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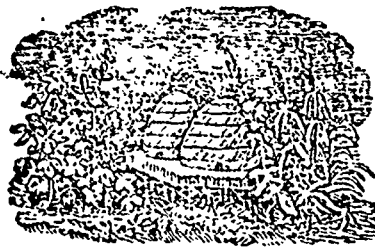
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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1837.

NUMBER XLII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by **JAMES DAWSON.**

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

COUNCIL'S DOORS.

On Saturday Feb 4, the Message in reference to the question of opening the doors of the Council, was sent down from that Body, by their Deputy Clerk, and read at the bar and table of the House.

Mr Doyle said, that he was so astonished at the unexpected character of the Message, that he was really at a loss to say how it should be treated. It was plain that His Majesty's Council was inclined to make a laugh and a ridicule of the proceedings of the House; for, while they stated that the subject was under their consideration, they could not resist the opportunity of adding, that their deliberations should not be affected by any respect for the sense of that House expressed in their Resolutions.

Mr John Young was sorry that the Council had shown so little respect for the just demands of the House. However, as they had stated that they had the subject under their deliberation, it might be supposed that they would come to some conclusion in the course of six or eight days; and, provided the end which the public so anxiously wished for should be accomplished, the manner was of comparatively little consequence. Should the Council come to no determination before that period had elapsed, it would then be competent to the House to take into consideration what further and ulterior steps should be adopted to obtain a compliance with their request. He would therefore move, that in the mean time the message should be allowed to lie on the table.

Mr Howe was one of those who had supported the Resolutions on a former day, and thought it his duty to say this much on the present occasion — that he admired the wit of His Majesty's Council, in attempting to insult the House, by sending a Deputy Clerk with their answer to the Communication which had been sent up by five members of the Assembly — and he applauded their wit and their wisdom in animadverting upon the Resolution of the House to dispense with a Chaplain—but, (said Mr H.) I am much mistaken Mr Speaker, if, before we have done with them, they do not find that this House is disposed to crack jokes of a different description. Though the Assembly may not be inclined to deny them the services of a Chaplain, I shall be mistaken, by and bye, if they do not find themselves one Clergyman the less. A friend beside me observed, while the Message was being read, that it was something like a northwester, the first part of it was the worst. The beginning censured the House for venturing to express their opinions, the termination would imply that they intended to open their doors. But I will venture to assert that the Council dare not continue to exclude the people from their deliberations — the public mind has long been turned to the subject — continued insult and injustice have fairly aroused it — and, although this House have no desire to quarrel about words, or to treat any branch of the Government with disrespect — the people and their representatives are determined upon this point. I cannot but feel, sir, that this insulting message is another proof of the truth of the proverb, that, "those whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad." But their message and their mes-

senger notwithstanding, I tell them in the face of the country that they dare not continue to legislate in secret. I said the other day, and I say again, that I have no wish unnecessarily to use uncourteous language — the members of this House are sent here not to create unnecessary collisions with other branches of the Legislature — not to quarrel about forms and phrases, but to obtain the substance of those reforms which our constituents have at heart. If, instead of desiring these, I were anxious to bring the Council, into contempt. I should delight to see them making themselves as ridiculous as possible by such conduct as they have displayed to day. But, as a friend to peace, I have advised, and would still advise them to open their doors — lest the people, who have so long waited for their rights — who have so patiently borne with injustice and contempt — take the matter into their own hands, and push open their doors — as in other countries toll bars are broken down.

Mr Hillis thought that the angry and intemperate language which had fallen from the hon. member for the County of Halifax did not reflect much credit upon himself, nor would it upon the House if it were permitted to remain unanswered. That Honorable Gentleman appeared to have forgotten that His Majesty's Council was a co ordinate, not a subordinate branch of the Legislature, and had their own rights and privileges as sacred as those of the lower branch. He was satisfied that, although warmth and angry feeling had crept into this discussion, the House would not be led away by those impressions, but would come to such determination as their sober, deliberate judgments should dictate. The House were anxious to obtain from the Council the opening of their doors, but he conceived that the readiest way to prevent the accomplishment of their wishes, was, a member to rise in his place and say, that the doors shall be opened. Such a declaration precluded the possibility of obtaining what all concurred in desiring, unless through scenes of violence and confusion, which no true friend to his country would wish to see exhibited in Nova Scotia. When the declaration of the hon. Member had found its way through the Press to the members of the Council, it would be impossible for that body, maintaining the dignity of their situation as an independent branch of the Legislature, to come to a decision which would have the appearance of concession to the menaces of the House. He trusted that, having by their resolutions expressed the sense of the public on the impropriety of keeping the doors of the Council shut, they would not recede from the position which they had taken—but, at the same time, would have too much regard for constitutional principles, to entertain the idea of obtaining their desires by force or violence. If such a plan were once adopted, there would be an end to all liberty, and the man whose suggestions should be the means of stirring up the popular feelings, to invade the principles of the constitution, would, upon his death-bed, reflect with horror upon the awful results of his rash expressions. The House, it is true, were not satisfied with the answer which they had received, but they had a constitutional remedy; and, by laying their address at the foot of the Throne, they would obtain their desires in a way, the most beneficial to the Province, and most in accordance with the spirit of the constitution.

Mr Forrester said that, the Council were always pretending to imitate the House of Lords, and he should like to know why they did not imitate them in that respect. But the very fame and make of the Council were opposed to such a measure. He would like to know what right the Bishop had to a seat in that body, in exclusion of the representatives of any other religious persuasion. In that body too, were a pair of placemen, whose offices would incapacitate them for entering into the lower branch. The Chief Justice, in that body, sat and made the laws, and came down to another part of the building and expounded them. The Council had just shewn their respect to that House by sending, in answer to its resolutions sent up by a deputation of five of the Representatives of the People, a message brought down by a beardless boy. But he hoped they would not long have the opportunity of inflicting such insults; he conceived that, as at present constituted, they would not much longer participate in the Legislation of the Province.

Mr Uniacke said that the House were sent there to comply with, not intringe principles of the constitution; to carry into effect any measures which may be conceived necessary and beneficial, but the question before us had commenced by a violation of those principles. Scarcely had the new House been seated on the benches before they commenced a direct attack upon the rights of the other branch, by endeavouring to attach this question to the appointment of the usual Committee of Public Accounts. No time was allowed that body to decide, and give publicity to their proceedings, upon this subject, known to be under their consideration; and the very oaths of the members were to be violated, and a statute repealed by a resolution of this House, to afford an early opportunity of casting the first stone of offence. The next step, before the answer to His Excellency's speech was delivered, was to pass two resolutions, on the Substance of which no difference of opinion was entertained, although highly objectionable to many from the precipitate and violent manner with which they were urged. Then a Committee was appointed to carry up the resolutions, and again the rules of the House were to be infringed by appointing of a Committee three more numerous than usual, as if to intimidate by the display of numbers. Happily that measure had not been adopted, and the resolutions were transmitted in the usual way. The House had now received an answer; and what was it? That one branch of the Legislature had no right to interfere with the internal arrangements of the other. That was one of the first principles of the Constitution, founded in common sense, sanctioned by experience, and disputed by no freeman. And if so, how could honourable members proclaim that the Council dare not keep their doors closed? If that body were invested with certain privileges, it was not in the nature of Englishmen to defy it to exercise them. And I know not the Members, if that Board are to be intimidated into a compliance which they have not had time to make voluntarily? We are told, said Mr Uniacke, that the Message was brought down, not in the usual way by a Committee, but by a beardless boy, and *whiskers* are the test of merit there is no disputing the superiority of the Hon. Gentleman from Halifax; but, Sir, I have yet to learn that the beardless are most barefaced. The Messenger of the Council comes to our Bar as the ministerial officer, and it is unmanly to make him the subject of personal insult when he cannot defend himself. These acrimonious observations, Sir, carry us far from the true subject of discussion, and I regret they have been caused. As to the idea of forcing the other branch into a compliance with our wishes, and a well dressed body of men thrusting themselves into their debates, it is ridiculous.

This country, I tell the honorable advocates of the measures, is not yet ripe for such an exercise of democratic power—we are not yet prepared to submit passively and tamely to Lynch law; the people may be aroused and excited to break down the portals and trample on the privileges of one branch of the Legislature, and their next step will be to prostrate those of the other. The same people who once degraded this House in the streets of Halifax, may with false views of liberty attack the Council, and what does it prove? I Sir, will never consent to the adoption of force to compel a compliance with our wishes—it is contrary to the feelings of Britons. If we had the physical power to tear from the weak their rights, it would be unmanly to use it—if we have it not, the attempt is futile. It is now for us to consider, what ulterior steps we are to take. Had the Resolution been sent up as originally framed and proposed, by your Clerk, and this answer been received, what measure would the House have adopted? We would have been obliged either to resort to some legitimate coercion, or retrace our steps, and what legitimate coercion could we use? None! We would then have been obliged to abandon the project. But the good sense of the House modified those Resolutions, and the course which has been pursued leaves, perhaps, an honourable alternative. But we should be cautious in the proceedings we adopt. We should take care to pursue a course which will not meet with the reprobation of our Constituents. They have sent us here to open the doors of the Council, only in a legitimate way, not to break down the barriers of the constitution, and wrest from one branch of the Legislature its true and proper independence and power for our own aggrandizement. We should be careful, not to take precipitate steps; I have no fear of meeting my constituents, but I tell the House that if they are prepared for violent measures, that will be the necessary consequence. And how shall we justify ourselves to the Freeholders who have elected us? The tale of *beardless boy*, and dare exercise privileges will form but a poor excuse for putting an end to public business, sacrificing the Revenue and involving the Province in embarrassment and destruction; they would censure us for deviating from the right course, and resorting to ungenerous measures. As regards the persons who compose the upper branch, and of whom so much has been said this session, I ask, and boldly ask, how have the rights of the people been disregarded in their choice? Eight of them have arisen by their own industry and integrity, from the lowest walks in society, to their present situations; they have acquired wealth, and obtained characters as high as most of us can aspire to—no distinction of religion is conspicuous at that board. Around it are collected members of the English, Presbyterian, and Romish Churches; and, with one solitary instance, natives of Nova Scotia. I never wish to see any distinction there, neither do its members,—as to the Bishop, circumstances (of which our statute book is the record,) placed him there, he seldom interferences in temporal matters, and not very often, I believe, in spiritual. As to the chief Justice, what practical injury has resulted from his seat at the Council Board? Has the breath of slander ever dared to insinuate that there has been partiality in the exercise of his judicial functions, or that his mingling in politics has, in fact, tainted the *Ermine of Justice*? No! not a man will prefer such a charge.

But if the presence of these persons is wrong, let us have them removed, but let us do so in conformity with the spirit and principles of the constitution under which we enjoy our liberty. Are we to say, if we dislike one person, we will hurl him out of this window; if we dislike another, we will hurl him out of that window; and,

in the temporary gratification of revenge, forget good order and harmony, I hope not? Why then waste time in the agitation of questions like these. Whosoever commence with the violation of law, when we know not to what length it may be carried, or what consequences may follow in its train? I approve of the motion made by the Hon. Member from the County of Sydney, and wish the message to lie on the table for a few days, to be afterwards considered.

Mr W. Young had read with the utmost astonishment the message of the Council. He would review shortly the acts of the House for which they had been arranged in that document. He stood there as one Member ready to vindicate, not the hasty expressions which might have escaped the lips of individual Members, but every act for which the House was responsible, and which stood recorded on its journals—and he would appeal to every man of sound sense and prudence to attest the sufficiency of the vindication. In the position in which he feared the House might presently be placed he was anxious that they should carry with them the good sense of the intelligent part of the community. He came there to reform many flagrant abuses, but came prepared for no rash and violent change. He came not to excite the public temper, but to advocate constitutional improvements. What steps had the house taken? On the first day of the Session two Members, disposed to go rather further than himself, had in the amendment of a motion for the appointment of a joint committee, advocated the obnoxious resolutions. Had the house readily adopted the proposed steps, they would have placed themselves in effect in this position, 'open your doors or we will refuse to do business with you' In that case there might have been some pretext for the language of the Council's address; then they might have done what in this case they ought not to have done. He knew the temper of the House, and thought that like himself, they were anxious to carry them through properly. When that danger had been pointed out, on the first day, did the majority of the house persist? No, the motion had been withdrawn, and the house proceeded in its ordinary business.

With regard to the business of the second day he would ask, if the resolutions were an invasion of the principles of the Upper Branch, how the name of the hon. Genl. from Cape Breton had happened to be there? That Gentleman must have made his discovery since. The resolution was either in strict accordance with the privileges of the other Branch, or it deserved the reprobation of every one, and ought never to have passed. But what was the language of this strange address? An abuse of the whole proceedings of the house. They were blamed, not for what they had done, but for what they had not done. They had passed these resolutions couched in the most courteous terms, and one particular expression which might have been obnoxious, had been struck out for the very purpose of avoiding the collision, which he was now astonished to see. He would claim attention to the second clause of the Message, and would ask whether, if the majority of the house should be mad enough to exclude the public from their debates upon all occasions, the Council would not have a right to express their constitutional opinion.

With respect to the manner which the Council had taken to convey their opinions, he thought that in sending the message by the deputy clerk, they had put the House in a position from which it was extremely difficult to retire with honor and safety. He was not inclined to form a hasty opinion on the subject, and wished the message to be on the table for a few days, till the House could form a cool and dispassionate opinion, and shew that they were disposed

not to act under the influence of excited feelings.

Mr Doyle had stated, when he rose before, that he was not then prepared to forward any motion. He was too astonished at the contents of the message, and never anticipated that the desires of the House were to be so treated. But if it were not for the little party which the Council had in that House, ready to advocate and approve their every proceeding, the most of that day would never have been offered. When he looked at the message, and when he heard gentleman say that the house had overstepped its rights, and violated the privileges of the other branch, it was natural for him to feel concerned, for if there was any sin in the Resolutions, it belonged to him, and the Council may reasonably think that he stood in need of their prayers. But where was the offensive expression? Were the resolutions half as violent as those of the preceding year? As to the observation that it was unconstitutional to send up so large a committee, he had examined into the mode pursued in England, and had found that it was the invariable practice to send twice as many commoners as the Lords they were to meet. He thought that the Council would eventually be obliged to open their doors; he did not mean by physical force, but by the irresistible power of public opinion.

Mr Howe rose under some embarrassment. From the remarks made by hon. and learned Members, upon what had fallen from him when the Council's Message was read—he began to fear, that unaccustomed as he was to the excitement of public debate, he had not yet attained the calmness of mind, and the subdued tones, so desirable in legislative deliberation. If, said he, I have raised my voice too high—if I have been influenced by passion, at the shock which my feelings received from the insulting character of the Council's Message, perhaps excuse may be found in the example set me by some of those learned and Gentleman who took part in yesterday's debate. I have observed, from the commencement of the Session, that it appears to be the studied object of certain Members to have it believed, that those Gentlemen who have acted with me, have a desire to proceed by violence, and to lead the House into offensive measures. It will, I trust, soon be felt and understood that we have no such disposition. I have been charged by the learned Member from Windsor with attempting to stir up the populace to offer violence to his Majesty's Council. But I can confidently appeal to any man, who knows any thing of my public life, and ask where are the evidences of such a disposition? In the course of my life, I have occasionally been placed in situations, where a word would have created tumult and instigated to acts of violence, but I have been the uniform advocate of peace. I want reform—but I wish to obtain it—not by violence or physical strength, but by the calm though effective operation of public opinion—and my advice has invariably been, keep the peace, but fight the enemy within the ring of the Constitution and the law: and I will explain how the idea, which seemed so offensive to hon. and learned Gentleman, arose in my mind. Two or three years ago it was matter of grave discussion—not among the rabble, but among the more respectable and substantial part of the Community—whether, as a last resort, it would not be worth while for some hundreds of well-dressed people to walk into the other end of the building, and try how the Council would vindicate their system of exclusion. This desire has from time to time been revived—but, whenever it has been mentioned, I have begged, for Heaven's sake, that the people would abstain—to trust in those who thought with them—to wait, rather until the privilege was conceded by the good sense of the Coun-

cil itself, or obtained by the application of constitutional remedies. Sir, a good deal has been said about the rights of His Majesty's Council—a good deal about the rights of this House—but some Gentleman seem disposed to forget those broad and inalienable rights of the people, to whom both are indebted for their creation—and for whose benefit alone they are sustained. And Sir, let us for a moment calmly review the condition in which the people of this Province are now placed. His Majesty chooses to exercise the right of creating one entire Branch of the Legislature—but how does he fill up the seats around that Board? Four fifths of the population are insulted, by his choosing a dignitary from one particular Church, while the religious Representatives of Dissenters are excluded. If, Sir, this was a mere theoretical objection, and if it arose out of narrow sectarian prejudice, I should be ashamed to urge it here; but I trust I shall be able to show that the effect of the Bishop's influence at that Board, is felt throughout every town and village of the Country, in the distribution of the public patronage. I may mention here, that out of the large body of Presbyterians, comprising 9 000 people more than the Church of England, only three have seats in His Majesty's Council—that of the 20,000 Catholics but one is to be found there, while not one of the numerous bodies of Baptists and Methodists has the honour of being a Member. Are not those, things which the people have a right to enquire into? Scarcely can a paltry School commission be created throughout the country, but it must contain a majority of members of the Church—while, perhaps, a boy who has scarcely escaped from robbing Orchards and henroosts at Windsor, is placed in the Commission over the heads of old grey headed Clergymen, who have been preaching the Gospel in the country before he was born. And yet we are to be reproached, forsooth, by those who do these things, with a want of respect for religion, and reverence for the Clergy. But I pass from the effects of this appointment. Another of these Gentlemen presides over the Customs of the Province—a department which involves large and responsible duties—and absorbs immense sums for its maintenance. Let me remind you of the effect produced by having at the head of that department a Member of His Majesty's Council. Formerly the officers of that department received burthensome fees—this House contended for the abolition of those fees, and for a fair and economical system of collection—but the presence of the Collector and his friends in the other end of the Building brought the whole influence of that body to oppose the measures of this House, to hang like a dead weight upon the deliberations, and defeat the acts of this Assembly; and the result was, that instead of six or seven thousand pounds, which were amply sufficient for the support of that Department, being taken, ten thousand pounds are annually spent for that purpose. We now come to the Excise—it too must have its Representative in the Legislative Council. The salaries of that Department are not, it is true, so high as those of the Customs, but the presence of its chief officer in the Council brings the whole influence of that extensive branch of the public service to sustain its measures whenever its acts bring it into collision with this House, and every petty Deputy in a country village turns up his nose at this Assembly. Look at another Member, Sir, a gentleman who should never have had a seat at that Board. The ermine of justice should be kept pure and unsullied; if political agitation distract the country, and throw the two Houses into collision, there should at least be one spotless tribunal to which all with confidence may appeal. But mark the effect, year after year have the Judges taken from the pockets of the

People of this Province one thousand pounds in fees, to which they have as much right as I have to take your hat. We are told they claim under ancient custom, but would they allow their own property to be taken with such a justification.

But the Judges have an immense influence over the Bar—the Chief Justice, from his position, is the distributor of patronage, and seven eights of that Body feel that those exactions are unjust, which they dare not dispute. A young man would run a very serious risk, in quarrelling with the Chief Justice at the outset of his professional life. But ask yourself for a moment, how long the two branches of the Legislature would be in disposing of those fees, were not the Chief Justice a member of the Upper Branch? and would it be quite out of the question to suppose, that the answer on the subject, transmitted by his Excellency to-day, proceeded from any influence used by Gentlemen in the other end of the building, with the Colonial Secretary across the water? I cannot for a moment suspect His Majesty's Council of interfering by secret despatches, with the conclusions arrived at in Downing-Street; but perhaps the learned Gentleman from Cumberland will testify to their freedom from such imputations, by the results of his political experience. If the members of Council could interfere, to defeat the views of this House, with respect to the Outports, perhaps they might endeavor in the same way to protect their own emoluments. Year after year have we been struggling for a sound Currency, but it pleased His Majesty, in creating this independent Body, to choose only five of its members from our mercantile minded concern. He looked to the eight old Bankers, and naturally enough concluded, that as they were very wealthy they were very wise; and as they had the same interest at heart, he presumed that there would generally be among them great unanimity of opinion, and unanimous they have been upon all occasions, to the loss and distraction of the People. At this moment we have before us the contemptuous reply of the Council to our strong but respectful remonstrance; and year after year have the Bills sent up from this Assembly, fixing a standard of value, been destroyed in the other end of the building, and to this hour we have one Currency for the rich and another for the poor. Sir, if we were told that such a Body as this, combining such powers and exercising them after this fashion, existed in any other country, in Turkey for instance, would we not shudder, and form but a low estimate of the degree of freedom and happiness it enjoyed. But, Sir, let us suppose that a Body, thus constituted, having interests so variously opposed to the interests of the people, is unwilling to admit them to hear and see what they say and do; suppose that in proportion to the anxiety of the country to scrutinize their conduct, their desire for secrecy and seclusion increases—suppose that for years they cling to a practice which this Assembly, freely chosen from the Body of the People, can never assume—which the Peers of England dare not, for their heads, adopt—and suppose that their monopoly of power and patronage gives them the means of always influencing and corrupting a portion of this House, while their possession of permanent Salaries takes from the majority here the Constitutional check of stopping the supplies, is it wonderful if the people should—finding themselves and their Representatives powerless, and their inalienable rights refused—sometimes feel that it might be wise and necessary to take matters into their own hands.

In England, Sir, and it is a free and proud country—I am never tired of looking to her for examples—a single vote of the House of Commons turns out a ministry, or, by stopping the

THE COUNCIL DOORS AND MESSAGE.

Saturday the 11th Feb. having been named to take up the Committee's Message, Mr John Young, after a short address, moved two Resolutions, the first disclaiming any intention on the part of the House, from violating the privileges of the Council, expressing regret at the sudden interruption of the conference by Committee, and disapprobation of the obstinacy with which the Council resisted the declared will of the People, in keeping the public shut out from their deliberations, contrary to the example of the Mother Country and all her other Colonies.

The second Resolution went to justify the conduct of the House in dismissing their Chaplain, on the ground that the prayers of the many are likely to be more efficacious than those of one selected always from the established Church.

Mr H. Mac then addressed the House for about an hour and a half, on the general structure and conduct of the Council, and situation of the country, and concluded by submitting twelve Resolutions, as an amendment to those of Mr Young. These were in substance as follows:—

The first appoints a Committee to draw up an address to his Majesty. The second deprecates the present mode of Council making, and the entire absence of proper qualifications in the present Board. The third points out some of its practical workings. The fourth and fifth charges the system with injustice and partiality in allowing one religious denomination to be represented and none others. The sixth shows that this leads to an injurious system of favouritism in every department. The seventh points out the danger to the public of such family and commercial connections as exist in the Council. The eighth complains of the control the Council have assumed over the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Country. The ninth pronounces it unwise and injurious that the Chief Justice should have a seat at the Council Board. The tenth denounces the unconstitutional and insulting practice still pertinaciously adhered to by the Council, of shutting out the public from their deliberations. The eleventh draws a contrast between the British Ministry and the Council of Nova Scotia, showing that the former are responsible to the People, but that the latter are not—thus rendering the people of this Province, and their representatives powerless, and possessing no effectual control over the local Government. The twelfth points out the remedy, viz. that His Majesty be implored, either to grant an *Elite Council*, or such other reconstruction of the local Government, as will insure responsibility to the Commons, and confer upon the people of this Province, what they value above all other possessions—the blessings of the British Constitution.

NOT TO BE DONE!—A son of the Emerald Isle, who happened to be on a voyage where the passengers had to sleep a night at sea, was pressed by his comrades to go to bed at the usual hour, but strenuously refused. On being asked the reason, he replied, "I paid for the whole passage, and I've think I'll go to bed and lose a night's sail?"

A GOOD HORSE.—A man once went to purchase a horse of a quaker. "Will he draw?" asked the buyer. "There will be pleased to see him draw"—answered the quaker. The bargain was closed, and the farmer tied his horse, but he would not stir! He returned home— "That horse will not draw an inch." "I did not tell thee he would draw, friend," said the quaker. "I only remarked that thee would be pleased to see him draw; and so should I, but he never would gratify thee in that respect."

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

WHEREAS upon the application of the Overseers of the Poor, for the Township of Pictou, it has been alleged that the Freeholders of the Township have neglected to make an adequate and sufficient provision for the support and maintenance of the poor, as directed and required by Law. Notice is hereby given, that a Special Session of the Peace will be held in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the seventh day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and shall continue open for the purpose of amercing the said Town in such sum as shall then and there appear to the said Court as necessary for said purpose. Also to nominate and appoint assessors for the aforesaid purpose, and an overseer of poor for the Town of Pictou, to act in conjunction with the overseer now acting.

By order of the Justices,

JAS SKINNER, Jr. C. Peace.

Pictou, 17th Feb'y, 1837.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock
A very complete Assortment

OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE,
AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Horring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold,

on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

NOW IN PRESS,

a Work entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHOWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 12mo. about 200 pages. Pr. 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

* Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door, forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three acres of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds with stones of good quality for building, and a sufficient quantity of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 29th December, 1836. u

FIRE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE Protect on Insurance Company of Hartford, having instructed their Agent at Halifax to effect no new Insurance, nor to grant any further renewals from this date; notice is hereby given, that all Insurance against fire heretofore effected through the Agency of the subscriber—either under the original policies, or by renewed receipts—which may terminate or expire hereafter, from this date, can only be continued by a new and formal application, (as to amount, rates of premium, &c.) as in the case of original Insurance; and such as have heretofore been insured at the "Aetna" and "Protection" Offices can thus be effected, *de novo*, at the office of the "Hartford" Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. by the subscriber, their Agent at Halifax, for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. It is requested to be particularly understood, that the Agent does not feel himself bound to continue, after a yearly policy has expired, any Insurances at the same rate as before, as the character of the risk may change, or the views of the Company alter as to premiums; and at present he has positive orders to increase the rate of premium on a certain class of risks as they shall severally be offered for continuation.

J. LEANDER STARR.

Halifax, 6th Feb'y 1837.

N. B. The Subscriber having resigned the Sub Agencies of the above named Insurance offices, those making applications in future, relative to Insurance, will please do so by letter (post paid), or personally to Mr Starr, Halifax.

J. DAWSON.

Pictou, Feb'y 15, 1837.

b-w

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morsus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

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

Nov'r 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.

Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1-37.

m-m

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.

COLIN MCKAY.

New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

HS CASHES best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Cashes containing Hervert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
Not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date,
All his Landed Property,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.

It is - 17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling house, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the *Three Mile Inn*, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON,
February 22. Blacksmith.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—
The Token, The New-Years' Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.
The Union Annual, JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

November 8, 1836.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson.

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8

To be Sold or Let.

WHAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 Acres, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

ALSO,

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called *Point Pleasant*, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good firestone Quarry, and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

Nov'r 8, 1836.

LANDING

From Brig Commerce, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-3 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carraghene Moss.

September 21. **JAMES D. B. FRASER.** if

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by **J. DAWSON.**

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigonish, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Es'r.** Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix. Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any 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, } Exis
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, }**

Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

**KEY JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

**KEY JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.**

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator

15th April, 1836.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.**

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCOUL, }**

4th November, 1835. ca-m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Imkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting out within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Landing Ground'; and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

WILLIAM MATHLSON, Plaintiff.
vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutting and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pltff. }
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and waxes, Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop wholesale and retail.
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21, if Druggist.

Debates, continued from page 323.

supplies, compels a redress of grievances. But, has this country any such protection? Have you any such power? You may stop the supplies indeed—but what would be the result? Sackville Bridge might suffer—the Wallace Bridge might go down—the roads might be broke up, and the people put to trouble and expence; but would the Collector of the Customs suffer; would not his salary be paid? Would the Chief Justice be put to inconvenience? No; for even if you could withhold his salary, which you cannot, he could still live upon his fees. This is the state of public affairs, which the people of this country see with sorrow and regret. While the Council possesses unconstitutional powers, and have their various and multiform interests and violations of public right to defend, this house is powerless and useless, and unless they resort to some violent and extreme step, such as that of jeopardizing the public revenue, they have no way of obtaining redress—and if they do, the remedy is as bad as the disease. The people have looked on, as the workings of this machinery were developed, and are they to be blamed, if, in thinking of the strict rights of His Majesty's Council, they sometimes reflect upon their own. They have so reflected; the thought of self-redress has arisen in their minds; and it is because I have feared that sooner or later they would act on that idea, that I have always considered this measure of extreme importance. I have sought the concession peacefully, and I am still disposed to abate public evils in the same temper. It has been said by hon. and learned gentlemen that the Council cannot now open their doors, because I have used some warm expressions. But, Sir, for what did our Constituents send us here, but truly to represent their spirit and their opinions; and what was the demand which your Speaker preferred to His Excellency on the first day of the Session? Did he not ask for freedom of speech—was it denied? if not, it is a right I know how to value; and I have to learn that this house stands pledged for the language of individual members, or is responsible for any but the acts and resolutions which it is the duty of the Clerk to record.

Mr Stewart did not intend to go into the subject, but he could not consent to the idea that had been held out as to the illegality of the Judges' fees. Those fees had been sanctioned by the Legislature of the Province, and there was not such a general opinion as to their illegality as the hon. gentleman had imagined. He thought himself, they were perfectly legal, and it would not therefore be right to suffer the observation of the hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax to go forth to the world without contradiction. If reference were made to the dispatch of Lord Glenelg, a man who had shown every disposition for the liberties of the people, and the correction of abuses it would be seen that he had not treated them as illegal exactions. By two acts, passed 1778 and 1779, they were recognized as legal. With regard to the Excise, he believed the head of that department had not the patronage to which the hon. member had alluded. He regretted that the Council had not opened their doors, but he did not think it was proper to use the language which had fallen from the hon. member from the County of Halifax. It was true that liberty of speech had been asked with a kind of proud humility, at the beginning of the session, but it was not such liberty as would entitle them to set at defiance an independent branch of the Legislature. He saw now but two courses to be pursued—either to refuse to do business with the Council, or to address his Majesty. Whatever was to be done, should be the result of determination. He was anxious to avoid collision with the Coun-

cil; an unhappy event of that nature on a previous occasion had cost the Province upwards of £40,000. The appeal to his Majesty was the more advisable course. The liberality of the home government had already been shown in the concessions to Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and he thought that an application to it would be the best and most constitutional mode of accomplishing their ends.

Mr Howe asked if the £40,000 would have been lost, had not the Judges had a seat at the Council board?

Mr Stewart said that the answer was plain. The Judges were not in the Council at the time. The then Chief Justice, though a member, was not present, and had not voted. It was replied that the present Chief Justice was.

A call having been made for the question, as to the time for taking up the discussion of the Message, Saturday was decided upon by a vote of the house, which then adjourned.

Gleanings from our Latest Files.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some years ago, a vessel named Charles Eaton, was wrecked in Torres Straits, between New Holland and the Island of Papau, and it was generally supposed that the crew and passengers were detained in captivity by the savage natives. Some information was recently communicated to the Lord Mayor of London, by Captain Carr, of the Manglez, which would seem to corroborate the reports heretofore in circulation. We give it as we find it in the English papers:—

The ship Manglez arrived under Murray's Island, in Torres Straits, on the evening of the 18th Sept and on the following morning, fourteen or fifteen canoes, each containing about sixteen men, came along side with shells and other curiosities for trading. In one of the last canoes which approached, there was a white man, who appeared a seager to trade as the savages. Captain Carr learned that he was an Englishman, who, about two months preceding, had been wrecked in the Charles Eaton, and that he desired to come on board, which the savages would not allow him to do. The Captain then ordered a cutter to be manned, and proceed, with the second officer, the boatswain, and six men, to take him at any price. The cutter hooked the canoe with the boat-hook, and told the white man they were come for him. He, however, pointing to a savage, said, "take that man, he will go with you." "No," said the second officer, "I have come for you, and you I will have." The white man then threw down his paddle, and dashed under the masts of the canoe out of sight. Captain Carr seeing this, ordered the cutter to return, and observed that "if he preferred the savages to them, he might stay." His skin was of the colour of mahogany, and, with the exception of a piece of leather around his waist, he was naked. Some of the crew said, he tried to get into the jolly-boat, but the savages drew him back. Afterwards, Captain Carr learned from the fourth officer, that there were eight or ten more Europeans on shore, all detained by the natives. Conceiving this to be a very serious matter, he determined to man a cutter, and examine the beach. This he did for two hours, and observed the natives were very anxious for him to land; but seeing so many of them on the beach, many more behind the bamboo-work, and a large canoe ready for launching, he did not think it prudent to attempt it. They bro't a little European boy, about three years old, with light curling hair and entirely naked, down to the beach, apparently to induce Capt. Carr and his men to land. He offered them some axes as a ransom for the child, which they refused. He saw a boat partly finished,

which must have been built by Europeans, but saw no white persons. Not daring to make a hostile attempt, for fear of hazarding the vessel and endangering her cargo, and thereby incurring a dangerous responsibility he returned on board. But hoping that some of the captives might make their escape, he watched all that day, and remained at anchor all the succeeding night, before he weighed and came up through the Straits. Captain Carr said he was most desirous to obtain the fullest intelligence for the friends of the unfortunate passengers and crew, and he said he should be around there very soon. He would then, he solemnly declared, do all in his power for the miserable persons who had been the subject of his enquiry.

INDIAN WAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schr. Oscar, Capt. Kenyon, arrived at this port yesterday, in 2 days from St. Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Kenyon for the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridan army and, what is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from our correspondent of the *Augustine Herald*.

Office of the Herald, }
ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 20, 1837. }

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gate and bridge, heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a saddle when the sentinel hearing the noise fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Capt. Hanson followed the trail for several miles and discovered signs which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return.

On the next day he started with a larger force, and followed them to William's plantation, 30 miles from thus, and discovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12, around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed 3, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets. There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than two Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro whose name was Joe Merritt, who had gone off with another, about six weeks since. The others Indian negroes. Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, needles and thread, which had been bought in town, a few weeks since.

There was no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes, have no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that the supplies have been furnished by some free negroes, who reside on Anastatin island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension; they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon. It is ascertained in what store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated Camp Dade, 10th January, 1837, states—"Today Gen. Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured fifteen negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the swamp with a few of the Micousky

Indians, the rest having left him. That in the several actions of Gov. Call, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites destroyed a boat in the Withlacoochee 17th January, 10 hostiles were killed and 20 wounded. That Jumper, Micanopy, and Abram were at Ahapopka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left." The letter goes on to state, "to-morrow we shall march against Powell or against Philip, at Topkaha, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war."

An express arrived last night, to Col. Crane, from which we learn that Gen. Jesup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

It is reported that the mail rider between this and Tallahassee has been killed by the Indians.

Col. Crane has been ordered to Gary's Ferry, where he will have his head quarters.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—In late numbers of the BEE you have shown a wonderful propensity for reform of the Town and County affairs, of the necessity of which few seem to entertain any doubt, neither do I suspect your sincerity in your patriotic professions; but you certainly appear to have formed a very low estimate of the talents of your neighbors. To any attentive observer, who has witnessed the late scramble for the Recordership, the talent which was brought forward for the Representation, or the pretensions that are now set up for the Magistracy, it must be as clear as noonday that, at least in our own estimation, there is not a County in the Province blessed with such a stock of splendid talent. "Splendid!" I think I hear you say, "mediocrity would perhaps suit better." Not at all sir;—look at our Society Meetings, Election orations, of which you have said the result of one day would fill an octavo volume; look also at our Town Meetings, particularly when such an exciting topic is brought above the board as our poor rates, and say then whether our Pictouians can be outstripped in speechifying talents, even by the Halifax radicals themselves. Why sir, it is not long since one of our wordy warriors succeeded in making a speech of nearly a day's length, in a neighboring settlement; and there is no knowing when he would have stopped had he not accidentally discovered that his audience were all asleep. Nay, more, it is even mooted, that at some of our meetings, the dumb have been known to speak. But alas! of what avail is all this display of the powers of rhetoric; our places of honor and preferment are all filled with men, the most remote imaginable from excellence in this respect, and our orators have no prospects of a spoozy change for the better.

Taking it then for granted, that you do not appreciate the qualifications of your neighbors as you ought—many of whom possess talents of no mean order (I mean in their own estimation), it is not at all equally clear that you do not fancy yourself in many respects superior to them all. Indeed your weekly labors bear ample evidence that you have the bump of self-esteem or self-approbation—whichever you like to call it—as largely developed as any of them. You should therefore have some sympathy with men subject to the same infirmities with yourself; it is hardly fair in you to disturb their dreams of greatness, for although you and they may not all be made Recorders, M. P's., or even Magistrates, you may all enjoy a great deal of self-gratification, from your peculiar propensity of thinking there is nobody in the world like you, 'provided always' that you do not cometary like, cross the orbit of one another's expectations.

It has sometimes occurred to me, Mr Editor, that there must be something infectious in the atmosphere

of Pictou. A man no sooner escapes from his native land, where, perchance, his talents were unknown and unappreciated, and gets a footing on the soil of Pictou, than he fancies himself so much above all that were before him, that it would be an unpardonable sin to remain in obscurity, and flounders about in all directions for places of honor and emolument,—like a man under the influence of intoxicating gas, he is only awakened from his dreams of greatness by the mortifying discovery, that some twenty or thirty others have been under a similar influence, pursuing unsuccessfully, the same object.

Between imported and native talent, we need apprehend no scarcity of the commodity; and I hope, sir, that we shall never get sunk so low in intellect, as some of the Towns and Counties in the other end of the Province, where seats in the Legislature were said to go a begging for occupiers.

I am, in the mean time, yours, &c.
ZERO.

February, 1837.

T W B B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1837

THE HALIFAX MAIL, due on Thursday last, arrived only at four o'clock last evening. The limited time thus afforded us, prevents our going further into the debates of the House. We are glad however to observe, that the Bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments, has passed the House;—and that they have resolved to apply the sum of £10,000 to the service of the Roads and Bridges. The House had not finally disposed of the Council's Resolutions, relative to opening their doors—neither do we hear any thing of the latter having come to any determination on the subject themselves.

The House had before it a Bill for deepening the East River of Pictou; on the motion of J. Holmes, Esq., it was published in the Royal Gazette; it recognizes the Company's right to the Mines for fifty years; it allows them to charge 4d. per ton, on all vessels above 50 tons, which pass up the River above the Loading Ground; and its operation is to be suspended till His Majesty's pleasure be known.

We have no addition to our Foreign news.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—To such of our Patrons as have made us regular payments, we have many acknowledgements to make, and we hope we shall always entertain a just sense of their kindness; but we are sorry that we have to remark, that there are yet a number who have not yet paid us a penny since commencement.

Editors of papers have taken different ways of correcting delinquencies of this sort; some of our American brethren have published the names of delinquents, while others refuse to discontinue their papers until all arrearages are paid up. Neither of these plans would please the very worst payer we have, and therefore, we will adopt a different one. There are now nearly three months until the time the second volume of the BEE will be completed, at which time we shall erase from our list all those who have not paid the first volume; and we give them this timely notice, that we will then look after our pay pretty sharply.

All of our Subscribers must be aware, that to those who choose to pay us in advance, the BEE is 2s 6d cheaper than any other paper of the same size, published in the Province; and were all to pay us with punctuality, we would not only be saved the trouble of writing and printing such a notice as this, but we might also be enabled to sell the paper at a trifle below its present cheap rate. Bad payers are therefore acting unjustly, both toward our substantial supporters and ourselves.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—The American Press stands unrivalled in the production of cheap reading. Books and Newspapers are issued in all the principal Cities

in the Union, fifty per cent cheaper than in any part of Britain or her Colonies. As an illustration of this, we may state the fact, that *Finden's Tableaux*, a British Annual for 1837, retailed at \$12 per copy, has all been reprinted in a single number of *The Philadelphia Saturday News*, a weekly paper published in that city, at \$2 per annum,—thus laying before the American public, for six cents and a quarter, the same reading that cost the British purchaser twelve dollars. This is but one of many proofs that might be given, of the good effects of extensive patronage, and punctual payments.

THE WEATHER.—Since the 14th ult., we have had a succession of such snow storms and drifts, as has not been experienced here for many years past.

It has been found utterly impossible to keep the road clear; and during the past week, all communication with the Country has been shut up—except on snow shoes.

The Halifax Mail, which should have arrived here on Thursday last, came in yesterday afternoon. The Courier with the Western Mail, attempted to get along this day week, but was obliged to return, and has remained here till this time.

Yesterday, a thaw came with rain, and we have now the prospect of having the road communications opened.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last meeting, Dr Chipman read a Paper on "Longevity." The learned Gentleman illustrated the truth of his several positions by facts, judiciously selected, from his professional experience. The frequent sallies of wit with which it was interspersed, called forth the repeated acclamations of the audience.

"The cheerful sage, when solemn dictates fail,
Conceals the moral counsel in a tale."

Mr Marcus Gunn lectures this evening, "On the materiality of Heat, and its action on bodies."

DIED,

At Halifax, on the 14th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Howe, aged 47 years, relict of the late John Howe, Esquire.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of *Hiram Cutler*, Sheffield, late *Furness Cutler & Stacey*, and established by *Thomas Weldon* in 1780, on application to *Messrs John Albro & Co*, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837.

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BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices.

March 1.

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MILK AND CREAM.

A Few Families can be furnished with a supply of MILK daily, morning and evening, and occasionally with a little CREAM. For further particulars apply at this office.

[March 1.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Establishment, and by Mr James Fogo, Secretary of The Literary and Scientific Society,
THE PRINCIPLES OF METEOROLOGY,
A Lecture, read before the Society, 4th January, 1837. Price, 1s.

POETRY.

A PATTLE-FIELD BY MOONLIGHT.

The mortal strife was o'er, and dunly shone
The waning moon upon the field of blood;
Rank upon rank; in swaths of carnage mown,
Lay the dead combatants for many a rood,
Mixed, man and steed, in crimson brotherhood;
A stifling mist steamed from the gory plain,
Tainting the freshness of that solitude;
While with glazed eyes and leaden stare inane,
Gazed through ghastly haze the faces of the slain.

Bright, here and there, among the trampled wreck
Of arms and banners, soiled with bloody clay,
The moonlight glimmered on some star-like speck
Ofurnished steel, unsullied in the fray;
Afar, the white tents of the vanquished lay,
Whence frequent pealed the victor's baccant cheer,
Oft mingled with the wounded charger's neigh,
Or groan of dying warrior,—while more near
A dog's long, piercing howl, smote on the startled ear.

It was the wail of a lorn brute that crouched,
Faithful in death, his master's corse beside;
Aught, save Ambition's heart, it would have touched,
To see with what devotedness he tried
To win some sign of love, where none replied;
Then, all his coaxing wiles essayed in vain,
He gazed on the pale features, as to chide,
But could not thro' mysterious look sustain—
And turning from the dead howled to the winds again.

With tireless feet, hard on the soldier's track,
Thro' smoke and dust, had toiled that noble hound,
To bay that lone, heart-broken coronach,
And die upon his post, without a wound!
Stilled was the voice at which he went to bound,—
Stirless the hand that late his head caressed;
And he was no base cringing morning found
The dog and warrior plied wed breast to breast,—
The dead brute's shaggy cheek close to the hero's breast

Where with a sudden bend, a river swept
Around a vine-crowned hill, the god of gore
Had thickest poured his bolts; you might have step
On human carcasses from shore to shore— [ped
A bridge of death, which late the living bore
To further massacre: the thwarted stream,
Oozed through the wolvering pile with sullen roar,
And shook and swayed it, till the dead did seem
To move like phantom shapes, in a delicious dream.

They slept in peace insensate as the swell
That round and o'er each tombless victim broke;
Far better thus than left, half-crushed, to yell
In torture's spasms, for the mercy stroke.
A few maimed wretches seamed with gore and smoke
Yet writhed and gasped upon the river's brink;
Thirst burning thirst, their very groans did choke,—
They saw the blessed waters rise and sink,
Mocking the fiery lips, and none to give them drink!

The wolf glared grimly from the mountain lair,
Snuffing the steam of death; then, as night's queen
Put on her robe of cloud, and died in air
The mad'n clamor from the festal scene,
The fierce-eyed monsters, ravenous and lean,
Came trooping onward with their fiend like call:
The flag left little for the beak to glean
Where'er they slept and fleshless bones were all
Vouchsafed for vulture's feast, or worm's cold carnival.

'Tis thus Ambition paves the path to Fame,
Conquest — 's, re-baptism, call it Guilt!
Man, wouldst thou blazon forth a conqueror's name,
Write his high exploits with the blood he spilt:
Lo! Glory's sword is red from point to hilt!
Go wear it, cleanse it, with the heart-wringing tears
Of those its edge has widowed, if thou wilt;
Tear back the wreath that laurel'd victors wear;
Behold the mark of Cain, Earth's primal curse—'tis there!

MISCELLANY.

TRACES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION AMONG THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Amongst the Caroline Islands, only 6 weeks sail from Sydney, is Ascension, (about 11 degrees north latitude) discovered very lately by his Majesty's sloop of war Raven. Mr Ong, now a resident of this colony, some years back, remained there for several months, and we have our information from a friend, who very frequently conversed with Mr Ong on the subject. On the above named island of Ascension the language of the inhabitants is more harmonious than in the other islands of the South Seas, a great many words ending with vowels. There are at the north east end of the island, at a place called Tamens, ruins of a town, now only accessible by boat, the waves reaching to the steps of the houses. The walls are overgrown with bread, coconut, and other ancient rees, and the ruins occupy a space of two miles and a half. The stones of those edifices are laid bed and quoin, exhibiting irrefutable traces of art, for beyond the means of the present savage inhabitants. Some of these hewn stones are twenty feet in length by three to five each way, and no remains of cement appear. The walls have door and window places. The ruins are built of stone which is different from that occurring in the neighborhood. There is a mountain in the island, the rocks of which are covered with figures, and there are far greater ruins eight miles in the interior. The habits of these islanders exhibit traces of a different social system; the women do not work exclusively, as is the case in the other islands. After the men's water is carried about by servants for washing hands, &c. Ask about the origin of these buildings, the inhabitants say they were built by men who are now above (pointing to the heavens).—*Hobartown Courier.*

RESPECT TO THE LADIES.—In a late communication in one of the city papers, we found the following true sentiment: "I have found that the men who are really most fond of the society of ladies, who cherish for them a sincere respect, may reverence, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A true respect for women leads to respectful action towards them, and respectful is usually distant action, and this great distance is mistaken by them for neglect and want of interest."

Of the truth of the above, no one who mingles in society is ignorant—and we must confess that we have never felt our respect for the female sex to diminish so much, as when we have seen them wasting their smiles and their attention on the unworthy.—*Boston Pearl.*

A CRIER EXTRAORDINARY.—A gentleman informs us that while sojourning at one of the towns in Virginia, he encountered in the street, a stout, double-lunged Negro, who was ringing a hand-bell most manfully. After laboring at it some time, the fellow made a dead halt, and bellowed out something to the following effect: "Sale dis night—frying pans, grid-irons, books, oyster-knives, and odder kinds of medicines. Joe Williams will hab some fresh oysters at his stall-ishment, by tickler desire. Mr Hewlett will gib limitations ober again.—Two or three damaged discussion gun-locks, and Rev. Mr. P—Q— will deliver a sermon on temperance, half-past six o'clock precise—dat's not all—without money or price—the great ball Philip will be station at Squire Sam's, and dat's not all neither. Dare will be a perhite and select colored Ball at Mrs. Johnson's, just after dis is bin done!"

RIVALRY BETWEEN NEWSPAPERS.—"By far the most amusing circumstance that has ever come to my knowledge respecting the rivalry of any two country papers, occurred in the case of two West-of-England Journals. As the chief recommendation of all provincial papers is the interest and quantity of the local news, the two editorial personages to whom I refer principally displayed their hostility to each other by a deadly rivalry in that kind of intelligence. One journal was published on Friday, the other on Saturday. It occurred one moonlight Thursday evening, while he of the Saturday paper was walking alone about half a mile distant from the town, that he observed a short distance off the road, the body of a man suspended by the neck from a tree. The man, in other words, committed suicide by hanging himself. A fit of alarm seized the editorial "we" lest the discovery of a man having destroyed himself should be made that night, and consequently the rival Journalist be the first to give the particulars of a circumstance which could not fail to give a great sensation in the place. If Friday's 'Chronicle' had the intelligence before Saturday's 'Courant,' it would be making the fortune of the former, while it would be all but the ruin of the latter. What was to be done to prevent it? A thought struck the conductor of 'The Courant'; he would, assisted by a confidential person employed in the office, cut down the body, and secretly convey it to a stable of his own, where he would conceal it till the following night,—against which time the rival Journal would be published,—and then return with it to the spot where he found it. A horse and cart were procured, and the deceased was conveyed to the editor's stable, where the body was covered with straw. Next morning, a servant having occasion to remove part of the straw, discovered the body of the deceased. He immediately informed some persons who were passing the stable at the time: in ten minutes the authorities were apprised of the circumstance. An enquiry into the matter was immediately instituted. Suspicion fell upon the Journalist: he had been seen, attended by one of the young men in his employ, taking something out of a cart, and carrying it into the stable on the preceding night. He was taken into custody: a Coroner's Jury sat on the body; a number of circumstances, strongly presumptive of his having strangled the deceased, transpired in the course of the Coroner's investigation; and his own life, according to all appearance, was about to become the price of his anxiety to deprive his rival of "interesting local news," when happily a small slip of paper, which had been overlooked in the first instant, was found in one of the deceased's pockets, which contained in his own hand writing—a declaration of his intention to destroy himself.

His narrow escape, and the trouble he got himself into, made the journalist more cautious in future as to the means he took to obtain "exclusive local news."

DANDIES.—A Judge of Boston has decided that dandies are nuisances, and may be kicked into the gutter or put any where out of the way. An editor thinks this rather cruel, and advises that they be caged, and fed on sweetmeats.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.
Niramichi—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.
Lichat—JOHN S. BALLANTINE, Esq.