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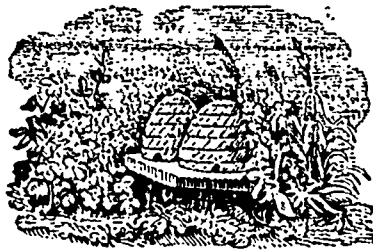
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTILM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI DILITE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC'R 2, 1835. NUMBER XXVIII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. JAS. RONSON, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN.
For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS:
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR,

Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining.

Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILFRAY.
200 pages, 48mo.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yonston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son.
September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

SPOT TOWNS.

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'rs.
THOMAS KERR, }
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

ASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste
LACKING—cheap for Cash.
Apply to JAS. DAWSON.
Pictou

ON THE MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MAN.

It is essential to the development of the energies of that intellectual principle which is within us, that an intercourse be established between it and the material existences without.

The immaterial and undying soul is, in this our present state, so wrought around and entrained by its material appendages, as to be incapable of any availing exercise of its powers, until they have first been schooled and disciplined by that intercourse. Without it, reason there could be none, where there would be no data; memory none, where nothing had been perceived; imagination none, where there was no reality. Man, endued with all the attributes of humanity, could possess none of its energies. His form might combine all the elements of power and beauty: the blood of life might flow through it; the soul might hold in it her accustomed seat; and the senses, his ministers, might be disposed around, ready to do her bidding; but were there no external objects whereon to occupy those senses, or were the sentient principle careless or unable to avail herself of their ministry, the whole would present the emblem of a death-like repose, of a perpetual or dreamless sleep.

For the carrying on of this intercourse, man is provided, in the organs of sense, with means of boundless application, and of most exquisite contrivance.

The Hand, for instance, is capable of moving accurately to any point, of varying the quantity and direction of its motion and pressure in every conceivable way, and, by habit, it may be made to measure, and to take note of this power and direction with inconceivable minuteness. The manual skill acquired by painters, sculptors, and operative mechanics, is no other than the application of a knowledge of the effects of different, and of exceedingly minute, developments of force, accurately measured, both as to their quantity and direction, in the mechanism of the hand, and treasured, with these results, in the memory. It is beyond the power of imagination to conceive the variety and complexity of its operations. Writing is one of the simplest of them, and yet, in the formation of every written character, there takes place a certain minute development of force, varying in quantity and direction, which is accurately poised in the hand as to its quantity, measured as to its direction, and remembered, and may be re-formed again, the same, even without the assistance of the sight.

The hand serves further as a probe, to measure the degrees of the hardness or softness of bodies, and the smoothness of their surfaces; as a balance, to compare weight; as a thermometer, to estimate their temperature.

The Ear estimates for us the motions of the minute atoms of that form of matter (the air,) which is among the most subtle; regular vibrations of the atmosphere, when made with different velocities, producing distinct sounds. And, similarly, the Eye notes the motions of the still more minute particles of light, indicating their different relations in the varieties of colour.

How exquisite must be the mechanism which enables us thus to measure the force of impulses of whose existence the lightest body we can conceive,

however delicately suspended, will, when opposed to them, give no perceptible evidence; impulses of atoms so minute, as to be comparably less than the smallest portion of matter, whose distinct existence we have ever been able to recognise.

Exquisitely wrought as are the senses of hearing and sight, who will assert that any superfluous contrivance has been bestowed on their construction.

Were it not for the perfect sympathy thus established between our organs of sensation, and those subtle fluids of air and light, which pervade the space in which we exist, all that we see, having distinctness and form, and all that we hear of modulated sound, would have been lost to us. There might, with less of contrivance in the eye, have been the perception of light, but there could have been none of those exquisite varieties of shade and colour, which enables us to appreciate the objects we look upon; and so, with a less delicate mechanism of the ear, there might have been hearing, but all distinction of the rapid and evanescent varieties in articulate sound, would have been impossible, and there could have been no perception of measured harmony.

Not only has man the means for carrying on the intercourse thus essential to all that constitutes his active existence, but he is irresistibly impelled to the use of those means, and to the establishment of that intercourse; for, the circumstances in which man is placed, impel him, of necessity, to acquire the knowledge which he has thus the means of acquiring.

He is so constituted as never to be capable of deriving entire satisfaction from any thing which he may obtain. Not only is he gifted with senses enabling him to distinguish the minutest differences of external things, but each of the perceptions which he thus obtains is coupled with an emotion equally delicate and varied, of pleasure or pain. Thus exquisitely sensitive, he finds himself urged perpetually by wants which nothing in the world he inhabits offers itself to gratify, liable to calamities which nothing, of itself, offers to screen him from; and he is never without the hope of some enjoyment or the terror of some suffering.

This apparent destitution of man is the great element of his intellectual and physical superiority; inasmuch as it forces him to the acquisition of that knowledge in which he finds the secret of supplying his wants.

Nature has so ministered to the comforts of inferior animals, as to limit the wants they are themselves called upon to supply, to a definite and an exceedingly small number; and limited as these wants, are their means of perceiving the qualities of the external things which are necessary for their gratification.

Man is a creature of boundless desires and wants, and he is thus intellectually and physically great, because his desires and his wants are thus boundless.

Urged on in a perpetual round of new sensations, every one of which is more or less permanently registered by the memory, and rendered an element of knowledge; he may be called emphatically, as distinguished from all others, a learning animal.

Had he possessed no other distinctive qualification than that of organs infinitely better suited than those of any other class of animals, to convey to his mind distinct perceptions of the material world in all its

modifications, coupled with equally acute emotions of pleasure and pain, together with unlimited desires for the enjoyment of the one, and for exemption from the other, and, thus constituted, had he been placed as we find him in a world where nothing was supplied to his hand, for the gratification of these desires, where every desire and every suffering pointed to the knowledge of some classes of material existences, through which that desire might be satisfied, or that pain avoided; were there no higher attributes of humanity than these, it is scarcely possible to affix a limit to the superiority, which might, even with these aids, be acquired by it in the scale of existence.

Here, then, is evidence of wisdom and goodness even in the *wants* and the *sufferings* which have been allotted to man, eminently calculated to reconcile him to the discomforts which it has pleased heaven to place around him,—the restlessness of those desires which are implanted in his bosom, and his apparent destination in creation—elements, as those are, of that which constitutes his pre-eminence.

With power almost creative over the material existences around him—with knowledge; the secret of applying that power—with senses, admirably adapted for acquiring that knowledge—and with necessities, impelling him to its acquisition—let us combine the godlike faculty of REASON, a principle of life to the whole, and we behold a man being created for dominion in this lower world. "Thou, O God hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands."

Thus furnished for combating with the physical evils around him, how complete is his triumph over them! He piles up for himself a dwelling, in which, surrounded by an artificial heat, he endures the storm, and may, if he chooses, scarcely be sensible of the variety of the seasons. One animal he strips of its coat for his covering, the life of another is sacrificed for his food, and a third bears his limbs in luxurious ease. The earth no longer produces the variety of her own spontaneous fruits, but yields her increase more abundantly under the exercise of his skill. Her natural boundaries impose no restraint upon him, the inequalities of her surface vanish from his path, and he harnesses the wind to his chariot and traverses her seas. No distance removes her stores beyond his reach. Within the boundaries of civilization it is to be doubted whether there be any individual so destitute or so wretched, that the four quarters of the globe do not daily minister to his necessities or his comfort.

When, in obtaining for himself the objects of his desires, his own strength fails him, he seizes upon the forces inherent in matter, and brings them, in all their stupendous energy, to co-operate with his feebleness.

He can accumulate the weight or attraction of inanimate matter to any extent, and direct its combined operation to any point; that power, as existing in fluid matter, he can cause to transfer itself any where, disseminate itself through any space, and exert itself in producing effects, however minute, or however powerful; in sweeping away the smallest particle of dust, or causing to revolve a vast complication of machinery.

He holds in equal mastery that force of repulsion which also pervades matter as an versatility as attraction, and which we call heat. He can unloose it from the material substances amidst whose atoms it lies bound. He can infuse it into others whose parts are held together by forces inconceivably greater than any we can appreciate; he can overcome those forces, and separate those parts. He can cause it to insinuate itself, for instance, within the pores of the diamond, scatter the cohesive power which constitutes it the hardest of material bodies, and dissolve it in air. In its combination with *blades*, in the form of steam, he can accumulate and concentrate this repulsion to any extent, and cause it to transfer itself to any point where it may suit him to avail himself of its energies.

Not less complete is his control in the application of these powers when acquired. By the intervention of machinery he can vary their quantity and direction in any way. Concentrate them so as to cause forces, acting through ever so large a space, to exert themselves through ever so small a one, with energies greater or that space is less. He can again dilute these in any degree, so as to cause them to exert a feebler influence over a larger space. The same quantity of power which, with infinite lightness, but inconceivable rapidity, fines the point of a needle, may flow, under another form, be made slowly to lift the hammer of a forge. To carry on the analogy of a fluid, he can pour this force from one body to another, accumulate successive influxes, and then throw their united energy wherever he chooses to avail himself of it. How wonderfully is it even acting in the different parts of a machine, moving, as it were, through huge channels, along its centre, thence diffus-

ed in smaller veins to its extremities, and yielding there to each workman a fountain of power proportioned to his wants!—*Moseley on Mechanics applied to the Arts.*

POSITIVE SALE.

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

- 1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, & Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
- 2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
- 3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-six feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.
- 4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 340 acres.

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

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Tattmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annapolis, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tattmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKee and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

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

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee.

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Dea-ron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
- Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
- Remmes' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chenistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.

The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,

- The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
- The Sacred Offering
- The Infant's Annual
- Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| APPLES, Am. | per bbl. | 20s a 22s 6d. |
| N. Scotia. | per bush. | 3s. |
| BOARDS, Pine, | per M | 50s a 60s |
| " Hemlock, | do. | 30s a 40s |
| BEEF, fresh, | per lb. | 2d a 2 1-2d |
| BUTTER | | 7d a 8d " |
| CHEESE, N S | per lb. | 5d a 6d |
| COALS, at the Mines | | 13s per chal. |
| " Shipped on board | | 14s 6d " |
| " at the wharf, (Town) | | 16s " |
| CORN | per chal. | 16s |
| CODFISH | per Ql. | 12s a 14s |
| EGGS | per doz. | 6d |
| FLOUR, N. S. | per cwt. | 16s a 18s |
| " Atn. S. F. | per bbl. | none |
| " Canada fine " | | 40s |
| HAY | per ton | 35 a 40 |
| HERRINGS, No. 1. | | 25s |
| No 2. | | 20s |
| MACKAREL | | 30s |
| MUTTON | per lb. | 2 1-2d. a 3d. |
| OAT MEAL | per cwt. | 12s 6d a 14s |
| OATS | per bush. | none |
| PORK | per lb. | 3d |
| POTATOES | per bush. | 9d |
| SALT | per hhd. | 10s a 11s |
| SHINGLES | per M | 7s a 10s |
| TALLOW | per lb. | 7d a 8d |
| TURNIPS | per bush. | 1s 6d |

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per Barge from Liverpool, and
Canton from Hull,

- 200 TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags line do
- Linos, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qts. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,

with a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and sparo Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.

July 1. **GEORGE SMITH.**

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now commenced selling his VALUABLE
STOCK of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and
will continue to do so until the 20th of October.

Traders and others will find it to their advantage to
take an early opportunity of examining the articles and
prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons
wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as
favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

TWO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER

respectfully inform the Printers of the U. States,
to whom they have long been individually known as
established letter founders, that they have now form-
ed a co-partnership in said business, and from their
united skill and extensive experience, they hope to
give satisfaction to all who may favour them with
their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious
and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a
desideratum by the European founders, was by American
ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and
money on the part of our senior partner, first success-
fully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine
cast letter has fully tested and established its superi-
ority in every particular over those cast by the old
process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried
on by the parties before named, under the firm of
White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a com-
plete series, from Diamond to sixty four lines Pica.
The book and new type being in the most modern
light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the
Smith and Rust printing presses, which they can fur-
nish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chas-
es, cases, composing sticks, Ink, and every article
used in the printing business, kept for sale and fur-
nished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange
for new, at nine cents per pound.

N. B Newspaper proprietors who will give the
above three insertions, will be entitled to \$5 in such
articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, July 1, 1835.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4.

A Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FAR-
MER** and **RURAL ECONOMIST** for sale at
this Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the
PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teacher
for the lower departments in the Institution, he
will open his class on the 1st December next. The
various branches stated in former advertisements,
will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN MCKINLAY,

Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE!

The Subscriber has, during his recent visit to
Hartford, been duly authorized by the 'Protec-
tion' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on
their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in
connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to
an arrangement mutually entered into between those
two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against
Fire will therefore in future please designate the Of-
fice at which they wish it done, (the rates being the
same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at
his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows,
viz:—

- For the Etna Office against Fire
- Protection Office against Fire

upon application to

J. LEANDER STARR.

Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to
JAMES DAWSON, Pictou.

Oct. 29.

By the M. v ANN from Liverpool, and other
arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally
Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and
thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs,
crapo Hdks., Ribbons,

**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND
DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,**

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Hats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Cal-
cutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and
Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaccinet, mull, cross-
barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's
Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk
& fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

Imitation & linen Cambric, Ladies' fancy silk Boas,
prenella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Molekins,
printed Cantons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton
Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture,
Slops, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE.—

Tonnon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Raeps,
Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and
pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass
coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth,
paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, springs,
4Jy 6Jy 8Jy 10Jy, & 30Jy NAILS, painted & brass
Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture,
chest, run, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead
Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpen-
ters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell
Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,
CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,
Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps,
Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd
Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and
Trays, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal
tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-
pans, Pots, Ovens, and sparo covers, Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, cod & mkl Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white spectacles, Mathematical Instruments,
Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of
English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA,
Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts,
Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint,
Also.—For sale, for cash only, OATMEAL and
N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily
expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale
by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.**
July 29th, 1835.

**NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS**

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

PRIME GOODS,

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

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their
Business to a close, request all persons claiming
from the firm of J. Carmichael and Co., to present the
same for payment on or before the 31st of December
ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make im-
mediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store,
New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts,
are requested to call and have the same adjusted by
the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into
the hands of an Attorney.

JAMES CARMICHAEL.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835.

R. DAWSON

Has just received, per the **SIR WILLIAM WAL-**

LACE—

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS,

SWEDES IRON,

Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL,

Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.,

Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

NO LET.

That SHOP, & part of the, WHARF
presently occupied by Messrs. W. & J. Ives,
a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st
Decr. next. **R. D.**

Pictou, 23th Sept., 1835.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

Just received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell,
Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR
(Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by

R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Partnership of Lippencott, Farnham, & Co.
being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all
persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to
pay the same to **STILMAN LIPPENCOTT;** and all
persons to whom the said Firm are indebted are also
requested to call on the said Stilman Lippencott, in
order to have the same adjusted.

JAMES FARNHAM,

EDWARD LIPPENCOTT,

STILMAN LIPPENCOTT.

Pictou, October 1.

The Subscriber intending to leave the Province
early in January 1836, for a short time, and wishing
to have the business of the above Firm brought to a
close, requests all those having unsettled accounts,
to call and have them adjusted previous to that date.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

Oct. 1.

**THE CARDING AND CLOTHING
BUSINESS**

Will be carried on by **E. LIPPENCOTT & Co.**
at their Factory, near Kempt Bridge. All or-
ders left with their Agents, **Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR,**
New Glasgow, **Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON,** Pictou, will
be punctually attended to, and returned at cash price,
free from expense of carriage.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

October 1, 1835.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale a small quantity of
APPLE TREES, from Boston, of the following
valuable sorts.—*Priestly, Greening, Blue Pear-
main, Winter Pearmain, Pumpkin Sweet, Siber-
ian Harvey, Yellow Bell Flower, Winter Sweet,
*Esopus Spitzbergen.**

As it is now a good time for transplanting them,
early application is necessary.

JAMES DAWSON.

26th Oct'r, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC
(36 pages), price 3d, each.
Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

[FOR THE BEE]

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—There is a long time since Picou became notorious for the respectability of its inhabitants and the purity of its morals. No part of the Province excels it in respect of opportunities for improvement. But it often happens that the more liberally we are supplied with privileges, the less careful are we to appreciate and improve them. There is a remark common in the mouth of almost every individual of our day—that, if they lived in the primitive ages, their conduct would have been very different from that of their ancestors: and in this manner it not unfrequently happens that epithets of the most opprobrious nature are collected to express our disgust at their manners and customs. But if we examine our own condition now, and view the advantages that we possess, then consider carefully the folly of our own day, we will be little disposed to find fault with those of former centuries. The undeniable fact too that those who live a hundred or two hundred years after this will look upon our customs and follies with feelings of equal abhorrence that we do upon those of the dark ages, ought always to restrain us from severely censuring the past. Let us however fearlessly censure the present. Let us commence with Picou with all its purity of morals—with all its boasted privileges: let us endeavour to rescue it from the devouring conflagration; let us raise our feeble voice to resist the enemy “coming in like a flood.” How many of her fair sons have already gone down the stream of licentiousness. How many are now fast approaching the rapids. Some in middle age—some just blooming in the roses of youth, allured now and again within her irresistible influence, and her hell consigning sway. Winter, the season of nocturnal dissipation, gambling and public amusements, is now fast advancing. Then the father and the son, the mother and the daughter, priest and people, will all be seen busily engaged. Some casting “the lot into the lap,” some quaffing the poisonous draught, and all joining chorus in the song of midnight revelry. The hands that lately handled the symbols of the Redeemer’s body, will then be employed in handling cards and dice. The tongue and lips that once symbolically tasted the precious blood of Him who died, will then join chorus with Bacchanalian votaries; and instead of *righteousness which exalteth a nation*, there will be *sin which is a disgrace to any people*.

I have no doubt that many who may read these lines will be disposed to cast some very severe censures upon the writer. “This is the language of a reformed sensualist, of some person whom the genius of human woes sadly afflicts, or the vagaries of a bewildered imagination.” Some such uncharitable constructions will no doubt be uttered against the author. But let them consider well the truth of the observations, before they pass judgment:—let them take a retrospective view of the three last winters, and calculate the amount of time and money that has been uselessly spent during these periods—the persons by whom it was spent; and then I candidly enquire if my anticipations of the ensuing winter are not likely to be realised. Mistaken notions respecting our moral accountability is the principle source whence so much evil proceeds. Mankind, or at least a great portion of them, foolishly imagine that when by a course of industry and fortunate circumstances, they have amassed a considerable portion of riches and influence, they are at liberty to use them as they please, and that there is no power to which they are responsible. Nothing however can be more inconsistent with the righteous law of heaven than such a doctrine. There we are taught that every blessing and every

comfort we enjoy comes from God, and of those to whom he has given much, much will be required, consequently of those to whom he has given health, prosperity and influence, will be demanded a corresponding improvement. So that no person is at liberty to engage in any speculation or amusement, or to use his health, money, time, or any other bounty that Providence has conferred upon him, only in such a way as that they may be subservient to the real interests of society.

If parents, masters, and teachers of youth, exercised due attention in instructing the minds of those committed to their care, in such principles as these, we would witness fewer scenes of dissipation and wretchedness in our land. But while the present state of things continue, while parents are themselves ignorant of these duties, we can enjoy but faint hopes of their rearing a virtuous and happy offspring; if their children instead of being kept properly employed during their evenings, are allowed to roam about the streets, where the most obscene conduct is every moment to be witnessed, we may bid farewell to improvement, and consequently to a virtuous community. Let all then who profess attachment to the cause of virtue, discourage vice in every shape; let them abstain not only from evil, but from the appearance of evil, and whatever degree of ridicule they may experience from a world lying in wickedness, still, they will be rewarded with the approbation of a good conscience, which is infinitely better than all the pleasures of iniquity or thousands of worlds.

A. Z.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6th.

ADDRESS

IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY’S SPEECH.

The House went into Committee to consider the Address drafted by the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. Wells was called to the chair.

Mr. MOUNT then rose and said, that considering Members had been a sufficient time in possession of the printed copies of the Address, to form their opinions, he would not trouble the Committee by entering into any explanation, he would merely ask that it be read paragraph by paragraph, and the question of concurrence put on each.

The two first paragraphs were concurred in without discussion.

The third paragraph having been read,

Mr. CLAPHAM rose and said that he had an amendment to offer on this paragraph. He felt convinced that the Commissioners should be explicitly acknowledged by the House of Assembly. Complaints of grievances had proceeded from that House to England, and from various other quarters petitions for the redress of grievances had been transmitted to the Imperial Parliament. The Commissioners had been sent out to this Province with full power to investigate all these complaints of grievances, and consequently he felt it highly necessary that the commission should be acknowledged by the House of Assembly. He would, therefore move an amendment to the third paragraph, that all the words after “Government,” inclusively to the end of the paragraph, should be struck out, and the following substituted: “We consider it a proof of the wisdom and magnanimity with which His Majesty has listened to our complaints, that a Commission, of which your Excellency is the head, had been appointed for the purpose of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints which have been made; and we confidently hope that the conclusions to which the Commissioners will come, and the final result of

their labours will be satisfactory to all classes of His Majesty’s subjects.”

This called up Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, who declaimed at great length and with much warmth on this amendment. He considered the said appointment of Commissioners an insult to the House, it cast a doubt upon the representations which had been gravely and deliberately stated by that Body in their Petitions to the King and to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. It information was wanted on the grievances of the people, that House was the proper channel through which it was to be obtained, and to seek it by any other was degrading and insulting to the Representative Branch. The Act which gave a Commission to Canada, he said had been referred to as a boon for which the Canadians ought to be grateful. He saw no cause for gratitude—it had conferred no favour on any class of his Majesty’s subjects. Those who were of British birth enjoyed all that it conferred as their patrimony—and those who had been the subjects of France acquired the same rights on giving their allegiance to the new possessors of the soil, and becoming themselves British subjects.

The Commissioners, he asserted, had no constitutional or legal power vested in them. They ought to be sure draw up a report and submit it to his Majesty’s Government; if it coincided with the declared wishes of the House, who were competent also to report, well and good,—there would be no harm done, but their work would be superfluous; for, if they differed from what the Assembly had advanced, they might be assured that the body would not recede one iota from what it had demanded, but would enforce its claims to the utmost.

The Hon. Speaker continued at great length in the same style, and was replied to by Mr. GUY in an eloquent and manly speech, which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery.

This day, (Nov. 9) Mr. Speaker and Fifty one Members of the House of Assembly, went up to the House with the following ADDRESS:

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, his Majesty’s faithful and loyal subjects the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the present Session.

We congratulate your Excellency on His Majesty’s determination to call to the head of the Government of this Province, in the person of your Excellency, a distinguished individual, whose habits, and former station, have, independently of his other qualifications, rendered him more able to accomplish this important charge. We congratulate your Excellency in like manner on your safe arrival among us.

It is indeed under no ordinary circumstances that your Excellency has assumed the reins of administration. The Government has not for some time past, sufficiently possessed the confidence of the House and of the people, to fulfil the purposes of its institution. In this state of things, it was in conformity to the ancient custom of Parliament, and in the spirit of the Constitution itself, as well as for the advantage of His Majesty’s subjects, and of the Government in this Province, that the House adopted constitutional means for obtaining the redress of grievances and abuses.—We shall see with pleasure, that His Majesty’s Government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the Province which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. It is therefore with feelings of hope that we contemplate the extensive powers, attributions and circumstances with which your

Excellency has commenced the arduous duties of your exalted office.

Bearing in mind the distinction pointed out by your Excellency with regard to the application of the remedies in question, we are firmly convinced of your Excellency's just and liberal intentions in the administration of the executive power. In those cases where your Excellency may be called upon to act jointly with the Provincial Legislature, or with this House in particular, we shall always be disposed to co-operate in every measure which may tend to the welfare of this Province. With regard to the Bills which may be required to be passed or sanctioned by the Authorities of England, we have already on more than one occasion made known our desires and wishes to His Majesty's Government.—We are firmly persuaded that the result of the attention which has lately been given to the desires and repeated claims of this House and of the people, will be an entire conviction of their justice, and that they will be granted to their fullest extent.

We ought not to fail here to declare most respectfully to your Excellency, that the great body of the people of this Province, without distinction, consider the extension of the Elective principle, and its application to the Constitution of the Legislative Council in particular,—the repeal of the acts passed in Great Britain on matters concerning the internal Government of the Province, and fully within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament, as well as of the privileges conferred by such Acts;—and the full and unrestrained enjoyment on the part of the provincial Legislature, and of this House, of their Legislative and constitutional rights:—as being essential to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects, as being necessary to ensure their confidence in his Government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles thereto.—And we also most respectfully pray your Excellency, that in those future communications to which you have alluded between your Excellency and His most Gracious Majesty or his Government on the subject of the great interests of this Province, your Excellency will be pleased not to lose sight of this firm conviction on the part of the people, which we feel in common with them.

The desire manifested by your Excellency to obtain the good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes, and the confidence and respect of the Representatives of the people, is our warranty of your Excellency's intention to do all in your power for the welfare of the country. We thank your Excellency for your declaration that as the head of the Provincial Legislature, you will co-operate with us in the redress of every evil which it may be necessary to correct.

His Majesty's Government must have been long convinced that the circumstances mentioned by your Excellency as being of a nature for some time practically to exclude the majority of the Inhabitants of this Province from a due participation in the powers and advantages of office, rested on an incorrect appreciation of their sentiments. The people have defended the country in time of War.—They refused to accede to the appeal made to them by the former British Colonies on this Continent at the period which preceded the independence of these Colonies; they preserved their confidence in His Majesty's Government in times of difficulty and administration which trampled on their dearest rights, they have, by their Representatives, laboured to ensure to all classes of their fellow subjects without distinction a participation in all the political and natural advantages of the country; and firmly to establish in this Province the Consti-

tutional and Parliamentary law of Great Britain, and such part of its institutions as appeared to the people to be salutary and protecting, and consonant to their wants. It is therefore with satisfaction that we have heard your Excellency disclaim on the part of His Majesty and of the British people, the motives to which the practice heretofore followed has been necessarily attributed. We welcome with a like feeling your Excellency's declaration that your instructions enjoin upon you the utmost impartiality and an entire disregard of unjust distinctions.

We thank your Excellency for the frank and open avowal of the salutary principle, that, in every country to be acceptable to the great body of the people is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public station. We shall rejoice to hear that arrangements have been adopted to lay before the competent authorities a more particular account than heretofore of the exercise of the Royal Authority in the appointments to Public Office in this Province. We perfectly appreciate the motives by which His Majesty is actuated. Yet we cannot but feel some anxiety lest the too frequent appeal to His Majesty should in certain cases have an effect contrary to his gracious intentions.

It will be of the greatest advantage that the cumulation of incompatible offices in the same persons should be completely remedied. Your Excellency cannot fail to remember that the particular cases to which you have been pleased to declare that your attention has been already given, were, among others, provided against by a bill passed by the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and subsequently taken into consideration by his Majesty's Government. This circumstance, and the complaints which have uniformly been made on this subject, would have led us to hope that your Excellency forthwith would carry into effect your determination on the subject of the salutary separation of the principal component parts of the Government. We would be happy to see established that responsibility on the part of the Executive power in this Province to the Legislature thereof, and to the House in particular, which is happily established in the United Kingdom, and imparts strength and security to its Institutions. We moreover confidently hope that the arrangements your Excellency has been pleased to declare to us, that your views are not confined to these cases, that no union of incompatible or incongruous offices will be willingly acquiesced in by your Excellency.

The intention announced by your Excellency to communicate to this House by the Executive, of all dispatches, accounts, papers and information, of which in the course of our deliberations we may have need, are of a nature to call for our particular acknowledgements; we duly appreciate the fears of H. M. government that we may have been exposed to some inconvenience arising from this source. We expect the greatest advantage from the unrestrained assistance which your Excellency has been pleased to promise us with regard particularly to every thing connected with the revenue and finances: and we hope with your Excellency's aid, the enquiries which this House will continue and institute will have a happy effect on the legislation and on the sure welfare of the country. We venture to hope that those enquiries, in conjunction with those which this House has already made, will furnish extensive information on the statistics of the Province, and may aid your Excellency in collecting the information and forming the opinions which your Excellency has announced your intention of transmitting to His Majesty's Government.

By abandoning the too frequent practice of reserving bills for the signification of his Majes-

ty's pleasure, and that of delaying the communication of the Royal pleasure, as well with regard to such Bills as to the Addresses of this House, the Executive authorities will concur in consolidating in the Province itself an effective and regular Government, adapted to provide in the best manner for the wants of its inhabitants. This anchorage of the practice on this subject may also be especially favourable to the establishment of Colleges and Schools for the advancement of Christian knowledge and of sound learning, unattended by those delays which your Excellency believes, that under a contrary system, the greatest zeal or activity in his Majesty's service would be insufficient to obviate. The deep and personal interest which His Majesty designs to take in the affairs of this Province, has happily suggested to him a measure which we cannot but applaud.

His Majesty's displeasure announced beforehand by Your Excellency, at any conduct on the part of the Government liable to the imputation of giving to the English an undue preference over the French language; of calling upon the judges for extra-judicial opinions on questions which may subsequently come before them for decision, or of interfering in the elections of the representatives of the people; will be one of the elements of order and security, and we are persuaded that your Excellency can have no motive for not giving the fullest effect to His Majesty's injunctions on this head.

With respect to the idea of any undue partiality to the English language, over that which makes part of the laws and institutions guaranteed in the most solemn manner to His Majesty's Canadian subjects; we learn with pleasure that His Majesty disapproves and desires to prevent the adoption of any practice which would deprive either class of His subjects of the use of the language with which early habits and education have rendered them most familiar. We flatter ourselves that the due consideration which Your Excellency will doubtless bestow with regard to the fitness of the persons who may compose the tribunals and fill the several public offices, will suffice for the future to ensure respect for the incontestible rights of all classes of the inhabitants of the country.

We shall give our earnest attention to the subject of fees demanded by divers public functionaries, with a view to revise and regulate the same by the supreme authority of the law. His Majesty may be assured that we shall be guided on this behalf by the nature of the services to be remunerated, the state and circumstances of the Province, and the various considerations due to the interests of all portions of the public weal, and to the advancement of the moral condition and of the industry of the people.

We shall accept with pleasure your Excellency's co-operation with this House, in an enquiry into the practice and proceedings of the superior tribunals, with a view to ensure their conformity to the law, and to render them more prompt and methodical as well, as less expensive. We hope that the same good understanding will continue to exist between your Excellency and this House, if any bills on this subject should be brought before the Provincial Parliament.

On the subject of the Clergy Reserves we regret that we have to state to your Excellency that notwithstanding the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government, of which your Excellency is pleased to assure us, our apprehensions have been justified by the disposal of a considerable portion of the waste lands in the manner which we had foreseen. As we have already expressed our opinion to His Majesty's Government on this head, we shall confine ourselves to assuring

your Excellency that we shall enter zealously into the examination of the whole question, with the hope of being able to agree to the views of His Majesty's Government, at the same time that we shall respect the rights of all parties, and maintain the common or individual interests of all the inhabitants of this Province.

We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this House with regard to its Contingent Expenses.

The declarations of His Most Gracious Majesty, whereby we are led to hope that the legitimate control of the Representatives of the people will be exercised over all public monies payable to H. M. or His Officers in the Province, whether arising from taxes or from any other Canadian source carries with it the admission of an incontestible and essential principle, calculated to ensure that efficiency and responsibility which are much to be desired in the Government, and to maintain that constitutional control which the people have a right to exercise, by their Representatives, over every branch of the Executive Government. On this head, which embraces a vast number of matters of detail, we shall receive with respect, and take into our most serious consideration, every communication from His Majesty's Government or from your Excellency which you may please to make to us; and we trust that they will tend to facilitate at an early period the conclusive and satisfactory settlement of all financial difficulties. Our labours on this subject will be conducted with the same unceasing diligence which your Excellency is pleased to promise to bestow on it.

We shall receive in the same spirit the accounts necessary to show the financial state of the Province, with such estimates and explanation as your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us.

All matters of this nature are so essentially connected with the interest of our constituents and the peculiar privileges of this House, that we cannot fail to be guided in our determination respecting them by what we believe to be the constitutional privileges of this Branch of the Legislature, and for the welfare of the Province.

The request made by your Excellency in consequence of measures heretofore adopted by the Executive power, and with regard to which we have already humbly expressed our opinions to His Majesty's Government, is so intimately connected with the same rights and privileges that it will be our duty to take it into consideration with the same views and sentiments.

We ought, however, to express to your Excellency our conviction that the application of any sums of money subject to the control of this House, without the consent of the Representatives of the People, would tend to create an obstacle to the arrangements contemplated by His Majesty's Government, which we most sincerely desire to see completed.

We are thankful to Providence for having exempted this Province during the summer of the present year, from the ravages of the scourge which has necessitated sanitary precautions on an extensive scale. The discontinuance by your Excellency of some of these precautions at an earlier period than usual appears to us to have been conformable to the circumstances under which it took place.—We shall not fail to make good any just and reasonable expenses incurred in carrying the said precautions into effect. We shall also take into consideration the expediency of indemnifying the Proprietor of Gros-Isle, and of purchasing it for the public uses of the Province.

The judicial decision of the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General, which your Excellency has announced to us, adds to the hope we entertain that the right

of the Province to be reimbursed will be acted upon.

We shall give our attention to the useful Statutes which have recently expired. We shall also continue our deliberations on the question of prisons and prison discipline, and on the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for the suppression of crime.

Any sufficient and constitutional measure tending to facilitate the exercise of the right of this House to the control of the whole revenue raised in this Province, shall be received by us with a due appreciation of the motives by which it shall have been dictated, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Every communication on this subject will be received with respect and examined with attention.

The questions connected with the internal Government of this Province will continue to form one of the subjects of our labours, and we hope that with the intentions manifested by His Majesty's Government, the Bills which may from time to time be passed by this House on the various matters connected with those questions will be productive of results advantageous to the country.—We confidently expect the same results in those matters which are more especially within the province of His Majesty's Government.

We pray to be allowed to assure your Excellency, that the representations which have been made by this House and by the people, on the subject of the present constitution of the Legislature of this Province, were so made after mature deliberation, and a most careful consideration of the principles of Government and of past events. With a conscientious conviction of its necessity, and in our desire to establish harmony between the high constituted authorities in this Province, and to ensure the happiness of its Inhabitants for a long period to come, as a portion of the Empire over which His most Gracious Majesty presides,—we have prayed for the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council.—The general opinion of the people gives additional strength to our conviction that no arrangement of a merely administrative and temporary nature could produce that harmony which, in common with your Excellency, we have so much at heart, with a view to the full and effective representation in the Legislature of the country, of the rights, desires and wants, of the people thereof.

Your Excellency cannot doubt our earnest desire to labour for the happiness of the people, with those dispositions and sentiments with which the high trust vested in us ought to inspire us. Elected by the people of this Province; from among whom we come, and into the midst of whom we are to return to partake their lot, we cannot fail at all times to feel an anxious desire to promote the welfare of all, and to see the Legislature contribute effectually to the advancement of the public prosperity.

We think your Excellency for the declaration that there is no design to disturb the form of Society in this Province, or the rights of any Inhabitants; and that the great interests of Agriculture and Commerce are sure of just protection. We feel flattered by the manner in which your Excellency has already appreciated the moral and social institutions of this Country, and we trust that your Excellency will be daily more and more convinced of the public and private virtues of its Inhabitants of all classes and of all origins.—The qualities of the Priesthood of all denominations are among our guarantees that we shall apply ourselves as we have heretofore done, to the fulfilment of our duty towards all, with brotherly impartiality; and we trust that our fellow subjects from dif-

ferent portions of the British Empire who have or may come to settle among us will find here all that protection which is requisite to their happiness and the encouragement of their industry; and that their efforts will, jointly with ours, tend to promote the common welfare of all.

With regard to the opinions expressed by the great body of the people and by this House on the public affairs of this Province, your Excellency will perceive that they have not been and are not founded in any manner on distinctions of nations or origin, and that the due appreciation of this fact cannot but tend to create a firm conviction of that wish to do equal justice to all, of which we humbly believe that the Representatives of the people of this Province have given ample proof. We believe that the House of Assembly, in fact as well as in principle, represents the interests and wishes of the great body of the Inhabitants of this Province of every origin; and animated as we are by the consciousness of the duties which this position imposes on us there is no class of our fellow subjects of whatever origin, persuasion, or opinion they may be, to whom we are not disposed to afford equal aid and protection.

We duly appreciate the advantages which Providence has bestowed on this Country, and we entertain no doubt of the high degree of prosperity and happiness to which its inhabitants might attain under an enlightened, liberal and responsible Government. We confidently expect to attain to a Govern't of this nature, which will be a pledge to us for our future enjoyment of all the blessings to which we look forward, through the firmness of the people and the attention given to the interests of the Country by His Majesty's Government. We also entertain the hope that with the intentions expressed by your Excellency this great work of liberty and peace will be accomplished under your Excellency's Administration.

The following is His Excellency's ANSWER.

"I thank you for this address, and especially for the flattering and kind manner in which you have spoken of myself.

"It will be my constant study to adhere faithfully to the line of conduct which I stated to you at the opening of this Session; and I shall feel truly rejoiced to find that course promote the good understanding which it is so desirable to see re-established in the Province."

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1835.

We have been obliged to defer our promised article on the *Poor Rates* till another week, being desirous of getting possession of all the leading facts of the case; we can assure our readers however, that we are already in possession of as much information on this subject, as satisfies us that a more disgraceful case of unjust imprisonment, and iniquitous mismanagement, has seldom if ever occurred in this Province,—a case, in which not only the Township authorities, but sundry other individuals may prove to be deeply implicated.

In the mean time, justice to this community compels us to mention a circumstance that would have come more in order as a sequel to what we have just named, as having deferred; we refer to the strange anomaly of there being no Overseer of the Poor within the limits of this Town—a thing, which has never before occurred since the establishment of Poor Rates; the one who acts in behalf of the whole five, resides at the distance of seven or eight miles from the Town. Winter is now setting in with more than ordinary severity—the season when many poor creatures need food, fuel, clothing, &c. from the township funds; but how are they to obtain these? people of

the class are generally unable to walk seven or eight miles to obtain aid, or too poor to employ a substitute; and in cases of sickness, which often occurs in a poor family, the sufferers are altogether helpless, unless relieved by private benevolence—a virtue which we must say our fellow-townsmen are deservedly famed for. One case of sickness and death has already occurred, which, to the disgrace of those whose duty it is to see to such matters, appeared more like the result of starvation than any thing else we could name. Here let us pause and enquire who is the cause of this state of things? Not certainly the Grand Jury, for they by order of the Court, named four of the most respectable inhabitants of the Town, and freeholders, for the Sessions to choose two from; two were all fitted to serve, but one and all of them appealed to the Sessions to be relieved; like the guests invited to the marriage feast, one had his merchandise, another his farm, a third and a fourth some other calling to attend to, so that strange to say, not one of them appeared in vain. When we heard of this transaction, out of mere curiosity, we took a peep into the Session book, as the Law says that every man who refuses to serve as Overseer of the Poor, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Poor of the Township the sum of one hundred shillings. We therefore, naturally expected to see marked opposite each man's name, the sum of five pounds; but there they were, without either pounds, shillings, or pence annexed; it was all a matter of pure magisterial generosity. It would appear that their honours now found themselves in a maze of error, quite beyond the limits of the Law, and having already robbed the poor of twenty pounds to which they were fully entitled, they next resolved to try an extreme measure; like the man who fancied he could make his cow live without meat, they determined to try how the poor of the town would bear starvation. For this purpose, four or five others were installed, all residing many miles out of town—men who from their location, and the sentiments some of them have publicly uttered, were the most unlike ever to hear the poor man's complaint. Now let us look at the result of all this. The indigent poor have already begun to drop down by the wayside, exhausted with fatigue and hunger; they are carried to their comfortless homes where not a morsel is found to sustain nature, neither clothes to cover, nor fire to warm them; ample relief is immediately obtained from private sources, but it comes too late for the unfortunate sufferers—death ensues in a few hours. Some we doubt not, will be disposed to say, we ought to draw a veil over such evidence of our disgrace,—but we say no! let it be held up to the abhorrence of the sensible part of the community, until the grievance be redressed.

Now, we would say to our respected Townsmen, who have ever stood forward in the cause of benevolence, that although they may have already paid heavy Poor Rates, still the poor among them look up to them for support during the present winter, and we trust they will not look in vain. We can assure them on our part, that the powerful aid of the Press shall not be wanting; in bringing about such a reformation in this department as will relieve them from the responsibility we have just named; but in order to effect the change more speedily, they must let their voice be heard by Petition, and every other constitutional way, and unflinchingly maintain their Grand Jury rights.

We have been able this day to give the entire Address of the Assembly of Lower Canada, in answer to the opening Speech of Lord Gosford, and although we cannot go the full length of approving of all the demands that Body has made on the Parent State here-tofore, yet, we cannot but congratulate that Province on the wisdom which has dictated the language and sentiments of this Address. It is a document of no ordinary interest either to themselves or the surrounding Colonies; it asserts their constitutional rights

in moderate, manly, and spirited language; it disclaims as invidious, all charges of disloyalty, or oppression of men of British origin, it expresses thankfulness for the concessions made, and stands upon its rights for what further the Province requires. In the front of these stands their claim for an Elective Council, a principal which they are determined to contend for till they obtain it, and who would wish they should not? even Lord Gosford expresses himself highly gratified with the Address. They have not recognised the Commission, although an amendment to that effect was moved. Very little of any other business had been matured.

The Legislative Council had also waited on His Excellency with an Address, which we understand recognises the Commission. We have not seen a copy of it, but the Quebec Gazette of the 18th ult. says—“The Legislative Council agreed to the originally reported Address by the special Committee; to whom the Speech of the Governor was referred, on Monday night last, after about ten days debating. We confess that we saw all this contestation on points not of essential importance, with some regret.”

PICTOU LITERARY SOCIETY—On Nov'r 18th, Mr. DANIEL DICKSON, read an Essay on EDUCATION, in connexion with which, Mr. J. MUNRO, Sénr, and Dr. W. J. ANDERSON offered some very appropriate remarks. Rev CHARLES ELLIOT will give an Essay on SLAVERY this evening.

We beg to remind our readers, that the Law requires all sleds or sleighs, to have 6 horse bells affixed to the harness, for the purpose of giving notice of their approach. The penalty for neglect of this regulation is 20s., recoverable before any one Magistrate. Some serious accidents have occurred of late years from inattention to this wholesome Law.

THE LEGISLATURE is, by Proclamation, summoned for the Despatch of Business, on Thursday, the 21st of January.

CORONER'S INQUEST—On the 26th ult., an inquest was held on the body of John Paters, a coloured man, who died suddenly in jail, where he had been confined the evening before his death. Verdict—“Died by the visitation of God.”

The New Orleans papers of the 24th ult. received yesterday, contain advices from the Texas, which leave no room to doubt that two battles have been won by the Americans who have settled in that country, and that they had beaten the Mexican General Cos, and on the 12th General Houston, heading 1,200 volunteers, had taken St. Antonio de Bejar and got possession of a convoy of \$60,000. At New Orleans, Mobile, and other towns; exertions are making to send volunteers in aid of the American settlers in Texas, whose population is about 7000.—*Quebec Gaz.*

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.
Arrivals during the week.
At the Royal Oak.—Messrs. White, McGregor, Conery, and McLennan.
At Mr Harper's.—Mr. Forrestall, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.
At Mrs Davison's.—Mr. Hazard.

DIED.
At Loch Broom, on the 26th ult., Mr. Alexander Cameron, aged 67. He was a native of Loch Broom, Ross-shire, Scotland, came to Nova Scotia in 1778, and was an elder in the West River Congregation 23 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 25th—Brig Dawn, West, Portland—ballast to the Mining Association.
27th—Schr Active, Fougerson—Fox Island—pickled fish to D. Crichton & Son; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—assorted cargo to J. Dawson, H. Hatton, and others; Mary, Garret, Halifax—general cargo to J. D. B. Fraser, and others.
28th—Schr. Mary, Taylor, Crow Harbour—pickled fish to T. G. Taylor.

30th—Bee, Graham, Bay Verte—bound to Miramichi; but unable to proceed in consequence of the river being frozen; Perseverance, Paters, Canoe—fish to the master.

CLEARED.

Nov. 25th—Schr. Duller, Kembal, Salem—coal. Mary Bell, Camoron, Miramichi—corn meal, tobacco, &c. by G. Smith.
27th—Brig Curtis, Meryman, Boston—coal and butter by Ross & Primrose; Jane Duffin, Osmotherly; Cork—timber by R. Robertson.
28th—Schr. Exchange, Stowe, P. E. Island—coal, and drugs by J. D. B. Fraser.
30th—Schr Active, Fougerson, Arichat—coal and flour; Margaret, McCormack, P. E. Island—coal, rum, tea, &c. by A. Campbell; Shal; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—produce by H. Hatton.
SHIPWRECK.—On Saturday night last while the Brig Jane Duffus was turning out of Merigonish harbour, in charge of the Pilot, she missed stays, and went on shore on King's head, where she became a total loss.—Cargo and materials saved.

SALE AT AUCTION.

For the benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned, ON THURSDAY the 3d inst. at King's Head, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE HULL AND MATERIALS

Of the new Brig "Janie Duller," As she now lies, stranded at the entrance of Merigonish Harbour. At same time, THE CARGO OF SAID VESSEL, consisting of 33 tons Hardwood, 30,000 ft of Feet Deals, 4 1-2 cords Lathwood, 1,800 hoghead Staves. ALSO, THE SHIP'S STORES, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, &c. &c. TERMS—Cash on delivery. Pictou, 1st December, 1835.

NOTICE.

THOSE in arrears for Statute Labour, in the town of Pictou, are requested to pay their arrears to Mr. Taylor before the 15th inst., otherwise they will be sued for without distinction.

JOHN PATTERSON,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
JOHN TAYLOR.

Pictou, Dec. 1, 1835.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold, by private contract, a valuable tract of Land, situate near the Pier of Annapolis, containing 150 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are under cultivation and fit for the plough. The capability of the soil, its situation being so desirable a spot either for the farmer or the fisherman, being bounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence, are so well known that further description is unnecessary. There is on the Premises a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and substantial BARN—it is well fenced, and abounds with firewood. Terms, which will be easy, and other particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM GILLIES. Annsaid, 23d Nov. 1835. 4w

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. July 1835.

ALMANAC FOR 1836.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 7½d. VIZ:
Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,
"Temperance do."
Cunnabell's Nova Scotia do.
Pictou, Nov. 11.

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,

Just received, and for sale by JAS. DAWSON. Oct. 21.

ARRIGHIN GU LAIMH AGUS TE BHI ANI ANI TEILE SENNAS DWAN LEABHAR "Reicid an an Pictou" LAODHEAN SPJORADAIL, Le Donnul MacDhonnul. An. and Eileen Phonsu Edward.—Pria Tastan.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK
Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

REVIEW:

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
A POEM: Descriptive and Moral. By G—
of Pleasant River. E. WARD, Halifax.—
Pages 24—price 3d.

We intended to have noticed this pretty little Poem some time ago, when some dozens of them were sent us by the Author, for sale, had the pressure of other business permitted us. We are perfectly aware that in the estimation of many, the title of the work before us, coupled with a desire on their part to accuse the Author of aspiring at fame, by placing himself on the pinnacle of popular excitement, will be deemed sufficient grounds of condemnation. Unluckily for this hasty conclusion, the extreme modesty of the Author's pretensions, as expressed in his short prefatory remarks, together with his pious invocation at the opening of the Poem, puts an extinguisher on this would-be chivalrous mode of criticism.

We really feel pleased, to see the native muse of Nova Scotia come forward in such powerful strains, to the aid of a reformation, than which, nothing that we could name is so emphatically worthy of her lays. No species of prostration is so complete and degrading as that of the drunkard, and hence, no species of benevolence is so God-like as that which would save the whole man from such debasement and endless ruin.

The Poem itself is so respectable, that, without further comment, we shall place some extracts before our readers.

After introducing the subject, he gives an introductory case of one Riley—a case, but too often exemplified in real life. Having completed his education, and entered on the busy scenes of life amidst the most brilliant prospects:

"As year's roll'd on, impell'd by beauty's pow'r,
He led a rosy bride to Hymen's bower,
And tasted all the heav'n-appointed bliss
Of woman's love and woman's loveliness.
In time a bustling girl and bright-eyed boy,
Became new springs to his domestic joy.

"Amidst the dazzling brilliancy of fame,
While he possess'd all that his hopes could claim;
While foug'd or real friends with ardour strove,
To manifest their friendship and their love;
While thousands would their echoing voices raise,
To testify his worth and speak his praise:
Yes—while he was caross'd—may half ador'd,
He oft with others throng'd the festive board,
Where pious eyes and golden goblets shone,
And merry hearts grow merrier still with wine.
Too frequently was thoughtless Riley found,
Where flashing wit and sparkling cups went round:
Ah! little thought he on those festive nights
Of revelry and wine-inspir'd delights,
That sorrow, blight, disgrace, and death were nigh,
To crush his hopes and seal his destiny.

"He soon, by gay festivity beguil'd,
Became the wether'd victim, and the child
Of fell Intemperance; 'till ruin came,
And her'd him down the precipice of shame!
No more could he his appetites controul—
A dark eclipse hung o'er his palsied soul;
Nor could his prattling babes and weeping wife,
His character and all his hopes in life,
Recall his erring, wand'ring footsteps back
From walking down the drunkard's fatal track.
His friends forsok him, and his foes revild—
The poor o'er him wept, the victim smild:
He seem'd a sacrifice, by fate foredoom'd,
In flames of liquid fire to be consum'd.

"In folly's deadly path he still rush'd on,
'Till reputation, friends, and wealth, were gone;
'Till wife and children in their humbled pride,
Ate only that which charity supplied.

"Poor, wretched Riley! in a frenzied hour,
Controul'd by Alco. ol's demonic power,
A fellow-drunkard in a fray withstood,
And madly bathed his hands in human blood.

"Once more restor'd to sober thought, he saw
Himself the guilty victim of the Law.
His mental agonies what tongue can tell?
Remorse, like the undying worm of hell,
Seiz'd on his soul, and with its scorpion fangs,
Inducted there unutterable pangs,
While grim despair its strongest efforts tried

The gallows to defraud by suicide;
But by the hangman, Riley met his doom;
The Drunkard's prize was won—A MURDER-
ER'S TOMB!"

The scene then shifts to one of those licenced pests,
a grog shop, and among the numerous visitors that
resort thither, he particularly notices a Magistrate,
a Physician, a Clergyman and a Schoolmaster.

"The first that comes his thirst to satiate,
Is a Church-warden and a Magistrate,
Nor do those sacred offices impart
The sanctity of virtue to his heart;
For daily there he sees how crimes increase,
In violation of the public peace;
Nor interposes his official rod,
To vindicate the laws of man and God,
His foul example sanctions drunkenness,
In spite of vice and family distress:
The oaths of office, totally forgot,
From filthy scenes like these restrain him not;
But mungling with the vest of the rascal
Of loose town tipplers, who frequent the place,
He shares with them their liquor and disgrace."

"Now a Preceptor, just releas'd from school,
Who plays the tyrant there, and here the fool;
Comes in to drive, by tipping, care away,
And with disgusting pedantry, display
The wondrous mass of knowledge that his brains,
Like overloaded vehicles, contains.
No wonder that incessantly he tells
How fine he writes, and how correct he spells;
How very few can read as well as he;
How he can cypher to the Rule of three;
Without a book the whole Lord's prayer repeat,
And measure miles by pacing with his feet;
For if he did not give his learning vent,
Like heated gas within a bottle pent,
It might explode and burst his skull—alas!
His knowledge then would be like vanish'd gas.

"This pedagogue's employ'd to tutor youth,
To store their minds with scientific truth;
And like a sage, morality impart,
To fortify the virtues of the heart;
But oh! is such a drunken pedant fit,
As destitute of learning as of wit,
By precept or example to preside
Within a School and there correctly guide
The youthful intellect through learning's maze,
And pupils lead in virtue's sacred ways?"

"Hither, at close of day, a crowd repairs—
The beardless lad and man of hoary hairs—
The farmer, labourer, men of different trades;
Of learn'd professions, and of various grades;
Some veteran drinkers—others, just begun
The filthy race of drunkenness to run:—
Yes—here each night a motley crowd resorts,
To call for glasses, gills, half-pints, and quarts,
To quench their thirst and drink their cares away,
To yield to Alcohol's debasing sway,
And spend at night all that they earn by day."

This scene closes, as is usual in such cases, in a general affray; in which Bacchanalian oaths, blue eyes, and bloody noses become the order of the day, (or rather night).

After describing the legal consequences of such doings, he introduces the reader to a "fashionable dinner party;" the plate, the viands, the wine, and the fruit, are as rich as luxury itself could desire. The ladies, to whom he gives the credit of restraining for a time the beastly indulgence of their lords, having retired—the bard proceeds:

"By woman's presence now no longer bound,
More frequently wanderers pass around,
'Till every eye with brighter lustre glows,
And conversation more licentious grows:
None from obscenity restrains his tongue,
And many a song lascivious is sung.
The talented, like ordinary folks,
Laugh loud at threadbare puns and hacknied jokes;
And as more deeply they in drink indulge,
Their neighbours' secrets and their own divulge—
Boast of intrigues and other deeds of sin,
Exposing to the world how vile they've been.
Their voices with increasing loudness rise;
Their heads grow dizzy, and more dim their eyes,
'Till many lose the pow'r of self control,
And helplessly beneath the table roll:
Thus from some lofty mountain's icy crown,
The fearful avalanche comes tumbling down.
Unpillow'd, they upon the carpet lie,
Resembling poison'd rats about to die,
Unconscious of the hours that pass along,
And deaf to many a Bacchanalian song,

Until they all are led or borne away
By jeering servants half as drunk as they."

Passing over many parts of the Poem equally worthy of notice, we conclude our remarks by quoting a passage in reference to the loss of an Emigrant ship, this fancied case we fear, is but too true a picture of many a sad reality:


"'Tis night—and o'er the wave the ship careers,
While at the helm an awkward sailor steers.
The Captain and the mates are drunk below,
Rockless of waves that roll and winds that blow:
Most of the crew within their hammocks sleep,
Unmindful of the dangers of the deep;
And like their officers are overcome
By potent draughts of stupefying Rum.
The passengers upon their beds repose,
And some, in visions bright, forget their woes.
Perchance they dream their troubles to be o'er,
And with their wives and babes at home once more,
Sit by the hearth where they in happier days,
With hearts as warm as was its genial blaze,
The evening hours in harmless mirth employ'd,

"But while they yield to sleep's refreshing away,
And sweetly dream their waking cares away,
They are aroused by a tremendous shock—
For all the ship has run upon a rock:
Five hundred startling voices shriek aloud,
Men—women—children—intermingled, crowd
With agitated bosoms, to the deck,
To be convinc'd of ruin and of wreck;
While in his berth the wretched Captain lies,
And even now too deeply drunk to rise,
Down sinks the ship beneath the stifling wave;
And all uncollin'd, find a wat'ry grave!"

The Poem concludes by showing the deplorable consequences to the wealth, morals, and civil and religious interests of Nova Scotia, in allowing the produce of its soil to be converted into, or expended for alcohol.

We can safely recommend this little Work to our readers generally, and can say without hesitation, that when they read the Poem, they will not grudge the price.

TO BE LET.

 Two Comfortable ROOMS, with a
frost proof cellar, and Coal House, &c.
on the lowest terms.—Entry immediately. Ap-
ply to
WM. BROWN.
Pictou, Nov. 25, 1835.

CANADA FINE FLOUR, 'Phillip's brand,'
for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.
24th Nov. if

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale
by ROSS & PRIMROSE.
24th Nov. if

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Galic, bho cheanna
ghairid, agus ri' bhli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson
leabhar reicedar ann an Pictou.

ALYEMANA URRAMACH CHRISOID,
Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdain ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdain, ann
ann bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,
ORAIN SPIORADAIL,
Le Paudrig Graund.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.
MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very
superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and
has received orders to offer them at the low price of
7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this
date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B.
September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Tyuro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
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