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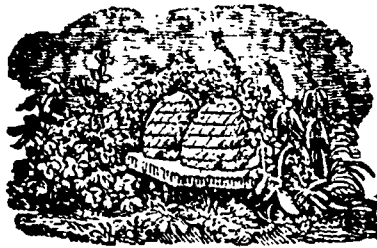
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1898.

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. Single copies 3d. each.

### ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 8s. 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, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr 50	Herrings, No 1,	30s
“ hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackerel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	16s a 18s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Oats pr bush
“ at Landing Ground	17s	2s
“ at Landing Ground	17s	Pork
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl	16s a 18s	Shingles pr ar
Eggs pr doz	7d	7s a 10s
Flour, No 1	22s 6d a 25s	Tallow pr lb
“ American & r	none	7d a 8d
	Veal	3d a 4s
	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M	65-	“	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45-	Mackerel, No 1	none
“ Nova Scotia	47s 6d	“	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	“	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	2s-	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
“ Sydney,	30s-	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	“ Canada prime	55s
Coffee	1s 3d	“ Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour All sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 47s 6d
“ Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
“ Canada, fine	50s	“	2 65s
“ Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

## R. FRASER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has located himself in the store lately occupied by Mr John Crenar, where every article in his line of business will be executed in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. He will constantly

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTING, AND PILOT CLOTHS;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment.

He will also make up in the neatest manner, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Riding Habits; also, Gentlemen's Spanish and Circular Cloaks, Boston Wrappers, New Market and Hunting Coats, &c.

R. F. would also remark, that having made arrangements with Reporters of Fashions both in New York and Philadelphia, he will be able to supply his customers in due season with the latest approved fashions.

## A SCENE FROM "THE PICAROON."

We copy the following vivid and thrilling scene from "The Picaroon," (a work just published,) out of a critique in the *Morning Chronicle*. The extract is descriptive of a conference, of fatal termination, between two contraband dealers of Bristol, who met by appointment, under cover of evening, near some lime-kilns on the banks of the Avon—not without mutual suspicions:—

"I think," said Kenrick, "we made the balance two thousand five hundred?" "Yes, yes—the whole of which you will pay me now in cash." Softly, my good fellow. Now listen; I will make two thousand two hundred of the payment in a way more for your advantage. Cash would entail a needless risk on your journey; and I happen to have a claim upon a house in New York, that, when transferred, will exactly suit your purpose, and cannot admit of loss. Come nearer to the light, and I will show you names on this paper that would satisfy the bank of England. The three hundred, and in gold, my boy, are here!" As it happened, in withdrawing the sovereigns from the cash bag, the canvas, which was time-worn, gave way; and before Kenrick could avoid it, a large packet of fifty pound bank notes had fallen out, and were only rescued from rolling into the kiln by the quick eye and ready foot of Smuggleton. In the consternation of the moment, Kenrick held the American bill of exchange open and loosely in one hand, while eagerly stretching out the other to recover the fallen notes from Simon, when it was suddenly snatched by the latter. "What, villain! is it come to this?" growled Kenrick, in a voice almost articulate with rage; at the same time thrusting his knuckles under the cravat of Smuggleton with a fierce and throting violence; "Come, sir, is it your pleasure now to rub or murder? Hell, and the Fiend! Stand off the notes; let go the bill, or my gripe shall choke the life breath out of thee at once! Let go!" The mandate might have been obeyed under that instinct that makes the merely cunning man to quail and shrink into his native insignificance before another more violent and audacious, though equally unprincipled; but that in the bosom of Smuggleton, to the newly awakened lust of plunder was now added the malice of revenge, with the fearful accessories of time and opportunity. The fiery mouth of the kiln, hot, red, and glowing as the pit of Tartarus, had caught his eye; and a thought still more infernal burnt in his heart and brain. Regarding his assailant with a smile of well affected indignation, Smuggleton held the American bill of exchange over the rising flames; and intimated, with a reckless nod, that the fate of the hostage in his hand depended on his own release. Baffled with the threatened loss, Kenrick released his hold, and scarcely had he done so when his arm was palsied by a blow, and at the next moment the wily Smuggleton had thrown him off his equipage against the parapet, while, as his outstretched arms were extended convulsively in the air, in frantic efforts to catch at some neighbouring object, he found himself hoisted on the shoulders of his dwarf companion, and hurried towards the sulphurous verge of the flaming pit. The fumes of the kiln gained fresh volume—they gathered heavily (for it was a dead calm) and

hung in a suffocating fog suddenly the cloud grew overcharged, and rolled over the edge of the kiln. Caught by the stifling blast, Smuggleton staggered and instinctively retreated, while Kenrick had contrived to thrust his knee on one side of his throat with a strangling force; and presently, as the subtle vapour rose still more dense and pungent, both sunk upon the earth, half choked, overpowered, and insensible. The night was sad and strangely silent. The air hushed and motionless, grew oppressive on its stillness, not a leaf stirred, nor could the rustle of an insect, or the breaking of a ripple on the river, be heard. The stars were hid in a sullen gloom; while the smoke of the kiln, luminous in the reflected light of the lambent flames beneath, rose pale, thin, and shadowy, amidst the surrounding darkness.

"Kenrick at length, as the function of respiration strengthened, felt revived, and struggled to disengage himself from the grasp of his companion; but in vain; the weight of Smuggleton, whose arms had been crossed in falling, rendered the task beyond his strength, and escape seemed as hopeless as before.—With all his stoniness and chicanery, Kenrick was not ferocious; but as he gazed on his remorseless enemy his heart sickened at the awful alternative that self-preservation began to whisper. Smuggleton heaved a deep sigh, and quick successive shudders told that these might soon depart; a moment more, and every chance of life might be lost for ever. With a dizzy brain Kenrick took a penknife from his pocket—it was his only weapon; and his hand grew firm in the fury of despair, with half-averted eyes, he raised it over the gasping throat of the still entranced and prostrate wretch before him. "Murder!" Whence came that cry, was it an involuntary exclamation, or had the menaced deed of blood a witness? Kenrick knew not; his bewildered senses, in that sudden fear, were not self-cognizant; and "Murder! murder!" echoed from his heart and brain. Palsied, as in the hangman's gripe, his wild eyes glared on the vacant gloom of night, with a long and searching glance; but all was emptiness and overpowering silence, save, indeed, the deep breathing of Smuggleton, and the slow but audible throbs of his own heart.

"The dark and dangerous man recovered fast; his swarthy features were already convulsed with pangs of returning life, and, as if impelled by an intuitive malice, the iron grasp of his arms became more painful and resistless. Kenrick had dropped the knife, and without hope of defence, had steeled his soul to a dogged endurance of the worst: yet true to the ruling passion of his life, his glance still lingered on the scattered notes and gold that lay in heaps upon the sand. This reverie was broken by the muttered oaths of Smuggleton, who had nearly recovered, and, in rising to half a recumbent posture, had allowed Kenrick's body to fall rudely backwards, though still retaining the limbs upon his shoulders, while he steadied himself beneath the weight by clutching at the roots of a bush just within his reach. Starting with a shudder he dropped his load; his hand had passed upon a viper, which having crouched, still hung coiled round his wrist. Bruiced by the fall, Kenrick arose slowly, while Smuggleton shook of the reptile, and both stood confronted, lowering, at each other with mutual dread, mingled with wary watchfulness and

an unquenched thirst for vengeance. At this juncture the eye of Smuggleton rested on the fallen knife glittering at a little distance on the ground, and unguardedly he stooped to reach it. Kenrick, but, too conscious of his fatal purpose, rushed wildly forward, and driving his clinched fists, with all the impetus of weight and fury, on the exposed side of his adversary thrust him staggering towards the fiery kiln; a second blow, and the hopeless wretch toppled headlong over the verge—the blue flame flashed highly for a moment and there arose a frantic shriek of agony, shrill as the outcries of the damned! It echoed through the dim thick wreaths of eddying smoke into the vague shadows of night, and all again was silent.

"Astounded, and half doubting the evidence of his senses, Kenrick looked over the edge of the kiln.—All below seemed of a hollow, deep and fiery redness, as a burning crater—with, over and anon, a faint and lurid play of purple flame, and swiftly ascending clouds of vapour that whirling, gathered and dispersed. Of his victim as yet not a vestige had been seen; for Kenrick had overlooked the object of search. But, on a second glance, the scorched and desperate wretch appeared, his clothes on fire—clambering with lacerated hands the burning boundaries of the kiln. An instant more, and one hand was stretched eagerly over the top; when, frenzied with a new fear, Kenrick stamped brutally upon it, and all was over: his enemy had fallen with a plunge into the crumbling centre of the pit.

"The burning breath of that last fall had lent to agony no sound! but, though bereft of utterance, the fell glance of Smuggleton, even as he sunk into the sparkling dust and sulphurous vapour that buried and consumed him, was one that Kenrick saw for ever! Alone, in silence, or in the noisy stir of men—in blackest night, or in dazzling glare of day—those glassy eyes seemed still to threaten in the air, while conscience stamped upon his heart the curse and misery of Cain!"

**CALAMITIES AT SEA.**—It is well known that the last year was remarkable for the number of its casualties at sea. The *Sailor's Magazine*, furnishes the following melancholy details; and when it is considered that they refer principally, if not entirely, to American shipping, and even then only to such as resulted in total loss, the heart sickens as it contemplates the picture which imagination presents to the immense aggregate of human victims, which, must have been swallowed by the "insatiate deep," in all parts of the world.

"The whole number of total losses recorded in 1837, was four hundred and ninety one! while the number of lives destroyed in them was twelve hundred and ninety five.

In these 491 vessels, there were 95 ships and barques, 135 brigs, 234 schooners, 12 sloops, and 15 steamboats. Forty three of these were lost at the end of 1836, but the tidings of their fate only reached here in 1837. As far as could be ascertained, the numbers in the respective months ran thus:—January 38; February, 54; March, 24; April, 30; May, 19; June, 15; July, 42; August, 50; September, 32; October, 43; November, 44; and December, 7."

Many of those, no doubt, as in cases of the Bristol and Mexico, were lost through carelessness and inattention; to remedy, as far as possible, this great evil, a law has been proposed in England to appoint Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine with great care into the qualifications of all persons holding responsible offices in the management of ships. If the powers of the Commissioners were extended so as to make it incumbent upon them to scrutinize rigidly on every case of shipwreck occurring on the English coasts, the humane object of this law would be still farther promoted.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

## AMERICAN.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves in relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Whereas the Proclamation of the President of the United States, being thereto authorized by a law, the ports of the United States were opened to vessels of Great Britain and their cargoes, from the British Colonial Ports of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, without the requirement on the part of the British Government to open the Ports of said Colonies to vessels of the United States: and whereas the Ports now open in said Provinces can at any moment be closed against the Admission of all American vessels, without conflicting with any commercial arrangements, or treaty stipulation, between the United States and the British Government; and whereas American vessels are entirely excluded from all the ports at which the principal exports of said Provinces can be directly obtained—therefore.

*Resolved*, That the interests of the State of Maine require that all the ports in the Province of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, which are now, or may hereafter be, Ports for the delivery and reception of cargoes for British vessels, be made Ports of entry for the delivery and reception of cargoes for American vessels, or that the Ports of the United States should be closed against British vessels coming from said Provinces.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to exert their influence in obtaining the object contemplated by the foregoing Resolve.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the above Resolutions to the President and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

*House of Representatives, March 31.*

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIPS.**—A new era in navigation dates from this 23d April, on which we have the pleasure of recording the arrival from England, of the steam packets *Sirius* and *Great Western*, in the extraordinary passages of 17 and 14 days. The *Sirius* came up early this morning, and the *Great Western* was announced to be in sight about eleven o'clock. We learn from the passengers on board the *Sirius*, that her performance as a sea boat, during a very stormy and trying passage, has been most admirable, and such as fully to equal the highest expectations of her owners and commander.

Although a large vessel—very nearly equal in tonnage to our Liverpool packet ships—the *Sirius* is but a wigmy compared with the great steam ship, the "*British Queen*," of 1800 tons, which was to be launched soon after the sailing of the *Sirius*; and belonging to the same owners—the "*British and American Steam Navigation Company*,"—which has entered upon this great business with a strength of means and a liberality of expenditure promising the most splendid and profitable results. The *British Queen* is said to be a master piece of naval architecture—of most beautiful model and extraordinary strength and solidity.

The builders, Messrs *Curling and Young*, have had *carte blanche*, we understand, for every requisite to security against the perils of ocean navigation, as well in point of expense as of time in building. Immediately after launching she was to be taken to Glasgow to receive her engines, which have been constructed by *Napier*, who ranks among the first in Great Britain. In a word we are prepared to see in this great vessel the *ne plus ultra* of naval architecture.—*N. York Com. Adv. April 23.*

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1838.

By H. M. packet *Swift* at Halifax, we have London dates to the 5th ult, and by the *GREAT WESTERN* steam ship at New York in 14 days from Bristol, English dates to the 9th are received.

In another column we give an account of the joyous excitement at New York on St. George's day, occasioned by the arrival of the *Sirius* and *Great Western* within a few hours of each other. This highly successful experiment truly forms a new era in North Atlantic navigation. The commanders of these vessels, we understand, are of opinion that the voyage to Europe from New York may be performed in nine or ten days. We can recollect when it took nearly as long time to coach it from Edinburgh to London.

A GANG OF THIEVES have been captured at St. John, N. B., which has led to the discovery of the perpetrators of nearly all the burglaries that have been committed in the city last winter. Several of them had underwent examination.

**UPPER CANADA.**—We regret exceedingly to observe that the Governor of this Colony is exercising a most sanguinary and despotic disposition towards the unfortunate individuals in his power, as well as an utter disregard of the expressed wishes of the great body of the people, and pursuing a policy at variance with the spirit of the royal instructions to Lord Durham and Sir John Colbourne, the substance of which has been circulated through the newspaper press.

Some time ago a most respectable deputation of the inhabitants of Toronto waited on his Excellency with a petition signed by more than 4000 persons, praying for the royal clemency to the unhappy state prisoners then under trial; and since then other petitions have been presented from West Flamboro' and other places, on the same subject.

His Excellency, in his replies, assures them that he views all their reforming propensities and prayers for mercy, as a mere cover for rebellious practices; and accordingly Lount and Mathews were hung on the 12th April. Seven others were ordered for execution on the 20th. Theller, Montgomery, Anderson, and Morden were to be executed on the 30th. Sutherland and some others, on whom they could not fix the same degree of guilt, were to be transported to Van Dieman's Land. Such severities at the present moment, are exceedingly unwise, and instead of securing the future loyalty and affection of the people, will no doubt, have a contrary effect, and tend to accelerate the separation of these valuable appendages of the British Crown from the Parent State.

We have Bermuda papers to the 17th, and Quebec to the 23rd inst, they contain nothing of importance.

The Prospectus of new series of the *Observer* will be published next week; it came too late for this paper.

The *Fredericton Sentinel* of the 14th April, says—Dr Gesner, the able and indefatigable investigator of the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova-Scotia, has visited Fredericton during the past week, and is about we understand, to enter on a survey of this Province's his Excellency the Lieut. Governor having engaged his valuable services for the purpose; agreeably to an appropriation made by the Legislature in their late Session. Dr Gesner proposes to make a commencement in Charlott County; but the time we trust, is not very distant, when the basin of our great river will be thoroughly explored.

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.**—We have the painful duty to state that on Sunday morning last the 15th inst., Howard Douglas, eldest son of John Hazen, Esq. of Sunbury, having gone to the Barn in company

with his cousin, a little boy a year younger than himself, in search of eggs, and in returning, a few feet from the door, a bull struck him with his horns on the left side of the chest, which instantly caused his death. The sudden and melanchol death of this promising youth at the early age of 9 years and three months, has occasioned the greatest grief of his bereaved parents, with whom we deeply sympathise in this afflicting dispensation.—*Fredericton R. Gaz.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS—R\*\*\*\* in our next.

**MARRIED,**

On Tuesday, 1st inst., at Antigonish by the Rev Thomas Trotter, Mr Archibald McArthur, of Antigonish, to Miss Margaret Campbell, of Cape George.

**DIED,**

At Toney River, on the 10th ult., Margaret, daughter of Mr Alexander Falconer, aged 34 years.

**SHIP NEWS**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

May 1st.—Sch'r Royal Miner, Babin, Arichat—ballast.

2d.—Sch'r Two Brothers, Fougere, Arichat—ballast.

3th.—Sch'r Lady, Lavache, Arichat—ballast.

7th.—Barque Sally, McKenzie, Halifax—goods; sch'r Sarah Miller, Greenlaw, St. Peters—ballast.

9th.—Sch'r Richmond, Gerroir, Arichat—ballast; Meloney, Landres, Halifax—wheat; Margaret, Curry, do. goods.

**CLEARED.**

May 2d.—Sch'r Mary Ann, Green, Bay St. George—nets, &c.

4th.—Sch'r Bce, Graham, Halifax—pork.

7th.—Sch'r Two Brothers, Fougere, Halifax—coals.

8th.—Sch'r Royal Miner, Babin, St. John's, N. F.—porter.

**WANTED.**

As an Apprentice to the Painting Business, an active youth about 15 or 16 years of age.

THOMAS R. FRASER.

Pictou, May 9, 1838.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

BEING about to leave Pictou, intends to dispose of his present stock at considerably reduced prices. Those who are indebted to him will please to make immediate payment to the Revd. James Robson

CHARLES ROBSON.

Pictou, 8th May, 1838.

**BARGAINS.**

THE Subscribers intending to close their business, will continue to sell their present stock of GOODS, for a short time, at very reduced prices.—Persons having demands against them will please present them for payment, and those indebted to them will oblige by an immediate settlement of their accounts.

D. & T. McCULLOCH.

May 8, 1838.

**FOR SALE.**

2500 THORNS for Hedges, and a few Goosberry Bushes, of choice sorts.

J. DAWSON.

May 9, 1838.

**TO SADDLERS AND OTHERS.**

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Saddlery Hardware, which he will sell considerably below the first cost, for cash only, consisting of Saddle Trees, Buckles, (great variety,) Tuft Nails, Cantle and Head Plates, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, Spurs, Gig Harness Mounting, Girth and Straining Web, &c. &c.

Early application, will be necessary.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 1838.

**TO LET.**

ENTRY FIRST AUGUST:

THAT shop now occupied by Mr Charles Robson Also, the Rooms above, and Kitchen and Collar below. Entry immediately.

JAMES DAWSON.

May 9, 1838

**A NEW PAPER**

Will speedily be issued in Pictou, entitled THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the moral improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

**MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.**—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

**FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.**—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandmen should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

**MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.**—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

**LITERATURE.**—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

**THE GATHERER.**—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the mirthful.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

**EDITORIAL.**—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public; and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.

The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Wednesday morning. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals ordering ten Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES, Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14th 1838.

**TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**

On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be seen on application to Mr Joann McKay, or at the Office of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.:

All that valuable piece of LAND,

consisting of 22 Acres, commonly called the "Battery Hill," fronting on the Harbour of Pictou.

As the Town of Pictou has a natural tendency to extend itself in the direction of this PROPERTY, the Subscriber has been induced to lay it off in a neat and convenient Town Plot, in which the Streets are so laid out as to correspond with the Streets of the Town of Pictou, in such a manner that no inconvenience will occur in extending the present Streets; and those who are desirous of purchasing the Lots above offered, will have the advantage of broad and regular Streets, the want of which constitutes so great an objection to the erection of buildings in the present town. The front of this property possesses every advantage to those about engaging in Commercial Business, or desirous of erecting wharves and Stores, as the channel of the harbour passes very close to the land at this place, and a very trifling expenditure of labour in cutting down the bank, would make an easy inclined plane, almost to the channel's edge. This Property is in fact the natural site of a town, and probably would have been at this time covered with buildings, had it not been for the state of the title, which is now however undisputed. Persons therefore desirous of laying out money to advantage, cannot make a better investment than in the purchase of these Lots.

At the same time, the Subscriber will offer

NINE LOTS,

Of five Acres each, in the rear of the property in possession of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.

These Lots are of an excellent quality; and though they have never been cultivated, they have been in pasture a great many years and are nearly fit for the plough.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent deposit, 20 per cent in 6 months, 20 per cent in 12 months, and the remaining 50 per cent 2 years from the date. To be secured by mortgage bearing interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN BINNEY.

April 4th, 1838.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 15th instant, when it will positively take place. May 5th, 1838.

*Farm Servant Wanted Immediately,*

BY the subscriber; none need apply but those who have a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches,—and of steady habits.

JOHN MURRAY.

Town-Gut, May 2.

PICTOU, 5TH Mo. 2d., 1838

WANTED—by the Subscriber, an Apprentice to the PAINTING BUSINESS.

WILLIAM KITCHIN.

1250 LBS. CLOVER SEED just received via Halifax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR, and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by

March, 1838. JAMES D. B. FRASER.

**R. DAWSON**

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.

Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

**FOR SALE.**

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

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

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

**INTERVAL LAND.**

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

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

THOMAS MEAGHER

## FALL, 1837.

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

CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron  
Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax,  
spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

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

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

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

Coopers' tools; hoes and tines; Blacksmiths' and  
other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes,  
candlesticks; CRIMPING MACHINES; brass  
soda and table castors.

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS  
saw and box irons, cart and wagon bushes, chisels and  
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors, combs;

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohemian  
TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,  
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-  
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

FAMILY ECONOMY.

ARCHIBALD HART,  
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN DYER,  
James Street, Pictou,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends  
and the public, for the encouragement he has  
already received. He takes the liberty of informing  
them that he has now, in addition to his old, received  
A FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS,  
by which he will be enabled to give the most brilliant  
colours, to all kinds of Silks and Wearing Apparel of  
every description.

Also, having a superior method of renovating, tak-  
ing out spots, and removing all kinds of dirt from  
gentlemen's coats, vests, and trousers, without the  
least injury to the cloth, making the old appear little  
inferior to new, — attention to this would be economy!

A. H. begs to intimate that he has been solicited to  
remain here during the season, with which he has com-  
plished, in hopes that he will be more successful and  
better supported than he was last year; if not, he will  
positively leave this place in June 1837.  
April 11. if

## TO LET.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE  
In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lottam's Hotel, now occu-  
pied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent  
low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.  
The house can be examined by applying to  
PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr  
John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838.  
For particulars, apply as above.  
March 11, 1838. if

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of  
Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W.  
McKinlay, Booksellers, Halifax: \*

## THE HARMONICON;

A new collection of Church Music, containing  
214 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal  
discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.  
February, 1838. J. DAWSON.

\* AGENTS.

R Hartshorne, Esq  
J. W. Blanchard,  
James McGregor,  
Charles Blanchard,  
James B. Davison,  
William Campbell,  
Alexander McKenzie,

Guy'sboro',  
Antigonish,  
New Glasgow,  
Truro,  
Wallace,  
Tatamagouche,  
River John.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER

Chemist & Druggist.

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

December 6.

## TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,  
One half of that new and well finish-  
ed HOUSE, a part of which is now  
occupied by Mr Charles Robson, — containing  
A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX  
ROOMS.

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of  
the shop.

Apply to J. Dawson. [October 11.]

## LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE Company having determined to renew its  
business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward  
Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by  
Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its  
well known liberality and punctuality in the adjust-  
ment and payment of losses, and from the present  
moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced  
to hope it will receive that fair share of the business  
of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before  
enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post  
paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and  
any farther information, that may be required will  
be freely communicated.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Halifax, N. S. Feb 14, 1838. if

\* \* Mr Young has appointed James Fogo, Es-  
quire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in  
Pictou. Application may therefore, in future,  
be made to him, who will negotiate the Terms on  
which Policies can be obtained; and impart any  
other requisite information to persons wishing to  
insure.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JAMES FRASER,

Pictou, deceased, are requested to render their ac-  
counts duly attested within eighteen calendar months  
from this date; and those indebted to the said estate  
are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVINA FRASER, Ex'rs.  
RODERICK FRASER, }  
JAMES D. B. FRASER, } Ex'rs

Pictou, 9th April, 1838. if

ALL persons having any demands against the  
estate of the late

MICHAEL DWYER,

of the Gulf, Teacher, deceased, are hereby requested  
to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen  
calendar months; and all persons indebted to said  
estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE McLEOD,  
DONALD McDONALD, } Admrs  
HUGH McGILLIVRAY,  
DONALD McGILLIVRAY, }

Gulf Shore, January 1838. 1-m.

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

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

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

Pictou, Dec 7, 1836 ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the  
Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

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

JANE MCKENZIE Ex'rs.  
ALFN FRASER, Jr. Ex'rs.  
ROBERT GRANT, }

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-  
tate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs  
THOMAS CAMPBELL,  
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

## THOMAS BROWN,

TAILOR,

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public  
that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

in that house belonging to Mr Yorston, (nearly op-  
posite Mr John Geddie, watch-maker,) where, by  
strict attention to business; he hopes to merit a  
share of public patronage.

Pictou, April 17, 1835. if

THE Firm of ROSS & PRIMROSE, of Pictou,  
merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are  
requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation;  
and all indebted to ROSS & PRIMROSE, are requested  
to make immediate payment to him.

A. P. ROSS.  
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1833.

The business heretofore carried on by ROSS & PRIM-  
ROSE, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the  
Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.



FOR THE BEE.

MR DAWSON,

I was glad to observe by some late numbers of the BEE, that amid the bustle of politics and recording of rebellion and carnage, you were enabled to devote part of your attention to the humble but important cause of Temperance. Every true friend of this humane cause must deeply regret the loss that it has sustained by the death of the *Temperance Recorder*; yet notwithstanding this great bond of union is broken, and their strength much diminished thereby, they cannot but rejoice at the present flourishing condition of temperance societies, and the still brighter prospects which lay before them. If its avowed supporters resolutely maintain their ground, and faithfully discharge their duty, they will as a consequence ultimately triumph over every difficulty, and gloriously attain the benevolent objects they have in view. But the most sanguine friends of temperance cannot entertain the shadow of a hope that all the drunkards of the present day can possibly be reclaimed. No, it is in the rising generation that their greatest hopes are centered. When the irretrievable members of the age shall have sunk beneath the clods of the valley, and carried their baneful influence with them, then we fondly anticipate there will be a race of sober intelligent freemen.

It is evident then, that our chief aim should be, the preservation of our youth. It is an old saying, but a true one, that "prevention is better than cure," but the next thing to be considered is, in what manner can we most effectually do this? In my humble opinion the formation of Youths' Temperance Societies would best accomplish this end. I could advance many arguments to prove this, but I conceive that facts are less controvertible and more convincing than any course of hypothetical reasoning can be. Two years ago, a society of this kind was formed in C. T.; its beginning was small and feeble, and attracted little or no attention, except in the shape of opposition. For a while they advanced but slowly, yet steadily; and though they were grieved at the disgrace brought on the good cause by the inconsistency of some of their members, yet nowise daunted, they unflinchingly marched on, not doubting but that they would finally conquer. During the last summer they introduced the total abstinence pledge, which had a most beneficial effect. Since that period, the society has rapidly prospered; the ice-totallers (as they are called) far outstripping in numbers those who adhere to the old pledge of moderation—and the whole amounting to nearly unity. Their public meetings are held monthly and addressed by four of the Committee, alternately.

To sum up all the good resulting from this youthful combination, would be impossible; but a little may be noticed. Men, who were just entering on the drunkard's awful career have been reclaimed and now rank among its most useful and consistent members; others have been preserved from tasting the "liquid fire," and the whole have by the excellent arrangements of the Committee been strengthened, edified, and instructed.

Now, Sir, from these well known facts I infer, that the same causes will produce corresponding effects. In short, I am convinced that if Young Men's Total Abstinence Societies were organised throughout the towns and villages of Nova Scotia, they would inconceivably accelerate the progress of sobriety. I have not said the half that I could say on this subject, but a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Charlotte-Town.

MINORIUS.

[FOR THE BEE]

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL.

This Institution has been in operation since 1819, and, through assiduity and co-operation on the part of its friends, continues in a state as prosperous as at any former period.

That it has proved highly beneficial to the young, must, it is presumed be evident to all, who have had favorable opportunities to form a correct judgment. Much religious knowledge has been imparted; and, as a proof that just and religious principles have been formed, in numerous instances, becoming moral deportment has been exemplified. As results of this nature are secured, so advantage to the community at large is promoted. Vice is injurious to every interest, and deplorable is the prospect, when the youth are permitted to grow up under its blasting influence. Due allowance is at the same time made for the effect of domestic instruction, which, it is hoped, to no small extent, is imparted by parents. Such labours were never intended to be superseded by Sabbath School tuition.

There are 11 classes of boys, and 10 of girls; the former containing 104, and the latter 105, pupils. These classes are conducted by 11 male, and 10 female, instructors.

That the funds are in a prosperous condition, the subjoined accounts will show. The managers of the affairs of the school, together with the teachers, would express their gratitude to all those, from whom donations have been received; and it is only justice to such as are regular supporters of the system to state, that their annual contributions are given with the utmost cheerfulness.

Teachers would respectfully request the continued co-operation of parents, in securing the regular attendance of their children, the careful preparation of their tasks, and the diligent perusal of books from the library. Of these, many are exceedingly valuable, and will amply reward the strictest attention to the topics which they embrace.

To the library, during last year, an important addition has been made; while, for the present year, one still more extensive is contemplated.

If parents would have the goodness occasionally to visit the school, and inspect the several operations, this would impart a new stimulus both to the instructors and pupils.

The schools conducted by Messrs Allen and Stevenson, that of the former at the Town Gut, and that of the latter at the Three Mile Inn, are in useful operation. These schools are noticed as they are somewhat connected with that in this place, from their having received small donations of books from our library.

While qualifications for the several departments of civil and social life always demand attention, a religious education is one of the most precious gifts, which a father can bestow upon his child. If this be withheld, whatever else is granted, the parent is culpably remiss in a duty of the most solemn nature. In Sabbath School exertions we have the most ample encouragement to persevere. Our scope, instead of becoming diminished, is annually enlarging. Our past labours have not been altogether in vain. By combined and continued effort, we may anticipate similar, if not greater results. The Sabbath School itself is one of the best nurseries for the formation of Teachers; and as these come forward, so, with only a little industry, a sufficient number of scholars, to be committed to their care, might be easily procured. There are still many children, strolling in idleness and mischief in our streets, that might be in profitable attendance on our school. Whoever the young persons may be that are introduced, the teachers will, with much pleasure, receive them under their charge.

SUPERINTENDANT.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT,  
APRIL 1838.

To balance due Treasurer,	£1	10	3
" Paid J. Dawson for sundry Books,	2	0	5
" Do. do. for Y. Companion 2 yrs.	5	10	4
" Do. Books from Boston,	6	10	0
" Do. do. from Glasgow,	4	12	3
" Do. S. S. Journal, 20 months	4	0	0
" Do. Postage on do.,	0	3	0
" Do. for ringing Bell,	1	0	0
" Do. for covering Books,	0	8	9
" Do. Postage of letters, and Candles	0	7	0
" Balance in funds,	11	0	11
	£37	2	11

By Cash for Books sold, and from			
Scholars,	£2	0	6
" Collection at annual Sermon, 1836,	4	13	6
" Per D. Ferguson, collector, 1836,	6	6	1
" Per Wm. Corbet, do. do.,	3	8	6
" Donation per James Johnston,	1	5	0
" Collection at annual Sermon, 1837,	5	8	6
" Collected from Teachers for S. S.			
Journal,	1	3	7
" Per D. Ferguson, collector, 1837.	6	16	3
" Per T. G. Taylor, do. do.	6	1	0
	£37	2	11

R. DAWSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber having already notified those indebted to him of the necessity of having their accounts with him settled and paid, and many having neglected to do so, he begs further to inform them that such accounts as remain unsettled at the 15th of May next, will, without reserve, be put in a legal course of collection.

JAS. DAWSON.

April 11, 1838.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Novascotian.

ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

The following Address was finally passed by the House of Assembly on Saturday (April 14), after debates which occupied portions of two days. It was taken up to the Lieutenant Governor on Monday, by the whole House:—

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the Province of Nova Scotia, tender to your Majesty our unfeigned acknowledgements for the gracious consideration bestowed on the humble Address to the Crown, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly. That our late lamented Sovereign should have assured us that "the greater part of the measures" suggested in that Address "were conducive alike to the honour of his Crown, and the welfare of his Majesty's faithful subjects inhabiting this part of his Majesty's dominions," deepens the feelings of regret for his loss, and respect for his memory which pervades the population of Nova Scotia. That our gracious Queen should have confirmed the liberal views of the late Sovereign—that she should have signalized the commencement of her reign, by expressions of confidence in this Assembly, and the announcement of a determination to redress the grievances of which it complained, has excited the liveliest gratitude; and strengthened the feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, for which Novascotians have been so long distinguished.

In again approaching the Throne, we beg your Majesty to believe that we are actuated by no captious desire to intrude into the presence of our Sovereign with unimportant complaints; but are sincerely anxious to carry out to their legitimate extent, the principles maintained in the despatches of Lord Glenelg, of the 30th April, 6th July, and 31st October, 1837; and to quiet all questions, the continual agitation of which has a tendency to disturb this Colony, and excite dissatisfaction with the local, and distrust of the views and policy of the general Government.

The promptitude with which your Majesty met the wishes of your People, by dissolving the council and constructing two distinct bodies to discharge Executive and Legislative powers, demands our warmest gratitude—but we should be wanting in our duty both to your Majesty and to those we represent, if we did not respectfully show to your Majesty, that, in the formation of those bodies, the wishes of this Assembly, and the wholesome principle announced in the Despatches, have not been followed out.

One point, to which the attention of the Crown was called last Session, was the preponderance in the Councils of the Country, given to one religious body, embracing but a fifth of the population, over those of which the other four-fifths were composed. The reasonableness of this complaint was fully acknowledged. "It is impossible," said the Colonial Secretary, in the Despatch of the 30th April, "that distinctions so invidious should not be productive of serious discontent." The directions given upon this point were clear and explicit. Recommendations were to be "altogether uninfluenced by any consideration of the relation in which the proposed Councillors might stand towards the Church of England, or any other Society of Christians"—care was to be taken "to avoid, as far as possible, such a selection as might even appear to have been dictated by motives of this description"—and "even the semblance of undue favour to any particular church was to be avoided." These commands, founded in justice and sound poli-

ry, were reiterated at the close of the despatch of the 31st Oct. in which your Majesty directed that the councils should be composed "not only without reference to distinctions of religious opinions, but in such a manner as, to afford no plausible ground for the suspicion that the choice was influenced by that consideration." Such being the gracious intentions of your Majesty—intentions which, if once fairly carried out, would forever remove from the Province those jealousies that the apparent preference given by the local Government to one class of christians over all others, is but too well calculated to inspire—your loyal subjects observe with surprise and regret; that in the new Executive Councils as lately remodelled, five of the nine Gentlemen of which it is composed are members of the Church of England—and that eight out of the fifteen who form the Legislative Council are also members of that Church, his Lordship the Bishop being one.

Though fully appreciating the delicate and difficult nature of the task, which, in the arrangement of these bodies, devolved on your Majesty's Representative in this Province—and which heightened by the obligation to consult the feelings and admit the claims of many members of the former Council—this Assembly humbly conceive that this unwise distinction, by which a clear majority is still given, in both Councils, to one body of christians, embracing but a fifth of our population, is as justly objectionable now as the former arrangement, upon the same policy, was in 1837.

In some other respects, it appears to this Assembly that the wise directions of your Majesty have been overlooked. The Despatch of the 20 April contemplates a fair representation in the councils of "all the great interests" of the Province; and the appointment of persons "connected not merely with the Capital, but with the other principle Towns, and with the rural districts." The composition of the Legislative Council shows that more than one half the members still reside in the town of Halifax—that while the legal profession sends 6 members out of fifteen—the Agricultural interest, that which in this, as in most other countries, lies at the foundation of all others, and embraces the greatest amount of population, property and general intelligence, sends but two. Had such a disproportion been forced on the local Government, by any regard to the peculiar claims of former Councillors, as any palpable necessity growing out of the circumstances of the Country, the Representatives of the people might have seen less reason to complain—but they would be wanting in their duty to your Majesty, if they did not frankly declare, that in this as in other respects, the gracious intentions of the Crown do not appear to have been fulfilled. The desire of your Majesty "to entrust the duties attached to members of the respective Councils to Gentlemen entitled to the confidence of the great body of the Inhabitants," would seem to have given place to influences in the Colony, political or religious, against which the Representatives of the people have often had to contend. But, without dwelling on what appears to this Assembly a marked departure from the spirit if not the letter of the despatches submitted to us by your Majesty's command we owe it to our Sovereign—to the desire for mutual confidence between her Majesty and her loyal subjects in this Province—humbly to declare that, while in both councils, as at present constituted, there are members who are friendly to a liberal policy, the majority are known to be unfavourable to any of those Reforms which the People of this province anxiously desire in their Institutions.

In approaching those financial questions in the final arrangement of which we feel a deep

interest, from the important bearing they have on the peaceful development of our resources and the preservation of those "moderate and simple habits," which, in a young country, are the best guarantees for public virtue and private happiness,—this Assembly are embarrassed by the difficulty of conveying to their Sovereign an adequate conception of the weight attached, by their constituents, to a wise and satisfactory application of those principles of economy, announced by your Majesty in the Despatch of the 31st of Oct., from the Secretary of State. The natural tendencies of Colonial Government favor the growth of a pernicious system of official extravagance. In the early history of a Colony its public officers receive their appointments from and have their emoluments fixed by, patrons in the metropolitan State—often but ill informed as to the labour required, or the slender resources afforded, by the province into which they are sent. When a Legislature is conceded, for a series of years it is influenced or controlled by those who ought to be subjected to its authority—but who, surrounding the Executive, and disposing its patronage—occupying the seats of one Branch, and through their friends and dependents, stimulating to extravagance, or neutralizing the efforts of the other, often denounce as disloyal every effort of those who seek to enforce economy and popular control; and weaken the attachment of the people, by making the Sovereign's name, and delegated authority, the sanction of every abuse. Nova-Scotia has had her share of these evils—she has them now; but her representatives hail with satisfaction the assurance given by your Majesty that they shall exist no longer—that while our Majesty graciously admits the right of this Assembly to "control and appropriate the whole public revenue arising in the Province," your Majesty, in spirit of that Constitution which guards alike the prerogative of the Crown and the property of the humblest of its subjects, also recognize it as our privilege and duty to fix the amount of remuneration which every public officer, maintained from those Revenues, should receive.

[The unsettled state of the Civil List Question is then adverted to, and while they have passed a Bill providing permanent Salaries for the Governor and Judges, they respectfully dissent from the views of H. M. Government, as to those of the Sec'y & Crown officers, the former of which they state is a great deal too high for the resources of the country, or the responsibility of the office. They then advert to the large sums already paid by permanent Acts, to a Master of the Rolls, and 4 other Judges; and that out of an annual revenue of £60,000 only about £15,000 remains for the internal improvement of the Country, after providing for all the expenses of the Government.]

The expenses of the Custom Department is then reviewed, which they state to be enormous, and they are of opinion that the whole system should be revised with a view to its reduction; and they request her Majesty's Government to allow the Provincial Revenue to be collected by the same Officers, with a view to saving the whole or a chief part of the expense of the present Excise department. They then recommend that all the Out Ports where there is a Custom House Officer, should be made Free Ports.]

In concluding this Address, the Assembly are bound to acknowledge the aid which they at all times receive from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the prosecution, of measures intended for the general good. Most of the evils of which they complain have arisen from causes that existed before His Excellency came to the Colony, and it would be

expecting too much to require that they should be removed in a single year, under the most impartial administration.

From the Times.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, APRIL 9.

Internal Postage.

Mr Young rose and presented the report of the Committee on this subject, of which he was chairman. The results, he said, to which they had come, merited the earnest and fixed attention of the Legislature. For very many years we had been in the habit of voting large sums, the annual amount having gradually increased from £900 to £1500 for the support of the Post Office. The application of this money and of the postage received, had been involved in a sort of mystery, which former Houses and Committees had been unable to penetrate. Last year the accounts were rendered in a more specific form, but still extremely complicated and difficult of comprehension. Being one of the committee, I determined if possible to master these accounts, so as to attain a clear perception of the principle on which they were constructed. The necessary explanations were readily furnished by Mr Howe, and after a full inquiry, I brought my own mind to the conclusion which is set out in the report of last year. It excited the curiosity of the House in no ordinary degree, it declared that the internal postage was equal or nearly so to the whole expense of the couriers, and therefore that the annual grant was unnecessary, in fact was paid into the military chest. So startling and unexpected a discovery was naturally received with some distrust, but the house passed some resolutions founded on it last year, and called the attention of the home government to it, through the medium of his Excellency. A copy of the report and documents annexed was sent to the general post Office, and we have their reply of last Sept. to Mr Stephen, the under Secretary of State. It is plain, Sir, that the question has not been fully understood, and one object of the report I have now presented, is to point out that the Post Office revenues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in place of being separate and distinct, have been mixed up so as to disturb the simplicity and accuracy of the accounts. Even with this disadvantage it is admitted that £1644 stg. was paid to the military chest in 1836, the neat revenue of the postage in Nova Scotia being only £714, and the balance therefore drawn from our contribution. Figures, Sir, cannot lie, they rest on mathematical truth, and once clearly apprehended, they set all contradiction at rest. Annexed to this report are abstracts of the accounts current rendered by the Deputy Post Master General for 1836 and 1837. I have prepared them with scrupulous accuracy and can vouch for their correctness. The first confirms in every particular the report of last year, the second, without troubling the House too much with details, exhibits the following results. The amount of postage on letters sent thither and paid for here, is £1251 sterling. The dead letters, as they are called, sent to England, that is, letters refused by parties or addressed to persons who cannot be found, was £625. This sum includes the dead letters of every kind from our own and other colonies, and two thirds of it only are computed as chargeable to Nova-Scotia, being £417 sterling, leaving of the above amount £834.

The salary of the deputy postmaster general was raised last year from £220 to £400 sterling—that of his assistant is £100 and there is an allowance of £50 for office rent, fuel, and stationary. These expenses come to £550, making the neat produce of the English

packet postage £284, which sum, and no more ought to have been paid over on that account to the military chest: whereas the sum of £1765 was paid over showing an excess of £1481 sterling.—The next enquiry is the fund from which so large an excess was derived. The amount of internal postage on letters received at the Halifax office and letters sent from thence and paid for, was £2593 currency, from which £810 was to be deducted for letters sent to the interior, and paid for there, leaving £2083. The net revenue remitted by the deputy post-master throughout the province, after deducting their commission of 20 per cent. was £1405, and the way and ship letters came to £61—making in all £3552. Deduct half of the foregoing £417 sterling for dead letters within the province, being £231 currency, and the net amount of internal postage comes out at £3321.

The Couriers are paid partly from the provincial grant, and partly from the proceeds of the postage but our present business is to ascertain the entire sum paid throughout the whole province for riding work, including the allowance of £345 to the western stage and £285 to the eastern, for carrying the mail once a week to Annapolis and Pictou. They carry it in fact twice, and sometimes three times in the week under a resolution of the House and in consideration of a small extra grant of £55 to the western and £15 to the eastern—but the contract with the post-office is for once a week only. The whole amount, then, paid from whatever source, for riding work is 27611. being the entire cost of forwarding the mail throughout every part of the province as it is now carried, including the mails for Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to our own borders. The incidental expenses of the office for Mail-bags, Stationary, &c., are set down at £227, making together £2988 currency, which sum deducted from the £3321, leaves an excess of £333, independent of any Provincial grant. It is therefore as clear as noonday, that we have been granting large sums year after year under the idea, that they were indispensable for keeping up the Post communication, when in fact it is perfectly able to keep up itself. The sum drawn from the Treasury last year was £1312. And the above £333, and we have £1645 currency—deduct the difference of exchange, one tenth, and the result is the excess of £1481 sterling above referred to. The only deduction to which it is justly liable is for American postage, forming a part of the above £3321, and accounted for to the American Government out of the Post office funds of New Brunswick. This is estimated at £250 currency, leaving a clear amount of £1395.

Such being the results of this rather intricate investigation, the committee requested the attendance of Mr Howe, who went over the several items and confirmed the accuracy of the statement—and now we have to enquire, what measures ought to be taken in order to realize the important saving, which we were unanimously and clearly of opinion, might easily be effected. Now, Sir, it occurs to me that the readiest and most effectual plan, is to pass an Act with a suspending clause, which I have accordingly prepared and have to ask the leave of the House to introduce. The purport of it is to place the internal postage under the control of the Assembly, leaving the department here to account to the General Post Office for the English and Foreign Postage—and in consideration of the Deputy Postmaster General and of his assistant, and the allowance for Office Rent, Fuel and Stationary being deducted out of this fund, the Assembly pledged themselves to transmit the mail for the other Colonies through this Province as

heretofore, at our own expense. This is the principle of the Bill, and I invite the intention of my learned friends around me and yourself Mr Speaker, to the details and language of the Act—I have embarrassed it as little as possible with minute provisions, that it may have the better chance of receiving the assent of Her Majesty.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill, the Speaker remarking, that if it were passed into a law, he had no doubt but it would be the means of saving us at least £1000 a year. On a subsequent day it was carried in the House, without amendment, was sent to the Council and passed, and at the close of the Session was assented to by the Governor. A copy of the report and abstracts was also presented to His Excellency by a committee with the resolution of the House, recommending them to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD, Bart, our late Governor, took his departure on Friday last, in the *Transit*, steamer, under a salute from the garrison. As we utterly disapprove of the general course of his administration, ever since his sad departure from the principles he first promulgated as those by which his conduct as Chief Magistrate would be regulated—we should be wanting in sincerity and political honesty, were we to express a regret for his departure which we do not feel. It will be well if he escapes—what we have frequently had occasion to apprehend on his return.—**IMPEACHMENT!**—*Paladium*.

Just before Sir Francis departure from the Province he caused to be published the copy of a dispatch he had sent to the British Minister at Washington. This document occupies six closely printed columns of the *Patriot* news paper. It is intended as a vindication of His Excellency's policy in regard to the United States. How far he has made out his cause remains for the decision of Her Majesty's government. The propriety of publishing at this period a document of this description may however well be questioned especially as its tendency is still further to embroil the two Governments, a matter which Her Majesty's advisers evidently wish to avoid. That this document is viewed with no friendly feeling, is evident from the language held by many leading journals in the U. States.—*Recorder*.

**EXECUTIONS FOR TREASON IN CANADA.**—Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews were executed at Toronto, U. C. on the 12th inst. for high treason. Petitions numerously signed had been presented to Governor Arthur for mercy, or even an extension; the Executive Council had been convened, but nought availed to stay execution—The bodies were delivered up for dissection;—and Theller, Montgomery, and Anderson, are to undergo the same sentence on the 30th.—*St. John N. B. City Gazette*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Since last Friday quite a fleet of vessels have arrived at our port—14 of which are square rigged, and 10 of them from the United Kingdom. These, with the ships previously in port, and the arrival of another full whale ship, give the harbour quite a business appearance at this early period.—*Observer, May 1*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From Papers by the Great Western.

Bristol dates are to the 9th ult. LONDON, April 6, 12 o'clock.—The decrease


in the present Quarter's and Yearly revenue has not had any unfavourable effect on the British Funds to the present hour.

The Duke of Sussex was very ill.

We published the revenue accounts for the quarter ending 5th April, 1838. On the year ending 5th April, 1838, as compared with that ending 5th April, 1837, there is a decrease of £2,332,264. On the quarter ending 5th April, 1838, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1837, there is a decrease of £492,420. The decrease on the year is—Customs £251,659; Excise, 1,049,557; Stamps, 209,117; Taxes 51,811; while on the Post Office there is an increase of 26,743! The decrease on the quarter is—Customs, 374,835; Excise, 123,590. On the stamps there is an increase of 29,732; and on the Post Office, 2,000.

The Earl and Countess of Durham and family are expected to leave for Portsmouth, on the 12th inst. The Hastings ship of the line will go round from Sheerness to take his lordship on board. The Hon. Col. and Mrs Grey are expected to take the passage in the *Malabar*, 74, which will take out the head quarters of the 71st, which the gallant Colonel commands.

FOR SALE.

 A substantial and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and STORE, with first floor Cellar, and a BARN; the whole built within the last two years.—Situate on the West River, and adjoining the Seven Mile Inn, in one of the very best situations for business that is to be found within many miles of Pictou, and a most desirable situation for a dry goods & grocery store—it being nearly at the centre of four of the most public roads in the County. If immediate application is made, a good bargain may be expected, and immediate possession given. Apply to

ALEX. McDONALD, Tailor.  
West River, 16th April, 1838. b-w

SNUFF.

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

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

CLOVER SEED.

**M**EMBERS of the Agricultural Society who want RED CLOVER SEED, will please call immediately on the Secretary for it. March 28.

R. DAWSON

**H**AS received a quantity of red top N. A. CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of red CANADA WHEAT, for seed. Pictou, March 21, 1838. if

**700** LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by

J. DAWSON

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c. by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston. May 1838.

WANTED,

**A** GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to JAMES D. B. FRASER. March, 1838. if



POLTRY.

THE CHEROKEE.

We stand not where our fathers stood—
The earth that was their ours no more,
And not a drop of kindred blood
Is flowing on our native shore:
Where'er our vagrant footsteps roam,
We're aliens in a desert home!

In your may memory dare to trace
The glories of the days of old,
The ancient dwellings of our race,
By which two vernal rivers rolled;
All that our fathers held in fee,
All that our eyes may never see.

The blue majestic hills, that rose
Like thrones for gods to sit upon,
The plains that spread beneath their snows,
Bequeathed to a hoary sire to son—
Given back through countless ages fled—
By Nature's hand to the dead!

The mountains stand in silent awe,
And the winds sigh in their hollows,
The crystal rills, that from the rocks
In golden eads,
And the thrones,
The mountains stand in silent awe.

The mountains stand in silent awe,
The mountains stand in silent awe,
The mountains stand in silent awe,
The mountains stand in silent awe.

Ay, the old trees stand tall and gray,
Beneath whose shade the sun
The youthful warriors of his prey,
At evening, to his loved maid—
And every flower that grows in our hour,
Still blooms in summer's glow there.

But there no more a maid I can hail
The shift or war, or peace, or lance,
And there no more a maid I can hail
The shift or war, or peace, or lance.

Our fathers held the earth in awe,
But we are slaves to our gold mines!
For the blood of our fathers' blood,
To grandeur and to glory,
Oh, forest fountains of our veins,
But we are slaves to our gold mines!

Not such a tale our fathers told;
And as the eagle soars on high,
Gone, with the eagle's broken fold,
To slumber in the dead?
Gone, like the eagle's in my breath—
Gone, with the eagle's broken fold?

Oh, better far for us to go,
Withering in the cooling day, by day,
To venture all in one blow,
Before our paths are left away,
Scorn this dull tale of wailing slaves,
And deprecate our fathers' graves!

TRADITIONS.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

LETTING AND HIRING — PART I.

WHEN one man parts entirely with any thing that belongs to him, to another person, and receives payment for it, this transaction is called, as you know selling and buying. When he parts with it for a time only (that is, lends it,) to another, and receives payment for this, the transaction is commonly called letting and hiring.

But there are various words used to express this kind of dealing. When any one allows me, for a certain price, the use of his coach, ship or horse, this price is called hire. And so also if he lets me himself, that is, his labour, to wait on me or work for me, I am said to hire him, and the payment he receives is sometimes called hire, though more commonly wages. But if, instead of a carriage or a horse, he lets me a house, or garden, the price I pay him is called rent. And if he allows me the use of his money, the price I pay for the loan of it is called interest. Now, though these different words are

thus employed, you are not to suppose that they signify so many different kinds of transactions. If you consider attentively what is meant by the words Rent, Hire, and Interest, you will perceive that all, essentially, signify the same sort of payment. It is only the fashion of the language, to employ these different words, according to the different kinds of articles that are lent.

The Israelites were forbidden, in the Law of Moses, to lend to their brethren on Usury, that is, Interest. As they were not designed to be a trading People, but to live chiefly on the produce of their own land, they were not likely to have any considerable money transactions together; and would seldom have occasion to borrow, except when one of them happened to fall into distress; and then his brother Israelites were expected to assist him freely, out of brotherly-kindness and friendship as is becoming in members of the same family. For they were all descended from twelve brothers, the sons of Jacob (who was also called Israel, and from whom they took their name); and they were commanded to consider each other as brethren.

But they were allowed, by God's law, to receive interest on the loan of money, or of any thing else, to a Stranger; that is, any one besides the Israelites. And this shows that there can be nothing wrong in receiving interest, or any other kind of hire; for the Law expressly charges them not to oppress or wrong the strangers, but to treat them not only justly, but kindly and charitably.

I have said that there is no real difference between paying for the loan of money, and for the loan of any thing else. For, suppose I have one hundred pounds lying by me, you easily see that it comes to the same thing, whether I buy a house or a piece of land with the money, and let it to my neighbour at so much a year, or whether I lend him the money to buy the house or the land for himself, on condition of his paying me so much a year for the use of my money. But, in the one case, his yearly payment will be called Rent; and, in the other case, it gets the name of Interest.

PART II.

EVERY man ought to be at liberty to sell, let, or use, in any way he likes best, his house, or land, or any thing that is his property. There are some Countries in the world, indeed, inhabited by half-savage tribes, such as the Tartars, where land is not private property, but is all one great common on which every man turns out his cattle to feed. These people of course, lead a wandering life, dwelling in tents, and removing from place to place, in search of fresh pasture. And the land, as you may suppose, is never cultivated, as no one would think of sowing seed, when another might reap the harvest.

There are other countries, again, where any man may keep possession of a piece of ground which he has ploughed and sown, till he has gathered in the crop; but as soon as ever it is out of his occupation, any one else is free to take possession of it. This is the case in many parts of Arabia at this day; and such seems to have been the state of many parts of the Land of Canaan, while Abraham and Isaac dwelt there.

But it is plain that, in such a state of things, it would not be worth any one's while to spend money in fencing, drawing and manuring the land; because a would know that, if he were disabled by sickness from continuing to cultivate it, or if he died leaving young children, it would pass into other hands and all he spent would be lost to him.

In order, therefore, that the land should be properly cultivated, it must be private property. And if a piece of land is your property, you ought to be at liberty to dispose of it like any other property; either to sell it, or to cultivate it yourself, or to employ a bailiff and labourers to cultivate it for you, or to let it to a farmer.

When land is scarce, in proportion to the number of people in any Country, the hire, or rent, as it is called, which the farmer pays for the use of it will be the greater. The reason of this is very simple, and easy to be understood. The price of land, either to buy or to hire, increases, like the price of every thing else, in proportion to the scarcity of it, compared with the number of those who want it, and can afford to pay for it. When horses are scarce, in proportion to those who want them, and can afford to pay for them, the price, or the hire, of a horse, increases. And so it is with every thing, and with land among the rest. A farmer desires land, because he hopes to make a profit by raising corn and other crops from it; and he consents to pay rent for it, because he cannot obtain land without. And so it is with every thing that we buy or hire. We consent to pay for it as much as we think it worth to us, when we desire to have it, and cannot obtain it without that payment.

[To be concluded next week]

—TURKISH NOTIONS OF ENGLAND.—During a recent tour of inspection by the Turkish Ambassador, he visited, among other places, the silk manufactory of Mr R—, at Manchester, who very politely conducted the stranger over his admirably conducted establishment. Beginning at the upper story, his Excellency was shown a large room, in which between three and four hundred children, between the ages of five and eleven or twelve, were suitably employed. These he contemplated with much admiration, and then taking Mr R— (who is a stout and well-looking Englishman) said to him, "You have a very fine family, Sir! All your own, eh? How many wives you got, eh?"—Literary Gazette.

The following act was passed by the Legislature of Franklin, a small State now united to Tennessee:

"An Act of the State of Franklin, for the relief of the 'Civil list'—Whereas the collection of the taxes for want of a circulating medium has become very oppressive to the people of this commonwealth,—and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to relieve the same, the prayers of their constituents, and to apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth be as follows, to wit:

His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1000 dollars, His honor the Chief Justice, 500 do. do. The Attorney General 500 do. do. Governor's Secretary, 500 racoon do. State Treasurer, 450 otter do! Each County Clerk, 300 beaver do! Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 racoon do! Justice fee for signing a warrant, 1 muskrat do! To the Constables for serving a warrant, 1 mink duto! &c. &c. —Am. paper.

A NEW MODE OF DEFRAUDING THE POST OFFICE.—A London paper says:—"A cunning citizen, of the name of Macdonald, whose good lady had gone into Yorkshire on a visit to her friends—made the following simple arrangement with her as to the mode of communicating intelligence without incurring postage:—"If all was well he was to send her a newspaper, addressed 'Mrs Macdonnell;' and if otherwise, 'Mrs Macdonill,' in which latter case she was to return without a moment's delay."

SEBASTIAN EARTHQUAKE.—The Sandwich Island Gazette, received at New York, describes a remarkable agitation of the sea on the 7th of November. The tide suddenly receded about 8 feet, leaving several vessels aground, and after remaining stationary a few seconds, rose again to high water mark in 27 minutes. It continued to ebb and flow in periods of about 28 minutes, through the night and part of the succeeding day. There was no unusual atmospheric appearance, or trembling of the earth.

Mr Watson, uncle to the late Marquis of Rockingham, a man of immense fortune, finding himself at the point of death, desired a friend who was present, to open him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on. Being asked why he would wish to change his linen when he was so ill, he replied, 'because I am told that the shirt I die in must be the nurse's perquisite, and that is good enough for her.' This was as bad as the old woman, who, with her last breath, blow out an inch of candle, 'because,' said she, 'I can die in the dark!'