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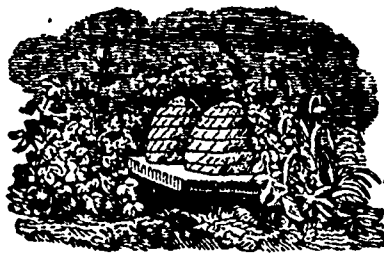
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAFIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1837.

NUMBER XIII.

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.

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CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st. tf

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store,

Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21. tf

TO LET.



THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H Hatton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6. tf

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax June 14

TWO FARMERS. The Cattle Doctor, 12mo., and Every Man his own Farrier, 8vo. A few copies for sale by **J. DAWSON.**

From Chambers's Edinburg Journal.

THE DAIRYMAN'S BILL.

To say that debt ought to be paid, would be to speak the veriest truism. It may not, however, be so generally recognised, that there is a virtue in the prompt payment of debt. All intend and wish to pay their debts; but there are great varieties among mankind in the sense of the obligation under which they lie to pay their debts soon. Indeed, it is here alone that any virtue can be shown; for to intend to pay some time or other, is the general case, and has accordingly no claim to be esteemed a virtue. Yet some people, we do not doubt, consider themselves marvellously honest in merely entertaining a vague wish to discharge their obligations. Upon the strength of the most distant hope of being some day in funds, they will incur large debts, not only in the way of mercantile adventure, but for domestic enjoyment; and when it is found that they cannot solve these engagements, they will think it quite enough if they can say to themselves, "I wished to pay." It is not generally perceived that honesty in such a case, must be in the ratio of the reasonable prospect of an ability to pay. It is not altogether a matter of sentiment; it is very much a matter of fact. The question is not so much "what is the degree of try anxiety to pay?" as "what is the degree of likelihood, from existing and proximate circumstances, that, at the proper time, I shall possess the proper finances?" A great number of very honest people live very well and very long upon a mere disposition to pay if they could. In the prospect of their affairs, "pay-day" is always beyond what artists call the vanishing point. Their morality is of a very comfortable kind, but for themselves only. Such vague intentions go but little way to appease creditors, or to fulfill the sacred behests of justice.

And wherefore is prompt paying a virtue? For many reasons. In the first place, prompt payment is generally expected, and even bargained for, and therefore it is the fulfilment of a contract. In the second place, it is a real benefaction or good deed towards our fellow creatures, seeing that it tends to facilitate their operations, to relieve their necessities, and to promote their prosperity. What we owe, is an aggression upon the capital or property of our fellow creatures; prompt self-emanicipation from debt is therefore favorable to our sense of independence—a feeling in its turn most favorable to virtue. There is something in the very nature of debt which proclaims the propriety of its payment being prompt. Credit is only designed to be a temporary accommodation—an arrangement for mutual convenience. The benefit of it is only felt when the recollection of it is fresh, and when the blessings it has given us are in the course of being enjoyed. When payment is long postponed, the fundamental design of credit is violated. Advantage has been taken of what was only designed as a convenience, to make out something like a depredation. So much is this the case, that debt, when old, ceases almost to be considered as debt. The debtor loses recollection of the benefit he derived from the accommodation; the creditor himself begins to look upon what he gave as something lost—something of which he has been robbed. Debt, in short, only is debt, when new; and accordingly we cannot

have the credit of paying debt, as debt, unless it be promptly paid. If we pay quickly, we really pay our debt; if we pay late, we are not paying debt; we are only making a tardy and inefficient reparation for a criminal delay.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the virtue of prompt paying can only be exemplified by those who incur no obligations without a careful reference to the state of their fortune. Yet something besides ability is required—there must be will. Some persons, possessing ample means of satisfying obligations, either from an avaricious disinclination to part with money on any terms, or from an indifference to the impulses of both kindness and justice, put off the day of payment in every case as long as possible. A wealthy, and in many respects, estimable man, who died in Edinburgh a few years ago, was accustomed to allow legal expenses to be added to every debt he owed, before settling it. A still more wealthy citizen, who died more recently—one who, at his death, left nearly a million to a collateral relation—was known to allow executions to take place in the house, before he would pay a trifling debt. When we reflect on the different circumstances of the parties—on the affluence of the debtor, and the probable necessities of the claimant—such conduct must appear to us not more absurd than it is cruel and base, if, indeed, it be not held in some degree excused, as the result of a kind of madness. It must be impossible we should think, for a man at once humane, just, and sane, unnecessarily to lose a moment in paying a debt, the amount of which is within his existing means.

The most interesting light in which prompt payment of debt can be regarded, is as a means of doing good and producing happiness. Limiting our views to the transactions which take place between persons in respectable circumstances and the tradesmen who supply them with domestic necessaries, we would say, that, if the former class of individuals could form an adequate notion of the blessing which prompt payment confers upon many of their humble creditors, they would scarcely know any means by which they could do so much good, as by a ready discharge of this inferior class of debts. If they knew the distresses occasioned to traders of small capital by postponed obligations; if they could penetrate to their back rooms, and witness the fears and anxieties which agitate the bosoms of these industrious individuals, not only in their hours of business, but in those of their humble privacy, in reference to the debtor and creditor columns of their ledgers; if they could accompany the disappointed dun to his home, and behold the misery which his tale in many cases produces in hearts which had hoped almost against despair; they would be apt to think the duty of effacing these trifling claims one of the most important that falls to their lot, and desire no greater joy than that of performing it. This brings us to the tale referred to in the title of our paper.

A dark and stormy evening in February is not a time when any one, who has the freedom of choice, will leave a warm fireside for a walk in the shelterless streets. But with the worthy man whom we are about to introduce to our readers, there was no alternative. Sandy Patterson was a dairyman in the suburbs of Edinburgh, who maintained his little family

Concluded on page 100.

COLONIAL.

DOINGS IN CANADA.

From the Quebec Morning Herald, August 2.

GREAT LOYAL MEETING

Monday, the thirty-first of July, 1837, is a day that henceforth will form an epoch in the annals of Lower Canada. No person who witnessed the glorious display of British feeling and loyalty on that day, can, we are convinced, ever forget the event. Upwards of EIGHT THOUSAND freemen in Quebec have declared their abhorrence of treason and smuggling, and expressed their firm and unalterable determination to remain faithful to their fair and youthful sovereign, by supporting the connexion between this Province and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In attempting to narrate the occurrences of Monday, we regret that our pen will only be enabled to give a very feeble and imperfect sketch of this triumphant and enthusiastic outpouring of loyalty.

Though the weather was unfavorable, the Committees from the different wards resolved that the meeting should take place at the time appointed. Shortly after ten o'clock A.M., a Royal salute was fired from three field pieces at the Morning Herald office, Lower Town, and was followed by a general closing of shops and offices throughout the Upper and Lower Towns. A little before twelve, the inhabitants assembled in their respective wards, and having formed into procession, shortly after made their appearance on the Esplanade. The display was of the most gorgeous and splendid description, and nothing could be more heart-stirring and intense than the zeal and enthusiasm which pervaded the whole assembled multitude. The number of flags and banners displayed, without taking into account many of the minor ones, exceeded one hundred.

The printers, who had been permitted to take the lead in the procession formed on Palace St., brought with them a neat and elegant press belonging to the establishment of Messrs Cowan & Son. It was mounted on a carriage fitted up for the occasion by Messrs. Saurin, and was surmounted by a crown, and tastefully decorated with flowers, the press was put in operation after leaving the Albion Hotel, in printing an address which was distributed amongst the people and which we have inserted in another column. On arriving at the Castle of St. Lewis, a copy was struck off on silk, and delivered for His Excellency the Governor in Chief. The press was followed by a superb banner having in the centre the painting of a press encircled by the names of the various loyal newspapers published in Lower Canada. The shipwrights and others connected with shipping in St. Rochs, brought the structure surmounted by a Union Jack, and hung round with axes, saws, chisels, and other emblems of their trade. A beautiful model of a ship on the stocks was also carried on the shoulders of four men. A great number Scotchmen appeared in the Highland costume, accompanied by bagpipes and having with them a growing thistle of immense dimensions, entwined with the rose, shamrock and maple leaves. The thistle we are informed, measures upwards of seven feet in height.—Our space will not permit us to give a description of the many loyal flags which graced the scene, but we cannot refrain from noticing a few which struck us as being remarkably elegant and appropriate. The Royal Arms placed in the centre of the hustings was exceedingly well executed and commanded universal admiration. One of the Irish flags was composed of green silk with a golden harp in the centre surrounded with Shamrock, and bear-

ing the words "Faugh a Balaugh"—"Erin go brah," and "Quis separabit." Another flag bore the representation of a Scotchman with his hand in the hilt of his Claymore and the words "Ready, aye ready." A beautiful banner was exhibited representing John Bull and Jean the Baptiste shaking hands—Other flags bore various inscriptions—"Trade and Commerce," "No Smuggling," "Down with all seditious meetings!"—"King and Constitution—Sir Francis Bond Head." "Les Arts—que Dieu les fasse prosperer!" "A bas le Contreband!" "Peace and unity!"—"Sua- viter—Fortiter," "Union of all origins," "L, Agriculture!" "Speed the plough!" "The King—God bless him!" "our Sister Colonies!" "Union is strength!" "One-and-all" "United we stand—divided we fall!" "Nomen impune lacessit," &c. &c. &c. The flags were ranged round the outside of the meeting, in order that the view of the speakers might not be impeded. The band of Militia Artillery dressed in full uniform, played, at short intervals, the most stirring national airs. The heights above the meeting and the windows of the houses opposite were thronged principally with the ladies. The whole formed a scene the most imposing and interesting ever witnessed in Quebec.

At one o'clock the business of the meeting commenced, when the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That we have observed with deep regret, the attempts which have been made at meetings recently held in different parts of the Province, to disseminate disrespect towards the public authorities, and disaffection towards the British Government and Parliament, and to excite to the violation of the laws.

2. That whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed in the Province in regard to its public concerns, the inhabitants thereof have hitherto maintained a distinguished character for fidelity to the Sovereign, a love of public order, and obedience to lawful authority; and that it is our duty and determination still to maintain this character, and resist to the utmost all acts or attempts contrary to the allegiance which is due to the British Crown, or against the public peace, or in violation of the law.

3. That we feel the entire conviction that the present condition of public affairs in this Province is in great part owing to the misunderstandings and dissensions which have prevailed in the Legislature, and amongst the inhabitants of the Province; and that a remedy is to be found in avoiding these misunderstandings and dissensions for the future, and in the cordial union of all classes in promoting the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province.

4. That it is equally the duty and interest of the Government and the Subject in the Colony, to cooperate in the remedy of all abuses which be found to exist, to the end that the peace and prosperity of the Province may be effectually promoted, and all classes of the Inhabitants be maintained in equal rights, and all the peculiar privileges which they enjoy, or to which they are legally entitled.

5. That under the present circumstances it is our duty humbly to assure His Majesty's Government that it may fully rely on our fidelity to the Crown and our affectionate attachment to the connexion subsisting between this Province and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

6. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, embodying these Resolutions, and praying that he would transmit the same to His Majesty's Government in England.

From the Montreal Vindicator, July 18.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Anti-coercion Meeting of the County of L'Acadie.

The mighty voice of popular indignation against the Russell atrocity, comes booming on our ears from all parts of this and the adjoining districts. Yesterday, the sturdy, determined, and independent freeholders of the county of L'Acadie assembled, to the number of about FOUR THOUSAND, in the public square of the village of Napierville, to take into consideration the iniquitous measures of coercion hurled at this Colony by "the bloody and brutal"

Whig Ministry and their creatures in the British Parliament.

In conformity with the request of a number of the most influential gentlemen of the County, the Hon. Mr PAPINEAU proceeded on Sunday evening, to attend this splendid meeting. The hon. gentleman was met about half-way between Laprairie and the village of L'Acadie, by a most respectable cavalcade of horsemen, and carriages, by whom he was escorted to the residence of Major Ignace Bertrand, in Blairfindie, where he slept. At an early hour next morning, the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood waited on the hon. Mr Papineau, whom they accompanied to the confines of the County—where the Blairfindie cavalcade was joined by crowds of Electors of the County of L'Acadie, on horseback and in carriages, prepared to receive the hon. Speaker, and to conduct him to the place of meeting. It is impossible for us to give any thing like an idea of the numbers composing this immense cavalcade. It was composed, as it was estimated by persons on the ground, of about 500 men on horseback, who preceded Mr Papineau with flags and banners, and of between two and three hundred carriages, which followed the hon. gentleman. For ourselves, we could not form any precise opinion of the number, being in the centre of the procession. We could see neither one nor the other end of the line, but a gentleman who took the trouble to mark its length, assured us that it covered at least three quarters of a league of ground. Accompanied by these staunch and determined yeomanry, the hon. Mr Papineau entered Napierville, where a numerous body of Electors from other sections of the County, were already collected awaiting the hour of meeting. Arrived opposite the residence of Dr Côte, M.P.P., the leader of the Reformers of Lower Canada was received with three rounds of heart-cheering applause, in the midst of which rose leaves were showered by the fair Ladies who adorned the windows of Dr Côte's house, and who with smiles and waving of handkerchiefs, welcomed the undaunted defender of their country's rights.

The following were among the mottoes on the flags which we noticed in the procession.—"Down with the Council;" "No Coercion!" "Lord John Russell! he has disgraced his family's name;" "A death's head and cross bones on a black flag, with the words "Craig! Dalhousie!! Aylmer!!! Gosford!!!!" "Exports! may Gosford be the first;" "Our children, and our domestic manufactures;" "Our schools—shame on the Council which shut them up;" "Be sure you're right, then go ahead;" "Liberty, the bread of life!" "Forward!" "People of Canada—help yourselves and God will help you;" "Papineau, our Country's hope;" "Waller, Tracey, and Duvernay: the press will triumph over chains;" "Bidwell, Mc Kenzie, and the reformers of U. Canada;" "Hove, and the Reformers of Nova Scotia;" "The elective principle, the one thing needful;" "Raizenne, and the Patriotic Militia officers;" "Union is strength;" "Proclamation is not law."

Shortly afterwards the meeting was opened Major J. B. Lukin was called to the chair. A Merrizzi, Esq. and Capt Danois, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and C. Hout, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary. These gentlemen took their places on a tastefully prepared hustings which was surmounted by a civic crown of roses, by drapery bearing the word "Reform," and by three flags, on which were inscribed "Equal rights"—"Reform in the county of L'Acadie"—and—"the House of Assembly.—the Guards die but never surrender."

The object of the meeting having been explained, the Hon. Mr Papineau was loudly cal-

led on to address the people, which the Hon. Gentleman did, in a speech in the French language, of much fervid eloquence the delivery of which occupied about two hours. This address was listened to with the utmost attention, interrupted only by vehement and tremendous cheers. Mr P. was followed by Dr. O'Callaghan, T. S. Brown, Esq., and Messrs Côté and Hotchkiss, the Representatives of the County. At the earnest request of the meeting, the Hon. Speaker addressed the assembled multitude in English. Nothing could exceed the gratification which this speech appeared to afford. It called forth loud and frequent cheers.

The following is an official copy of the Resolutions passed at this splendid Meeting:—

1. That it is an incontestable right of British subjects to meet at all times that they may think proper, and freely to pronounce their opinions upon the state of their public affairs, and in general on whatever may interest them; and whatever tends to prevent the free independent expression of that opinion, is an infraction of, and an outrage upon, the just rights of the people.

2. That it is with astonishment that we have seen the head of the Executive of this Province issuing a Proclamation, characterising as seditious and perverse, men who have defended the neglected rights of their opposed country, and who have had the noble courage to raise their voices against the oppression and tyranny of the British Ministry against this Colony.

3. That from the first opening speech of His Excellency the present Governor-in-Chief, we had reason to hope, that he would endeavor to do justice to this country, and that the name of Gosford might have been placed among those of the benefactors of the country, and would have been cited with the names of Prevost and Burton; but that our illusions soon vanished on the instructions by the ministry to Sir Francis Bond Head becoming public: That we consider the Royal commission nothing more than a repetition of the deceptive methods formerly used in the old Colonies, now the United States: That we are entirely convinced that the report of those Commissioners was a scheme, devised before their departure from England, for this country from whence they brought with them prejudices common to Europeans against the people of America.

4. That according to the report of the committee of the House of Commons of 1828, on the affairs of Canada, we should have nothing to envy in the institutions of our neighbours, and that a great number of our grievances should have disappeared forthwith; That we have seen with pity the miserable attempt by Lord Aberdeen, in a dispatch which he addressed to Earl Amherst, dated 2nd April, 1835, to prove that all the grievances of this Colony had been remedied, and even that more had been done than ought to have been expected; and that therefore we are of opinion, that the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Glenelg, and Lord Aberdeen, deserve the same disapprobation as that of Lord Stanley, who has never been surpassed in violence and falsehood towards this province.

5. That this Colony has been constantly oppressed since it has fallen under the British Dominion, and that it has been only seldom that the justice of its complaints has been acknowledged in England, where they still persist in refusing that justice which we have so ardently solicited: that the late debates in the House of Commons have caused us to perceive that we have no more justice to hope from the other side of the Atlantic, and that we should put no further confidence except in ourselves, and in those whom nature has designated as our allies.

6. That the Parliament of Great Britain, in adopting the Resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in regard to this Province, committed an act of injustice towards the inhabitants of this country; that we consider that a Parliament where we are not represented, has no right to seize upon money without a manifest violation of our political rights as British subjects, and that it is the duty of every man in this country, who would preserve his liberty, to oppose by all possible and legal means, this tyrannical usurpation of our just privileges; and that we will never submit to this act of spoliation.

7. That it is the duty of all citizens who desire to be free, and who are opposed to slavery, to oppose, by all means in their power the carrying into effect in this Colony of the measures of Lord John Russell, that in consequence we strongly recommend to all the inhabitants of this country to use no merchandise that pays duty or contributes to swell the Revenue of this Province, which plundering and degenerate authorities wish to pillage without our consent, and that we solemnly engage not to make any use, except in

extreme necessity, of the following articles, to wit; Brandy, Gin Rum, Coffee, Muscovado sugar, and duty-paying Tea, or other products of similar description.

8. That we approve highly of the conduct of the House of Assembly in the two last sessions: That it has justly defended the rights of the people, threatened with destruction, in whose name it made demands required by the great majority of the inhabitants of the country, particularly that of an Elective Council, which we will never abandon at any risk, and without the realization of which we foresee neither happiness nor tranquility for this colony.

9. That in consequence of the treatment which we have lately received, both from His Majesty's Ministers and from the other authorities, we no longer expect justice from them, and that we firmly hope that the Representatives of this country will feel the insult which has been offered to them, and that they will never again petition or solicit a power never disposed to entertain favourably the complaints of an oppressed people, who, not many years ago, shed their blood in defence of that same authority which to-day oppresses them, whose loyalty was never surpassed by any other people connected with the British empire.

10. That this meeting firmly believes that the conduct of the Parliament of Great Britain, in regard to us, is exceedingly tyrannical, and that it can have no other result than to irritate the wounds which already exist in this unfortunate Country, without being able to heal or diminish them. That we sincerely believe that if the British ministry does not retract its errors, or if it puts into execution its project of spoliation, the inhabitants of this province will find themselves so ill-treated and insulted, that their confidence in the protection of Great Britain will for ever be lost—a thing not now desired, but which the arbitrary conduct and folly of His Majesty's ministers are rapidly bringing about.

11. That this meeting considers it to be its duty to dismiss the administration of Lord Gosford in very few words, and to declare his administration worse than those of Craig, Dalhousie, and Aylmer. If the last were more tyrannical, artifice and something still worse were not at least so evident in them.

12. That the people of Lower Canada have proved on divers occasions, their attachment to the metropolitan state, in return for which they have received nothing but Acts of oppression, such as the Trade Act, the Land Company Act, and still more recently the Resolutions of Lord John Russell, agreed to by both houses of the Imperial Parliament: and that if these last are put into execution they will constitute a grievous insult and the maximum of injustice of the metropolitan government towards this Colony.

13. That neither threats nor persecutions of the head of the Executive of this Province, or of any other officer of government, shall prevent us prosecuting our plan of Reform, and that we shall for that purpose employ the means with which we are invested by the constitution and the laws of the country: that we will never cease to demand the abolition of a council to which we owe the loss of the Education Bill, whereby 40,000 children are now deprived of instruction; likewise the loss of the Judicature Bill, Jury Bill, Chambly Canal Bill, Parish and Townships Officers' Bill and other important measures passed by the Assembly and demanded by the people, but rejected by that Council which is despised by all the respectable people of this Province and censured even by authorities worthy themselves of being censured for their false reports.

14. That this county is of opinion that the feudal tenure does not suit the present condition or wants of the country, and that this tenure should be replaced by one more equitable and less odious: That in consequence, it reiterates its invitation of the fourth of July, 1836, to A. N. Morin, and L. H. Lafontaine, Esqrs., to lend their great talents to the completion of a work which may meet with the general approbation of all the inhabitants of this county, that of the total abolition of seigniorial rights.

15. That we are of opinion that the ancient practice of customary Dower should disappear from our code of laws; that all *hypothèques* should be special; and we firmly believe that the introduction of Registry offices in the seigniories of this county, would be a great benefit to the inhabitants.

16. That in the alarming state in which this province is situated, the inhabitants continue always to place the most unlimited confidence in the talents, energy and patriotism of the Hon. Louis Jos. Papineau, Speaker of the house of Assembly; and that the kindness with which he answered our request to assist at the meeting this day is another proof on his part how much he respects the wishes of his fellow countrymen, and for which we sincerely thank him.

17. That it is proper to name Committees of Vigilance in each part of the county, with power to add

to their number, and to name delegates to meet in any Convention that may take place at any time and place upon the affairs of this Province.

[Here we have omitted three Resolutions. One contained the names of the commissioners of Vigilance for the different parishes in the County, another referred to a local dispute, and the last contained a vote of thanks to the president and other officers of the meeting.]

From the St. John N. B. Observer August 8.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!—From Eight to Ten Lives lost!—It falls to our lot to-day, to announce, though in a very brief and imperfect manner, (owing to the impossibility of procuring any accurate statement in time,) one of the most dreadful calamities which has ever happened in this City or Province, viz.: The fall of the Scaffold and part of the Bridge erecting between Portland and Carleton, (which was supported by Chains and suspended between the Towers and Abutments,) by which from eight to ten of the workmen were killed, and several others severely or mortally wounded. The accident occurred a few minutes after nine o'clock this morning just as the men were about resuming their work after breakfast; we learn that from twenty to twenty-five men were upon it when it first began to give way, of whom about ten were fortunate enough to effect their escape before it fell. The accident, as we learn, was caused by the chains breaking, and thus precipitating with a tremendous crash which was distinctly heard in the city, the whole ponderous mass of wood and iron, with the workmen, into the river, and in a few minutes the timbers composing it were by the strength of the tide (it being low water) swept into the harbour, an awful and truly melancholy spectacle, bestrewed with the mangled bodies of the dead and dying. We are informed that the Scaffolding, after falling part of the way, brought up or held fast, as it were, for a moment or two, and then fell bodily. It first gave way on the Carleton side.—We have not been able to learn the names of the unfortunate men who have been so suddenly snatched from time into eternity, but will be able to give further particulars next week. We sincerely sympathise with their bereaved families; as also with the stockholders of the Company, who have now in so awful a manner met with another heavy loss and check in their truly laudable attempt to erect a Bridge across our River.—The abutments, towers, and truss-work remain, but in a damaged state.

P. S.—We have been favoured with the following list of persons killed, wounded and missing, as far as ascertained at two o'clock. We think it will be found however that more were killed or are since dead than are stated. But the reports are so numerous and so contradictory, that it can hardly be expected that the exact numbers can yet be known.

George Buckley, James Buckley, (son of the former,) Michael Watts, and—Lehay, dead. David Mailman, dead; Henry Lord, Donald Robertson, and John Furriss, missing.

Dennis Morrison John Parks, Robert M'Intyre, William M'Intyre, badly wounded.

Several persons who fell with the Scaffolding, received no material injury.

FREE PORT—We understand that the privileges of the Free Port are to extend to Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglstown, and that instructions have been received for the removal of the Custom House to the Town of Chatham.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

WEST INDIA BANK—The St. Andrews' Standard mentions a rumour that the Colonial Bank of the West Indies purposes establishing branches of that Institution in the North American provinces, on equally advantageous terms as those offered by the Bank of British North America.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

by the sale of the produce of two cows. His wife, and their only child, a comely girl of nineteen, were all Sandy's household; and every member of it took a share of the labors which supplied their few and humble wants. Their small cottage was neat and clean, as were also the inmates themselves, though their countenances on the rainy February night in question, betokened depression and sorrowful hearts. "Heaven speed ye, gudeman!" said the wife, as Sandy Patterson threw his plaid about his shoulders and prepared to encounter the blast without; "heaven speed ye! or else we'll be harried and ruined creatures the morn. What a night, too, to gang out o' doors in! Hap yourself up, Sandy, and pu' the bonnet firm on your head, for that wind is enough to tear the coat aff your back. But the trial maun be made." Her husband drew his bonnet tightly over his grey and scanty hairs, as he was desired, and, after speaking a word of hope and comfort, left his spouse and daughter alone in their lowly tenement.

The dairyman was too much injured to exposure at all seasons, to feel any great distress from the sleety rain, which fell in fitful showers around him, as he proceeded along the Causeway side, towards the centre of the city. Few passengers were on the street that night; the many closed shutters showed that all who could remain within doors were enjoying themselves in their parlours. Poor Sandy Patterson walked on, scarcely conscious of the storm, having that on his mind which rendered him heedless of any personal inconvenience. He reached at last one of the most fashionable streets in the new quarter of the city, and stopped in front of a handsome mansion, which, unlike the generality of those around it, was not closed and shuttered up. On the contrary, a brilliant flood of light came from the windows, and the sounds of music and mirth were audible even on the street. Sandy Patterson was the least envious of mortals, still he could not forbear sighing as he listened and gazed. With a slow step he mounted the stair of that abode of enjoyment, as it seemed to be, and applied his hand timidly to the bell. No answer followed his gentle pull, the sound was perhaps drowned in the revelry within. Sandy pulled again, and with very little additional energy. A man servant, in plain clothes, now opened the door. To the question, "What do you want?" Patterson replied, "I am sorry to gie you trouble, sir, but I am the milkman. I have been here once or twice of late about the bit account for the milk that the family has gotten; and though it's an untimely hour, I would be greatly obliged if it could be settled the night. I had been laith to trouble ye, but I'm in sair want o't." The servant, who had been listening to this speech, with the door open to the least possible extent, that the blast might not visit the interior, now asked the petitioner to come into the lobby, while he should mention the matter to his master. Sandy, with many scrubbings of his feet, did as he was required, and took a chair pointed out to him. Here his patience, and he had a great deal of it, was not long tried. The man, having gone upstairs, returned in a minute or two with the answer—"It was not convenient to settle the account at present; this was an extraordinary time to come in quest of money; he must call again in a day or two—on Saturday, perhaps, or Monday."

This answer was a dreadful blow to the humble dun. The sum which was owing by this family to him amounted to no more than between four and five pounds; but that sum was of the greatest consequence to him. He had already called for payment pretty nearly a dozen times, although he had modestly mentioned only "once or twice," and sad necessity alone had pressed him to renew his claim on the present occasion. Unless he procured the sum he was in quest of, his cattle and his furniture—his all, in short—would be seized on the morrow by legal execution, and brought to public sale. The disconsolate petitioner attempted, in language broken by the heaviness of his heart, to make the footman aware of the state of matters; but seeing that his words made not the slightest impression, he drew his plaid about him, and turned away from the scene of his disappointment.

On returning to his home, Sandy Patterson well nigh gave way to an agony of despair. Without hearing a word from his lips, his wife and daughter read in his looks the frustration of their hopes. "So they has just served you as usual, Sandy," said the wife at last. "Just the old story—call again—not convenient," was the husband's sorrowful reply. "What is to be done now, Nanny," continued the poor old man, rising and striding in agitation up and down the floor; "what is to be done now? I doot we are clean ruined. No oven the mears left to us o' winning our morsel o' meat. And you too, Pogy, puir thing," stopping and laying his hand on his daughter's head, "this disgrace may gar some folks lightly you, and that wad be sair, sair, my bairn, for you to bide." "Nae tears o' that, father," said the daughter; "if William—if anybody," continued she, correcting herself, "were to slight us for misfortunes that we couldna

help, their scorn wouldna vex me sair. Who can blame you for hauling out a helping hand to your ain brother. He's maybe no to blame either, puir man; but if a fault can be laid to ony body's door, it's to his, and no to your's father; and the creditors that may tak a' you have the morn, are his, and no yours." "Troth, and that's true, Pogy," said Sandy, sitting down with something like composure; "there's nae disgrace in't at least, and that's ae great consolation." The poor family, though divested of all hope of acquiring the sum of money which Sandy had gone in search of, now sat down calmly to speak of their affairs. Twenty pounds was the sum for which their stock was to be seized. Of this they had mustered only ten pounds, and their anxiety about the account which had been sought that night arose from a promise of the principal creditor to stop proceedings, and allow more time, if fifteen pounds were paid. In this their hopes had been disappointed, as we have seen.

Before retiring to seek that repose which none of them, it is to be feared, enjoyed that night, Sandy Patterson and his family knelt down, as usual, and thanked their Maker for all his mercies, beseeching at the same time, strength to bear up under the affliction with which it appeared to be His will to visit them. The performance of this act of devotion was not without its effect in composing the spirits of the suffering family, as it brought to their minds the refreshing recollection, that whatever might happen to them on earth, there was One whose protection man could not deprive them of.

We now ask the reader's company, while we return to that mansion of comparative luxury, from the door of which Sandy Patterson had turned away in sorrow and sickness of heart. Several hours after his visit, the doors of that house once more were opened, not to permit duns, but to permit the gay and fashionable to pass out, after their entertainment was over. It is not with them we have to do, however; therefore let us walk up stairs, and enter the room, now emptied of its visitors, and tenanted only by the ordinary inhabitants of the mansion. Mr Davidson—for such was the name of the host—then remained alone in the drawing room, with his wife and eldest daughter.

Davidson, let us premise, was a man of easy and somewhat indolent nature, but remarkably liable to be affected by generous impulses. The income he derived from his profession was ample, and it was rather from a want of system in the management of his household, than any other cause, that poor Sandy had remained so long unpaid. Stretching himself listlessly on a sofa, he began with his lady to chat over the incidents of the party, and among other circumstances to which he alluded, was that ludicrous application of a dairyman for the payment of his bill, by which he had been interrupted in the midst of a very profound discussion on the merits of Herz's quadrilles. At this allusion, his daughter, a fine child of eleven years, approached, and, with a tear in her eye, said, "Ah, but, papa, the poor man was obliged to come to night, for his cows are to be sold off tomorrow for his own debts. I heard him tell John so, as I was passing across the lobby. Poor man, he cried as he went away."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the conscience-stricken debtor, "can it be possible? Was this the cause of his late application, which I only laughed at? Can any one tell me where he lives?"

Inquiry was made below stairs, but no one knew more than that Sandy lived somewhere in the south side of the town. They did not even know his second name.

"I will instantly go," cried Davidson, "and find him out myself;" and, in spite of his wife's remonstrances, he dressed himself for the weather, and accompanied by a servant, set out through the dark and rainy streets. Long and anxiously did he search, but in so populous a district, with so imperfect a knowledge of the individual he was in quest of, it is not wonderful that he did not discover Sandy's residence. At length, from an old woman who kept a small shop, in which milk was one of the articles sold, he learned enough to give him the strongest hopes of having discovered the man he sought. The residence of this man, however, was at so great a distance from the spot in which he then was, that Mr Davidson saw the necessity of returning home for the time, to relieve his wife's anxiety. At an early hour he was resolved to resume his enquiries in the quarter to which he was directed. Mrs Davidson and her husband slept but little in the few hours that now intervened between night and morning, so deep was the impression which the incident we have related had made on their minds.

Davidson had been directed, fortunately, to the right quarter. The officials of the law had reached Sandy Patterson's humble abode; they had refused his request for "a little time," in consequence of his inability to produce the fifteen pounds. Nanny and her daughter were sitting in a corner hopeless, and soon to be, to all appearance, houseless; one of the cows was already brought out from its stall, and stood low-

ing at the door amidst a crowd of intending purchasers. Already was the poor cow "put up," when Mr Davidson arrived, made himself known, and put a stop to the proceedings. Conceiving himself to be in some measure the cause of all their distresses, he was not contented with paying the sum he owed to the poor dairyman, but advanced enough to settle the whole amount of the claims. The worthy Sandy could only speak his gratitude by tears.

This affair was not less an era in this honest family's history, than it was in that of Mr Davidson. This night's experience taught him the lesson, that the whole hopes of a family may be dependent on a sum altogether unimportant to the individual who owes it, and that, in the discharge of such obligations, benevolence is as much to be gratified, in many instances, as conscientiousness. It may serve to show the interest which he and his family, ever after this period, took in the Pattersons, when we mention, that the little girl, to whose accidental presence in her father's lobby the happy issue of this affair was owing, was permitted by her parents, no long time afterwards, to dance at the wedding of Sandy's pretty daughter Peggy, who married the William hinted at, as the attentive reader may have observed, at an early part of this *True Story*.

CONDENSED VIEW OF THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES. MAY, 1837.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. *Anniversary held 4th May.*

At Capetown, South Africa, there were 13 Sunday schools, 1,233 children. Schools had been formed in New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, and the Bahamas. In the United States of America 21 missionaries and agents were employed at a cost of \$9,066. The number of young persons who had united themselves to Christian churches during the past year, as reported by 47 unions, was, 428 teachers and 2037 scholars, besides 428 not enumerated. In Jamaica there were 4,000 children in Sabbath Schools, and Antigua 1333. Pleasing accounts were received from St. Kitts, Nevis, &c. 164 schools had been supplied with libraries. In those, there were 27,633 scholars, of whom 14,440 were able to read the scriptures. The returns from the four London Auxiliary Unions, are, 556 schools, 8,370 teachers, and 82,749 scholars. The subscribers to the library were 150, and the amount of subscriptions £33 9 6; the number of volumes 755. The sales at the Depository during the year amounted to £9,074 11 1, being an increase over the last year of £1,177 2 4. Grants had been made from the building fund to the amount of £192; home grants in books &c. £65 11 9; Colonial grants amounting to £54 17 3. Donations to the general fund amounted to £67 2, and the building fund to £23 13 7. The debts incurred amounted to £5,116 7 10, and the amounts due the Society from country unions and schools, were £38 19. Subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to £124.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY FOR THE SUP- PRESSION OF INTemperance.

First Anniversary,—held 23d May.

THE Report of the Society presented a very flattering account of its progress in reclaiming individuals who had been confirmed drunkards. The committee were happy to state that the cause of temperance was making rapid progress throughout the country. They had offered a prize of £100 for the best essay on the mischief, vice, and folly of Intemperance, and the sum thus proposed had been subscribed by the Society in a very short time. The committee concluded the Report by calling on all churches to support the principles upon which the society is founded, by subscribing to its funds. No cash account is given.

BAPTIST UNION.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary,—held 4th May.

No abstract of the Report or funds of this Associa-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thirty-third Anniversary,—held 3d May.

THE total neat receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to £108,700, or about £21,000 more than last year. The amount of the negro fund, from the period of its opening in 1834 was £16,249 5 9. The expenditure during the past year £103,171 5 2. The issue 541,543 copies. The total issue from commencement 10,293,645 copies. The Society is under engagements to the amount of £40,000 and upwards. The free contributions amounted to £30,633 19 8.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Anniversary held 1st May.

THEY have about 180 Missionary stations in Ireland, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, the Mediterranean, Continental India, Ceylon, South Sea Islands, South Africa, the West Indies, British America, Australia, &c. Each station being, in general, the head of a circuit of towns and villages around, embracing a numerous population under missionary instruction. The accredited Missionaries of the Methodist connection are about 300, more than 80 of whom are employed in the West Indies. They are assisted by catechists, local preachers, assistants, superintendants of schools, school masters and mistresses, artisans, &c., of whom about 200 are employed at a moderate salary, and 2,600 afford their services gratuitously. The members of societies under the care of the missionaries, exclusive of those in Ireland, are about 62,000, being an increase of 7,187. The members of the mission congregations, not in society, may be fairly estimated at a larger number. To these may be added, those under school instruction, about 43,000; making a total of more than 150,000 individuals, who are directly receiving spiritual advantage by means of the Society's Missions. In Ceylon, in Africa, in the Friendly Islands, and in New Zealand, the society has printing establishments. Valuable translations of the scriptures and of other works have been effected by the missionaries, by whom, in more than 20 different languages, the gospel is preached. It appeared from the cash account, that the total income of last year had been £76,526 11 1, and the expenditure £70,460 9s.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LADIES' SOCIETY.

Anniversary held 4th May.

THE Report states, that during the past year 206 sermons had been preached to sailors, 48 addresses given, and 163 prayer meetings held. About 22,300 persons besides children attended these services,—nearly 10,000 of the auditors being sailors. The sailor's library, contained 4,000 vols., 20,000 pamphlets, and 100,000 temperance and religious tracts. During the past year 57 ships going to foreign parts had been furnished with loan libraries; 50 libraries had been established in the neighbourhood of Barking, for the benefit of the fishermen and sailors frequenting that place; 6,000 vols. had been lent to persons on board of various ships. A class for the instruction of sailors in navigation was kept open. In the day schools at Wapping there were 165 boys and 96 girls. The Sunday schools connected with the sailor's chapel contained 140 children. By the Thames agency 12 preachers were constantly engaged; 14 to 18 Bethel meetings were held weekly on board ships. During the past year Captain Prynne had visited 4,679 ships, and distributed 70,000 tracts. The receipts of the Society during the past year were £2320 16 4; the balance due the treasurer was £1 13s.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Anniversary held 4th May.

THE account of the Society's Missions in the East and West Indies, was exceedingly satisfactory.

The debt of £3,000 owed by the Society at the last Anniversary, had been discharged, and the receipts for the ten months ending on the 31st March, had exceeded the whole income of last year; it amounted

to £11,140. There was, however, a balance of £663 owing by the society, besides bills not yet due to the amount of £2,500.

From a late British paper.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

This meeting commenced its sittings in London on Wednesday week in the usual place of assembly, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate street. The attendance was considered unusually numerous, a circumstance probably in part arising from the importance attached to this meeting, as bearing on the proceedings of the committee appointed to visit Manchester, and on the resignation of a number of Friends there. After some preliminary business, the epistle from the yearly meeting in Ireland was read. It characterized the present as a day of humiliation to the society; which humiliation it is believed, would continue till every thing was removed from amongst them which obstructed the dominion of the Lord. The yearly epistles from America were next read. That from Philadelphia contained writings of Friends, especially those of early date; maintaining that their writings were consistent with the scriptures, and that they were the result of immediate revelation. The New York epistle alluded in terms of regret to the desolation in the borders of the society in England. It is stated that the Society of Friends had always acknowledged the authority of Holy Scriptures; and regretted that there was "no way opened" for their exertions on behalf of the slaves. The epistle from Ohio (within the compass of which yearly meeting resides Elisha Bates, who, it will be remembered, resigned his membership) alluded to the controversy which it alleged Elisha Bates had provoked, in terms of strong condemnation; expressed its apprehension lest the valuable testimony of the forefathers of the society should be overturned; and declared that the manifestation of light shining in the heart was the Holy Spirit, by which alone straight steps could be taken to the Father.

After all these yearly epistles had been read, the clerk read the different sums of the value of property belonging to Friends, which had been seized during the past year for tithes and church-rates. It amounted in the whole to upwards of *eleven thousand pounds*. The meeting then adjourned to the evening, and sat morning and afternoon or evening, during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Much time was occupied in reading what are called "minutes," and "testimonies of ministers and members." Some discussion arose as to an allegation that the young men of the society were not sufficiently cared for, to keep them from bad company; several members contending that they ought to be formed into Bible classes and instructed in Scripture; while others argued that the means already possessed by the society for caring for them were sufficient, if used.

On Friday evening one or two members complained that the social study of the Scriptures had not only been discouraged and discountenanced, but openly opposed by elders and overseers. This was not denied, and some discussion ensued, but as no votes are taken in the meeting, without any visible result. The meeting, will probably continue its sittings during the greater part of this week. The total number of persons admitted into the society in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, during the past year, is reported to be under fifty.

SCRAPS.

ALL GLORIOUS STILL.—Married on the 12th ult., after a courtship of two hours, by Squire McGuire, Mr John Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier, aged about 85, to Miss Alsey Rockmore, rising 16—both of *Bibb Southern (U.S.) paper*.

A PRECIOUS LITTLE WIFE.—A gentleman was married lately at Onondago Hollow, to a young lady called *Miss Precious Little*.

BOASTING.—A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a coward.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LATE KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

King William IV, was born on the 21st of August, 1765. He was consequently, at the time of his death almost 72 years old. He was proclaimed King on the 29th of June, 1830,—two days after the decease of George IV. His reign, says the London Morning Advertiser, "Has been one of great anxiety, and of great difficulty: but, in a national point of view, as a national benefit, and as a national blessing, there is none in the history of England which can be compared to it. What in fact except justice to Ireland, has not been accomplished during it? The Civil List has been reduced, with one exception, within something like proper limits—free trade between this country and all nations of the world has been established, so far as prudence would permit—the criminal code has been stripped of its greatest atrocities—the poor of England have felt the benefit, not only of earning their own independent livelihood, but of finding their way to honest industry and moral conduct; and finally, the African slave had the disgraceful manacles by which he was bound, severed from his wrists, and the certainty given to him that that freedom which he originally enjoyed should again be his birthright. If these be not titles to popular esteem and to popular regret should his Majesty now pay the debt of nature, we know not, as men as Christians, what ought to constitute them. The triumphs in his reign have been triumphs of peace—of additional freedom, civilization, and extension of knowledge—and, farther, these triumphs have been accomplished, not only with the expenditure of a small portion of treasure but without the loss of one drop of blood. What a contrast with the reigns of other monarchs, who, from obstinacy of temper, or perverseness of intellect, have arrayed subject against subject in civil warfare, and, instead of promoting the community of good feelings, which ought to exist between every member of human race, have for the dastardly and selfish purpose of taking care of their own peculiar interests, promoted animosity and warfare among those who, but for them, would have had no contention! We speak this with utmost cordiality and affection; and nothing could gratify us more than to learn that his Majesty is in that state of health which would enable him to appreciate this unbiased expression of the sentiments, not only of an individual, but of a very large proportion of his subjects. If he has not been the author of all the measures, and of all the benefits accruing from a liberal Administration, he has nevertheless most nobly aided and supported them; and we trust that there is not an Englishman living who, if nature shall take its course with Royalty as it does with all others, will not come forward and inscribe upon the pedestal of his monument the ever-glorious and endearing title of 'THE REFORM KING.'"

The London Morning Chronicle has five columns as a biographical sketch of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. He was born on the 21st of August, 1765. At the age of 13 he was a midshipman, and though the son of a king (George the Third), was kept on a footing with the other midshipmen. Under Admiral Rodney, he was in the fleet which, in 1779, captured the whole of a Spanish convoy. Eight days after he was in a serious fight with the Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan de Langara. The residue of his time as a midshipman the prince served in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. On the North American station he served under Lord Keith in the Warwick, when he captured

L'Aigle, a large French frigate, *La Sophie* of 22 guns and the *Terrier* sloop of war, off the Delaware river. 11th September 1782. He afterwards joined Lord Hood, who introduced him to Nelson on board the *Barfleur*. In 1783 he was appointed third lieutenant of the *Hebe* frigate. In 1786 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Pegasus*, of 28 guns, and soon after he was made captain, and ordered to Nova Scotia. He then proceeded to the Leward Islands, and was there under the command of Nelson. Nelson spoke very highly of him as an obedient and attentive officer. In December, 1787, after returning to England, he was appointed to the command of the *Andromeda* frigate, in which he sailed for the West Indies. The 19th May, 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster in Ireland. On the 3d of September he was made rear Admiral; afterwards he became Admiral of the Red; and upon the death of Sir Peter Parker, in 1811, he was made Admiral of the Fleet.

The union of William the Fourth, with the celebrated Mrs Jordan commenced in 1790 and endured for twenty years. She was one of the most captivating women of her time, and the King was very much attached to her. She was of the Theatre. By her he had several children. In 1810, they parted, which gave Mrs Jordan the greatest pain. His pecuniary embarrassments, she says, were the cause of the parting. In 1818, he was married to the now Dowager Queen Adelaide. As Duke of Clarence, he advocated Catholic Emancipation in the House of Lords, and made a speech in its behalf.

June 26th, 1830, the Duke became King of England on the demise of George the Fourth. He was a man altogether the reverse of George the Fourth, and more like his Father George the Third. His course as King is in the memory of the public.

HER PRESENT MAJESTY.—This youthful and illustrious personage is descended, on her mother's side, from John Frederick, surnamed the magnanimous, Elector of Saxony. Having taken arms against the Emperor Chas V., and fallen, after the disastrous battle at Weilburg, into the hands of that Sovereign, he was detained in prison till his death, which took place in 1554, after seven years distressing captivity. This Prince left two sons, John Frederick, founder of the old line of Saxe-Gotha, and John William, in whom commenced the line of Weimar, of which the present representative is Charles Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was first performed at Coburg, in May, 1818, and again at Kew, in July of the same year. A few weeks after the second ceremony they returned to the Continent, and retired to Amorbach, the residence of the late Duke of Lemingen, the first husband of the Duchess, who left her in occupation of the palace, and the guardianship of their infant son. The Duchess acceded to the wish of the Duke to return to England, and the young Princess was born at Kensington, May 24th, 1819, but seven months before her father's lamented demise.

PROVISION FOR THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Marlborough House, St. James's, and Bushy Park, with £100,000 per annum, to support her royal dignity, was voted by Parliament in 1831, as a provision for her Majesty, should she survive the King. The present Earl Spencer, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the proposition, which he stated was founded on precedent.—The dower voted to Caroline, the Queen of George II. and to Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III. was £100,000 for life. Queen Caroline had

consigned to her, Somerset House, as a town residence, and a part of Windsor as a country residence.

Marlborough House is not in a state fit to receive the Queen Dowager. It has been newly roofed and pointed, but the interior will require three months to put it in a state fit for habitation. Workmen were sent in yesterday. Her Majesty will probably pass the autumn at Bushy Park.

By the accession of the Queen, the Attorney General will have received a sum in the shape of fees to the amount of £100,000 for signing patents of office.—*English paper.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1837.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The House of Assembly of New Brunswick, in their late session, very wisely declined expressing their sentiments on the Papineau Circular and the Lower Canada patriots, and in place thereof passed some spirited Resolutions asking for a re-organization of the Executive Council.

They also passed an Act to prevent the issue of private Bank notes, which goes into operation against those who have now got notes in circulation on the 1st of July, 1838. Also, an Act to enable the Shareholders of the Bank of British North America to sue and be sued, in the name of the Manager or any of the local Directors.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA was proclaimed at Quebec on the 1st instant, at Fredericton on the 5th, at St. John, N. B. on the 8th, and at Halifax on the 11th.

SMALL POX.—A case of small pox was discovered last week on board of the barque *General Stark*, from Boston. The vessel was soon after removed from the Loading Ground and anchored *abreast of this Town*, where she now lies. Several of the inhabitants were asked us why this has been allowed, and whether they would not be justified in taking her down to the Quarantine station, as by law appointed. We of course can give no satisfactory answer to the former query, but, in regard to the latter, we have no hesitation in saying that if the Magistrates and Health Officers have determined thus to expose the lives of the inhabitants to so dreadful a contagion, in addition to those they are already laboring under, it would not only be justifiable but praiseworthy in the latter to have her removed immediately outside the Beaches.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Halifax, 11th August, 1837.

In pursuance of an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, made this day, those are to give Notice, that it is expected, that all persons, upon the present occasion, of the Death of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent Mourning. The said Mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 13th inst.

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

HALIFAX, SS.

Supreme Court, Trinity Term, 1837.

DANIEL DICKSON, of Pictou, Student at Law, having this day taken the usual Oaths in open Court, was duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, July 25.

GENERAL EVANS, after a protracted absence, entered the House of Commons on the 21st of June, and was received with great cheering.

ANOTHER unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the King of France. The suborners, six in number, were arrested.

Mr JAMES CROWLEY has been appointed United States Vice Consul for the Port of Digby.

SOME night last week, the bridge across Bailey's Brook was destroyed by incendiaries. The brook has now to be ferried, which is attended with no small danger. We hope the Magistrates in that quarter, will be active in bringing the perpetrators of so foul a deed to merited punishment.

H. M. S. *Champion*, and brig *Sappho*, left this port last week, for Halifax.

PICTOU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY meet this evening at half past 7 o'clock, in the Court House.

Address by Mr Ward.

DROWNED, from on board the brig *Highlander*, July 27th, John Williams, Seaman, a native of Ireland.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, August 9.—Brig *George*, Merrill, Boston—ballast and two passengers; Angelino, Leighton, New York—do; Augusta, Waldon, do—do; Cerds, Nichols, Boston—do; Spartar, Thurston, Portland—ballast and one passenger; Cyrus, Woodside, Fall River—ballast; sch'r Mary Cole, Watts, Thomastown—do; Margaret, Bishop, P. E. Island—boards and shingles; brig *Highlander*, Skinner, Philadelphia—produce.

Thursday.—Sch'r Eliza Ann, Hopkins, P. E. Island—ballast; Messenger, Siteman, Halifax—general cargo.

Friday.—Sch'r Rose, Fougere, St. John, Newf'd—ballast.

Saturday.—Sch'r Janet Grant, Simpson, Quebec—20 passengers; brig *St. Lawrence*, Mormaud, Arichat—vessels' stores.

Monday.—Brig *Romulus*, Waithman, Providence—one passenger and ballast; Curtis, Thomas, Boston—ballast; sch'r Nonpariel, Sturdivant, New York—do; Brothers, Fougere—trading voyage.

Tuesday.—Ship *Lion*, Martin, New York—ballast, sch'r Richard Smith, Langlois, Arichat—ballast.

CLEARED.

August 9th.—Sch'r Emigrant, Kelley, Newf'd—freestone; sch'r Jane, Berbon, P. E. Island—freestone; James William, Vignau, Arichat—salt.


10th.—Brig *Caroline*, Edmunds, Boston—coal; Ralph, Nickels, New York—do; sch'r Bee, Graham, Miramichi—do.

11th.—Sch'r Linnet, Mattatel, Tatamagouche—rum, &c.

12th.—Brig *Havre*, Carpenter, Providence—coal; Splendid, McKenzie, Portland—coal; Rival, Churchhill, do—do; sch'r Nevis, Kenney, Somerset—do; Louisa, Lewis, Boston—do; George, Murrisey, P. E. Island—freestone.

15th.—Sch'r Ben, Fougere, Boston—coal.

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

 THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.


This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose, Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

LANDS FOR SALE,

At Cape John.

 100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN

on it; and also a good Mill stream.

ALSO:

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16.

if

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigomish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigomish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M. Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigomish. Each lot contains **37 1/2 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,** and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

TERMS will be a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deeds.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,
Administrator.

Pictou, 18th August, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals comprised within the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, will be offered at Public Auction, at the Crown Land office, on Tuesday the 3d day of October next. Upset price five pounds.

Conditions and Restrictions.

That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts: that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only, as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or lease.

THOS BAILLIE, Com. Crown Lands.
Crown Land Office, July 24, 1837.

FORDYCE'S ADDRESSES.

ANY person who has in his custody a book entitled *Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity, &c.*, with the name of *Eliza Best* inscribed on the title page, will oblige by leaving it at this office, that it may be returned to the owner. if [Aug. 16.



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullies, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.**

Apply to **Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou,** or to Messrs Young, Halifax. October 5, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, 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 and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly. Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON,
ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admrs.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ELLIOT

6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

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

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

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'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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

18th April, 1836.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Crai, 10 Mile House, West River. if [June 5.

ON HAND,

10 BBLs FLOUR; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS of every description. **J. DAWSON**

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and Amherst, FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estates of the late Col. Desbarres, will please make application to the subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq., will give the like information as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES, and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

some time in September next, of which more particular information will be given to the public before the day of sale,

WILL BE SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, And on very liberal terms:— **TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEX'R STEWART,
Attornies to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received ex barques Sally, from Liverpool, and Isabella from Greenock,

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, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; gridles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;

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

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

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS;

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass, putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

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

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

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

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China; shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 6. if

POETRY.

From the "Religious Souvenir."

THE EARLY DEAD WHO SLEEP IN
JESUS.

Oh! mourn not o'er the grave,
Weep not around the bier
Of those, whom God doth save
From pain and sorrow here.
Praise Him for those, thy loved, thine own,
From earth to Heaven so quickly flown.

Ere sin's deceitful snares
Could lead their feet astray,
Ere earth's corroding cares
Could plant, with thorns, their way,
They found that bright, that blissful shore,
Where sin and death can harm no more.

With a fair, cloudless brow,
An eye undimmed by woe,
Meekly in death to bow,
No withering blight to know;
This was their Father's kind decree,
Gently to set their spirits free.

They dwell amid the throng,
That Jesus' praises sing,
They swell the blessed song,
With which Heaven's arches ring.
There, robed in white, with harps of gold,
They drink of bliss unknown, untold,

Though sad thy lonely heart,
And desolate thy hearth,
Though all thy joys depart,
Wish them not back to earth,
Thy pain, thy grief, thy fears to bear,
Man's bitter cup of woe to share.

Though each fair, gentle form
No more thy steps may meet,
No more, like music borne,
Their voices now may greet;
Yet, still unseen by mortals here,
Perchance the loved, the lost are near.

Then calm thy troubled breast,
And raise thine eye to Heaven,
A sure, eternal rest,
May to thy soul be given.
Thou may'st thy Saviour's presence see,
And with his saints forever be.

Oh! mourn not for the dead,
Whose race is quickly run;
Praise Him, who, captive led
Death, and the victory won,
By which, alone, when life is o'er
Ye yet may meet on happier shore.

MISCELLANY.

POVERTY.—What is so much dreaded, so much ridiculed, or so much misrepresented by the world, as poverty? And yet after all, what is this same poverty that so many fear even more than death, seeing they often fly to death from it? 'Tis a phantom, that scares only the weak, the proud, and the worldly; for cannot peace of mind, health of body, vigor of intellect, sweet affections, and holy hopes, become the indwellers of an humble roof, giving relish to the unpampering viands of a scanty board, and sleep to the rude pillow of a couch as rude? By poverty, I do not mean a state of abject want or mendicancy; but such a modicum as can afford nothing beyond the common necessaries of life, and those of the commonest kind; and with such, who ought to complain? None ought, and none would, but as I have before said, the weak and the worldly-minded.

WETTING BRICKS.—The following excellent hints are from the N. Y. Sun:

'Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of *wetting bricks* before laying them. A wall, 12 inches thick, built up of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger, in every respect, than one sixteen inches thick built up dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.'

ANECDOTE.—It was formerly the custom in country towns for those who lived several miles from the Church, to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion, an old lady had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children and in the most interesting part of the service, a dog which had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large, or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine; but having regaled himself the pitcher still obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stuck fast on his head, and the milk streaming in every direction over his shoulders. 'Get out, pup!', said the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice, she exclaimed 'Oh dear, I spoke out in church!—There, I spoke out again!!—Oh dear me, how I do keep on speaking out!!!'

GRAZING UPON BIRDS.—A late paper has the following choice morceau from an Ode to Spring, by Miss S. C. H.

"View the hilly pasture,
Where many a flock of herds
Do graze upon the lovely verdure
And the little singing birds!"

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—When Mr. Isaiah Thomas of Massachusetts was printing his Almanack for 1780, one of the boys asked him what he should put opposite the 12th of July. Mr Thomas being engaged, replied, "Any thing, anything." The boy returned to the office, and set "Rain, hail, and snow."—The country was all amazement: the day arrived, when it actually rained, hailed, and snowed violently. From that time Thomas's Almanack was in great demand.

'A lady at sea, full of delicate apprehensions, in a gale of wind, cried out among other pretty exclamations, 'We shall all go to the bottom, mercy on us how my head swims!' 'Madam never fear,' said one of the sailors, you can never go to the bottom *while your head swims.*'

SINGULAR PRESCRIPTION.—One day while an innkeeper's wife was lying sick, several of her neighbours came to condole with her upon the occasion. Some of them prescribed one thing and some another. A sagacious old matron remarked, 'that she would be much better if she could get a sound sleep.' "Then," said a little boy, who was present "ye'll better take my mither to kirk, for she aye gets a gude sound sleep there."—*Scotch paper.*

For women to pretend not to be able to weep at pleasure, is a downright lie.
Consider your own faults, and be merciful to those who resemble you.

STEAM-BOILERS.—It has been discovered in France by M. Chaix, that the incrustation of the inside of the boilers is totally prevented by mixing clay with the water. The government have rewarded the discoverer with 20,000*l.*

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

OF VALUE.—PART II.

On these elementary points such questions as the following may be usefully put to themselves by those to whom the subject is new?—

1. Why is *Air* not an article of value?—Because, though it be very useful it is to be had for nothing.

2. Why is some scarce kind of stone, that is of no use or beauty, not an article of value?—Because, though it be not a thing that every one can get, no one *desires* it.

3. Why is a healthy constitution not an article of value?—Because, though it be very desirable, and is not what every one can get, it is not *transferable*; that is, cannot be transferred, or parted with by one person to another.

4. Why is a spade an article of value?—Because it is first, desirable, as being of use; secondly, limited in supply; that is, it is not what every one can have for nothing; and thirdly, transferable; that is, one person can part with it to another.

5. Why is a silver spoon of more value than a spade?—Because, though it be not more useful, it is more limited in supply (or harder to be got), on account of the difficulty of working the mines of silver.

When any thing that is desirable is to be had by labour, and is not to be had *without* labour, of course we find men labouring to obtain it; and things that are of very great value, will usually be found to have cost great labour. This has led some persons to suppose that it is the labour which has been bestowed on any thing that gives it value. But this is quite a mistake. It is not the labour which any thing has cost that causes it to sell for a high price; but on the contrary, it is its selling for a high price that causes men to labour in procuring it. For instance, fishermen go out to sea, and toil hard in the wet and cold to fish, because they can get a good price for them; but if a fisherman should work hard all night, and catch but one small fish, while another had, perhaps, caught a thousand, by falling in with a shoal, the first would not be able to sell his one fish for the same price as the other man's thousand; though it would have cost him the same labour. It has now and then happened that a salmon or a sturgeon has leaped into a boat by chance; but though this has cost no labour, it is not for that reason the less valuable. And if a man, in eating an oyster, should chance to meet a fine pearl, it would not sell for less than if he had been diving for it all day.

It is not, therefore, labour that makes things valuable, but their being valuable that makes them worth labouring for. And God, having judged, in his wisdom that it is not good for man to be idle, has so appointed things by his Providence, that few of the things that are most desirable can be obtained without labour. It is ordained for man to eat bread in the sweat of the face; and almost all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, are obtained by labour.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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