having been purchased by him with Cash, and being fresh Goods, great Bargains may be expected. He, at same time, requests that accounts against him may be rendered for payment; and all outstanding debts not paid up before 1st of May, will be put in suit without exception.

ALEXR. FORSYTH.

Pictou, 24th Feb'y. 1836.

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. } cl-w

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ALBION,

A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE OF EUROPE,

Commenced its fourth Volume 1st January 1836, PRICE—\$6 per Annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

THE EMIGRANT AND OLD COUNTRYMAN,

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DOMESTIC AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,

PRICE—\$3 per Annum, payable in advance—exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to both Works received by the Subscriber JAMES DAWSON.
March, 1836.

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

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

[From the Montreal Vindicator, Feb. 5.]

We are rejoiced at the daily increasing evidences which we see of the advance of liberal sentiments in these Provinces, and that a conviction is fastening itself upon the public mind of the absolute necessity of a radical change in our Constitution. Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the gang of office-holders who have so long fattened on the public revenues, and the violent measures they threaten to resort to, if they are to be disturbed, public opinion still waxes stronger as to the necessity of an effectual remedy. Lower Canada is no longer left alone to fight the battle of freedom, and in fact the battle of all the other North American Provinces. The Upper Province has nobly come to her aid, and her Representatives, by a vote of two to one, have declared the necessity of a change in their Constitution.

The whole burden of those who have so long opposed the introduction of a government which should afford an equal protection to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, by rendering it responsible to the people by means of the principle of election, has been the oft-repeated cry that they should be subjected to the tyranny of a French majority. Were the inhabitants of the Province, the same as in Upper Canada, said they, we should have no objection to the introduction of Elective institutions. Acting upon this professed principle, in order to check the increasing demand for a change in our institutions, they have raised the bugbear of national origin, as the most plausible means of perpetuating their grasp upon the government of the Province, and of checking the rapidly progressing predilection in favour of liberal government.

The shallowness of these arguments has long been apparent to every unprejudiced person in this Province. That the national origin cry has been adopted as the most plausible means, *ad captandum vulgus*, to forward the views of those who would retain power at any expense, has been no less apparent. Every argument in favor of Elective institutions has been met by an appeal to national prejudices, and taunts of attempts at Revolution. The present mode of appointing Legislative Councillors for life has been declared to be the very acme of perfection; and those who dissented from that opinion are declared to be demagogues and traitors; and any attempt at making the government responsible to the majority of the people, has been met by the cry of the danger of a French republic.

Recent events in the sister Province, will serve to illustrate the dishonesty of the unprincipled faction here. There they have no French majority, and consequently cannot be in danger of the pretended French domination; yet do we see the faction there in favour of Election institutions? by no means. The minions and parasites of the government are as industrious in the defence of their system, as are the office-holders here in fomenting national distinctions in order to uphold the same system. But it will be of no avail. The people of both Provinces are awake to the necessity of elective institutions; and it is not to be suffered that the firmly expressed wishes of 1,000,000, of British American Colonists must be made to succumb to a knot of huggery and needy adventurers.

On Thursday night last, some person attempted to force, from a ladder outside, a bottle of as-sacnada through the window of the hall of the Assembly; the bottle fell, however, between the double windows, and remained there. On the following night some of the same substance was placed on the wardrobe stove, and on another in the passage. The strong smell obliged the Assembly to adjourn. The *Conradine*, which is always earnest in circulating the truth, calls it a "constitutional joke," which will probably be believed by its readers. On Saturday warrants were ordered against the parties mentioned in the routine business, who had left town.—*Quebec Gazette*.

A public meeting of Reformers was held at Howard, Upper Canada, on the 9th inst., to form an Association for the purpose of furthering the cause of Reform, at which a number of spirited Resolutions were passed. An *Elective Legislative Council*, the control of all the public Revenues of the Province, and the non-interference of a Colonial Minister, 4000 miles distant, in their internal affairs, are among the most prominent of the resolutions. We hope these signs will not be disregarded in the proper quarter.—(Vindicator.)

The House of Assembly adjourned from Saturday evening last to Wednesday, (to give the different committees an opportunity of attending to the various matters referred to them.) when they resumed their important duties. We anticipate much benefit to the country, from this Session, unless prevented by the *collective wisdom* of the old ladies in the Legislative Council.—*Cor. & Aids*.

We have, by the *Gannet*, received our customary files of Jamaica papers, and a letter from our private correspondent, at that place, of the 23d ult. The letter contains the gratifying intelligence that not a single instance on the part of the apprenticed labourers, of refusing to resume their work after the holidays, had occurred. The island continued perfectly tranquil. The Corps, it is apprehended, will not be very abundant; such as they however may be, it is thought that the Proprietors must try "what virtue there is in the current coin of the country, for procuring the extra labour of the Apprentices." The Island Parliament was to meet on the 26th January; and from the very little business before the house, and the peaceable state of the Colony, it was presumed that the Session would be exceedingly short.—*Bermuda Gaz.*

Sr. JOHN, N. B., March 1st.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the new and interesting species of instruction and amusement offered them by the Rev. Dr. McCulloch's Lectures. His Lecture last evening on the Law of Gravity and Attraction must have opened sources of information entirely new to many of his audience. The experiments by his apparatus were in several instances very interesting. In a word, we venture to say, that if our readers only knew how much they are losing by not availing themselves of this opportunity of gratifying themselves, we feel certain that none of them would miss a single lecture.—*Observer*.

The Council have agreed to the Bill to provide for the further increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, and to continue and amend the Act for incorporating the said Bank; with amendments to which they have desired the concurrence of the Assembly.—*Id.*

P. F. ISLAND, February 16.

A child, four years of age, son of Mr. Donald Fraser, of New London, who is at present in Miramichi, was a short time since so dreadfully burnt, from his clothes taking fire, that he died a few days after.—(Gazette.)

NOVA-SCOTIA.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Times, March 1.]

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—Mr. Johnston reported from the Select Committee on the several Petitions relating to the Laws for Licensing Public Houses and shops, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors—referred to Committee of the whole house on Ways and Means.

A Petition of the Temperance Society of the West River of Pictou was presented by Mr. G. Smith, praying that an additional Duty may be imposed on all Spirituous Liquors imported, that no spirituous may be prohibited from trafficking in Ardent Spirits; that the 4th and 5th sections of the License Act of the last Session may be repealed; and provision made for the more easy conviction of offenders against the License Laws; and that a further tax be imposed on the vending of Liquors, to be applied to the support of the Poor in the several respective Townships—laid on the table.

A Petition of the Presbyterian Congregation of Onslow; also, a Petition of the Congregation of the West River, Pictou, under the Pastoral charge of the Rev. James Ross, were presented by Mr. G. Smith, praying that measures may be taken for restoring the efficiency of the Pictou Academy, which has suffered by the remodelling thereof, by the last Act of the General Assembly in relation thereto—referred to Committee on Schools.

On motion of Mr. G. Smith, *Resolved*, That it be referred to a Committee to enquire and ascertain what sum has been retained by, or paid to, the Collector of Colonial Import Duties at the Port of Halifax, as and for the salary of commissioners, as such Collector during the last two years, and to report thereon to the House—referred to Committee upon Public Accounts. On motion of Mr. Stewart, *Resolved*, That the same Committee enquire and report as to the expediency and practicability of combining the present offices of Provincial Treasurer and Collector of Colonial Duties for the Port of Halifax, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A message from the Council desiring a Conference by Committee, with a Committee of this Honorable House, on the subject of the Resolution for granting £10,000 for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present year. On motion of Mr. G. Smith, *Resolved*, That the Conference desired by the Council be agreed to by this House, and that the clerk do acquaint the Council therewith—Messrs. Smith, Young, and Stewart, were appointed to manage the Conference. Mr. Smith reported that the managers had been at the Conference, and stated the substance of it to the House.

Judges' Fees.

Mr. Morton moved the following Resolution, which being seconded, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Uniacke each moved amendments, in effect doing away with the original resolution—these were separately put and negatived, when the original motion was put and carried, 24 to 16.

Whereas, during the last and present Session, two bills have passed this house for the abolition of the fees taken by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Courts of this Province, and have been sent to His Majesty's Council for their concurrence, and said Bills have not been returned to this House by His Majesty's Council, agreed to or otherwise, neither have they asked a conference or sent any Message to the House upon the subject; *And whereas*, this house consider the taking Fees improper and unconstitutional, that are not sanctioned by some British or Colonial Statute, and as they are obnoxious and distressing to the Inhabitants of the Province, as set forth in their several Petitions to this House upon the subject: *Resolved therefore*, that a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to His Majesty, praying for the abolition of the Fees demanded and taken by said Judges, and that in future, the inhabitants of this His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia may be subject to no other or greater Fees than are sanctioned by the Laws or Statutes of said Province.

Wednesday.—On motion of Mr. Young, *resolved* that the Conference desired yesterday by the Council on the Bill to declare the value of certain Coins, &c. be agreed to by this House. Messrs. Young, Johnston, Stewart, G. Smith, and Mr. Dobbin, were appointed to this Conference.

Mr. Donn pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to incorporate the General Mining Association—read a first time.

Mr. UNIACKE, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill for repealing various Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, and for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Larceny and other offences connected therewith—referred to Committee.

Mr. UNIACKE, from the joint Committee of the Council and this House, reported an Address to His Majesty, which the Committee had prepared and concurred in, in regard to the encroachments upon the Fisheries, &c.

The Address being read, It was resolved that the said Address be received and adopted by the House, and that the Council be desired to join by Committee, with the Committee of this House, who reported the foregoing Address, in preparing and presenting to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor an address, praying him to forward the foregoing Address to His Majesty, with his favourable recommendation of the prayer thereof.

Mr. WILKINS, from the Select Committee, to whom were referred on Monday last several Petitions relative to Stage Coach Communication, reported thereon. Mr. B. Dowlif moved, that the Report be not received by the House, which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the motion, eighteen, against it, eighteen. Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote and the motion was carried. Mr. Uniacke reported from the Select Committee, appointed on the 31st inst. to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with a Copy of Report and the Resolution of the House, relative to the Halifax County Division Act, and the Petition of certain Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis against the same; that the Committee had performed that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that he would communicate the same to His Majesty's Government. Mr. G. Smith, from the Select Committee, on the several Petitions of the General Mining Association and others, relative to deepening the Navigation of the East River of Pictou, reported thereon, by presenting to the House, a Bill for improving the Navigation of the East River of Pictou—read a second time. On motion the report of the Select Committee relative to the proposed Light Houses on the Islands of Seatarie and St. Paul was read, and thereupon, on the motion of Mr. Uniacke, *resolved*, that the said Report be adopted by this House. Ordered, That the same committee who made the Report to this House do wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with a Copy of said Report, and the Resolution of this House thereon, and respectfully request His Excellency to forward the same to the Governments of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, respectively. A Petition of W. Armand and others, Inhabitants of Upper Musquodouit, was presented by Mr. Lawson, praying that the sole power of granting Licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors may be restored to the Justices of Sessions and Grand Juries, and that the prices of such Licences may be enhanced—laid on the Table.

A Petition of Charles Archibald and others, of St. Mary's, was presented by Mr. Young, praying that an Act may be passed to divide the County of Sydney into two Counties, and to allow the Lower Section thereof two or more representatives in General Assembly—referred to Committee.

Thursday.—Mr. UNIACKE brought forward the Bill to incorporate the General Mining Association. Mr. Stewart made a few observations on the Bill, to which he could not consent, and he hoped the house would not adopt a measure by which the assumed rights of the company would be confirmed and sanctioned.—Bill laid on the table, to be considered by Committee of the whole House. The Bill to improve the navigation of the East River, by deepening the same, was gone into. Mr. Doyle said it went to establish the very principle which was just controverted by the hon. and learned member from Cumberland. He denied the right of the crown to lease these mines to the Duke of York, and any act of this House, which went to sanction it, would be a direct interference with the rights of the people. Mr. Uniacke explained the intentions of the Company—by deepening the river, vessels would be enabled to get their cargoes at a cheaper rate, and the country would feel the advantage—they did not expect to extend their privileges, and if the clauses contained any thing which the house thought objectionable, he was prepared to alter them. He disclaimed all intention of recognising any exclusive right in the bill. Messrs. Dickson and Smith, who reside in Pictou, made some observations, and appeared to take much interest in the passing of the bill; which was read a second time.

An Act to continue an Act for the Inspection and Weighing of Flour and Meal, was read a third time. Mr. Roach introduced a motion to make the Act permanent; but as the House did not appear inclined to part with the salutary power of periodical supervision which it possessed, it was after some observations withdrawn.

On Saturday the House engaged in a long, and as it appeared to us, very prolix debate on the License Laws. It seemed to be a trial of strength between the friends of the Temperance cause, and the spiritual members. The war of words was lengthy; and the

opinion seemed to have the mastery, that though Temperance Societies had done an infinite deal of good, yet it was on a voluntary principle, as instruments in the hand of Providence; and the moment therefore, that coercion was used to further their objects the spirit of men would revolt from it, and lead them into excesses commensurate with the violence done to their freedom of will. The Temperance advocates carried a Resolution, to continue the Licences out of Halifax, at the same rate as last year. A motion was then proposed, by which the abstemious part of the House, would be made to disgorge their own principles, viz. to add to the Resolution already carried, that the Licence duty in the Town of Halifax was too high, and a reduction was necessary. This piece of waggery, (for we can view it in no other light) was lost. A separate resolution then passed, reducing the spirit license in the Town of Halifax, to £7 10; and another vesting in Grand Juries solely, the power of granting licences. Several members objected to any alteration in the License Act, on the principle that those duties were pledged for a sum of money borrowed by the Province; and it would be a breach of faith on the part of the house to interfere with the law till its expiration. This however was explained away, on grounds which we did not very clearly comprehend.

His Majesty's Council concurred yesterday in the appropriation of the House of Assembly, of the sum of £10,000 voted for the services of the Roads and Bridges.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1836.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The papers by the western mail inform us that the ship *Liverpool*, from Liverpool, had arrived at St. John, bringing London dates to the 9th January; the ship *Chatham*, at Boston, from Liverpool, brought English papers to the 21st; and ship *Rubicon*, from Havre, brought Paris papers to the 15th January.

The only item of important intelligence brought by these vessels, is the fact, that the Government of France, had viewed the annual message of the President of the United States, as fully explanatory of the difficulties existing between the two Countries, and had accordingly notified the latter through the medium of Great Britain, that they were now prepared to pay the Indemnity without any further negotiation. The King of England had despatched a special messenger to Washington, with this agreeable news, who arrived at New York in the *St. Andrew*, from Liverpool, on the 13th ult. We rejoice that all occasion of war is thus happily removed.

A Paris paper of the 13th January says, that the public attention on that day, was divided between the melancholy details of the fire in New York, and the discussion of the Address to his Majesty, the King of the French, by the Chamber of Deputies. Subscriptions in aid of the more indigent sufferers, were immediately opened, both by French and American gentlemen.

"A horrible massacre occurred in Barcelona on the 5th January. Some of the Carlist chiefs had escaped from prison, and at a Court Martial, some of them having been convicted of several acts of atrocity, were so slightly sentenced, that the troops attacked the citadel, putting all the prisoners to death. The mob almost all belonged to the 12th battalion of the National Guard, which contributed most powerfully to the revolution in August last. The first prisoner who fell was Col. O'Donnell, who was captured at Clot. His body was thrown from the rampart to the multitude below, who, after dragging him through all the streets, burnt his mutilated remains. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the ensuing day, there was a contest before the residence of the Captain General, between the troops and the mob.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In the last November we find a Document published, purporting to be "an extract from the Royal Instructions to the Governor of Nova Scotia;" we have no doubt of its authenticity,

but whether it is recent particular instructions to the present Governor, or, a duplicate of the usual instructions issued to other Governors of British dependencies, we are left to conjecture; we copy below what appears to us the two most extraordinary sections of this curious Document.

"It is our will and pleasure, that you do not, upon any pretence whatsoever, on pain of our highest displeasure, give your assent to any law, wherein the natives or inhabitants of the Province of Nova Scotia or Island of Cape Breton, are put on a more advantageous footing than those of this Kingdom, or whereby duties shall be laid upon the shipping or upon the product or manufactures thereof, upon any pretence whatsoever."

This part of the Royal instructions has not only been fully carried into effect heretofore, but natives of the Province, against whom it is evidently intended to operate, have been carefully excluded from offices of trust and emolument, in the gift of the crown. We hope the application which our House of Assembly have just made to the Throne, on this important subject, will receive a due share of attention.

"You shall take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, that the Book of common prayer, as by law established, be read each Sunday and Holiday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the church of England. You shall be careful that the Churches which are, or hereafter may be, erected in our said Province or island, be well and orderly kept; and that, besides a competent maintenance to be assigned to the Minister of each orthodox Church, a convenient house be built at the common charge for each Minister, and you are to take care that the Parishes be so limited by an Act of Assembly, and settled, as you shall find most convenient for accomplishing this good work."

We really do not know what to make of this part of the Royal Will and Pleasure; we are unwilling to believe, that the King of so enlightened a nation as Great Britain, could, in the nineteenth century, order his Representative in Nova Scotia, to provide a "competent maintenance," and convenient place of Worship in each parish, and for each Clergyman of the English Episcopal Church, to the exclusion of all others, out of the public Purse; yet we can see no other construction that can be put upon the above section, unless the word "orthodox" be intended to apply to all indiscriminately—in which case we should like to know who are to be constituted the judges of their orthodoxy; we think, however, there is no great danger of the Royal instructions, as regards this matter, being carried into effect in this Province, and are therefore disposed to view them as words without meaning.

EDUCATION.—COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Committee to whom was referred the various Petitions on general education, in consequence of the School Act being about to expire, have reported to the House of Assembly. They recommend that the Act be continued two years more, and also the amount of the last Legislative Grant, for the general purposes of Education; "but to this, whenever the majority of the Freeholders and rateable Inhabitants shall so determine, should be added, a further sum to be raised, and levied by assessment upon all classes indiscriminately, married and unmarried, old and middle aged, which two sums united, should form the salary of the teacher; and the Trustees, when it is so determined by the majority of the inhabitants, who assemble at such public Meeting, shall fix the rate of wages payable by such parents as take the benefit of the School, and should also have the power of admitting orphans and poor children without Fees." The Report upon the whole, is a good one, and takes an enlightened view of the subject. We shall copy it as soon as we can find room.

COMPLAINTS are frequently preferred to us that we are negligent in not noticing matters of a local nature, such as Deaths, Marriages, &c. On this count, however, we must plead innocent; we omit neither death nor marriage, nor any other matter of interest, that occurs within the range of the circulation of the Bee, if the circumstances come to our knowledge; but there is evidently a great charge of negligence on the part of our friends and patrons, when they do not take the trouble to communicate matters of this kind to us; we think it quite enough to print these things gratuitously, and cannot afford to pay a person to perambulate the country in quest of them. We hope our friends in the country will profit by this hint.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The publication of "Tatler's" letter to the Wings and Torics, could do no good at present; we shall keep it in reserve for a suitable occasion. We do not think that "Alphus's" medical case possesses that interest he ascribes to it. Two other communications sent us are extracts, and may be printed when we have room.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr. Edward McLean, to Miss Helen Smith, both of West River,

DIED.

At Mount Dalhousie, on the 4th day of March, James Richardson, of the Parish of Drifisdale, Dumfriesshire, aged 79 years.

NOTICE. 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 LET.

THE House occupied by Mrs. Johnston near the Shipyard. Also, the Shop in the house occupied by themselves. Apply to

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

NOTICE.

THOSE to whom the Subscriber has rendered their Accounts, will please take notice, that if they are not paid before the 15th April next, he will look for them being paid in Cash after that date.

J. B. KITCHEN.

Pictou, March 8, 1836. mw

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of PRIME GOODS,

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

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835.

NOTICE.

ESTIMATES will be received from this date to the 15th inst. for furnishing materials, and building a Bridge, across the West River, at the Sevin Mile Inn; for further particulars, and for plans and specifications, please apply to PETER CRERAR.

Pictou, 1st March, 1836.

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
50 " Post Paper,
20 " Pot Paper,
6 " Foolscap Paper,
For sale by J. DAWSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1,000 Feet clear pine Boards; apply as above.

POETRY.

THE FUNERAL.

BY J. GRAHAM.

But wood and wild, the mountain and the dale,
The house of prayer itself, —no place inspires
Emotions more accordant with the day,
Than does the field of graves, the land of rest. —
Oft at the close of evening-prayer, the toll,
The solemn funeral toll, pausing proclaims
The service of the tomb; the homeward crowds
Divide on either hand; the pomp draws near;
The choir to meet the dead go forth, and sing,
I am the resurrection and the life.
Ah ne'er these youthful bearers robed in white,
They tell a mournful tale; some blooming friend
Is gone, dead in her prime of years. — 'Twas she,
The poor man's friend, who, when she could not give,
With angel tongue pleaded to those who could,
With angel tongue and mild beseeching eye,
That ne'er besought in vain, save when she pray'd
For longer life, with heart resigned to die, —
Rejoiced to die; for happy visions bless'd
Her voyage's laud days, and hovering round,
Alighted on her soul, giving presage
That heaven was nigh. — O what a burst
Of rapture from her lips! what tears of joy
Her beaming eye suffus'd! Those eyes are closed,
But all her loveliness is not yet flown:
She smiled in death, and still her cold pale face
Retains that smile; as when a waveless lake,
In which the wintry stars all bright appear,
Is sheeted by a nightly frost with ice,
Still it reflects the face of heaven unchanged,
Unruffled by the breeze or sweeping blast.
Again that knell! The slow procession stops:
The pall withdrawn, Death's altar, thick emboss'd
With melancholy ornaments. — (The name,
The record of her blooming age,) — appears
Unveil'd, and on it dust to dust is thrown,
The final rite. Oh! hark that sullen sound!
Upon the lower'd bier the shroud'd clay
Falls fast, and fills the void —

MISCELLANY.

THE MOON.—Some time since, a M. Gruthusen, of Munich, stated, that he had had incontestible proofs that the moon is inhabited. All Europe assailed him with ridicule, but he was not to be laughed out of his opinions, and has now republished them, in concert with a learned colleague and astronomer, M. Schræter. Their common conclusions are: first, that the vegetation on the surface of the moon extends to 55° S. lat., and 60° N. lat.; secondly, that from the 50th degree N. lat. to the 17th of S. lat. they recognise evident traces of the mode of animated beings. They repeat that which M. Gruthusen formerly asserted, that they perceive high roads in various directions, and have further discovered a colossal edifice, nearly under the equator of our satellite. At this place there is an appearance of a considerable city, near to which they are perfectly assured of the existence a construction similar to that called in fortification, a horn-work.

A WOODEN NOSE.—On Monday week, a new man named Butler, was presented to the London Medical Society. The case is remarkable, disease had entirely destroyed the nose externally, the palate, part of the orbital and frontal bones, as well as of the upper maxillary processes—exposing the tongue, &c. to view; so that the unfortunate sufferer was unable to speak without artificial assistance, and had too ghastly an appearance to be looked at without horror. Such artificial aid he has, however, contrived in the most ingenious manner, enabling him to speak distinctly, and appear in society. It consists of a wooden nose, which

is fastened on his face by means of a pair of imitation spectacles rivetted through the nose, a false palate, and other apparatus. The case excited much interest, both from the dreadful ravages of the disease, and from the ingenuity and skill manifested by Mr. Butler (who is a chief clerk in a mercantile house in the city) in the structure and adaptation of the various parts of his invention.—*English paper.*

How superior is the poor man with a rich spirit to a rich man with a poor spirit! To borrow the expression of St. Paul, he is 'as having nothing, and yet possessing all things;' while the other presents the melancholy reverse—he is as possessing all things, and yet having nothing, the last hopes nothing, and fears everything. There is no absolute poverty without poverty of spirit. The sunshine of the mind gives only the bright side. He who lives under its influence is courted by all men, and may, if he will, enjoy their goods without their troubles. The world is, as it were, held in trust for him; and, in freedom from care, he is alone entitled to be called a gentleman. He is the most independent of all men, because fortune has the least power over him. He is the only man that is free and unfettered; he may do what he pleases and nothing is expected from him. He escapes importunity and flattery, and feels a perpetual consciousness that he is not sought for but for himself. Suspicion of motives never chills his confidence, nor withers his enjoyment. He has an enriching power within himself, which makes his outward wants easily supplied with industry and prudence, without the necessity of anxious toil. A little is his enough, and beyond, is an incumbrance. This is the Christian doctrine, and the doctrine of reason, which ever go together.

MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.—A few weeks ago, a pair of lovers, sick of freedom, presented themselves at the altar of St. Margaret's Church, that they might be united in the bonds of marriage. But the Rev gentleman having learned that the bans had been published in the parish church of one only of the parties, he declined to perform the ceremony, stating that as they lived in separate parishes, it was necessary that proclamation should be made in both. Reluctantly they withdrew, to pass a few more weeks of tedious courtship, while the bans were duly published. On Sunday last they again presented themselves, and were buckled together hard and fast. The Gordian knot being tied, the "happy man" refused to pay the fees, as he had been subjected to an extra expense in the publication of bans, whereupon he was locked up in the chancel, in company with his new-made wife, who (as all "better halves" should) refused to desert her partner in his adversity. Imprisonment made no impression on his resolution—he persisted in refusing to pay the charges—(perhaps for a sufficient reason)—and the relenting sexton liberated him in time for the wedding dinner.—*Leicester Chron.*

THE IRISH CLERGY.—J. B. Wildman, Esq., at the Canterbury Meeting, on the 11th instant, for the Irish clergy, stated that "he would vouch for the truth of a narrative he was about to give them:—A clergyman in Ireland, possessed of an income of £200 per annum, recently went to an office in Dublin to insure his life in favor of his wife and children. Some hesitation having been evinced, he asked if there was any objection to him. The reply was, "We cannot sir; we dare not run the risk of insuring clergymen. We cannot make out a policy for you unless you agree to a proviso that the insurance shall be void in the event of your being murdered." A thrill of horror followed this anecdote.—*Kentish Gaz.*

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—The general and constant advice he gave, too, when consulted about the choice of a wife, a profession, or

whatever influences a man's particular and immediate happiness, was always to reject no positive good from fears of its contrary consequences. "Do not," said he, "forbear to marry a beautiful woman if you can find such, out of a fancy that she will be less constant than an ugly one; or condemn yourself to the society of coarseness and vulgarity for fear of the expenses, or other dangers, of elegance or personal charms, which have been always acknowledged as a positive good, and for the want of which there should be always given some weighty compensation. I have, however," continued Mr. Johnson, "seen some prudent fellows who forbore to connect themselves with beauty lost coquetry should be near, and with wit or birth, lest insolence should lurk behind them, till they have been forced by their discretion to linger life away in tasteless stupidity, and choose to count the moments by remembrance of pain instead of enjoyment of pleasure.—*Johnsoniana.*

INSECTS IN THE HUMAN SKIN.—Numerous animalcules have been discovered in the skin of a patient labouring under scabies, at the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Skin. These insects burrow under the skin, and give rise to the most intolerable itching; they are scarcely visible to the naked eye, but, when seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, present the appearance of a white gelatinous body, with eight many-jointed legs of a deep red colour. The insect belongs to the order *aplura*, and is named *acarus scabiei*.—*From a Lecture by Dr. Itchfield.*

DEATH OF A FEMALE BURGLAR.—A farmer who keeps a house for the entertainment of travellers, on the road leading from Banbridge to Lurgan, had in his service a woman named —. It appears she was up about three o'clock serving some travellers, who were on their way to Hillsborough fair, with oats, &c. After she had given the oats she went to rob a brother of her master, who resides a short distance from the place, and keeps a grocery shop. She got up the office-house, ascended to the roof of the dwelling-house, descended the parlour chimney, and when half way she stuck fast (the funnel being narrow,) her clothes and arms remaining right above her head. Some of the children being unwell the master of the house had occasion to rise, and after having lighted a candle, heard a voice crying, "John, dear come and relieve me." He proceeded to the parlour chimney and found that the voice came from it. He asked who was there? She mentioned her name. "What brought you there?" She answered, "The Devil." He then asked her was it she that attempted to break into his house some time ago? She at first answered it was, but afterwards denied this. Her interrogator then asked her had she many accomplices? She said she had none. Upon this he went for his two brothers, but they all found it impracticable to bring the unfortunate woman either up or down the chimney. During all this time she was conversing freely with the family. They then made a breach in the funnel, and by this means brought the woman out, when to their astonishment, she proved to be lifeless. They sent for a neighbour to bleed her, and used such means as were in their power to restore animation, but without effect.—*Nuery Telegraph.*

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. 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. BALLAINE, Esq.