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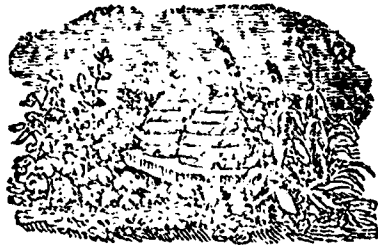
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI DIENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 23, 1836.

NUMBER XXVII

TERMS

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, whenover Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merizomish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands. Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE McLEOD, MICHAEL McDONALD, JOHN McGILLEVRAE. } Ex'rs.

Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token, The Now-Years' Box, The Gift, The Religious Souvenir, The Pearl, The Violet, The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRUDROSE. October 26.

THE following is a copy of the last of a series of letters, which recently appeared in the Halifax Recorder, addressed to the Freeholders of Nova Scotia, under the fictitious signature of "Joseph Warner." The ability of the writer, and the correctness of his remarks, would have induced us to transfer further extracts from these letters, to the columns of the BEE, had not the Halifax Press promised to publish immediately, the whole series in a pamphlet form.—Ed. Bee.

Gentlemen,—Time now hastens apace for your displaying the vigour and promptitude of action; and if you now waver or deliberate, all is lost. In a few weeks the character of the future Assembly, so far as the democratic principle is concerned, will be fixed and determined; and either the general good, steadily pursued by honest and conscientious legislators, and strengthened and encouraged by the approving smile of the people—or of the further exultation of a grasping and ambitious Profession will be in the ascendant. How far that beneficent Providence which looks down on mortal affairs with unclosing eye, and in whose hands are the destinies of nations will interpose in our behalf, is beyond the knowledge of our narrow vision; yet out of darkness light often arises, and order out of confusion. The lawyers have seized time by the forelock, and seem resolved not to be behind hand in the tender of their services. Unabashed with the chronological history of their exploits, they are hurrying towards the hustings with the confidence and precipitation, not of offenders who have been principals or accomplices in the robbery of the people, but of good and faithful servants, ready to give in their account, and claim the rewards of their faithfulness and attention. Next to the Card of the Speaker appeared that of Mr. Uniacke, who is so full-blown with the assurance of success, as to hesitate upon which of the three new Counties of Cape Breton he will confer the blessings of his talents and assistance. Nothing is a surer indication of how little force is public opinion in that Island, when this man can march forth on his Pale Horse as a conqueror, with the crown on his head, and the sword of victory in his hand. Look to the singular contrast in Mr. Doyle's Card, which sets out with no vain parade, no haughty assumption, but modestly assures his constituents of Isle Madame—"that the past will be the test of the future."—And what has been the past, during his brief career? He has taken his position among the enemies of the Civil List, and manfully contended against its abuses; he led the attack in the last Session against the annual £100 voted for the clerkship of Sir Rupert D. George, who otherwise and without it enjoys £2,200 of salary and fees, wrung from this poor population; he also denounced the unlawfulness of the Judges' fees collected by the Prothonotaries in Halifax and in the Circuits, whilst every other lawyer in the House shrunk from his duty under the scowl of the Chief Justice; and to sum up all in one word, he has never failed to advocate the measures, wherein the interests of the people have been involved. After wandering with the eye over the dreary and parched waste of professional corruption, it is delightful to gaze and settle, on the refreshing GREEN of political virtue.

It has been my design, during my later Letters to show the country by what gradual steps the legal Gentlemen in the House have accumulated to them-

selves so disproportionate a share of the public Revenue, and to assign to each of the three last Speakers the measure of guilt, which they have respectively incurred. Mr. Wilkins found our Judicial Establishment at the very moderate sum of £800 a year, and increased it, during his occupation of the chair, to £2,850, adding fees of travel—an Assistant and an Associate Circuit Judge, and pensioning off Monk as a prelude to his own acceptance of £600 a year.—Robie succeeded him with the same eager desire to aggrandize the profession. Under his short but disastrous reign the Inferior Courts were new modelled, and four Judges set over them; and he abdicated his power by inflicting a curio on the country, in the appointment of the Master of the Rolls, at the salary of £600 a year. He added to the Judicature £2,450; and when he sat down himself in the Court of Chancery, the ten Judges, including the superannuated Monk, cost annually £5,300. Such was the establishment when it passed into the hands of the third great sinner of our resources—Mr. Archibald. In his time, the above sum has been nearly doubled, not by creating any more Judges, but by a number of ingenious contrivances worthy of his talent in Finance. The clerkship of the two Houses, Upper and Lower, he received at £370, and were he to retire to-morrow, he would leave this part of the public service, exactly at £1000 per annum, having augmented it up to £680 in the present year 1836. For himself he has been indefatigable, and in five years, from 1829 to 1834, he extracted from the Treasury by extra votes £530 13s 4d. above the ordinary pay of his situation as Speaker, and by his services to the Crown, and his deservings to the Province, he has raised his English Salary as Attorney General, from £150 sterling to £400, making a difference of £250 sterling, equal to upwards of £300 currency. And to aggravate all our misfortunes, and plunge us into still lower deeps of despondency, the Parliamentary grant to pay the Civil Estimate for Nova Scotia, has been withdrawn during his Speakership, and the burthen transferred to our Casual Revenue which is derivable chiefly from our Coal Mines. Had the rents of these sufficed to pay the officers of the crown, it would have been some mitigation of the evil; but there existed a deficiency of £2000 sterling on the scale of Salaries fixed in 1832 by Lord Goderich; and Mr. Archibald acting in his double capacity of Speaker and Attorney General, was called upon to give a helping hand in providing this sum: and he actually, after exhausting, for five years, all the resources of a fruitful invention, and appealing sometimes to intimidation, at others to sycophancy, attained his end by giving in exchange the worthless Quit Rents for £2,500 currency, payable yearly and every year out of our taxes. From the proceeds of this luckless bargain, are drawn in sterling the respective salaries of the Chief Justice £850, of the Attorney General £400, of John Spry Morris £150 as Surveyor General—of Mr. Nutting £100 as Prothonotary—of Sir Rupert D. George's, as contingencies of his office, £400—and of the Surveyor General of Cape Breton £400, which, when added together, make up the £2000 sterling.

It is incontrovertible from Secretary Stanley's Dispatch, Sept. 30, 1833, and copied into the signature of the Journals, 1824, page 101.

Willing to surrender absolutely, and to place in the hands of the Assembly  
 The rent of the Coal Mines £1000  
 The fees of the Governor and Secretary collected at the office in Halifax 600  
 The amount of the Sales of Crown Land, from which then nothing had been drawn

and he asked in return a Civil List, including only the two following officers, for whose independence it was absolutely necessary to provide,  
 The Lieut. Governor £3,500  
 Colonial Secretary 1000

and he further adds "the remainder of the civil establishment, and such services as have been hitherto defrayed by His Majesty from Funds at his own disposal, must be provided for henceforth by the Assembly." From this it is clear, that the coal rent, and the fees of the Secretary's office, sources of revenue which were tangible, had been appropriated to the support of the two greatest officers in the Colony; and that all the others, from the Chief Justice, Atty. General, and downwards, paid formerly out of the Parliamentary grant, must be for henceforth thrown on the Provincial Revenue. In the offers to commute the Quit Rents by the successive Colonial Ministers, the most distant hint was never given to apply it to the salary of the Governor, and Mr. Jeffrey distinctly told the committee of the House "that he would assent to any bill, which granted £2000 permanently for the Quit Rents, in order to make provision for Chief Justice Haliburton, the Attorney General and the Judicial Establishment." Why then, in the commutation Bill of 1835, was the purchase money appropriated to the support of the Governor? This was a refinement of art, a stroke of policy that does infinite credit to the ingenuity of our Speaker, who was to have his share of the spoil. To have imprinted on the face of the Bill that the £2000 were to be divided between the Chief Justice, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Crawley, would have alarmed the country, and shut, for decency's sake, the mouth of the Speaker in committee; and it was deemed as more eligible, to do an act of grace to Sir Colin Campbell, who had then assumed the reins of administration, as it were, to propitiate his favour and good opinion. But the measure, as thus carried, could have no effect either upon the amount or certainty of his Excellency's salary, as this was of necessity secured to him before leaving London by the distinct definite pledge of the Government. The grand object that our functionaries aimed at, in agitating the question of the Quit Rent, was as effectually gained by giving the money to Sir Colin in one unbroken sum, as it would have been by partitioning it amongst themselves; for in either case it augmented the King's Revenue and rendered it well nigh equal to the salaries and charges borne upon it. Thus at length it was created the very Fund which Mr. Stewart so eloquently deplored in 1833, derived from the industry of the people, and not subject to the controul of their Representatives, and he himself lifted his hand to strike down the "Constitutional Liberty" which he had sworn to defend.

I have, by a multitude of details, now nearly arrived at the end of my journey, and have prepared my readers to acquiesce in and fully to estimate the imputation, which I cast on the learned profession, of having appropriated to themselves the enormous sum of £10,000 during the last three Speakerships. This will be undeniably established by going over the Civil List, and selecting the different salaries enjoyed by the Lawyers, to which it will be fair to add, the known average fees of place; for the latter are as indubitably taxes on the people, as if, in the first instance, levied and carried into the Treasury, and thence paid out to the respective officers.

Chief Justice Haliburton's salary £850 at'g.	£1050
Fees taken for him in Prothonotary's office, Halifax,	500
Assistant Judges, Wilkins, Hill, and Bliss, each £600	1800
Associate Judge Wiswell, dead, but his successor may be appointed after the meeting of the first House	400
* Chief Justices's fees taken in the circuits, and divided amongst the acting Judges whether Chief Justice or Puisne	544
Travelling charges, as calculated by Mr. Lawson, chairman of public accounts in 1830—Journals, page 732	311 6 8
Boat to carry the Puisne Judges to Cape Breton	40
Master of the Rolls	600
Inferior Judge Marshall, Cape Breton	500
Three Inferior Court Judges of Nova Scotia	

\* Chief Justice Haliburton estimates the fees of the circuits, including Cape Breton, and sets down this sum as a general average. See appendix of Journals, 1835, page 20.

£150 each	1350
Mr. Archibald as Speaker and Atty. General	1216
Solicitor General	100
Prothonotary Nutting, his Salary £100 at'g. about	120
Ditto—his fees according to his own return; appendix page 27, 1834	566
John Haliburton, clerk Deputy of Council	100
Mr. Whidden £350, Mr. Gray £250, and Pension given to Mr. Franklin £200 to get him out of the way of the Lawyers—together	800
Criminal Prosecutions as set down page 732, Journals 1830, (in 1836 they cost a trifle less about £97 13s 4d)	102

£10,129 6s 8d

This exorbitant sum, perfectly correct in its items, and utterly beyond the belief of every man who has not narrowly looked into our affairs, is well calculated to startle and astonish the duller apprehension; and to spread a panic amongst the Freeholders, at the present crisis. To vest with new powers a body, already so amply endowed, and possessing so large a share of the income of the country, will be regarded by prudent men, as an act of political suicide, where the victim, bereft of hope, the last refuge of misfortune, sternly closes his eyes, and casting himself headlong, takes the fatal leap of despair. It is to warn them from the edge of the precipice, that I have been so lavish of my advice, and so unrestrained in the freedom of my censures. I have passed under review the acts of the legal Gentlemen, who guided the discussions of the Lower House for the last twenty years. I have branded with infamy the guilty and the selfish; hurled my just indignation against the jobs and conspiracies, which have been enacted on a great scale to pillage and rifle the Treasury; and I have now collected into one view and summed the aggregate of the speculation. To contradict it is out of their power; to hide it is equally impracticable after being so widely published, and at this time when the constituencies, awaking from their lethargy, have just escaped from the enchanted castle and the fatal spell of the Magicians. They cannot but see how dreadfully they have been deceived, and without attributing to them any uncommon degree of spirit, they will resent the injuries that have been done them, and naturally withhold the confidence which has been so openly betrayed. These manifold exposures, conducted by an easy transition, to solemn and grave reflections; and perhaps I cannot do a greater service to the Lawyers as a body, than shortly indulge in them.  
 [The remainder will be given in our next.]

UNITED STATES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

[From the Montreal Herald]

As the approaching election of General Jackson's successor in the presidential chair of the United States cannot fail to excite some interest in these Provinces as well among gossips as among politicians, we shall endeavour plainly and briefly to lay before our readers a map of our knowledge on the subject.

The President must be elected by the people or by the people's Representatives in the lower House of Congress.

The former mode is thus carried into effect. Each State appoints a number of Presidential electors equal to that of the Representatives in both houses of Congress. South Carolina does this through its Legislature, and every other State by general ticket, or in other words, by a majority of all its qualified voters. If an absolute majority of the presidential electors do not vote for one and the same candidate, the election then devolves on the House of Representatives, voting not by heads, but by states.

Either mode is manifestly more favourable to the smaller than to the larger states. According to the former mode, Arkansas, which would be entitled to only a fortieth part of the influence of New York in proportion to population, exercises a fourteenth part of that influence—the one state appointing three Presidential electors and the other forty-two. But the latter mode of election is still more favourable to the smaller states, inasmuch as it gives to the single representative of Arkansas in the lower house of Congress the same influence as to the forty Representatives of New York.

As there are three candidates in the field, Van Buren, Harrison, and White, there will not necessarily be an absolute majority of the two hundred and ninety one electoral votes in favour of any one of them; but, according to present appearances, Van Buren will be the man by a very small majority. According to an apparently impartial calculation in the U. States Gazette, Van Buren has a fair chance of getting at

least one hundred and forty seven votes or one vote more than a bare majority. But as these votes are those of only twelve of the twenty five states, the defection of two votes might still send the election to the House of Representatives and enable the thirteen other states to combine against Van Buren, in favour either of White or of Harrison. As to his two rivals, Harrison has some chance of being elected by the people, but White no chance at all.

From all that we can learn and the conflicting statements of our American contemporaries, the contest seems to be one rather of men than of principles; or, if there be any principle involved, it is arrayed against Van Buren on the ground of his being unanimously supported by the place-holders. Some of the opponents of Van Buren choose to designate their party as whigs, and thus to imply a common feeling under a common name; but this is somewhat disingenuous, for White, unless as a candidate for the presidency, has almost always been a Jackson-man, and Harrison, if not himself a Jackson-man, is supported by many warm admirers of the greatest and best. The truth is, that parties among our neighbours are far more generally the partisans of an individual than the advocates of a principle; and in this, however inconsistent the fact may be with their boasted independence of spirit and action, consists the main safeguard of public liberty. As a leader cannot live, or, among republicans, even rule forever, death or retirement must sooner or later break up a party, in which, he himself is the chief bond of union, and thus prevent the fearful and restless despotism of a permanent and immutable majority over a permanent and immutable minority. Were parties in a "pure democracy" knit together by principle, the minority would be helpless and the majority fearless; and it is but a poor account of the vaunted equality of our neighbors, that it owes its continued existence to a man-worshipping weakness. The influence of names is fearfully augmented by the general system of allowing high executive functionaries to be re-elected for two or more successive terms—a system, which tempts every president and almost every governor to act the demagogue in the very chair of state and to patronise his own party as well from prospective as from retrospective gratitude. Either the term of rule ought to be lengthened or an interval of considerable length ought to separate two terms of the same man's rule.

COLONIAL.

**TWENTY FIVE LIVES LOST IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—During the late gale there was a great deal of damage done to the rafts that were passing down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Lake St. Peter is some fifty miles below Montreal, and its navigation very dangerous in bad weather. It will be seen by the following letter, that, in addition to the loss of property, twenty five persons have been drowned:—

POINT DU LAC, Oct. 18, 1836.

Between six o'clock last evening and six this morning, a gale was experienced from S. E. upon Lake St. Peters, so violent that four rafts have been completely broken up, and caused the loss of twenty five lives. One raft of red and white pine, belonging to Messrs. Poupard and Raymond, totally wrecked, from which twelve men were lost, among whom were two brothers of Mr. Raymond. Another raft, the property of Messrs. Rogers and Thomson of Perth, was this morning found scattered upon the beach, and all the crew, thirteen in number, have perished. Eight of the latter crew were found this morning upon the shore at this place, in an awful state of mutilation, amongst whom was the pilot, Jeremiah Campbell, one of the oldest and most experienced pilots on the river. Another raft of oak, the property of Messrs. Porter, Gombell and Cameron, of Perth, consisting of 75 cribs, is a complete wreck, the crew all safe.—Another raft of red pine, owned by Mr. Thomson and Brother, is likewise broken up, no lives lost, and the timber may be principally saved.

[From the St. Andrews Standard, Nov. 3]

The scarcity of the necessaries of life seems to be the universal topic. In the United States the potatoe and hay crops are generally complained of. Potatoes are not to be had here, and if we do not get supplies from Nova Scotia, many families will undoubtedly experience great distress; but we expect that the overplus stock of Yarmouth and other places in Nova Scotia, will be brought to this market, where a ready sale is always procured for their butter, cheese, apples, cider, turnips, and other country produce.

It would perhaps be an advantage to those wishing to sell to receive the above intimation through the columns of the *Yarmouth Herald*. An American paper at the close of an article on their money market says:—

"What a prospect have we before us for the winter

season! With pork at thirty dollars per barrel—a higher price than has been known in this city for the last twenty years—four or five dollars a barrel, with every prospect, notwithstanding the importation of foreign grain, of being ten or twenty—and other articles of living nearly in proportion, the extreme poor will not be the only sufferers. With not enough provisions to buy, if money was plenty, and no money to purchase them though in abundance, little but a starvation must be the fate of many. The richer classes too, will have to lament as well a state of things principally produced by the political perversity and stupidity of politicians, the reckless gambling of unprincipled speculators, and the adroit manœuvres of selfish and invidious monopolists.

**HEALTH SECURED,**

BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

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

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

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

Nov'r 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hockin & Sons, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN; and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

ROBERT HOCKIN,  
JAMES HOCKIN,  
DANIEL HOCKIN.

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

**NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.**

H. R. NARRAWAY,

Agent for A. McGrigor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.

Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

**FOR SALE,**

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, 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. if

**FOR SALE.**

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses therunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

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

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu  
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco)

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

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu  
PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS McKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Exrs.  
DONALD McKAY. }

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Adms.  
JOHN McDONALD, }

Upper District, County of Sydney, 21st July, 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.

CATHERINE DENOON, Adm'x.  
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.  
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. cs-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator

13th April, 1836.

**JUST RECEIVED**

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Que' c, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

18 CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twine; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

**To be Sold or Let.**

THAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchin, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

ALSO,

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

**EASTERN STAGE COACH.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

**F A R E S.**

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 6
“ do. to Pictou	1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,	0 12 0
“ do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 25 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb; if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr. J Ross, Halifax, Mr. Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**LANDING**

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

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-9, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 18 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists; may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if Dr

## THE SUBSCRIBER

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the new store, owned by Mr James Dawson, next to that occupied by Mr James Hockin; where he offers for their inspection

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

consisting of the following articles :

GREY, white, and printed Cottons  
Printed Furnitures  
7-8 and 9-8 plain and twilled Linings  
Scotch homespun, apron cloths & striped shirting  
White, red, and yellow flannels  
9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter blankets  
White and col'd counterpanes and quilts  
Black, blue, and col'd bread cloths  
Peltico cloths  
Black and col'd horseymeres and buckskins  
Napped Peterhamms and flushings  
Valencia and tolanett vestings  
Scotch and English plaids  
8-4 & 6-4 m-riuos, shalloons  
Moleskins, sustains, white & col'd satteens  
A very large assortment of jaconett, book, mull, striped, cross barred, and cambrie Muslins  
White, brown, and black hobbinnetts  
Black & col'd book muslins  
Widow's lawn & imitation cambrie  
Irish linen & and long lawn  
Scarlet, shaded, and helmet comforters  
6-4, 7-4, & 8-4 waddings  
Ladies' white and col'd jean stays  
Shawl dresses  
Black and col'd Gros de Naples and Persians  
White and black satins  
Black and col'd silk velvets  
A very choice assortment of lutostring, gauze and satin ribbons  
Bobbinnett and blond quillings  
Lislo and blond laces  
Lislo, thread, muslin, and cotton edgings  
Lislo, thread, and muslin insertions  
Gauze handkerchiefs and scarfs  
A few very elegant crape, crape lisse, & silk handkerchiefs  
A large assortment of merino, chenillo bordered, and Polish figured handkerchiefs  
Plaid handkerchiefs and shawls  
Thibet and fil' hawls  
Silk & cotton an meino do.  
Cotton handkerchiefs  
A few very fine cashmere shawls for gent's necks  
Ladies' black and drab beaver bonnets  
Gent's beaver hats  
Fitch and mock sable turbans, sealcot caps  
Gent's silk neck and pocket handkerchiefs  
Ladies' prunella and kid shoes  
Ladies' winter boots  
Gent's calf skin and doe skin boots  
Gent's half boots, walking shoes, slippers, & pumps  
Room and stair carpeting  
Cotton warp of a superior quality  
Ladies and gent's black worsted, and grey lamb's wool hose  
Ladies' white & black silk and spun silk do.  
Gent's side and lamb's wool socks  
Ladies' kid spun silk, lace, and cashmen gloves  
Gent's lamb's wool, Berlin, and kid do.  
Children's socks and gloves  
Gent's lambs wool shirts and drawers  
Gent's fancy and scotch Holland shirts

ALSO

An assortment of **HARDWARE**, together with **BOHEA, CONGO, & HYSOON TEAS**, Sugar, Indigo, fig Blue, Snuff, and other Groceries.

The subscriber believes that considerable experience in the Dry Good trade has enabled him to select a stock which is at least equal to any in Pictou; and as he is determined to sell at the least possible advance, he expects that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

**CHARLES ROBSON.**

Pictou, 16th Nov'r, 1836. if

## FINAL NOTICE.

**A**LL 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.

Nov. 4

**MARTIN J. WILKINS**

**WINE**—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
12th October.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In offering myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election, in compliance with the urgent request of a very respectable number of friends, a few words will be sufficient to comprehend all that is necessary to be stated respecting my qualifications and promises. Residence among you from my infancy,—personal acquaintance with most of you,—similarity of occupation,—sameness of interest,—extensive and minute acquaintance with the circumstances, wants, and resources of the Township,—and a sincere and ardent desire to promote, according to my best ability, the interest of my native place, are my principal recommendations. Should I meet with support, and be returned as your Representative, you may be assured that the Farming Interest will always command my first attention; the improvement of Roads and Bridges, the most rigid Economy of the Public Money, the advancement of Education, and every object which will tend to promote the welfare of the country, will always meet with my encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
**DONALD FRASER.**

West River, Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

You will shortly be called upon to select a Member to represent you in the General Assembly of this Province; and I have been induced to offer myself for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. In doing so, no motives of personal ambition move me, for I am solely guided by a desire to forward the prosperity of a community to which I owe much, and whose interests I have always endeavoured to promote.

If from your knowledge of me publicly and privately, I am thought worthy of your confidence, I anticipate a cordial support; if otherwise, I shall only regret that my exertions to serve you, fell short of my inclinations.

Professions to a people who have known me so long would be superfluous. Your interests have ever been mine, and if elected as your Representative, I will zealously and honestly promote the general prosperity of our common Country, to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,  
**HENRY HATTON.**

Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

The time is now at hand when it is your prerogative to choose persons from among yourselves, to represent you in General Assembly. At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have been induced to tender you my services to that important duty. Should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation and support, you may rest assured that it shall be my pride to devote such abilities as I possess to the discharge of the various duties I may find incumbent upon me, for the promotion of your best interests, and the general good of the country.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,  
**JOHN GRAHAME.**

West River, Nov 10, 1836.

**CORDAGE, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM,**  
for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
12th October.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

**ANTHONY SMITH.**

Pictou, 26th ct'r, 1836

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

At the solicitation of a number of respectable Freeholders I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Township of Pictou, to Represent you in the next General Assembly. Should you deem me worthy of receiving such honour at your hands, you may rest assured that my humble abilities will be unceasingly devoted to the promotion of your interests, and the general welfare of the Province.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most odd't humble servant.

**GEORGE McDONALD.**

West River, Nov. 7, 1836.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitation of a number of yourselves, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing my native Township in the next General Assembly.

Should you commit this important trust to my charge, my anxious endeavour will be to prove myself deserving of your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your odd't Servant,

**ABR'M. PATTERSON.**

Pictou, 8th Nov'r, 1836.

## NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of **EDWARD CROY, Cooper**, late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

**WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.**

Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

**JAMES D. B. FRASER.**

September 21. if

## J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,


A neat assortment of **FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,**

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

## TO LET,

For one or more Years,

 **THE HOUSE AND LOT** three Miles from the town of Pictou, on the Halifax road, formerly occupied by Benjamin Sterns. For particulars, apply to **JOHN PATTERSON.**  
Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836.



## AGRICULTURAL.

The following is from the New York Cultivator, and part of the system of *British Husbandry*, extracted from that Journal.

## OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF MINERAL MANURES.

Alkaline Earths, or Alkalies and their Combinations which are found unmixed with the remains of any organized beings, are the only substances which can with propriety be called fossil manures. The only alkaline earths which have hitherto been applied in this way, are lime and magnesia; though potassa and soda the two fixed alkalies, are both used to a limited extent in certain of their chemical compounds.

The most common form in which lime is found on the surface of the earth, is in a state of combination with carbonic acid or fixed air. If a piece of limestone or chalk be thrown into a fluid acid, there will be an effervescence. This is owing to the escape of the carbonic acid gas. The lime becomes dissolved in the liquor. When limestone is strongly heated, the carbonic acid gas is expelled, and then nothing remains but the pure alkaline earth; in this case there is a loss of weight; and if the fire be very high, it approaches to one half of the weight of the stone; but in common cases, limestones, if well dried before burning, do not lose much more than 35 or 40 per cent. or from 7 to 8 parts out of twenty.

When burnt lime is exposed to the atmosphere in a certain time it becomes mild, and is the same substance as that precipitated from limo water; it is combined with carbonic acid gas. Quick lime, when first made, is caustic and burning to the tongue, renders vegetable blues green, and is soluble, [i. e. dissolves,] in water; but when combined with carbonic acid, it loses all these properties, its solubility, and its taste; it regains its power of effervescing, and becomes the same chemical substance as chalk or limestone. Very few limestones or chalks consist entirely of lime and carbonic acid. The statuary marbles, or certain of the rhomboidal spars, are almost the only pure species; and the different properties of limestones, both as manures and cements, depend upon the nature of the ingredients mixed with the limestones; for the true and calcareous elements, the carbonate of lime, is uniformly the same in nature, in properties, and effects, and consists of one proportion of carbonic acid, 41.4, and one of lime, 55. When a limestone does not copiously effervesce in acids, and is sufficiently hard to scratch glass, it contains silicious, (sandy,) and probably aluminous, (clayey,) earths. When it is deep brown or red, or strongly colored of any of the shades of brown or yellow, it contains oxide of iron. When it is not sufficiently hard to scratch glass, but effervesces slowly, and makes the acid in which it effervesces milky, it contains magnesia. And when it is black and emits a fetid smell if rubbed, it contains coaly or bituminous matter. Before any opinion can be formed of the manner in which the different ingredients in limestone modify their properties, it will be necessary to consider the operation of pure lime as a manure.

Quick lime, in its pure state, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants. In several instances grass has been killed by watering it with lime-water. But lime, in its state with carbonic acid, is a useful ingredient in soils. Calcareous earth is found in the ashes of the greater number of plants; and exposed to the air, lime cannot long continue caustic, for the reasons that were just now assigned, but soon become united to carbonic acid. When newly burnt lime is exposed to the air, it soon falls into powder; in this case it is called slacked lime; and the

same effect is immediately produced by throwing water upon it, when it heats violently, and the water disappears. Slacked lime is merely a combination of lime, with about one-third its weight of water; i. e. fifty-five parts of lime absorb seventeen parts of water, and is called by chemists *hydrate of lime*; and when hydrate of lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to air, the water is expelled, and the carbonic acid gas takes its place. When limo, whether freshly burnt or slacked, is mixed with any moist fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this sort of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal or oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into carbonate of lime.

Mild lime, powdered limestone, marls or chalks, have an action of this kind upon vegetable matter; they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have a tendency to form soluble matters. It is obvious from these circumstances, that the operations of quick-lime, and marl, or chalk, depend upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Chalk has been recommended as a substance calculated to correct the sourness of land. It would surely have been a wise practice to have previously ascertained the certainty of this existence of acid, and to have determined its nature in order that it may be effectually removed. The fact really is, that no soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of uncombined acid. The acetic and carbonate acids are the only two that are likely to be generated by any spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, and neither of these have any fixity when exposed to the air. Chalk having no power of acting on animal or vegetable substances, can be no otherwise serviceable to land than as it alters its texture. Quick-lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk, but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of insoluble matter. Bouillon La Grange says, that gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract becomes so from the same cause; now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and, consequently, of restoring the property of solubility to those substances which have been deprived of it, from a combination of oxygen. Hence the use of lime on peat lands, and on all soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter.—*Grisebwaite*.

*Effects of Lime on Wheat Crops.*

When lime is employed upon the land where there is present any quantity of ammonia, which may, perhaps, be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance, that the operation of lime in the preparation for wheat crops depends; and its efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing into a state of cultivation all soils abounding in hard roots, or dry fibres, or inert vegetable matter.

*General principles for applying Lime.*

The solution of the question whether quick-lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter it contains. The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or powdered limestone ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil. All

soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately by quick-lime which do not effervesce with acids, and sands more than clays. When a soil deficient in calcareous matter, contains more soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick-lime should always be avoided, as it either tends to decompose the soluble matters by uniting to their carbon and oxygen so as to become mild lime, or it combines with the soluble matters, and forms compounds having less attraction for water than the pure vegetable substance. The case is the same with respect to most animal manures, but the operation of the lime is different in different cases; and depends upon the nature of the animal matter. Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them by separating from them oxygen and carbon. It combines likewise with animal acids, and probably assists their decomposition by abstracting carbonaceous matter from them combined with oxygen; and consequently must render them less nutritive. It tends to diminish likewise, the nutritive powers of albumen from the same causes; and always destroys to a certain extent, the efficacy of animal manures either by combining with certain of their elements, or by giving to them new arrangements. Lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the attractive matter insoluble. According to Chaptal, lime forms insoluble composts, with almost all animal or vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative properties. Such compounds, however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alter in course of time, the lime becomes carbonate, the animal or vegetable matter decompose by degrees, and furnish new products as vegetable nourishment. In this view, lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants: the first, that of disposing of certain insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds, the second, that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances, beyond the term which they would retain them if they were not made to enter into combination with lime. Thus the nutritive qualities of blood, as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, known as sugar bakers' scum, is moderated, prolonged, and given out by degrees: blood alone applied directly to the roots of plants will destroy them, with few or no exceptions.

*Lime promotes Fermentation.*

In those cases in which fermentation is useful to produce nutriment from vegetable substances, lime is always efficacious. Some moist tanner's spent bark was mixed with one fifth of its weight of quick-lime, and suffered to remain together in a close vessel for three months: the lime had been colored, and was effervescent; when water was poured upon the mixture, it gained a tint of fawn color and by evaporation furnished a fawn colored powder, which must have consisted of lime united to vegetable matter, for it burnt when strongly heated, and left a residuum of mild lime.

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL  
AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:  
1000 lbs Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvass No 1 a 8,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin seine,  
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

## FOREIGN.

From the Scotsman.

The Paris papers bring a rumour of an insurrection having broken out in Naples; but it is most probably a stockjobbing fabrication. From the long connexion of Southern Italy with Spain, there is a political sympathy between the two countries, the effect of which was seen in 1820, when the Spanish Revolution of 1st January was followed by one in Naples in June. The disastrous effect, however, of that Italian movement, with the pusillanimity of the troops and mismanagement of the leaders, must have damped the revolutionary spirit, and discouraged sober men from re-embarking in such an enterprise. If France would interpose her veto on Austrian interference, which she is well able to make effectual, all Italy would soon be up in arms; but this is not to be expected in the present temper of the French Government. As matters stand, therefore, a revolution in Italy would be instantly crushed by the armies of Austria, and its only result would be to bring ruin on a few generous spirits, without the slightest advantage to the people at large.

The French Ministry is at last completed. Gen. Bernard, the new-appointed War Minister, is the private friend of the King, but a man of no standing or weight in the army. The *Morning Chronicle* considers him a mere stop-gap, and thinks the arrangement must be temporary. We are of the same opinion; but it strikes us that the appointment is likely to be as durable as the Ministry. The present change had its origin in the different views of M. Thiers and the King, on the subject of intervention in the affairs of Spain. A powerful army was collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, which would in one month have crushed the Carlists. At this moment the insurrection broke out at Malaga, and in a few days the democratic Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed all over Spain, except the insurgent provinces. This change, a great one unquestionably, seems not to have induced M. Thiers to abandon his purpose of intervention; but in the King's eyes, Spain, from that moment, presented only frightful images of anarchy, and he resolved to leave the factions of the peninsula to struggle for dominion with their own resources. There is little doubt that the dissolution of the last Ministry arose from this circumstance; the present may be considered as coming in pledged to non intervention. To us it appears that M. Thiers took the soundest view of the subject. We think the change in the Spanish constitution unfortunate; but in the first place, we hold that earlier intervention would not have prevented it, because the Revolution had its origin wholly in the caprices of a giddy, ignorant, self-willed female, surrounded by a *camarilla* of intriguers, who wantonly exposed the Government to this shock, by tampering with the feelings of the nation. A French army in the peninsula to fight their battles, would only have given the back-stairs juno additional confidence to execute their designs. In the second place, it is abundantly plain from the declarations emitted by the parties who proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, that they resorted to it merely as a signal to rally the friends of freedom against a court of faction, and were willing that it should undergo any modifications judged necessary. If France had struck down the Carlists, the performance of so valuable a service to the Liberal party, would have given her a certain influence in questions connected with the new-modelling of the Government, which she might have employed silently, yet effectually, to check that anarchical tendency, and prevent that prostration of the royal authority, which her ministerial journals now deplore as the cause and des-

grace of the peninsula. Whatever excesses may attend the new Government, it is safer for France to have it as a friend than an enemy—safer especially in the eyes of her own people. The hostile language, which the Government papers apply to Spain, will be greedily seized by the Ultra-Liberal party, as evidence of Louis-Phillippe's love of despotism. Then, of the two parties in the Peninsula the Constitutionalists may have no warm affection for Louis-Phillippe; but his Government must be an object of positive hatred to the Carlists. Whatever be its faults, there is liberty enough in it to render a Carlist throne in Spain insecure. Its Chambers with their open debates; its free press; and its opposition to priestly influence, all establish a standard of comparison dangerous to absolutism. Louis-Phillippe, in short, is sure of the enmity of one party; and we fear he has gratuitously thrown away the friendship of the other.

Mendizabal has performed a noble act of courage and patriotic devotion, in accepting the Ministry of Finance. Spain is now without money or credit, bankrupt, divided, and convulsed. It may be safely said, that the duties of the other members of the Government are light as a feather, compared with those of the Finance Minister, whose business it is to find money to meet the wants of the State—a task, in the present state of the country, like that of making bricks without straw. The office has been declined by several individuals: no prudent man who valued his ease, or loved popularity, would encounter its risks; and no one had such good reasons for refusing it as Mendizabal, who knew more fully its difficulties than any other man, and who had bitter experience of its insecurity, when he saw the fruits of his eight months' labor ruined in a day by the factions folly of a few courtiers. We do consider his acceptance a magnanimous act; and we augur much benefit from it to the country. Such was the influence of his name, that he had scarcely been a day in office, when a supply was obtained of £100,000, and a larger sum is to follow. A new order is issued for the more speedy conversion of the monastic property into money; and the project begun by the Cortes in 1820, of redeeming or commuting tithes, has been resumed. A feeble attempt has been made to proclaim a republic at Madrid, but without the slightest symptoms of popular support. The *Chronicle's* correspondent thinks it had originated with the Carlists, who, like our Tories, well understand the policy of dividing their enemies. Similar attempts have been made, it is said, at Valencia and Tortosa; but this is merely a rumour. Rodil, the Minister of War, has marched northwards with a body of troops to repel Gomez and Cabrera, who are said to have united their armies in the south of Arragon, and threaten Madrid. Other accounts say, that the Pretender himself has been urged by his councillors to leave his fastnesses in the mountains, and march to the capital. We believe neither he nor his officers will make the attempt unless by stealth, and in the hope of entering the town by surprise. Such a movement is now the less likely, as the Queen's armies have resumed the offensive in the north, and will find employment for the Carlists at their own homes. It is said that the liberals belonging to the party of Isturiz, who lately escaped into France, have joined Don Carlos. We would believe this of Cordova, Isturiz, and one or two others, who have done him good service during the last five months; but for the honour of Spain we hope the number is small. Carlos, to do him justice, has given them no hook to hang their treason on. He has not tried, like Sir Robert Peel and the Tories, to ensnare the "loose fish" of the constitutional party, by a simulated love of liberty. The late events drew a proclamation from him; but it

merely extolled his own absolute system, and committed his "kingdom" to the patronage of the Holy Virgin! It will be seen that Cordova was horsewhipped at Bayonne a few days ago.

## MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Recent arrivals from this country and Mexico confirm all that has been stated before, in regard to the warlike character of both parties. In solemn council, and at the anniversary of Mexican independence, "Texas or Death," was painted and hung out in brilliant transparencies. Texas, however, no less determined, has engraved upon her standard "Liberty or Death." Recent news from Metamoros states that there are 4000 Mexican troops at Metamoros daily paraded and drilled. Among them are some ancient corps, but by far the greater part of them were destitute of clothing and shoes, and had a very miserable appearance. Urrea had been accused by the Mexican authorities of being favorable to the Federal Constitution of 1824; and Gen. Valencia, it was anticipated would succeed him. Mexico appears to be every way in a bad state, unable to pay her troops, and with her treasury exhausted. Revolt was anticipated, and pillage and still greater sacrifice of lives would be the result.

We learn also that a party of Texian troops had made a descent on La Bexton, and taken possession of the place. Those of the inhabitants who were disposed to join them were allowed to take off their goods and chattles, and those friendly to Mexico, ordered to leave the place immediately, and have their property confiscated.—*N. Y. Express.*

DEFEAT OF THE TEXAN INDIANS.—We learn with satisfaction that the companies of Billingsly, Yorke and Hill severally pursued and thrashed the marauding Indians; of whom the first named company killed 23, the second 2, and the third 10, making in all 35, without the loss of a man on our side. A large quantity of ropes and barrettes was taken, with which the red rascals intended no doubt to lead off horses and mules without any previous consent obtained from their owners. These successes have induced some of the families on the Colorado to return to their homes, and the rest will shortly follow.

## THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1836.

## THE ELECTIONS.—CANDIDATES.

*Halifax.*—For the County, H. A. Gladwin, Joseph Howe, Wm. Lawson sen'r, and Wm. Annand, Esquires. For the Town, H. Bell, Joseph Starr, Michael Tobin, W. K. Reynolds, and T. Forrester, Esquires.

*County of Annapolis.*—W. H. Roach, S. B. Chipman, Esqrs., and Messrs Holland of Wilmot, Robinson of Digby, and Robishaw of French Town. For the Town of Annapolis—J. Lovett, Whitman, and Fitzrandolph, Esqrs. For Granville—Mr Delap.

*King's County.*—Messrs Chipman, Dewolf, Crane, and Tupper. Township of Horton—Messrs Benjamin and Johnston.

*Hants' County.*—Messrs Gouge, O'Brien, Smith, and McKay. Newport—Messrs Cochran, Chambers and Allison. Falmouth—John Elder, Esq. Windsor Election, which commenced on the 15th inst., Messrs Wilkins and Dill.

*County of Antigonish.*—Messrs Young, McDougall and Wilkie.

*County of Guysborough.*—A. F. Desbarres, Esq. Several others have been talked of.

*County of Cape Breton.*—J. B. Uniacke, Esq. There have been some rumours of opposition by Mr D. McNab, but we doubt the correct-

ess of the report. Town of Sydney—L. M. Ald, Esq.

County of Richmond.—We have heard nothing certain, but presume Mr Kanayali will win in the field. L. O. C. Doyle, Esq. has offered for Isle Madame.

County of Jute-au-Corps.—W. Young, Esq. here have been rumours of opposition from Capt. Barrington, and a young Gentleman named McKeugney, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the reports.

County of Lunenburg.—J. Creighton, Wm. Adolf, Garret Miller, and Lot Church, Esqrs. We have heard of no opposition to Mr Heckman for the Town.

Cumberland.—County, Messrs Stewart, Oxley, J. McFarlane, McKinn, and Lewis. For the township, Messrs Dickey and Logan.

County of Queens.—We heard, some time since, that the people of this County had resorted to the singular mode of putting 12 names in a box, and had pledged themselves to vote for the 2 that were drawn out first, giving to the old members a chance among the rest. We understood more recently that Messrs Peeman and Dewolf had offered for the county—but was told this morning that Mr Dewolf as opposing S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. for the town.

At a Public Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Halifax, held in the Exchange office Rooms on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved that the following Pledges be demanded of the Candidates: That they endeavour the abolishment of Judges' Fees, and not to add to their salaries; to stigmatize and abolish if possible, the 2 1/2 per cent. exacted by the Prothonotary of the Province, on sums voluntarily paid into Court to stay proceedings; do no business with His Majesty's Council, while their meetings are held in secret; and that they use their best endeavors to have the taxes fairly and equally divided among all classes of the community.

We have received some Communications from Maxwellton and Egerton, relative to the late Election; but as that event is now past, we decline publishing them, but shall give a special notice of their contents. Some of the writers complain that the Township of Pictou, by contenting with the decided advantage they gives to it, of electing a Town Member, is in this case wholly deprived them of a voice in the County Representation. In answer to this, we would say they have themselves to blame; had they followed our advice, which we freely and timeously tendered to them, of holding a County Meeting for nominating their candidates, no ground for such a complaint could possibly have existed; and the result for which we know to the contrary, might have been the same. It has always been the case at Pictou, that public duties, if performed at an early hour, have been so, out of time, and in such a manner as to render them utterly useless when the time comes about. The Freeholders of the two townships in question, will, we think, on the present occasion, have learned a cheap practical lesson, of which they will no doubt profit on a future occasion.

Others of our Correspondents complain that the Freeholders of the Township of Pictou did not act from the Candidates such Pledges as the following: That they would endeavor to have the Inferior Courts abolished,—the number of salaries of the Judges and other public servants, greatly reduced,—a more permanent liberal scale of encouragement to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Education of the Province,—the alienation of Glebe and Church lands, and their appropriation to educational purposes,—Shorter Parliaments, and a reform-

ed Magistracy; to which we think they should have added, as was done in Halifax, a reformed Council.

One of our Correspondents expatiates at some length on the conduct of the Magistracy; he says "he knows some of them who are fattening on the spoils of the people, and making fortunes by encouraging lawsuits and other immoralties among them." Now whether this be so or not, we leave every man to judge for himself; yet we cannot help agreeing with the further suggestions of the same writer, when he says "that we will never have a respectable Magistracy until they are nominated by the people (as in U. Canada), and compelled to perform all their various duties without fee or reward. Were this the case, the present petty logging system would be heard of no more."

With regard to the Pledges, we are decidedly of opinion, that notwithstanding the cry from the Candidates of "No Pledges," they should have been insisted upon, and if refused, other gentlemen who would have given them, put in their place. In this opinion, we believe the great body of the Freeholders will coincide; we have therefore no hesitation in saying to the Members elect, and to be elect, that they may consider their *vows* upon them in regard to these Pledges, and that if they have an eye at re-election, they will religiously perform them; and we may further add, for their information, that the constancy of Pictou never expect to hear of a Petition being recorded in favor of grants to stage coaches, or against the existence of useful Institutions of learning now in operation. A word to the wise is enough.

The Communication of "A Tradesman" is too personal. "A Presbyterian" is well written, and we would publish it without fear or favor, could we see any good that would flow from it. If the Presbyterians are disposed to trust their interests in Mr Hatton's hands, while they are under the persuasion "that in all cases of importance his vote will be dead against them" (as the writer states,) who can hinder them? We may state besides, that we cannot in faithfulness to our pledge to the public, lay our columns open to such political invective and controversy, as ought to have been openly discussed on the floor of the court house.

Last P. E. Island Gazette contains a prospectus of the proposed Steam Mill Joint Stock Company, now organising in Charlotte-town. The Committee estimate the cost of the building at £440, site £100, machinery, including two high-pressure steam engines, of 5 horse power each, £450, making the whole cost of the Mill £990, Island currency. To meet this, they propose raising £1550, in 10 shares, leaving a surplus of £560 to purchase stock, such as grain and timber.

They estimate the annual expenses at £700, and the receipts at £1,312 10s leaving a net profit of nearly 40 per cent on the capital invested. To prevent the possibility of Shareholders being exposed to indefinite loss, if the Directors at any time shall declare a loss to the amount of one third of the Capital, the Company shall be, *ipse facto*, dissolved, and the stock, machinery, &c. disposed of for the benefit of all concerned.

Mr Donald Fraser, of the East River, has presented us with a sample of carrots raised last summer on his farm; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing them the finest we have seen in Nova Scotia. From two pounds of seed purchased at this Establishment, which he sowed on 15 rods of ground, he raised 40 bushels of such carrots as we have received. With such facts before them, what is there to discourage our farmers. Mr Fraser's 40 bushels of carrots are worth \$40.

The Rev. James Ross preached a very able Sermon, in the Rev. J. McKinlay's Church, on Sabbath Evening last, from Psalm 119, ver. 9th,—in behalf of the Pictou S. S. Society. Collection £4 13 6.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—At last meeting Mr. G. A. Blanchard read an able and interesting lecture "On the Prevention of Crime." This evening, the Rev. Charles Elliot will read a lecture "On the Attachments of a Country, or the 'Natalis Solum' of the Ancients."

MARRIAGE.

Or Saturday evening, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr. William Henderson, to Miss Mary Mickle. Same evening, by Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr Donald Bailey, to Miss Betsy Fraser. At Halifax, 12th inst P. H. Davies, Esq. Albion Mines, to Mary, third daughter of Robert McHessey, Esq Belmont, Windsor.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week. At Mrs. Davison's—Mr Wellinger, and son, Mr. Nelson and son, Mr Longworth, Mr Coston, Miss McNeil, Mr Knight, Mr Moss, and Mr Kerr. At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Murray

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 16th Nov.—Schr. Eliza, Dunbar, Crow Harbour—herring. Friday.—Schooner Greyhound, Landries, Quebec—208 barrels flour, 29 barrels peas, bread, nails and two boxes type; Isabella, Kennedy, Murray Harbor, P. E. I.—oats, barley, and potatoes; Sarah, Matta-Tatamagouche—sundries. Saturday—Schr. Heloise, Taylor, Quebec, bound to Halifax—put in here in distress; Brothers, McDonald, Halifax—general cargo of merchandize; Buskirk, Pugwash—limestone; Margaret, Richards, P. E. Island—470 bush. barley. Monday—Schooner Enterprise, LeBlanc—Prince Edward Island—ballast. Yesterday—Sloops Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; and Gracious, O'Brien, do.—do.; Schr Victory, Crichton, do.—do.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, Nov. 16—Barque George Stark, Paine—Boston, coal. Thursday—Sloop George, Wood, Prince Edward Island—coal. Friday—Schooner David Pratt, Pratt, New York—coal; schr. Margaret, Poirer, Magdalen Islands—10 hhds. salt and 2 bls. flour; Glasgow, Graham, Halifax—coal, pork, beef, and butter. Monday—Brig Jean, Nicholson, Sunderland—timber by G. Smith; Schr Mary, Drummond, Halifax—butter, beef, pork, and lard. Tuesday—Schr. Brothers, McLearn, P. E. Island—coal.

LAUNCHED—at Carriboo, on Saturday 12th inst., the Brig Adventure, 115 tons Reg.—owned by H. Hatton, Esq.

[From the P. E. Island Gazette.]

The schooner Hunter, Walsh, Master, of this port, from St. Johns, Newfld. bound for Sydney, C. Breton, was holed on her beam ends, in a squall of hail, and driven on shore at St. Pierre's, Miqoulon, on Wednesday night, the 26th ultimo.—Crew and part of the materials saved.

The Brig Sir William Maitland, Robinson, Master, from Quebec for Sunderland, was driven on shore at Langley, same time.—Crew saved.

A large Barque came on shore at Lamlin, Newfld. no person on board.

The St. Andrews' N. B Standard of the 3d inst. states that the Brig Herschell from that place for Sydney, Cape Breton, is reported to have been lost at sea, by the Ocean, which arrived at Quebec.

J. HOCKIN

MOST respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that LARGE & COMMODIOUS STORE of Mr A. D. Gordon's, nearly opposite the Market place, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Cheap for Cash or country produce. (N. B. 23, 1836.



## THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the western evening light!

It melts in deepening gloom;  
So calmly Christians sink away,  
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low; the withering leaf  
Scarce whispers from the tree;  
So gently flows the parting breath,  
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills  
The crimson light is shed!  
'Tis like the peace the Christian gives  
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud  
The sunset beam is cast!  
'Tis like the memory left behind  
When loved ones breathe their last.

And now, above the dews of night,  
The yellow star appears;  
So faith springs in the heart of those  
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light  
Its glory shall restore,  
And eyelids that are sealed in death  
Shall wake to close no more.

## MISCELLANY.

## TAILORS.

What profession in civilized life is most important? Unquestionably that of a tailor. What class of men most contribute to our comfort and happiness? Tailors again. Who bestow serenity of mind, ease of body, and the most extatic self-satisfaction? Tailors, most indubitably. Who secure us from the contempt of our superiors—the commiseration of our equals, and the ridicule of those below us? Tailors, beyond a question. Who furnish us with the only essential requisite for gentility, the only necessary passports to the best society—the only means of captivating the fair? Should we ask such questions forever, the only response would still be *tailors*.

A man's tailor is his only indispensable. Education compared with him is of no importance—its want is never seen or felt—or rather the man who has a good tailor and knows how to wear a fashionable coat, possesses the only science necessary, to enable him to shine in the *beau monde*, the only world worth living in.

Without tailors, the world would be a den of savages—without tailors, men would be little better than Orang-Outangs. Every thing valuable in life has been brought about by the magic of a tailor's yard stick. What, without tailors, would be statesmen, philosophers, orators, poets, warriors, and all that ever shone in the halls of learning and legislation? Where but for tailors would be the whole structure of society? Where the intercourse which constitutes its value?

It is the tailor's needle which has stitched society together—his goose that has pressed it to its present perfection of form and swiftness! Let tailors be banished, and it would fall to pieces as fast as the garments of their making—coats and characters would grow ragged together, the rents of our clothing would but shadow forth the tearing asunder of social relations, and our moral habits would degenerate with those which enveloped our persons!

Would you destroy a man's principles? take away his wardrobe. Would you corrupt his mind? oblige him to wear shabby garments. Would you render him completely despicable? first render him completely ragged.

To lose his credit with the whole world, a man has but to lose it with his tailor!

To dress elegantly is a moral duty—perhaps we ought to say *the* moral duty, for, by its performance, a man is fitted to perform every other.

Our individual happiness demands that we make the most of tailors. A good dress insures a good address. A good dress gives unbounded confidence in one's self, than which, no quality is more necessary to success in life. It gives buoyancy to the feelings, elasticity to the step, and grace and dignity to the whole manner.

When well dressed, we look around with pride, and are looked upon with pleasure.

The bright eye of beauty beams benignantly on the workmanship of a fashionable tailor, and nods and smiles, and the warm grasp of friendship greet the wearer of garments of exquisite form and texture.

Tailors are the most useful of men, and next to those to whom we owe our existence, should we respect and honour those who make us what we were intended to be, the ornaments of society. Every gentleman considers a tailor's bill a debt of honour.

**ELECTIONEERING ANECDOTE.**—'Well, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick, as his valet appeared at his bed-room door, just as he was concluding his toilet; 'all alive to-day, I suppose?' 'Reg'lar game, Sir,' replied Mr. Weller; 'our people's a collecting down at the Town-Arms, and they're a hollering themselves hoarse already.' 'Ah,' said Mr. Pickwick, 'do they seem devoted to the party, Sam?' 'Never see such devotion in my life, Sir.' 'Energetic,' said Mr. Pickwick, 'eh?' 'Uncommon,' replied Sam—'I never see men eat and drink so much afore. I wonder they aint afeerd o' bustin.' 'That's the mistaken kindness of the gentry here,' said Mr. Pickwick. 'Werry likely,' replied Sam, briefly. 'Fine fresh, hearty fellows, they seem,' said Mr. Pickwick, glancing from the window. 'Werry fresh,' replied Sam; 'me and the two waiters at the Peacock, has been pumpin over the independent voters as supped there last night.' 'Pumping over the independent voters!' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick. 'Yes,' said his attendant, 'every man slept vere he fell down; we dragged them out one by one, this mornin' and put 'em under the pump, and they are in a reg'lar fine order now; shilin' a head, the Committee paid for that 'ere job.' 'Can such things be!' exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. 'Lord bless your heart, Sir,' said Sam, 'why, vere you ever baptized?—that's nothin', that an't.'—'Nothing!' said Mr. Pickwick. 'Nothin' at all, Sir,' replied his attendant. 'The night afore the last day o' the election here, the opposite party bribed the bar maid at the Town Arms, to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen unpoll'd electors as was stoppin' in the house.' 'What do you mean by hocussing the brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick. 'Puttin' lau'num in it,' replied Sam; 'blessed if she didn't send 'em all to sleep till twelve hours arter the election was over. They took one man up to the booth in a truck, fast asleep, by way of experiment, but it was not go—they would'nt poll him; so they brought him back and put him to bed again.—*Memoirs of the Pickwick Club.*

**CURIOUS WAGER.**—In a last year's number of Blackwood's Magazine it is stated, that for a wager, an individual stood upon Westminster Bridge from morning till night, with a box full of real golden sovereigns exposed for sale, at a penny a piece, and did not sell ten during the whole day, and these few were bought as counterfeits. Suspicion is ever ready to mar good fortune, and whispers in the ear of every passer by, 'all is not gold that glitters.'—Hence, a golden sovereign taken for a Birmingham button.—*Boston Post.*

**CURIOUS FACT.**—*Effect of cold on an Animal.*—The Lemming is the smallest of the Polar quadrupeds; and strange to say, it has been found in the highest latitude that has yet been attained. Even on the ice of the Polar Ocean to the northward of the 82d deg. latitude, the skeleton of one was seen. It is easily tamed and fond of being caressed. One that had been but a few days confined, escaped during the night, and was found next morning on the ice alongside the ship. On putting down it in a cage, which it recognized in the servant's hand it immediately went in. It lived for seven months in the cabin, but finding that unlike what occurred to our tame hares under similar circumstances, it retained its summer fur, I was induced to try the effect of exposing, for a short time to the winter temperature. I was accordingly placed on deck in a cage, on the first of February; and next morning, after having been exposed to a temperature 30 deg below zero, the fur on the cheeks and a patch on each shoulder had become perfectly white. On the following day, the patches on each shoulder had extended considerably, and on the posterior part of the body and flanks had turned a dirty white. During the next few days, the change continued but slowly, and at the end of a week it was entirely white, with the exception of a dark band across the shoulders prolonged posteriorly down to the middle of the back, forming a kind of saddle where the color of the fur had not changed to the slightest degree. The thermometer continued 30 and 40 deg. below zero until the 18th without producing any further change, when the poor little sufferer perished from the severity of the cold. On examining the skin, it appeared that all the white parts of the fur were longer than the unchanged portion, so that the ends of the fur only were white, so that as they exceeded in length the dark colour of the fur, and by removing these white tips with a pair of scissors, it again appeared in its summer dress but slightly changed in color, as precisely the same length as before the experiment.—*Ross's Voyage.*

The law of England is famed for its "great uncertainty"—that is, for leaving many dry loop-holes through which rogues may lawfully escape. Until a short time since if a woman's name were Anne Hayes, and she were indicted as Ann, (minus the final she was, forthwith, entitled to a verdict of 'not guilty,' aye, though before trial, she had confessed her guilt. At Cambridge assizes last week, two fellows tried for sheep-stealing were acquitted, by direction of the judge, because the animals were hoggerels (2 years old and not mentioned in the Statute! This may be *law*, but is it *justice*?

**CHEWING TOBACCO.**—This is a most abominable, filthy, dirty, blackguard, ungentlemanly, wicked, unprincipled, felonious practice. Spitting and chewing, chewing and spitting—without qualification, a most impious reversal of the order of nature—converting the lips, the pearly teeth, the divinely cloaked mouth, into what we shall not name, but every man of taste can turn away his head and imagine. Oh, that I had the power making laws for one day! I would make tobacco chewing felony, without benefit of clergy—and exclude the felon's very remains from Christian burial.—*New York Herald.*

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REED  
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 HARTSHORN, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.