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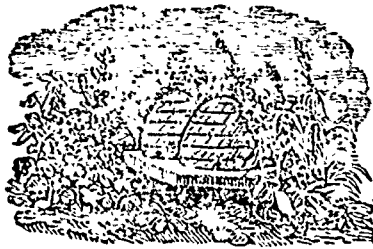
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" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1865.

NUMBER L.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, Coke, Codfish, Eggs, Flour, and various oils.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alowives, Boards, Beef, Cheese, Codfish, Coal, Coffee, Corn, Flour, and various oils.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

THE FARM owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward.—It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligible to be divided into 3 Lots. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr DICKSON, or Mr BLANCHARD. [Pictou, 26th April, 1865]

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.

if

From Dick's Philosophy of a Future State.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES OF MAN AND THE STRONG DESIRE OF KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS IMPLANTED IN THE HUMAN MIND.

The principle of curiosity, or the strong desire of knowledge which is implanted in the mind of man, and the noble intellectual faculties for acquiring it with which he is endowed, are evidences and proofs of his immortal destination.

Though this argument may be considered, by some, as only a branch of the preceding, it may not be inexpedient, for the sake of impression, to consider it separately, as it will admit of reasonings and illustrations distinct from those which have now been brought forward.

The desire of knowledge is natural to every rational being, and appears to be a fundamental part of the constitution of the human mind. It is perceptible even in the first stage of its progress, and has a powerful influence over the movements and the enjoyments of the young. Present to a child a beautiful landscape, as exhibited through an optical machine, and it will be highly delighted with the exhibition. Present a second and a third of a different description, in succession, and its delight will be increased; it will anxiously desire exhibitions of new and varied objects, and its curiosity will never be satisfied but with a constant succession of scenes and objects which tend to widen the circle of its knowledge, and enlarge the capacity of its mind. Hence the keen desires of the young for shows, spectacles, processions and public exhibitions of every description, and the delight which they feel in making excursions from one scene to another. Hence the delight with which travellers traverse the Alpine scenes of nature, cross seas and oceans, descend into the gloomy subterranean cavern, or climb to the summit of the flaming volcano, notwithstanding the fatigues and perils to which they are exposed.

"For such the bounteous providence of Heaven In every breast implanting the desire Of objects new and strange to urge us on With unremitting labour to pursue Those sacred stores that wait the ripening soul, In Truth's exhaustless bosom."

For this the daring youth Breaks from his weeping mother's anxious arms, In fore-chimes to roars, the pensive sage Heedless of sleep, or midnight's harmful damp, Hangs o'er the sickly taper; and untired The virgin follows with enchanted step The mazes of some wild and wondrous tale, From morn to eve."

AKENSIDE.

If the desire of knowledge appears, in many instances, to be less ardent in after life, it is owing in a great measure to the methods of our education, and the false principles on which we attempt to convey instruction to the youthful mind. Our initiatory instructions, hitherto, present the young with little more than the key of knowledge, instead of knowledge itself. We lead them to the threshold of the temple of science without attempting to unfold its treasures. We deem it sufficient that they be taught to pronounce, like a number of puppets, a multitude of sounds and terms to which they attach no distinct conceptions, while we decline to communicate clear and well-defined ideas. We load their memories with technical phrases and propositions which they do not under-

stand, while the objects of substantial science are carefully concealed both from the eye of sense and from the eyes of their understandings. Instead of leading them by gentle steps, in the first stage of their progress, over the grand, and beautiful, and variegated scenery of Nature and Revelation, where almost every object is calculated to arrest their attention, and to excite admiration,—we confound them with an unintelligible jargon of grammar rules, of metaphysical subtleties, and of dead languages, associated with stripes, confinement, and painful recollections, which frequently produce a disgust at every thing which has acquired the name of learning, before they are made acquainted with that in which true knowledge consists. Yet, notwithstanding the injudicious methods by which we attempt to train the youthful intellect, it is impossible to eradicate the desire of knowledge from the human mind. When substantial knowledge is presented to the mind, in a judicious and alluring manner, it will not only be relished, but prosecuted with ardour, by every one whose faculties are not altogether immersed in the mire of sensuality. Let a man, however ignorant and untutored, be made acquainted with some of the interesting details of Geography, with the wonders of the ocean, and the numerous rivers continually rolling into its abyss, with the lofty ranges of mountains which stretch along the continents, and project their summits beyond the clouds, with the volcanoes, the tornadoes, the water-spouts, and the sublime and beautiful landscapes which diversify the different climates of the earth; with the numerous tribes of animated beings which people its surface, and the manners and customs of its human inhabitants—he will feel an eager desire to know every thing else that appertains to this subject, and will prosecute his inquiries with avidity, in so far as his means and opportunities permit. Acquaint him with some of the most striking facts in ancient and modern history, and he will feel a desire to know every thing of importance that has occurred in the annals of the world since the commencement of time. Unfold to him some of the discoveries which have been made in relation to the constitution of the atmosphere, the electric, magnetic and galvanic fluids, and the chemical changes and operations that are going on in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and his curiosity will be strongly excited to penetrate still farther into the mysteries of nature. Direct his views to the concave of the firmament, and tell him of the vast magnitude of the sun, and the planetary globes, the amazing velocity with which they run their destined rounds, and of the immense number and distances of the stars—and he will eagerly part after more minute information respecting the great bodies of the universe, and feel delighted at hearing of new discoveries being made in the unexplored regions of creation.

I never know an instance in which knowledge of this description was communicated in a rational, distinct, and alluring manner, where it was not received with a certain degree of pleasure, and with an ardent desire to make further investigations into the wonders of creating Wisdom and Power. Such appears to be the original constitution of the human mind, that it is necessarily gratified with every thing that gives scope to the exercise of its faculties, and

which has a tendency to extend the range of their action. It is true, indeed, that, in some men, the desire of knowledge appears to be blunted and almost annihilated, so that they appear to be little superior in their views to the lower orders of sensitive existence. But this happens only in those cases where the intellectual faculties are benumbed and stupefied by indolence and sensuality. Such persons do all they can to counteract the original propensities of their nature; and yet even in the worst cases of this kind that can occur, the original desire is never extirpated, so long as the senses are qualified to perform their functions. For the most brutish man is never found entirely divested of the principle of curiosity, when any striking or extraordinary object is presented to his view. On such an occasion, the original principles of his constitution will be roused into action, and he will feel a certain degree of wonder and delight in common with other rational minds.

And, as man has a natural desire after knowledge, and a delight in it—so, he is furnished with noble faculties and vast capacities of intellect for enabling him to acquire, and to treasure it up. He is furnished with senses calculated to convey ideas of the forms, qualities, and relations of the various objects which surround him. His sense of vision, in particular, appears to take in a wider range of objects, than that of any other sensitive being. While some of the lower animals have their vision circumscribed within a circle of a few yards or inches in diameter, the eye of man can survey, at one glance, an extensive landscape, and penetrate even to the regions of distant worlds. To this sense we are indebted for our knowledge of the sublimest objects which can occupy the mind, and for the ideas we have acquired of the boundless range of creation. And, while it is fitted to trace the motions of mighty worlds, which roll at the distance of a thousand millions of miles, it is also so constructed as to enable him, with the assistance of art, to survey the myriads of living beings which people a drop of water. All his other senses are likewise calculated to extend the range of his knowledge, to enable him to communicate his ideas to others, and to facilitate the mutual interchanges of thought and sentiment between rational minds of a similar construction with his own.

His understanding is capable of taking in a vast variety of sentiments and ideas in relation to the immense multiplicity of objects which are perceived by his external senses. Hence the various sciences he has cultivated, the sublime discoveries he has made, and the noble inventions he has brought to light. By the powers of his understanding, he has surveyed the terraqueous globe, in all its varieties of land and water, continents, islands, and oceans; determined its magnitude, its weight, its figure and motions; explored its interior recesses, descended into the bottom of its seas, arranged and classified the infinite variety of vegetable, mineral, and animals which it contains, analysed the invisible atmosphere with which it is surrounded, and determined the elementary principles of which it is composed, discovered the nature of thunder, and arrested the rapid lightnings in their course, weighed the masses of distant worlds, determined their size and distance, and explored regions of the universe invisible to the unassisted eye, whose distance exceeds all human calculation and comprehension. The sublime sciences of Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Fluxions, Algebra, and other branches of Mathematics, evince the acuteness and perspicacity of his intellect; and their application to the purposes of Navigation and Geography, and to the determination of the laws of the celestial motions, the periods of their revolutions, their eclipses, and the distances at which they are placed from our subary mansion, demonstrate the vigour and comprehension of those reasoning faculties with which he is endowed.

By means of the instruments and contrivances which his inventive faculty has enabled him to form and construct, he can transport ponderous masses across the ocean, determine the exact position in which he is at any time placed upon its surface, direct his course along perilous deserts and through the billows of the mighty deep;—transform a portion of steam into a mechanical power for impelling waggons along roads, and large vessels with great velocity against wind and tide; and can even transport himself through the yielding air beyond the region of the clouds. He can explore the invisible worlds which are contained in a putrid lake, and bring to view their numerous and diversified inhabitants; and the next moment he can penetrate to regions of the universe immeasurably distant, and contemplate the mountains and the vales, the rocks and the plains which diversify the scenery of distant surrounding worlds. He can extract an invisible substance from a piece of coal, by which he can produce, almost in a moment, the most splendid illumination, throughout every part of a large and populous city,—he can detach the element of fire from the invisible air, and cause the hardest stones, and the

heaviest metals to melt like wax under its powerful agency; and he can direct the lightnings of heaven to accomplish his purposes, in splitting immense stones into a multitude of fragments. He can cause a splendid city, adorned with lofty columns, palaces, and temples, to arise in a spot where nothing was formerly beheld but a vast desert or putrid marsh; and can make "the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad, and the desert to bud and blossom as the rose." He can communicate his ideas and thoughts and sentiments in a few hours, to ten hundred thousands of his fellow-men; in a few weeks to the whole civilized world; and, after his decease, he can diffuse important instructions among mankind, throughout succeeding generations.—In short, he can look back and trace the most memorable events which have happened in the world since time began; he can survey the present aspect of the moral world among all nations;—he can penetrate beyond the limits of all that is visible in the immense canopy of heaven, and range amidst the infinity of unknown systems and worlds dispersed throughout the boundless regions of Creation, and he can overleap the bounds of time, and exultate amidst future scenes of beauty and sublimity, which "eye hath not seen," throughout the countless ages of eternity.

## FOREIGN.

From the LUISIANA ADVISOR, March 29.

### THE FALL OF BEXAR—THE ENTIRE OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON PUT TO DEATH—COLS. CROCKET AND BOWIE KILLED!

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger on board the steamer Levant, from Natchitoches, for the annexed letter, giving the particulars of the fall of Bexar—it is a copy of one addressed to the editor of the Red River Herald:

"Sir:—Bexar has fallen! Its garrison was only 157 strong, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. Travis. After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombardment during that time, the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th inst. by upwards of 2000 men, under the command of Santa Anna in person; they carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 520 men killed, and about the same number wounded. After about an hour's fighting the whole garrison was put to death (save the sick and wounded and seven men who asked for quarter.)—All fought desperately, until cut down; the rest were coldly murdered. The brave and gallant Travis, to prevent his falling into the hands of the enemy, shot himself. Not an individual escaped, and the news is only known to us by a citizen of Bexar, who came to our army at Gonzales—but from the cessation of Travis's signal guns, there is no doubt of its truth. The declaration of independence you have, no doubt received, and you will, in a few days, receive the constitution proposed by the republic.

"Cols. James Bowie and David Crocket are among the slain—the first was murdered in his bed, to which he had been confined by illness—the latter fell, fighting like a tiger. The Mexican army is estimated at 3000 men; it may be more or less.

#### A. BRISCOE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We learn by the passengers of the sch. Comanche, eight days from the Brazos river, that the war in Texas has at length assumed a serious character. Many of those who left this city, determined to lay down their lives in the cause of Texas, have bravely yielded them up at Bexar. Three young men from our office, we learn, are among the slain; the names of William Blazey and Robert Moore have been mentioned to us; the name of the other we could not ascertain.

On the 25th February, the Texian garrison in Bexar of 150 men only, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, was attacked by the advanced division of Santa Anna's army of about 2000 men, when the enemy were repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded, variously estimated from 450 to 600, without the loss of the garrison.

This great slaughter was ascribed to the fact, that every man of the garrison had about eight guns loaded by his side. About the same time, Colonel Johnson, while reconnoitering to the westward of San Patricio, with a party of 70 men, were surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the commander, so far from surrendering at discretion, which was refused, and an offer to surrender as prisoners of war made. This was accepted by the Mexican officer, but no sooner had the Texans marched out of the encampment and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force, when the prisoners endeavoured to escape—three only of whom affected it; among them was Col. Johnson and one man who had been wounded.

Between the 25th of Feb. and 2d March, the

Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo, and bombarding the place. On the 2d of March, Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man.

On the 1st of March, 32 men from Gonzales made their entrance through the enemy's lines, and re-occupied the Alamo—making the whole number in the garrison, 152.

On the 6th March, about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the entire force of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person. The Mexicans fought desperately until daylight, when seven only of the garrison were found alive. We regret to say, that Col. David Crocket and his companion Mr. Denton, also the gallant Col. Benham of South Carolina, were of the number who cried for quarter, but were told there was no mercy for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a wounded negro servant of Col. Travis's, were the only persons in the Alamo whose lives were spared. Gen. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos on entering the fort, ordered Col. Travis' servant to point out to him the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled his face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a savage!!

The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned. On Gen. Bowie's body being brought out, Gen. Cos said that he was too brave a man to be burned like a dog; and then added *pew no es cosa eschade*—never mind, throw him in. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was estimated at not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many more disabled, making with their loss in the assault between 2000 and 3000 killed and wounded. It is worthy of remark that the flag of Santa Anna's army at Bexar, was a blood-red one, in place of the old constitutional tricolor flag. Immediately after the capture of the place, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and Col. Travis' servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Texian peace and a general amnesty, if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was "True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texans are not yet whipped." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas, was electric. Every man who could use a rifle, and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the scene of war. It is believed that not less than 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Comanche sailed, to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans, and determined to grant them no quarter.

Gen. Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1000 men.

Col. Fanning was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position—well supplied with munitions and provisions, and from 400 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas seemed to be to abandon all the occupation and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte should be exterminated.

TURKEY.—The public mind has been thrown into a state of fermentation in the Turkish capital by a regulation, issued by the Sultan, abolishing the gradation of ranks, such as it stood since the establishment of the Ottoman empire, and classing the different individuals in office according to regulations and nomenclature, not only entirely novel, but subversive of the ancient notions of property and etiquette in Turkey.

Although you are well informed in Turkish matters by your own correspondents, it may not be unacceptable to you to learn that letters from excellent authority in Turkey, state that the Turks have regained the most perfect confidence in their own strength; that if France, Austria, and England, remain only neuter in the contest, they would themselves be able to compete with the Russians. I shall enclose the brief reference to Poland, Turkey and Russia, by a free translation of an ancient Lithuanian prophesy that has been handed to me:—"Poland must expect nothing from France. France will never do any thing for Poland. Her liberation will come from the united efforts of England and Turkey." When the horses of Turkey shall drink of the waters of the Vistula, then is the emancipation of Poland at hand."—Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

**COLONEL EVANS'S CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN**—Dispatches from the British auxiliary forces in Spain have just reached us. We give them without comment; but our readers may rely with confidence upon their strict authenticity, and also that they have been received from experienced officers acting under Colonel Evans. They are as follows:—We are persuaded that there is nothing more recent in London.

Head-quarters, Trevino, Feb. 12.

General Cordova left Vittoria for Pampeluna, on the 29th ult., and on the 1st instant, the divisions of General Evans and Espartero, marched, the former on this place, and the latter upon Pennacerrada. The object of this movement is to fortify these two places, in order to establish a military road by the left bank of the Ebro to Logrono—to facilitate the transport of supplies from the Rioja to every point of our line of operation—to submit to the dominion of the Queen's Government a considerable portion of territory hitherto overrun by the insurgents—to protect the property of the refugees—to facilitate the collection of the revenue at the Custom-house at La Couchas—all of which, it is considered, will, by cutting off his supplies and by narrowing the circle of his operations, greatly embarrass the enemy.

General Evans, with the Light Brigade, the Artillery, and one squadron of Lancers, established his head-quarters at this place. The 2d Brigade occupies France; the 1st the villages of Cucho and Zanostro; and the 4th Arieta. For some days after our arrival the elements declared against us; a heavy fall of snow and the subsequent thaw precluding the possibility of proceeding with the works destined for its defence. Trevino, our present head-quarters, and the capital of the Comarca of that name, is now but a mere village, containing not more than ninety-two houses. Formerly it was, however, a place of considerable importance, containing a population of 35,000 souls; but the only trace which remains of its former greatness is the castellated bridge across the mountain stream, the Aynda, which bathes the height upon which the village stands.

In consequence of a despatch received two days ago from the Government of Vittoria, that 18 Carlist battalions, with 16 pieces of artillery, and upwards of 100 carts containing shells, &c. had suddenly moved upon Balmaceda, with the intention of besieging that place,—leaving two regiments for its defence—General Espartero immediately broke up his cantonments at Pennacerrada, and moved to the relief of Balmaceda. General Evans, with the major part of the force here under his command, marches tomorrow in the same direction. Some apprehensions exist that Balmaceda may have fallen before the force marching to its relief arrives. The possession of that place would certainly afford them great advantages.

From their central position, moving as they constantly do, upon the chord, while their adversaries move upon the arc of the circle, the Carlists have the facility of rapidly concentrating, and directing the mass of their forces upon any decisive point in half the time that the Queen's troops can perform the same operation.

Colonel Shaw, with the 8th regiment, the cavalry under Colonel Kinloch, remain at Vittoria in charge of the hospitals, stores, &c. &c. I am sorry to say that a typhus fever is at present raging in that city, and has committed serious ravages amongst the troops. To the inclemency of the weather, the privations to which the troops have been exposed, and through the culpable neglect of the Spanish authorities, superinduced upon the vicissitudes of a recent and hasty organization, may be attributed the crowded state of our hospitals. Still the spirit of the men is unsubdued; one and all burn for an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

VITTORIA, Feb. 12.

Castro has been taken by the enemy, and it is said they are marching upon Balmaceda with 12,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery. Let them come. A like number of the Queen's troops, consisting of Espartero's, Espaleto's, and Evan's divisions, are now on the march to meet them. Still comforted, I have no fear of the result. I learn that there will not be a regular stand-up-fight. Herein it is where Englishmen will prove themselves Englishmen still, in spite of the sad treatment they have met with; and God knows the British Legion of Donna Isabella of Spain stands an unhappy lamentable, and undeniable evidence of this. Upon this subject my patience is exhausted—more I will not say. General Evans, with the greatest part of the Legion, and four troops of Lancers, are this night at La Puebla; Jurozgui also. They will unite with Espartero and Espaleto at Puenta-altra, or thereabouts, tomorrow. The Rifles, the 5th and 8th Regiments, with three troops of Lancers (British Legion) remain to garrison Vittoria; Colonel Shaw commandant.—The two first marched in from Trevino this afternoon. This place has been left fortified and garrisoned.

Colonel Shaw deserves the greatest credit for his persevering activity to improve the state of the depot since he took the command here, and I am proud to say that his exertions are not thrown away. No department escapes him, and in every department you can find the beneficial results of his exertions; but he who takes upon him to restore to rights the blunders arising from the inaction of his predecessors must submit himself to labours of a Herculean kind.

Jealous dissensions prevail between General Cordova and Colonel Evans, and the British Legion is, as usual, in a miserable plight: they lose, on an average, from twelve to fifteen men a-day from typhus fever, and the officers are daily resigning.

A letter from Vienna of the 13th of February says—"The house of Rothschild and Sina have just concluded with Prince Esterhazy a loan to the amount, as is reported, of twenty millions of florins. It will be negotiated at four per centum.

**THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION**—The Pasha of Egypt lately asked an Englishman to tell him why, instead of sending the Steamboats round by the Persian Gulf, the British Government preferred incurring the enormous expense of conveying them over land across mountains without roads, and the marshy plains of the Anek? The traveller declared his inability to answer the question. "This experiment," said the Pasha, "has been tried by the English, let me tell you, in order to ascertain the practicability of marching an army with its artillery and waggon-train from the coast to Bir, embarking it there on rafts down to Bussorah, and directing it from that point either on Bushiro or India, as circumstances may require." [Is not this Russia prompting? "The brat is taught his lesson."—Shakspeare. *Brat* in the Russian language means *brother*.]

An Austrian gentleman, of great skill as a miner, has received a commission from the Porte to examine the mines of Turkey, and report on the best means of working them.

We learn from Constantinople that the Circassians have been eminently successful in their insurrection against Russia. They have driven the Russians beyond the Kouban, and not content with that success, have invaded the Russian territory, and taken the town of Stavropol, which they plundered, and carried off 300 of the principal inhabitants. Stavropol is one of the most important towns in Southern Russia, and about eight days' march from the Circassian frontier.

**BURNING OF A THEATRE.**—One hundred and twenty-six lives lost.—A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Lahaman's theatre booth, in St. Petersburg, on Sunday, the 14th February. A beam took fire from a lamp during the performance, when the building was soon enveloped in flames. The greater part of the audience in the boxes effected their escape without injury, but those in the pit crowded into a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up, when the roof fell, and covered them with fire brands; of above four hundred persons who were in the booth, one hundred and twenty-nine males and five females perished, and about ten more were severely injured. The Emperor himself assisted at the fire.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A new club, designated the Reform Club, has been formed in London during the last few days, in opposition to the Carlton Club. The number of members entered already amounts to 759, amongst whom are the Duke of Sussex and all his Majesty's Ministers.

**STRENGTH OF PARTIES.**—The House consists, it will be found, should divisions hereafter be made on questions touching the permanency of the Government, of 350 Liberals, and 239 Tories. And we are much mistaken if, on divisions, the strength of parties, relatively to the number of Members in the House at the time, shall not turn out to be in the proportions we have now stated. This is the consummation of the violent and unconstitutional measures which led to the dissolution of the first reformed Parliament.—*Courier*.

The manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Saddleworth, Rochdale, Halifax, Paisley, &c. are all briskly employed. The demand for home consumption and foreign markets, are equally great.

A paragraph stating that the Bishop of Norwich was married to a Catholic wife, and that the lady had a confessor of her own creed in the house, is wholly untrue. The Bishop of Norwich has been a widower for the last twelve years, and was married to a sister (a Protestant) of the late Lord Castlecoote.

LONDON, February 22.

The increase of seamen, 6,500 over that of last year, will enable the Government to man at least six line of battle ships and three or four large frigates. It is generally believed that eight sail of the line will shortly assemble at Spithead, and enliven the war anchorage.—*Hampshire Independent*.

**THE KING AND MR. O'CONNELL**—A great deal has been said about the cordial reception which Mr. O'Connell met with from his Majesty on going up with the Commons Address. The truth, however, is that the parties on that occasion never so much as came near each other, Mr. O'Connell, with more than his usual diffidence, keeping the whole time cautiously in the rear of the deputation which attended the Speaker upon that occasion.—*Morning Herald*.

**TIMBER DUTIES.**—In the House of Commons on the 26th Feb., Mr. P. Thomson in reply to a question, stated that there was no discrepancy between what had been said by the noble lord in another place and what he mentioned last night, that it was not the intention of the government to introduce any measure on the subject of these Timber duties at so early a period in the session. The report of the committee could not be acted upon until 1837, and he could assure the hon. gentleman that sufficient time would be afforded between the printing of the schedules and their consideration in that house.

**THE FOLLOWING ACT,**

Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, is published by authority.

**An Act respecting the Collection of Poor Rates of Pictou.**

Whereas, the provisions made for collecting and wanting Rates and Taxes levied and collected for the use of the Poor, have been found to be inefficient in their operation for the Township of Pictou:

*Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, That hereafter the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Pictou, shall be nominated and appointed at the July Term of the Court of General Sessions, instead of in January, as heretofore, and such Overseers, when so appointed, shall go into office and commence their duties on the first day of the next ensuing January Term or Sitting of the said General Sessions of the Peace, after their appointment, and not before, and shall continue and be in office from thence until the Monday before the then next January Term of the said General Sessions of the Peace thereafter to be held.*

*And be it further enacted, That the meetings of the Freeholders in the said Township, to vote money for the Poor of such Township, shall be hereafter held on the second Monday after the Terms of the General Sessions of the Peace held in January and July, instead of the times now by Law prescribed.*

*And be it further enacted, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Grand Jury, at the Term or Sitting of July, to be held in the District of Pictou, shall annually nominate and appoint some fit and proper person as Treasurer to the Overseers of the Poor of the said Township, which Treasurer shall give bond, with sufficient Sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Sessions, to and in the name of the Clerk of the Peace, in such sum as the Court shall direct, for the due and faithful discharge of his duties, and the proper application of the monies to be received by him, and shall be allowed and paid a salary of Fifteen Pounds, to be included in every Assessment or Vote for the relief of the Poor of such Township.*

*And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of such Treasurer to summon and call in manner as the Overseers are now required to do, the meetings of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of such Township, to vote and Assess money for the support of the poor, to furnish the several Collectors with their Assessors Bills, and to receive all monies from the Collectors, and to pay the same when and so soon as received, over to the respective Overseers, to be by such Overseers applied according to Law, and as shall have been directed by the vote of the majority of the Inhabitants and Freeholders at the meeting held for voting such monies.*

*And be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of the said Treasurer to prosecute for all fines and forfeitures and penalties arising or to be incurred under any Act or Acts now in force for the regulation of the Poor, and the name of such Treasurer shall be used in every prosecution, as if he had been originally directed and appointed, as if he had been originally directed and appointed, as if he had been originally directed and appointed, to prosecute for the same instead of the person or persons, or officer or officers, in such Act or Acts mentioned and named for that purpose.*

*And be it further enacted, That such Treasurer shall go into office and be sworn before some Justice of the Peace in and for the said District, within two days after the appointment of the said Treasurer.*

*And be it further enacted, That every Overseer, Assessor and Collector, shall respectively, within ten days after going into office, produce a Certificate from some Justice of the Peace of his having been duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, and leave the same with the said Treasurer, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and every Overseer, Assessor or Collector, neglecting so to produce such certificate as herein before prescribed, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Three Pounds.*

*And be it further enacted, That the several Overseers of the poor in the said Township shall deliver to the Treasurer seven days before the first day of January General Sessions of the Peace, a correct statement of all receipts and disbursements by them respectively made, and of any debt or debts incurred and remaining due by such Overseers respectively, under the penalty due by every neglect, of Ten Pounds, to be paid by each Overseer guilty of such neglect.*

*And be it further enacted, That the said Treasurer shall annually, on the first day of each January Term or Sitting of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said District of Pictou, submit the said Accounts, to be audited and published as the said Court shall direct.*

*And be it further enacted, That the several Col-*

*lectors appointed for collecting the monies voted and assessed for the support of the Poor of the said Township shall, and they are hereby directed and required to, pay over to the Treasurer the respective amounts by such Collectors to be severally collected and received in manner following, that is to say—one third part within six weeks, one third in three months, and the remaining third part in six months from the time of the receipt of their Bills of Assessment, under a penalty for every neglect of Forty Shillings, and of Five Shillings additional for each and every week, which payment shall be delayed; *Provided always, That if any Collector shall be enabled to satisfy the Justice or Justices before whom any such Collector shall be sued and prosecuted for such penalty, that the delay in payment arose from unavoidable obstacles and difficulties in collecting the monies to be collected by him, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices wholly or in part to remit such penalty.**

*And be it further enacted, That, together with the Bills of Assessment, to be made and delivered to the Collectors, of the monies voted and assessed as aforesaid, there shall be also delivered to each Collector a Warrant signed by two Justices of the Peace for the said District of Pictou, residing within the Township of Pictou, directing and authorizing such Collector, in case of the sum assessed upon any person named in such Bill of Assessment, which shall be annexed to the said Warrant remaining unpaid, fourteen days after notice to such person or persons, of the amount or amounts upon him, her or them, assessed, do detain upon the Goods and Chatties of such person or persons neglecting or refusing to pay the sum or sums so assessed upon him, her or them, without any further or other proceeding; *Provided always, That before such Warrant shall be executed or attempted to be executed, notice shall be given in writing, signed by the Collector, to, or left at the usual place of residence of, every person, whose goods and chatties shall be distrained by virtue thereof, at least fourteen days as aforesaid, that such Warrant shall be executed, unless the amount assessed upon such person be paid to the Collector; *And provided also, that such person shall be entitled, on any appeal from such Assessment, as now by Law provided.***

*And be it further enacted, That if, upon investigation of the Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor, and of the Treasurer, as submitted by the Treasurer as herein before directed, it shall appear that the expenses paid or actually incurred, in and for the previous year, shall exceed the sum voted, assessed and actually collected, for the support of the poor in the same year, and thereby a deficiency shall be left to be provided for, then at their next meeting, after auditing such accounts, it shall and may be lawful for the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Township, to vote and assess, in addition to the monies required for support of the poor, the amount of any such deficiency, which deficiency shall be assessed, levied and collected, together with, in the same manner and by the same means as, the monies voted and assessed for the support of the poor, and, when paid over to the Treasurer as aforesaid, shall be by him applied to the liquidation of the said deficiency, and be paid to the person or persons to whom such deficiency may or shall be due and owing, and shall appear by the said accounts to be submitted as aforesaid.*

*And be it further enacted, That any vacancy occurring in any or either of the said Offices of Collector, Assessor, Overseer or Treasurer, in the said Township, by any ways or means whatsoever, shall happen, during the Currency of the same year, for which such Officers shall be appointed, shall be supplied and filled up for the said year, by the General Sessions of the Peace for the District of Pictou, at any of its Terms or Sitzings, or by any Special Sessions of the Peace to be called for that purpose.*

*And whereas, it is expedient to provide for the relief of the said Township, in cases where it shall appear that any person shall have absconded or left the same, leaving a wife or family chargeable on such Township:*

*Be it therefore enacted, That in any case where any person shall abscond or depart from the said Township, who shall be the owner of, or entitled to, any Estate or Interest in any Land or Real Estate within the said Township, and shall have a wife, child, or children or family, who shall become chargeable upon the said Township, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the Overseers of the Poor of said Township, herein before directed to be appointed, or for the said Overseers, to represent the facts to the next Court of General Sessions, and if it shall be proved and made to appear by sufficient evidence to the said Court, that such person hath actually absconded or departed from such Township, and that thereby his wife, child, children or family, have become chargeable on such Township, and that such person hath an*

Estate or Interest in any Lands or Real Estate within the said Township, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, by an order or orders of such Court, to adjudge and direct that the sale of the Estate and Interest of such person or persons in any such Lands or Real Estate by the said Treasurer or Overseers, or any of such Overseers in the said order or orders to be named, who shall thereupon, after due and proper notice of such sale, to be given as such order or orders shall direct, proceed to sell at Public Sale or Auction such Estate and Interest of the said person, subject to all prior legal liens, claims or incumbrances thereon, and in any such Lands or Real Estate, and shall make a Deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, which Deed shall be sufficient to convey and assure to such purchaser or purchasers such Estate and Interest subject as aforesaid, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the said Treasurer, and shall form part of the funds for the support of the poor of the said Township, and be duly applied and accounted for by such Treasurer.

*And be it further enacted, That the said Treasurer shall, and he is hereby empowered and directed to, prosecute and sue for any and every fine or penalty imposed by this or any other Act for the regulation of the poor, or any deficiency of monies received by his Collector or Collectors, and not duly paid over in his own name, and before any Justice, Justices or Court, before whom or before which, such debts of the same amount may or shall be by Law recoverable, in the same manner as if such fine or penalty or deficiency were a private debt due to such Treasurer; *Provided always, as aforesaid, that any such fine, penalty or deficiency, as aforesaid, when recovered, shall be paid and applied by such Treasurer, as other monies voted and assessed for the support of the poor are directed to be applied.**

*And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.*

**TO BE PUBLISHED,**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

**AN ANALYSIS****OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS**

OF NOVA-SCOOTIA;

*Showing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.*

*For the benefit of the Public.*

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

*In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.*

**CAUSE** } William G. Cochran, P'tif.  
vs.  
David Rogers, Def't.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax; or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. These Premises having been mortgaged to the Def't. to the P'tif. and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages.

I. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

Halifax, April 12, 1836.



**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late  
**JOHN GORDON,**  
of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers  
**W. GORDON, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, April 20, 1836 m m.

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late  
**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**  
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.**  
**JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

**A**LL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of  
**ROBERT BROWN,**  
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
**MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.**  
**THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.**  
**THOMAS MCCOUL, }**  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

**A**LL 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,**  
13th April, 1836. Administrator.

*In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.*

**CAUSE** { **William G. Cochran, Plff.**  
vs  
**Edward Meagher, Defdt.**  
**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, **ALL** those certain lots, pieces or parcels of **LAND**, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of **PICTOU**, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of **JOHN PATTERSON'S** Property, at the north-west angle of a **LOT** formerly in possession of Mrs **THAIN**; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being **LOTS NO. 1 & 2**, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, Dep. Surv'r, dated 23th day of **OCTOBER, 1819**, containing 2 Acres 1 rood and 24 poles; **ALSO**, all that certain **LOT OF LAND**, lying and being in the Town of **PICTOU**, abutted & bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the intersection of **CHAPPEL-ST.** with the street leading from **COLERAIN-ST.**, at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from **COLERAIN-ST.** aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being **LOT** marked **No. 4** on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same **PREMISES** having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be **SOLD**, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of **MORTGAGES.**

**J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.**  
**CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.**  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

**A** FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension **DEALS**, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office.  
Pictou, 19th April, 1836.

**WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.**

**ROBERT DAWSON** respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present stock, consisting of the undermentioned

**GOODS,**

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crow, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bollovs, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Trace, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & wagon Bushes, **LOCKS AND HINGES** of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tannery Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gages, Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, and screws, **ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS,**

door Latches and spring Bolts, Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fires Irons; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spades and shovels;

**CUTLERY** OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, supertine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Peluse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

**MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;**

Bobbinett, Laco, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

**WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,**

table covers, Irish linen; gen's. and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pincers; white rope, bed cord, ploughs, wool cards;

**GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;**

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking. **CROCKERYWARE,**

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

**ALSO: ON HAND,**

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, and stick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rovers,

Iron Ears No. B, black and lin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to **R. D.**, either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.  
January 6, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

**H**AVE 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. if

**THE** Subscribers are duly authorized to collect and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.  
**ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

**TO BE SOLD**

**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**

at present occupied by Mr James Skinner and Dr. Munton, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.

This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempf Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to  
**ABRAHAM PATTERSON.**  
Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

**POSITIVE SALE!**

**TO BE SOLD** at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 31st day of **MAY** 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-five 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 Manning, 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.

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

**12. A LOT OF LAND** situate in Chanc 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 said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

**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 300 acres. To be sold in lots of 100 acres each.

**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 Tatmagouche 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 Tatmagouche, 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 McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

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

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**

Sole Executor and Deviser  
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

Boston, April 20.

Five days later from England.

The ship *Sheffield*, Capt. Allen, arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon, from Liverpool, having sailed from that port on the 9th of March.—We are indebted to the New-York Daily Advertiser for the following summary of the latest intelligence.

The papers are chiefly occupied with the affair of Cracow, and the Indian hostilities in the United States.

It seems from the accounts that the Austrians were the first to violate the territory of the republic of Cracow, a squadron of their horse, with a battalion of foot, entered on the 17th of Feb.; the Russians did not make their appearance till the 21st.

The intelligence from Holland and Belgium is of local interest only.

In Spain the Carlists appear to be going ahead. London papers of the 7th contain an account of the surrender of Pletona to the Carlists on the 25th of February. This is one of the most important points on the coast of Biscay. The articles of capitulation are given in the Morning Herald at length.

Miguel, King of Portugal and the Algarves, of the lands beyond sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, of the navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, &c. as he styles himself, has issued from Rome a document to all his faithful subjects, apprising them of his protest against the sale of ecclesiastical property by the government at Lisbon.

Nearly one third of the small town of Maligny, in the Yonne, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. and it is said that no fewer than 63 persons lost their lives.

ARMY.—Sir James Lyon, we understand, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in North America.

### COLORED.

Saturday and yesterday were beautiful spring days. This morning a northerly wind has brought us a sharp frost, which has improved the roads, the horses sinking down into them yesterday afternoon. A few days of mild weather will put travellers to much inconvenience. The earliest maple sugar this season, was made on Friday and Saturday: but the frost of last fall is not out of the cart generally.—Owing to the cold winter throughout the whole of the continent, the Canada Goose, the earliest harbinger of mild weather, appeared later in this Province than it was ever known to have done before.—*Quebec Gazette, Apr. 4.*

MONTREAL, April 16th

Great masses of ice still encumber our streets—the roads to the country have become disagreeable, and the several crossings on the rivers are considered a little hazardous. The ice upon the St. Lawrence made a movement yesterday in the neighbourhood of the St. Pierre Pavilion.—*Gazette.*

We hear, that the Earl of Gosford has determined to go home in the spring. He is said to have arrived at the conclusion, that his once "flattering and kind" friends are equally dishonest and dishonorable. He has, most probably, arrived also at the conclusion, that "the English inhabitants of this province" are a very troublesome set of fellows. The two conclusions will equally tend to promote the interest of constitutionalists with a liberal cabinet.—*Mon. Herald.*

Some months ago it was generally reported and believed, that Sir Charles Grey had protested against the proceedings of the Royal Inquisition and demanded his release from a disagreeable duty. We are now able positively

to announce Sir Charles's intention of departing almost immediately. Sir Charles's absence will of course, dissolve the whole concern and lead to a general jubilee.—*Id.*

### THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1836.

By the MARCH PACKET arrived at Halifax, we have London dates to the evening of the 5th; and by an arrival at New York from Liverpool, we have English dates to the 9th March. The news by them is interesting and not less so by our American files;—from both we have made copious extracts, and have therefore omitted our usual agricultural matter for this week.

We would just remind our Agricultural friends that, if not already done, now is the time to roll their Clover fields; if this be omitted, a great portion of the roots which have been hove out by the frost of winter, will be scorched by the sun and d. The best time to use the Roller is immediately after a fall of rain.

TEXAS!—The news from Texas is decidedly disastrous; the fall of Bexar we fear, is but the beginning of a series of bloody tragedies about to be acted in that interesting Colony; we do not think with some of our contemporaries, that this first defeat will produce the glorious results for the Texans which they anticipate. Our readers are seeing to be verified what we saw in anticipation about nine months ago.—(See Bee No. 5)

Nothing of a conciliatory nature appears in the Upper Canada papers. The Assembly, it was said would be prorogued about the 20th April; they had threatened to withhold the supplies, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the Governor in regard to his Executive Council, but it is not generally believed that they will occupy such a high position.

A FIRE lately occurred at Fredericton, which consumed several Houses.

We observe by our American and Canadian files that the late winter has been characterised by unusual severity. Up to the 18th ult. the St. Lawrence at Quebec and Montreal, and the Rivers generally in Upper Canada were passable on the ice; and the first Steam Boats between New York and Albany made their passage with much difficulty through the ice on the Hudson, on the 11th ult.

CLEANINGS.—The American Government is now said to have nearly 5000 men, besides 500 friendly Creek Indians engaged in their hostile operations against the Seminoles in Florida. They had nearly surrounded the portion of territory occupied by the enemy at the date of the last accounts.—Thompson, the Abolitionist, who figured so much among the slave-holding states last year, and who was said to have undergone the penalty of Lynch-Law, we perceive by the Edinburgh papers, was lately Lecturing there to the anti-Slavery men, on the result of his mission to the United States; some of his statements are laughable enough.—1,635 new Buildings were erected in New York during the year 1835.—The ice was not out of Miramichi Harbour on the 26th ult. The inhabitants of that port are about taking measures for getting it declared a Free-port. We wish them every success.

The *Pocahontas* Steamer left this on Monday last for Charlotte-Town; we understand that she is to run between that port and this until the arrival of the *Cape Breton*, which vessel is intended to ply between Miramichi and Pictou during the season, touching semi-weekly at Charlotte-Town.

The New York *European* says—"Coal is selling for fourteen dollars a ton in New York. this is the very robbery of monopoly."

The Editor of same paper writes as follows:—"Wanted immediately, by the poor of New York, a few stout bodied men to 'Lynch' the monopolists, who have been the means of raising coal to the infamous price of fourteen dollars a ton. If any better mode than lynching, however, may be discovered, it will be preferred, as the advertising committee are of opinion that hanging will be too good for them."

The Albany Legislature has passed an act to organize an army, for the purpose of shooting unruly mechanics and labourers in New York. If we have only ten on our side now, we will soon be able to catch the same of Vickaburgh murderers, and the convent burners of Boston. After this it would appear to us as if some of our Albany lawgivers had been taking lessons in "democracy" from the Autocrat of Russia.—*Id.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "A Highlander" will appear in our next.

### MARRIED.

At Antigonish, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. James Grant, Mr Richard Lays to Miss Mary Walsh, both of that place.

### DIED.

On Thursday, at the West River, of Scarlet Fever, CHARLES STEWART HENDERSON, Student of Physic, third son of Dr. William Henderson, aged 18 years.

### SHIP NEWS.

#### ARRIVED,

Wednesday 27th April—Schr. Brothers, McDonald, Halifax—port wine, tobacco, &c. to the master, Thursday—Schr. Enza, Forest, Arichat—ballast; Two Brothers, Fougere, do. do.; Catharine, Milliard, Tatamagouche—boards and staves to G. Smith. Yesterday—Schr. Greyhound, Landres, New York—tobacco, bread, &c. to G. Smith; Royal Miner, Babn, Arichat—tea, sugar, candles, &c. to D & T McCulloch and N McKay; Arichat, Boudrot, Arichat—bal.; Courier, Babn, do.—do.

#### CLEARED,

Wednesday, 27th—Schr. Lark, LoBlanc, Halifax—pork, oat meal & beef by J Dawson and J Carmichael. Friday—Schr. Picton, Graham, Miramichi—flour, meal, cheese, tallow, &c.; Mary Ann, Graham, Bathurst—pork, meal and fish by G Smith; Schr. Brothers, Fougere, P. E. Island—pickled fish. Saturday—Schr. Eliza, Forest, Boston—coal by the master; Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—ballast. Monday—Schr. Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—goods, tea, tobacco and rum; Shal. Catharine, Matatal, Tatamagouche—sundries by J. Yonston, J. Dawson, and others.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Chain Cables, from 3 9 in. to 1 1-2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	With other farming utensils,
Anchor—different sizes	Grist and Saw-mill chains,
Windlass Irons—do.	and every other kind
House Pipes—do.	of mill-work done to order,
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.	Blitchin Irons and Hooks
	Back bands and traces
	Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

### LA SPOUSE.

FROM the schooner *Gray Hound*, from New York, at the subscribers' Wharf.

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and 20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO. GEORGE SMITH.

May 3d, 1836. c-m

### FRUIT TREES.

A FEW APPLE TREES of choice sorts, lately Imported from Boston, can be had on immediate application to the subscriber. April. JAMES DAWSON.

**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 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

**WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.**

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 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 W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**LANDS**

**For Sale.**

**1ST**, Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigomish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation. There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

**2ND**, That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 160 Acres, 50 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Intervale, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a well finished

*Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable.*

Both the above properties are well accommodated with wood and water. Terms of Sale Liberal. For particulars apply to **B. L. KIRKPATRICK.** New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

**SHOE BLACKING,**

At a Reduced Price.

THE subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment. **J. DAWSON.** April 20th, 1836.

**TO CART-WRIGHTS.**

WANTED—6 Pairs of Cart Wheels, the sizes and description of which may be known by application at the Albion Mines' Office. Albion Mines, 22nd April, 1836. m-w

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co" is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

**JAMES CARMICHAEL,**  
**JOHN M'KENZIE.**

New Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-w

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

**B. L. KIRKPATRICK.**

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. tf

**NAILS, ON CONSIGNMENT.**

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADELE, from Montreal, a large consignment of best gending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced. **JAS. DAWSON.** December 1.

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

**B**ILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada  
Bills Lading  
Seamens' Articles  
Indentures  
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.  
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions  
Law do do and do  
Declarations and Subpenas  
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards  
Arbitration Bonds  
Mortgage do  
Writs of Enquiry  
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits. [December 30.

**FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.**

**FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.**



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
Druggist.

**THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbel, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses.

**HUGH McLEAN.**  
Arisaig, Gulf Shore, }  
1st March, 1836. } ed-w

**TEMPERANCE RECORDER.**

SUBSCRIBERS for the above paper who are in arrears for the present Volume, and those who wish to subscribe for the next, are respectfully requested to make payment either to Mr. Ward the proprietor, or to James Dawson, Agent, Pictou. April 20, 1836.

**LEATHER! LEATHER!!**

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:  
**A**D Sides Neats Leather,  
6 sides sole do.  
1 dozen Calf skins.  
Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.  
March 30. **J. DAWSON.**

**TO LET.**

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

**PRIVATE TUITION.**

A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable boarding and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common schools, and produce credentials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office. [April 19th, 1836.

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.

**SEEDS,**  
Growth of 1835.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836. **JAMES DAWSON.**

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned.

**SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,**

WILL hear of employment by applying to **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, April 27. tf

**TO BE PUBLISHED.**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

**CHURCH MUSIC,**

**THE HARMONICON**

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 550 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis. A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

**JAMES DAWSON.**

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**

THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

**ALSO:**

THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a new running spring of water in the cellar.

**JAMES DAWSON.**



## POETRY.

[From the New Yorker.]

## TO SPRING.

Had, lovely Spring!—that is, if thou'rt done snowing,  
The awakening Earth, from her deep trance uprising  
Her mantle green, an ermine robe disguising  
Finding the mirror-streams thro' dim woods stealing,  
Wherein she braids her vernal tresses kneeling—

Drest in the livery of the stern Ice-King!  
Instead of roses nought but noses blowing.

Vexed that the hours no fairer tributes bring,  
Nor mosey alloys green by shady rill,

Nor wild-wood notes those alleys green to fill,  
Nor wild-wood flower its rich perfume diffuses,

No banks of violets but snow-banks greening—

Her sweet eyes opened, no wreaths but snow-wreaths  
meeting,

She, somnolently sinking, snugly snoozes.

## MISCELLANY.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

**O'CONNELL'S DEFENCE.**—The accusation and the defence are now before Ireland. Mr. Hardy, an English recorder, has become as illustrious in the ranks of Orange Toryism as an Irish recorder, whose name is so notorious as to render further allusion unnecessary. Mr. Hardy puts forth half the evidence, and industriously suppresses every circumstance which would triumphantly vindicate the accused. Afraid to be honest, he conceals from the eye of the house the solemn declarations of one of the most respectable men in Ireland, Mr. Vigors, that every farthing of the two thousand pounds was paid over to that gentleman by Mr. O'Connell. He also throws into the shade the glaring fact which Mr. Raphael could not have been such a blockhead as to conceal, that Mr. Vigors was the man who introduced Raphael to O'Connell, and that he, Raphael, was the very man to select O'Connell as the individual member of parliament best calculated to promote his (Raphael's) political views. In O'Connell's hand he proposed to deposit the money, to be transmitted to Mr. Vigors and the Carlow committee, as it was wanted; but, on reflection, we are glad that Mr. Hardy has been guilty of this foul injustice—of this premeditated suppression of the truth; because it gave the accused an opportunity of rising on his antagonist with double force, and not only of flinging him to the ground, but keeping him there when he was down. But further, look at the story of persecution which will be told on oath before the committee, when the Carlow committee come before that tribunal to give their evidence of the sufferings of the banished population, and the contemplated appropriation of any surplus of the two thousand pounds advanced by Raphael, in case there was no petition against his return. Well, even Hardy seems to give up the vile charge of pecuniary consideration, and clings, with some hope, to the more probable charge of personal consideration, or, in other words, to the charge that O'Connell, anxious to strengthen the popular arm in the house, did recommend to the electors of Carlow—the rich Raphael—the first Catholic Sheriff of London for 300 years—the probable friend of civil and religious freedom, who would naturally sympathize with that portion of his countrymen who were the victims of a ruthless and cruel persecution. Is Mr. Hardy so far situated by the spirit of faction as to suppose for a moment that the entire of the British empire can listen with patience to such monstrous nonsense as the accusation against a Representative of the people, for doing an act which shall entitle him to the gratitude of the entire Irish nation. What a mighty offence to recommend the vindicator of the people's rights—the

defender of persecuted innocence against savage oppression, to the people of Carlow, for their representative in parliament. Aro Mr Hardy and his friends serious when they make such an act their ground of accusation? If so, then heads must be as hard as their hearts are corrupt; and the ridicule of the world will condemn the entire party to an eternity of shame.

O'Connell, of course, is anxious for enquiry; nay, he challenges enquiry, and courts an investigation that will terminate in the disclosure of a system of cowardly, cold-blooded persecution as even in Ireland stands unparalleled.

He boldly and manfully acknowledges his power among his countrymen, and truly says that the injuries and persecution to which he is now exposed will only have the effect of multiplying that power ten-fold. What does his crime amount to? An honest and ardent anxiety in the cause of his oppressed countrymen, a prompt watchful eye to seize the first opportunity to ensure them protection. Does Mr Hardy or Lord Stanley think that such arrows as these will strike even a feather out of the eagle's wing? No, no; the bird will rise to still greater heights, and look down with contempt on the impotent aim that would vainly interrupt its ascent.

We have seen with pleasure the honest anxiety displayed by the most influential members, to select the most impartial men to constitute the committee. Among those, Mr. Warburton who ranks in the house for great power of intellect and high spirit of independence, is prominent.

Sir Robert Peel is represented, during the delivery of Mr. O'Connell's speech, to have exhibited in his countenance the marks of the deepest mental agony. He felt for the faction—he was their champion; he was punned for their crimes, and tortured for their iniquities; he saw that his party had but one hope—the conquest of O'Connell; that blasted, he gave himself up to despair.

**TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.**—Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home—the dwelling of his wife and children—not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasing objects—in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness, kindness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant their minds and souls in the way proposed, with the seeds of virtue and true prosperity.

**THE PHYSICIAN.**—No class or profession has better opportunities than the physician, for the close and accurate study of the nature of man. He sees man under all circumstances, and talks familiarly with them about all their troubles. Men conceal nothing from a physician in whom they confide; they unburden their whole souls to him, and entrust him with the knowledge of all those secret affections which oppress their hearts and create disease. They tell him all their weaknesses which they would be ashamed to acknowledge to another person who might be inclined to despise them for the confession. They do not fear, however, that by such acknowledgment they shall forfeit the esteem of one who is familiar with the mental as well as

the physical infirmities of human nature. Those persons are most apt to feel the sentiment of contempt who are the most ignorant of themselves and of their fellow men. The patient's confidence in his physician arises from the consideration, that he is already acquainted with the weakness of all his patients. He sees the ambitious man—who acts before the eyes of the world that character for which he wishes to be renowned, prostrate in his mind and strength, upon the bed of sickness, confessing a thousand weaknesses, which he strives to conceal from his most intimate friends, the physician sees all his dignity laid aside, all his courage vanished, and the veil of dissimulation cast off, which concealed his real character from the eyes of an admiring world. Hence, the physician is seldom an idolator of men; for it is chiefly when the great are reduced to a level with the little, that he is most intimate with them.—*Boston Post.*

**DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.**—Hufeland thinks the life of man might reach the period of 200 years, were it not for the various diseases and accidents by which it is shortened. Observations made in Russia seem to favour this idea. Thus from the mortality lists of Moscow and St. Petersburg, we find that during the last century, more than 1000 persons reached the age of 100; several hundred were from 100 to 110; 62 from 110 to 120, 25 from 120 to 130; 12 from 130 to 140; 5 from 140 to 149; one individual reached the age of 150 and another 163. The latter lived not far from Plotz in the year 1796, and was born under the reign of Peter the Great's grandfather; he had seen eleven dynasties. At the age of 93 he was re-married for the third time, and lived with his wife fifty years. His family consisted of 133 descendants, and all lived together in a little village appointed by Catherine II. The old man was fresh and healthy in his 163d year.

**CHANGE OF NAME.**—A Miss *Sheep-shanks* has applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a change of name. The Philadelphia Ledger says, with some show of reason: "Nonsense! Why does not the lady get married, and thus change her name, without expence to the state?"

**AN EPICURE.**—A French prisoner, confined at Liverpool, Eng. in 1800, exhibited a taste in gastronomical matters as unique as it was refined. He was particularly fond of cats, and is said to have eaten 174 live ones in the course of a year.

**FALLING OF COAL IN MINES.**—When a piece (in pillars) of coal is about to fall, it makes a low crackling noise first, like the gentle noise of breaking a stick. Little pieces of coal, called 'fore-runners,' are generally heard to fall. The person who first hears the notice (and their ears are very quick) cries out immediately 'listen,' and every thing is perfectly still; there is a death like silence instantly, and if the crashing of the coal continues, they withdraw to a place of security. Sometimes a face or slip sits in, which cannot always be seen. This being a dislocation, will sometimes fall down without notice, and accidents more commonly arise from that circumstance than from any thing I know of.—*Witness before the Committee on Accidents in Mines.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

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