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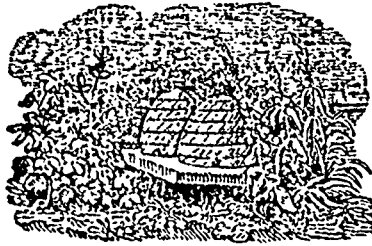
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" IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1837.

NUMBER XLIX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 15s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	none
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
" fresh, 5d		Mutton pr lb	4d
Butter, - 10d		Oatmeal pr cwt	20 a 22s 6d
Clover seed pr lb	1s 3d	Oats	2s a 4s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Potatoes	2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d
Coke	16s	Salmon, fresh	none
Codfish pr Ql	16s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, Ns	25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	20s	Herrings, No 1	23s
Boards, pine, M	60s a 70s	"	2 17s 6d
Beef, best,	5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 37s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	32s 6d	" Quebec	none
Coffee	10d	" N. Scotia	110s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	52s 6d
" Quebec fine	55s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	50s	"	3 67s 6d



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST," CAPTAIN HENNEBRAY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St. John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th instant, leaving St. John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St. John. She will also ply twice in each week between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday.

STEAMER "GAZELLE,"

Will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837.

r-w

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

THE UNTIMELY JEST.

MORDAUNT ORMESBY had been the acknowledged lover of Cecilia Devenant for some months, and their union was only deferred until he should have taken orders. His fortune was considerable, and hers was very great, so that pecuniary considerations were of no weight with them. One evening I accidentally overheard a conversation between them, which gave me some painful doubts as to their future happiness. They had just returned from a walk, and as they seated themselves in the piazza, near the window where I was reading, Cecilia exclaimed in a half petulant tone,

'Really, Mordaunt, you have grown so stupid and dull lately, that you are absolutely tiresome—what is the matter with you?'

'Tiresome,' returned he in a melancholy sweetness which thrilled my very heart, 'tiresome even to you, Cecilia?'

'Oh! well, I don't mean tiresome exactly, but what is the reason that you are always so dull? I wish you loved mirth as well as I do.'

'I am sorry you even indulge such a wish as that, (said he gravely), as you know it is one that can never be gratified. I love to see you gay, but certainly never expect to possess such a frolicsome spirit myself.'

'I declare I am absolutely afraid to talk to you, you take every thing so seriously,' returned she. 'I once heard you called the knight of the rueful countenance, and I really believe you deserve the title.'

This was touching Mordaunt in the tenderest point. His dread of ridicule rendered him tremblingly alive to such a remark.

'Pray who was witty enough to bestow such an appellation upon me?' inquired he in a tone of pique.

'There,' said she laughing, 'didn't I tell you that you took every thing too seriously, now you are vexed about that harmless jest.'

'Will you be so kind as to inform me the name of the person?' asked he in the same tone of vexation.

'O, I forgot,' answered the heedless girl.—'Ned Willoughby, I believe.'

I was about to start forward and repel the accusation, when Mordaunt replied,

'No, Cecilia, that I cannot credit, whoever it might be, I know it was not Edward. He has too much regard for me to wound my feelings by unmerited ridicule. I can easily believe that woman's affections are governed by caprice, but with man's nature I am better acquainted. You may be amused by a senseless jest even when I am the subject of it, but Edward Willoughby would never heap ridicule upon his friend.'

He spoke this in a tone of the deepest mortification, but she only laughed still more heartily! He rose hastily.

'Cecilia, said he, I am not just now in the humour of merriment. If you will trouble yourself to recollect that on the coming Sabbath I am to preach my first sermon, you will probably understand the reason of my gravity. Allow me also to remind you that you have in your possession a manuscript which I wish to make use of on that occasion. As you have been too much occupied to peruse it, will you be kind enough to return it to me?'

'Oh, I cannot go for it now,' said she carelessly,

'I suppose it will be time enough to-morrow. I dare say you know it by heart already.'

'I know somewhat too much by heart,' muttered he. 'I will send for it to-morrow.' And before she could reply, he bade her good day and departed.

As soon as he was out of sight I issued forth my retreat.

'For Heaven's sake, Cecilia, take care what you are doing. I have overheard all your conversation: and believe me, you are trifling with Mordaunt in a manner which you will repent.'

She burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.

'Why, really, sir, I thank you for advice, but I have seen him in such a humour fifty times.—He will come to-morrow and beg pardon for his ill humour. I will pout for a little while and then forgive him, and we shall be as good friends as ever.'

In vain I remonstrated with her. The thoughtless girl had too often seen the power of her charms to doubt it now, and I left her with a painful presentiment upon my mind.

The next day was Saturday, and Mordaunt who was deeply impressed with the importance of the task he had undertaken, shut himself up in his room and begged I would not interrupt him.

'Shall we go to Mr. Wilson's this evening?' said I.

'No,' replied he hastily, 'Cecilia's gaiety is too oppressive sometimes. I have reflected on the duty which I have to perform to-morrow, until I am unfit even for your society.—My feelings are not in unison with her light and cheerful spirit.'

In the evening I was admitted to his apartment and found him despatching a note to Cecilia, requesting the return of his manuscript. The messenger was delayed a long time, and finally returned without it, saying, 'Miss Devenant was engaged with company, but would send the manuscript in the morning.' Mordaunt bit his lip, and the flash of anger passed over his pale cheek as he dismissed the servant.

'Edward,' he said, 'I sometimes do not know what to think of Cecilia. She is so incorrigibly volatile that I frequently fancy we can never be happy together. Last week I gave her the sermon which I intend preaching to-morrow, with a request that she would read it and give me her opinion upon it. Perhaps I asked too much from a gay and giddy girl; but she might at least have tried to comply with my wishes.—I have in vain endeavored to obtain possession of it since, and I dare not trust myself in the pulpit without it; for although I am perfectly familiar with every line, yet I know that my self possession will fail me when I am compelled to address a large audience.'

I saw that Mordaunt's feelings were deeply wounded, and in vain endeavored to soothe them. Though it was rather late I went to Mr. Wilson's house in the hope of getting the manuscript, but Miss Devenant had retired to her apartment, and I returned unsuccessful.

The next morning, as soon as I thought Mordaunt would admit me, I sought his chamber. He was exceedingly pale, and I could discover that he was very much excited. About an hour before Church Service commenced, the manuscript arrived. Mordaunt opened it, and after reading the first few pages said,

'I have not time to overlook it now. I believe I must trust my memory.'

We went to the church together. An unusual large

audience was assembled: and seated in the front row directly below the pulpit, was the gaily attired and beautiful Cecilia.—Mordaunt read the psalm in a low sweet voice, which like the air rather felt than heard, seemed to pervade every part of the building. The prayer which followed was one of the most affecting appeals to heaven that ever issued from the lips of mortal. When it was finished he sat with his face bent down between his hands, as if to recover strength for the more important task which now awaited him. At length he rose. His voice was extremely tremulous as he repeated the text which he had chosen, but in a few minutes his self-possession seemed to return, and his manner so firm, so dignified, and so impressive, gave new force to the truths which his eloquence had adorned. The attention of the audience was intently fixed upon the preacher, as he proceeded to explain the disputed points of his subject, and he was gradually approaching that part of his discourse which is usually designated the practical applications, when he suddenly paused. A deep silence and almost breathless attention denoted the interest of his hearers. Still the pause was unbroken. I looked at Mordaunt—his face was crimson with emotion. He appeared busily turning over the leaves of his manuscript as if in search of some connecting link which had been wanting. His search seemed in vain.—His brow grew almost black with suppressed agitation. A slight titter began to be heard among the younger part of the audience—Mordaunt was still silent. At length a laugh was distinctly heard from the pew which Cecilia occupied. Mordaunt bent over the pulpit, and for a moment fixed a stern and wild gaze upon her. He in vain endeavoured to speak.—The words seemed to rattle in his throat, but he could form no articulate sound. He sat down. The more serious part of the audience remained in mute amazement, while the laugh had become almost universal among the young people. After the lapse of several minutes, Mordaunt again rose, and in a low and hurried voice muttered something about the loss of a part of his sermon, and hastily apologizing to the audience abruptly left the church. The confusion which followed can scarcely be conceived. I made my way to Cecilia as soon as possible. Her immoderate mirth convinced me that she knew more than any one else of the mystery. But I could get no information from her, and, disgusted at her heartlessness, I left her and hastened to Mordaunt. In vain I knocked at his door and implored to be admitted. He refused to allow me to see him. I could hear him pacing his apartment with steps which betrayed his agitation. But it was not until some hours had passed that I was allowed entrance. His face was dreadfully pale, his eyes bloodshot, and his whole appearance was that of a man just recovering from an attack of epilepsy. The mystery was soon explained. In the anticipation of a frolic Cecilia had cut out a leaf of the sermon. Taken completely by surprise, Mordaunt entirely lost his self-possession. In vain he endeavoured to regain the thread of his discourse. Overwhelmed by mortification and anguish (for he well knew that it could be ascribed to no hand but Cecilia's) he was unable to frame a connecting link for his ideas, and the consequence was utter humiliation.

After a long and agitating conversation between us he rose to seek Cecilia.

'Shall I accompany you?' said I.

'If you choose,' was the reply: 'but remember I must see her alone.'

When we arrived at the house I took a seat on the piazza with Mary, while he, having requested a private interview with Miss Davenant, retired to the drawing room.

What passed during the time they remained together I never heard. Mary and myself were completely engaged in the discussion of the painful circumstances in which a thoughtless jest had placed both. I remarked with some surprise that Mary seemed much agitated, and spoke of her cousin with a degree of severity very foreign to her usual sweetness and gentleness. For a moment a suspicion that Mordaunt might have found a more congenial spirit in her crossed my mind, but the recollection of her uniform tranquility during the progress of his love affairs with Cecilia entirely destroyed the probability of it.

In a few minutes we heard a confused murmur from the room. The low and tremulous tones of Mordaunt's voice were distinctly heard, followed by the accents of deprecation and entreaty from the lips of Cecilia. By degrees the voices were raised. We heard Mordaunt utter these words:

'I have loved you as few men can love, as few women deserve to be loved; but in proportion to the strength of my affection is now my aversion. I know that christian charity would condemn me for this, but I cannot help it. You humbled me to the very dust, trampled upon my feelings, ruined my prospects, and crushed my spirit beneath a weight of humiliation which can never be shaken off, and at this moment the poisoned adder is less loathsome to my sight than

the vain and selfish being who could sacrifice her best affections to a senseless jest. Farewell.'

In an instant he issued, from the room, and hastening down the steps of the piazza, scarcely allowed me time to overtake him before he arrived at his own apartment. The next morning a note was handed me from Mordaunt, stating that he had quitted the country forever. I hastened to his lodgings, but he had left them at day break, taking with him all his baggage, and none knew his destination. What were the feelings of Cecilia at this unforeseen event, I never know. She loved Mordaunt as well as such a gossamer spirit could love, but she probably soon forgot his loss and her folly. She immediately left Princeton, and a few months afterwards I heard of her marriage with a southern planter.

Fifteen years passed away, during which time, being deeply engaged in professional duties, I heard nothing of my early friend. One afternoon conversing with a gentleman from England, the discourse turned upon the popular preachers of the day. He mentioned one who had for some years, he said, attracted the largest audience in London.

'One of your countrymen too,' added he, 'educated, I believe, at Princeton.'

Feeling a vague sort of interest in his account, I asked the name of the popular preacher.

'His name is Ormesby.'

Scarcely believing my own ears, I eagerly questioned him concerning his private history, and was told that he had taken up his abode in London about ten years since, had soon become very popular, had accepted a valuable gift of a nobleman who was very much attached to him, and through whose means he had risen to the highest dignities of the church; that he had been married about five years to an American lady whom he had met with in London, and finally, that he was living in great splendor, as much beloved for his virtues as honored for his talents.

As I was upon the point of visiting England myself, I obtained Ormesby's address, and my first visit after my arrival in London was to him. He received me with the utmost affection, and introduced me with a smile to his wife, the identical Mary Wilson whom I had once known at Princeton. I learned from his own lips the particulars of his history. After he had been for some time established in London he accidentally encountered Mary Wilson, who, with her father, was travelling in search of that health which a hopeless love for Mordaunt had destroyed. He had by that time learned more of human nature, and he could not have long remained blind to Mary's partial regard.—He offered his hand, and never had cause one moment to repent his generosity. Though not warmly attached to her when he married, her sweetness of temper and tenderness had won his most devoted affections, and they were completely happy. I ventured to ask about Cecilia. He smiled sadly.

'She is a widow, the mother of two destitute children,' said he. 'Her husband squandered away her fortune, treated her with the utmost harshness, and finally died of intemperance, leaving her without a friend or shilling in the world. She is now an inmate of my house. Mary sent for her as soon as she heard of her misfortunes, and for the last two years she and her children have been members of my family.'

The next day I dined with him and saw Cecilia—Her sunken eye and pallid cheek told a melancholy tale. Her spirits were entirely gone, and when I contrasted the blooming appearance of the happy Mary with the faded and wretched countenance of her once brilliant cousin, I could not but feel that Cecilia paid dearly for an untimely jest.

TEXAS.—The last accounts received from that Republic are very favourable as regards the state of tranquillity and advancement of the country. Great disappointments and difficulties were however encountered by the new settlers and land speculators in the location of lands, on account of the high prices of all kinds of produce, and of the land offices being closed, which will not be opened again till the first of June next.—The number of land speculators that are flocking there from all quarters of the Union, is comparatively greater than that of new settlers. This has occasioned an abundance of money, and a considerable rise in house rents, as likewise in the prices of every commodity, which renders, for the present living almost intolerable in that country.

SPAIN.—The minister of the U. S. has presented an energetic protest against the proposal of the Spanish Government to pawn Cuba to England as security for a loan, declaring that the U. S. never would permit England to hold that.

THE EMBARGO ACT.

From the Yarmouth Herald.

Our readers who have not already heard of it, will be astonished at a recent and unexpected Act of our Legislature, which received the immediate sanction of His Excellency the Lieut Governor, and a copy of which will be found in another column, prohibiting, under severe penalties the exportation of potatoes, oats and wheat out of the Province from this date to the 10th of June. This is a most high-handed measure, and justifiable only, if at all, in case of the last necessity—for which previous accounts had not prepared this community.—We are informed there are throughout this Township a considerable quantity of potatoes for sale. Several vessels were loading with them for New Brunswick, where, it is said, they are as much wanted as in any part of Nova Scotia—and we are commanded to love our neighbours as ourselves. These vessels will now have to proceed eastwardly, in search of any market they can find. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction prevails—at the same time sympathy is expressed for the inhabitants of those districts whose destitution must have led to this enactment—the particulars of which distress, however, have not reached us. Had an order to purchase all the potatoes for sale in the District at the current price, accompanied the Act, perhaps no complaints would have arisen. We hope our Legislature will never again have occasion to follow this very bad precedent—any interference of the kind having a certain tendency to discourage both agricultural and commercial industry. We understand that Messrs Huntingdon and Clements opposed the measure.

From the St. John N. B. Courier.

EMBARGO ON POTATOES IN NOVA-SCOTIA!—It is with some concern we state that a Bill has passed the House of Assembly in Nova-Scotia, to prevent the exportation of Potatoes and Grain from that Province during the present Spring. This measure, it appears has been deemed necessary, in consequence of the failure of the crops last season, and the great distress which prevails in many parts of the Province at this time. It is doubtless the paramount duty of Legislators to consult the wants of their constituents, and to endeavour to alleviate them by every means within their power; but, while the crops in New-Brunswick suffered equally with those in Nova-Scotia last season, and while many of our citizens lost their stock of provisions by the fire which destroyed a large portion of the City in January last; we regret that our neighbours in Nova-Scotia, whose surplus produce has always found a ready sale in our market, should now be prohibited from availing themselves of it, particularly when the articles of provisions usually brought by them are now so much wanted to replace those lost by the conflagration.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and waxes, Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.

Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. 18

Druggist.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837.

18

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

CAUSE { **WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff**
 vs
 WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

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

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

TRACT OF LAND,

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

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

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

The above SALE is Postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., when the same will take place at the place above-mentioned.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

Pictou, 13th April, 1837.

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

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

18th April, 1836.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

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

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

All persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

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

4th November, 1835. ca-m

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH

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 Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets 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 price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

ON Fraser's Mountain, about 30 acres of which is cleared. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the first day of May, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Terms.—12 months credit on good personal security. Apply to

WM. FRASER,

March 22. e-w Carpenter.

TO LET:

The SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. if

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly. Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

WRAPPI'G PAPER.

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

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.
Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March 29, 1837. if

AUCTION.

SALE AT AUCTION.

At his Store, on Water Street, on Tuesday, 2nd May,

THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

Consisting of

BLACK, blue, olive and green BROAD CLOTHS, and furnishings; black and coloured Gros de Naples; silk fancy, and Valencia waistcoatings; bombazines and velveteens; Morino and plaid shawls; black, Canary, and Bandana silk handkerchiefs; plain, twilled, and fancy Prints, in pieces and single dresses; linen and cotton shirtings; common & Regatta stripes; apron checks and scotch droggets;

A large quantity of unbleached COTTONS, HOLLANDS, OSNABURGS, AND RUSSIA DUCKS;

Book, Jaconet, and barred Muslins; plain and figured Bobinets, Laces, and Edgings; plain, fancy, & gauze Ribbons; silk and cotton sewing thread of all colours; Tapes, Braids, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, and Buttons; Pots, Ovens, Scythes, reaping Hooks, Locks, Latches—and a variety of other articles, of which full Catalogues will be exhibited at and before the Sale.

Three Months' credit will be given on approved security, for all sums exceeding £5; and six Months' credit for all sums above £10. For all purchases under £3, cash on delivery.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and be continued on every succeeding Market day, till the whole is sold off.

GEORGE MCKAY, Sen'r.

GEORGE MCKAY, intending to wind up his present business forthwith, requests all to whom he stands indebted to present their accounts for payment; and those to whom he is indebted to come to an immediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the first June next, will be put in a legal course of recovery, without further notice. Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES

Corner of George & Queen Streets, now occupied by Mr James Smith. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber residing in the house. WM. RAE.

April 26. if

SITUATION WANTED,

By a middle aged Woman, acquainted with needle work, and who will superintend the care of Children. Apply at this Office. [April 26.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Merigomish, CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.

Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

Terms of payment will be made very easy. Apply to R. Copeland at Merigomish, or to the Subscriber. J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

ALBION MINES' RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES WANTED.

FOR the formation of the two first sections of the Albion Mines' Railway, from the Foundry to New Glasgow Bridge.

SEALED OFFERS

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of Friday the 29th of April next, to whom, or to Mr Peter Crerar, apply for plans, specification, or other particulars. Albion Mines, 28th March, 1837. o-w

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Acadian Recorder.

What difference will there be in the crops of hay upon a clayed hill between two fields, one of which is fed by cattle till winter sets in, and the other has no cattle turned into it after it is mowed?

Has the Mangel Wartzel Beet been cultivated as Food for Cattle? Although it has not succeeded well during the late cold seasons, it has in a warm season yielded at the rate of 1200 bushels to the acre on highly manured land near Halifax; it is taken in with less labor than any other root, & keeps perfectly well.

Any person who has tried, or will try experiments by which he can determine questions of this kind, and who will communicate the result to the public will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he is one of the benefactors of his country, and that he has paid a part of that debt which we all owe to each other. As the climate, and the diseases which affect our crops differ from those of the Land of our Fathers, the knowledge acquired by the experience of ages does not always apply to difficulties which the farmers meet with in this province but we have among them, many intelligent men, who could, we do not furnish us with useful information upon these subjects.

Though agriculture is unquestionably the most profitable business which is pursued under existing circumstances, yet many farmers are complaining about hard times. They complain that the present high prices afford them no facilities for the acquisition of wealth, and assign as a principal reason the high price of labor—but they forget that their labor is an important part of their capital, and that as it advances in value their capital is increased in amount. This remark, it is true, is more peculiarly applicable to practical farmers—men who labor with their own hands, and such are ordinarily the only men who accumulate wealth by agriculture.

As highly as we estimate the profession of an agriculturist, and as profitable as we believe the business to be at the present time, we would advise no man to engage in it whose hands are too delicate to handle the hoe without gloves. To insure the farmer success he must labor, more or less, with his own hands, and be capable of judging whether his work is well or ill done. He must also know whether his hired help perform that amount of labor which they are in duty bound to render him, and whether the results of it will leave him a profit after their wages are deducted. Gentlemen who have acquired fortunes by commercial and professional business, and who may be disposed to retire to rural life, will find much amusement in agriculture: but they must not be disappointed if they find but little profit. The profits of a farm are in proportion to the amount of labor bestowed upon it: and the farmer who performs it principally with his own hands and those of his family, generally grows richer and richer, while one whose hands are too tender to endure the rays of the sun, and whose children are too good to work, almost invariably grows poorer and poorer—

STEAM AGRICULTURE.—The application of steam to agriculture, has hitherto been confined to putting in motion some threshing machines; but as steam will probably, in a short time, be applied to the propulsion of heavy waggons, on public roads, the succeeding step will not unlikely be its adoption to the implements of aration. The advantages of ploughing and harrowing by steam promise to be considerable in every country, but especially in an uncertain climate; as the soil can only be stirred with advantage when in a moderately dry state and in dry weather.

FOREIGN.

[The following quotation from the London Times, shows the origin of the present dispute between Circassia and Russia, and which is likely to lead to a war with England;—we refer to the seizure of the Vixen, by the Russian authorities, an account of which we gave in a late number of the Bee.]

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CIRCASSIANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.

It is some weeks since I have had it in my power to make any communication relative to Circassia. Aware that this country constitutes the bulwark which opposes the principal obstacle to the progress of Russian ambition, that, in one word, British interests in the East are dependent on the fate of Circassia, I have considered it a duty to use every means in order to obtain information respecting the contest at present carried on between its warlike population and the troops of the Czar. However, the measures adopted by the Russian authorities to prevent truth from transpiring, and to perpetuate the state of ignorance in which their system of delusion has kept Europe, continue to be so effectual, that it is only at long intervals that any information can be obtained from the theatre of warfare. I have had an opportunity of seeing last week a letter from one of the principal Circassian chiefs, Djambolat Bey, dated November 10th, which conveyed intelligence of the most gratifying description. The accuracy of the information it conveyed was further confirmed by the statements of several individuals whom I saw on their arrival here on Sunday last. The formidable preparations of Russia along the line of the Couban, and the redoubled activity of her blockading squadron, far from striking terror into the midst of these independent mountaineers, have had for their result to impress upon them the necessity of centralization. The sense of common danger has awakened, for the first time, in their hearts, the feelings of nationality, the feuds between tribe and tribe having ceased, and, symbolic of their union into one people, a national flag has been adopted. It was while under the excitement these electrifying events had awakened, that intelligence of the approach of a considerable division of the Russian army reached the Circassian camp. After leaving its encampment in the vicinity of the fortress Avonna, the Russian column penetrated into the districts of Nethoordj and Shapshik without meeting resistance, the inhabitants having been directed by their chiefs to retire to the mountains, after setting fire to whatever they could not remove. On the arrival at the extremity of the plains of Shapshik, the Russians took up a position close to the smoking ruins of Shoomeye, Saockaiky, and Daba, and on the following day attempted forcing a passage across the Dewend, leading to Ghelujik. Their efforts on that and the following day proved abortive. Their subsequent attempts were equally unsuccessful. The heavy losses the troops experienced in their daily encounter with the enemy, and the difficulty of maintaining his cavalry in a country which had in every direction been laid waste, induced the Russian General, after having remained a fortnight in the same position, to begin his retreat. This Resolution on his part was, it is supposed, subsequent to the arrival of the intelligence of the dreadful ravages committed by a body of 5000 Circassian horse, which had advanced two days' journey from the frontiers into the Russian territory. This body marched under the orders of one of the most valiant chiefs, Hirsiz-ogloi Ah Boy, who had placed the national colors of Circassia in the hands of his own son. Laden with

booty, they were on their return met by the Russian column above mentioned, retiring on Abouana. A desperate engagement took place, during which large numbers were slain on both sides. On the following day the Russian General desired a parley, during which it was agreed that each party, after removing its dead and wounded, should be allowed to proceed on its march without further molestation.

From the Acadian Recorder.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES.

Continued from the Bee, April 12.

LEWIS WILKINS is the member for the Town of Windsor. He represented this Township in the Old House, under the writ issued in consequence of the absence, and supposed death of Mr. Dill. He is the son of the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, the eldest of the Pious Judges. Lewis Wilkins is one of the youngest members in the House: from appearance I should judge not more than two and thirty years of age. From the Speaker's right, about one third of the distance from the upper end of the rod bench, he usually addresses the chair. Mark a gentleman in that neighbourhood, whose restlessness indicates his determination next to possess the floor. Howe has just resigned the rostrum, after an elaborate speech in opposition to Uniacke's motion, that the subject of the address mentioned in the first of the eleven resolutions be referred, for preparations, to a Select Committee. Now the member for Windsor is on his feet. Of a slender form, his body gently inclining forward, he stands at least six foot. His fashionable close fitting coat, green, or perhaps pea-green is graced at the cuffs by a continuation of snow white linen, which partly conceals from view a pair of kid gloves, corresponding in colour to his upper dress. In one hand he holds a hat, the unruflled beaver of which, still retains the glossy smoothness of the brush; from the other is gracefully suspended a white pocket-handkerchief. His countenance is open, manly, and masculine. He is becoming excited, and pours forth a torrent of language. His periods are long, and parenthetical. His language is for the most part well selected, or rather collected, but owing to his verbosity, he does not command the ear of the House to so considerable an extent, as he otherwise would. He occasionally quotes, and sometimes largely, from the Heathen classics, with many of the true observations of whom, he evinces a familiarity: but *semper ad eventum festinare* is a caution drawn from the same source, which if borne in mind, would assist in giving point to speeches of other gentlemen, as well as to some of those of this alumnus of King's College. He makes it his boast that he belongs to that party in politics, which in England, are styled *conservative*. He brought their principles into the House with him, and certainly on more than one occasion he has defended them with ability. Wilkins is the avowed champion of H. M. Council; a defender of the present administration; an enemy to radical reform; and of consequence as we have already intimated, a *high Tory*.

HUGH BELL is one of the members for the Town of Halifax. He came first into the House (unopposed) after the resignation of the present Master of the Rolls, and remained during one session of the Old House. He and Thomas Forrester represent the town of Halifax in the New House. Bell is a local preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist connection. Below the middle size, of a religious, mild and pleasant aspect, his more prominent trait of countenance is attention well defined, and strongly marked. Shall I point him out to you? Observe a gentleman on the Speaker's left, just under the lobby, considerable more than midway down the seat. He sits collected, his head slightly inclining to one shoulder, his hands, in military

phrase, "at once," but his eye attentively rivetted on the speaker addressing the chair. Now you cannot mistake the described. Mr. Bell's parliamentary career being as yet so brief he might without any impropriety have been considered among the new members. His political principles appear less liberal than those of many of the New House. On the sixth of Howe's famous eleven Resolutions, the burden of which was a complaint against the power and patronage of the Church of England, Bell voted with the opposition, which proved to be the majority. As a debater Bell is perspicacious, nervous, and concise. On important questions, while voting on one side he sometimes expresses doubts of the propriety of his own decision. Nevertheless for the most part, his votes will be found recorded on the column of Reform, and I think there can be but little doubt that he is a true Reformer.

HUNTINGDON is one of the members for Yarmouth; and although not a person of any very literary attainments is nevertheless deserving of notice in these sketches. Huntingdon is a man of about the middle size, some forty years of age, full featured, vigorous, and of a hale complexion. He has been for some time in the house, and is well acquainted with its forms, and the manner of doing business. His voice, by no means musical, is rather monotonous. He never attempts a set speech, nor wears the house with tedious orations. In debate Huntingdon is strictly argumentative, and his pithy, shrewd and well drawn conclusions are never lost upon the reflecting portion of the House. Few members in the Assembly possess better discriminating faculties than the member for Yarmouth; and none more determinately marshals them in battle array against Government abuses, Religious patronage and preference, and Provincial Monopolies. In opposition to the Colonial Bank Charter he was indefatigable. The learned member for Cape Breton, and he opposed the measure with great ability, which was as ably but more successfully defended by the member for Cumberland, one of its directors, and the member of *Juste-au-Corps* its Solicitor. Herbert Huntingdon is one of the business men of the house. His views of politics are liberal: his highest ambition appears to consist in a claim to be serviceable to his Country without the usual disposition to head a party. He is a discerning unbending Reformer.

From the *Novascotian*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

This morning (April 3.) a general Bill, for preserving the evidence taken before the Election Committees, was introduced by Mr Doyle; and when we entered the gallery we found Mr Stewart addressing the house upon that subject.

Mr Stewart, on his own behalf and on that of his friends who sent him to the house, protested against this, or any other law, which altered the law at present in existence, under which they had commenced the contest, and by which alone their rights were determinable. That the mere circumstances that neither in British, nor Colonial, nor American legislation, was any precedent of such a law to be found, was sufficient to justify him in resisting, in the most formal manner, the introduction of a precedent so dangerous here. That the resolution produced by Mr Young on the preceding day, when he was not in the house, and could take no part in the debate, as moved by Mr Stewart in 1827, was one of a series; but it was by consent of himself, who was the sitting member's nominee, and of Mr Fairbanks, who was petitioner's; and after all, in 1828, that notwithstanding such consent, the law required the whole proceedings should be commenced anew, and a new committee was struck which reported in favour of Mr Smith. That although he might remain and continue to oppose the bill in its various stages, and even vote upon it, he, Mr Stewart, considered it more decorous to withdraw altogether from the house; during the discussion, and leave his rights in the judgment of the house. Repeating in a formal manner his protest against this law, as being *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, expressing his gratitude to Mr Umacke for his generous defence of his rights, he left the house, and did not return, we believe, during the day.

Mr Umacke said, that as the measure had been

fully urged yesterday, he would not detain the house by going into a recapitulation of the reason upon which his opposition to the measure was founded. The present bill though nominally a general Bill, applied in reality only to the County of Cumberland. In all the other Election Committees, consent had been given to pass the law, but in the contest in which his learned friend was involved, that assent had been refused, and that constituted the essence of the injustice which the house were about to perpetrate, if they deprived him of rights which he was entitled to exercise. The change of the Bill from a particular to a general one was a mere subterfuge. If a man was unjustly and arbitrarily to be deprived of his rights, it was very little consequence by what form of words the injury was perpetrated. The Bill, in every point of view, was a violation of those fundamental rights upon which the liberties of a Briton were founded, and while in its operation it would deprive the sitting member of those privileges which the existing law conferred upon him, it would also perpetuate the testimony of the opposing candidate, while his own was left to all the chances of time.

Mr Howe would not go into an answer of the arguments so powerfully advanced by the sitting member in opposition to the Bill, as that gentleman had withdrawn from the debate. He had listened with patience and attention to the speech of his learned friend, but still he was obliged to confess his opinions to be unchanged. As the Bill would be again taken up in Committee, he would then take the opportunity of answering the arguments adduced upon the other side, and of enforcing his own views.

Mr W. Young would also refrain from going into the question, in the absence of the learned gentleman who was affected by the measure proposed. It was true that he had, on a previous occasion, employed the expressions, that unless some measure of this nature were adopted, the whole proceedings before the Committee would be a mockery and a farce. The truth of that assertion no one has attempted to controvert; but it was said in answer, that the law as it now stood was such that this consequence must necessarily follow. If the law was so, that was the best reason why it should be altered. He was glad that a general Bill was introduced, and had been consulted when the measure was first contemplated, he would have advised that course. Now that the house had an opportunity of remedying these crying evils, by a measure not so constructed as to aim at any one individual only, it was the duty which the house owed to the country, to interpose their authority and save from annihilation all the proceedings which had already been taken.

Mr Fairbanks said, that whatever alterations some gentlemen might think of introducing into the bill in committee, it was now necessary to discuss the matter as it was before the house. By the Bill, as it now stood, the evidence only was preserved—but in the next session a new committee has to be appointed.—Now, it was well known, how superior an advantage it always was to those, who were called upon to decide any point, to have heard the evidence adduced, as it came from the mouth of the witnesses. By the present bill, however, that benefit was lost, and the only advantage aimed at was to preserve the testimony. No doubt it was a hardship that all the evidence should be scattered to the winds; but as both parties had embarked in the contest, with a full knowledge of the operation of the law, he thought they must implicitly have consented to submit to all the inconveniences entailed by its defects.

The question being taken, upon a motion to allow the Bill to remain on the table for a second reading, it was carried, 24 to 15.

Relief Bill.

On the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Governor to borrow a sum of money, for the relief of distressed settlers throughout the Province—a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the Bill for 3 months. A desultory conversation ensued, of which we noted the following particulars.

Mr J. Young was so much opposed to the system of borrowing money as any man could be, but under the peculiar circumstances of distress in which the Province was now involved—he thought the house were justified in having recourse to that measure. By the scheme proposed, no addition was to be made to the public debt; the distress prevailing, would be relieved merely by the anticipation of a portion of next year's revenues, and the greater distress, which would necessarily ensue, by reason of a deficiency of seed for the crops of the present year, would thus be nipped in the bud.

Several gentlemen expressed their opinion that the want, which existed in the Province, had on a previous day been greatly exaggerated, and that there was no imperative necessity to resort to so extraordinary a mode of relief.

Mr Lewis said, that mankind were prone to run to

extremes. Some gentlemen entertained the idea, that the cry of starvation resounded within the walls of every poor settler within the Province—others seemed to consider that there was really very little distress in the country. He thought the truth lay between. There was probably a great deal of distress, but not more he thought than might be relieved, by a judicious appropriation of the money already voted for roads.

Mr Fairbanks understood, at the time the embargo Bill was passed, that a pledge was given to follow up that measure by something like the one now proposed. By the provisions of the present bill, a sum was to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, who was to appoint commissioners in the several Counties. These commissioners were to inform his Excellency of the extent of distress in their districts and procure such sum, as should be necessary to relieve it, not exceeding a certain maximum sum. Seed oats and potatoes to be purchased by the money, were to be distributed to the necessitous, whose notes, payable in six months, were to be taken in return, and might be worked out on the roads, either this year or next, and in the event of failure of payment, the County generally was to be amerced for the deficiency.

By these means, every check was interposed to prevent the abuse of the Crown. The magistrates would take care not to draw a sum above their wants, when the County had to be taxed for what would be lost. For the same reason they would exercise a judicious caution, in the choice of those who were to receive the seed; and not give it to persons who would abuse the public charity, and without any intention of paying the notes which they were required to give. Therefore, as no possible evil could accrue, and as great benefits would arise from the adoption of the contemplated scheme, he felt himself bound to support it.

Mr Huntingdon was so certain that the sum, if borrowed, would be added to the debt of the Province, that he would pledge his head upon the correctness of his predictions. If distress existed he would be willing to relieve it, but by some scheme which would appropriate to that purpose, a part of the £10,000 already granted for roads and bridges. However, he was persuaded, and always had been, that the extent of misery in the Province, was not as great as the imaginations of some gentlemen had, on a former day, represented it to be. It was astonishing to what an extent a small quantity of fact could be hammered out by a lively fancy, to gild over the most preposterous notions. A few families in different parts of the country were found to be in distress, and forthwith rose a general cry of starvation. The same fertility of imagination would have converted a village thief into a band of robbers, or an assault upon a drunken justice into a rebellion against the government. He was convinced, however specious were the pretences upon which the present Bill was advocated, that the result would be to add to the public debt. If the majority of counties should now take from the Treasury—when the members returned next year, and on dividing the road monies found how small a sum fell to their counties, they would do any thing rather than return with the pittance left to them, and he feared that the old well beaten road would once more be trodden, and the deficiency raised by a further pledge of the public faith. He had opposed the embargo bill because it was unjust and injurious in its principle. He had just heard from his own county, that three vessels had left Yarmouth, loaded with potatoes, for the American market, a little before the arrival of the mail conveying the intelligence of the embargo act. Three were, when that intelligence arrived, even in the act of loading with potatoes, purchased at 2s per bushel. The result would be, that the Legislature having shut out a foreign market—the owners would be obliged to send the potatoes to Halifax; and they would be fortunate indeed, if, without taking the freights into consideration, they should receive enough to pay for the first cost. Should the sufferers apply to the Legislature for relief, they would be treated as Mr Starrat the other day was treated, when a tyrannical infringement of his rights, brought him a petitioner to the bar—and would learn how much dependence was to be placed on the tender mercies of the Legislature. He would advise every member, who did not intend to take any money for his own county, to vote against the measure altogether.

The question being called for, on the motion to defer the bill, it was lost 13 to 17.

A motion was then made that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take the bill into consideration, which being put and carried,

Mr Stewart then explained the different clauses of the bill, and commented upon the variety of checks interposed by its provisions, to prevent the sum that should be lent, from being lost to the Province, or added to the debt.

Mr J. Young said, that by a previous enactment, the Legislature had prevented the articles from going to a foreign market, but that measure would be inefficient for the purposes its projectors had in view, unless

followed up by something of this nature. It was vain to say to the destitute, we have retained the seed in the Province, go and purchase what you require, unless they had the wherewithal to do so. The one measure naturally flowed out of the other. By the operation of the late enactment, potatoes would naturally be collected from all the outputs into Halifax, as the only extensive market for their consumption. The market would become glutted by the quantity, and the price would sink to almost nothing. But if the present measure passed, the means of purchasing the article would be diffused where they were most needed, among the poor settlers who were destitute of seed, and who, but for the supply from this source, would be obliged to leave their lands uncultivated for the present year, and could look forward to nothing but the horrors of famine for the next. He wished to remove any idea which might be entertained, as to the incongruity between opposing the former bill and supporting the measure now before the house. He had entertained a very strong opinion as to the impolicy of that Bill, but the majority having been in favour of passing it, it was the duty of the minority to submit. The measure having now passed into a law, the present question was to be urged, not merely as one of abstract policy, but as having reference to what had already been done. He was surprised to perceive opposition come from persons who had, on a previous day, expressed their determination to advocate a measure of this nature. He did not think there was a man in the house of so narrow an understanding as to take one side of a question to day, and another to-morrow. The mind was so constituted that, whenever the respective arguments by which a measure was supported and opposed were addressed to it, the judgment came to a decision not at all dependent upon the way on which these arguments were suggested, if then an investigation were made into the motives which induced those changes, so frequently perceptible in popular assemblies, it would be found that the passions were often affected, and their inconsistency of conduct had its source, not in the intellectual, but in the moral faculties.

Mr Howe thought that this was one of those cases in which it was of less consequence to understand the laws of the human mind, than the practice of the Assembly. He had seen enough of the proceedings in former houses to know, that when a majority of the different counties participated in grants of money for purposes similar to this, it was seldom paid out of the Road Money, and generally formed a permanent addition to the public debt. Suppose this sum is given, and 30 out of the 49 members have divided it among their counties—when we meet again they will be anxious to obtain Road money as they are now; the necessities of these counties will be as great, and the Road Scale of the next year, if there is a majority interested, will be constructed so as to make up the amounts to be deducted for the Oats and Potatoes. If it were possible, he wished that the sums to be drawn could be made chargeable on the Road Monies of this year; because the poor would be more willing to work out the sums received, immediately after the benefit had been felt; than they would a year or two hence. To delay the time of payment would be to foster litigation, in suing the notes taken, and make the second evil in some cases worse than the first. To prevent all difficulty and unfairness, perhaps it would be better to take the £4000, divide it fairly among the counties, and let those settlements that were distressed work out the amount taken this year; where there was no distress, an additional portion of road work could be done, and the whole amount could then be deducted from the gross sum voted next year.

Mr McDougall was surprised that the hon gentleman from the County of Halifax, who had the other day, with so much warmth and ability, advocated the claims of the settlers in Sheet Harbor. (Mr Howe explained that the petition was from County Harbor, and not from any part of his own county.) Mr McDougall continued. It was immaterial. Distress certainly existed in the Province to an unprecedented amount, and it was the duty of the Legislature to do all that was in their power to relieve it. The scheme now proposed appeared to him to be eminently calculated for the two objects of relieving that distress, and of doing so without injury to the public. There was every check that could possibly be imposed to prevent an improper use of the public benevolence. There were the members of House, who were interested in not allowing the amount to be so large as to entail, to any considerable extent, the appropriations for their cross roads next year; there were the Commissioners, inhabitants of the counties, whose interest it was to see that the money lent out by them should be so secured as not to subject themselves, in common with the other men of property in the country, to litigation; there were the notes of hand, by which the borrowers became personally responsible for the sums given; and lastly, came the remedy or deficiency—by assessment. With all these guards and checks,

it was impossible that the Province could sustain any loss by the transaction, and very much good might be done. He could not, for a moment, hesitate as to which line of conduct it was his duty to pursue. But the House were told that if this sum were granted now, it would next year be added to the public debt. He could not believe it possible that any member, in the face of the declarations now made, and in the teeth of a positive enactment, could be so thoroughly imbued with rascality as to make the proposition. It was impossible for a moment to entertain such a conception, and if the house should be sufficiently rascally (he repeated the expression) as to pursue a course in such an violation of every principle of honesty, there was a Council at the other of the building, who, bad as they were, would never give their sanction to so monstrous a proceeding. But, some honorable gentlemen thought that the relief sought for might be granted without this extra sum, merely by allowing a part of the £10,000 voted for roads and bridges to flow in another channel. Those who entertained such notions, must have very little idea of the state of things in the county. With a population destitute of articles of food as well as those of seed, and obliged to spend every hour they had to spare from the cultivation of their farms, in working for money to supply the cravings of nature, it was absurd to propose such a scheme. The earnings of this summer must be considered as already mortgaged for the present subsistence of the people, and they could not be expected to repay the sums advanced to them until another year, when their labour on the roads could be performed under happier auspices.

Mr W. Young said that the practical operation of the bill did not appear to be yet thoroughly comprehended by the members of the Committee. It was contemplated by the bill that the sums remaining due in the several counties should be deducted from the road money, which, in the general scale of next year, those counties should be entitled to receive. It was only in case of there being no road money for next year that the principal assessment was called in. It was the intention then that this grant should be deducted from the road and bridge service of the following year. It was not in the power of the House to act as they were urged by some members, and appropriate a part of the £10,000 to the purposes of the bill before them. That sum had already undergone a division and subdivision, and had been sent up to the other branch, so that it was entirely out of their reach. There was one danger in the course now proposed, and that was, that if next session a considerable sum should be found to have been expended for the purposes of the present bill, there would be a strong temptation to grant a larger amount to the road and bridge service; but, if it should be found that the Province could afford to do so, where would be the harm. But until sad experience (to use a favorite phrase of the hon. gentleman for the county of Halifax) should prove to him, that in the appropriations of next year the House would abandon the usual principles upon which the scale was prepared, for the purpose of giving to certain counties an unfair advantage over others, he would not harbour the idea that they could act so widely at variance from their present professions, and from the dictates of proper feeling. A larger sum might probably be granted, but he did not believe it would be differently divided.

Mr Howe gave his hon. and learned friend for Sydney and other members who had recently come into the Assembly, credit for the purest intentions—he knew that now they were above doing any thing unfair, but he feared the operation of time—when they had become thoroughly steeped in those waters of something very like rascality, that usually bubbled up in a Committee of Supply. He had known pure spirits before now undergo some strange alterations—and the like might occur again; and therefore he was desirous that the whole arrangements to be made under this Bill, should be put beyond the reach of time and accident—that the account should be squared at once, or at all events settled before the next session. He had no wish to defeat the Bill, but wanted to carry out its provisions without injustice. It was said, how can people who are famished turn out to work upon the road—but we do not ask them to do so till their necessities are relieved, and their crops are in the ground. He could see no difference between their doing so this year or the next. He could not help smiling, when he saw, on looking at the scale in preparation, so large a sum set down for Pictou, but he understood it perfectly—and felt certain that his honor the Speaker, who was an old and experienced member knew well how the account would be arranged hereafter. From that moment he had determined, either that the whole should be paid out of the road monies of this year, or that he would draw every farthing that he could obtain for his own county. He felt like Cowper's Boy with the cherries, he would not take any if the others would let them alone; but as they were all going, why his constituents might as well have a share.

The Speaker (Mr Smith) said that he could see nothing in the arguments adduced by the opponents of the present measure, to shake the opinions formed at the commencement of the discussions he had entertained upon the subject. He had given a good deal of attention to the question, and thought the bill before the House had been drawn up with accuracy and care, and was well calculated to effect the object in contemplation. If it were asked whether the necessity existed which was spoken of, he thought there need be no better proof of that circumstance, than the fact that out of the 16 counties, 13 had already been applicants for a share of the loan. Allusion had been made to him, and somehow or other Pictou and its representatives always came in for a share of obloquy, when there was any question about money matters. There had been a time when a little energy and exertion might have procured a small extra sum to one county, but it had gone by, the well was dried up, and the spirit of reform and retrenchment entered now too deeply into the management of our provisional concerns, to allow the supposition that that plan could be tried successfully again. As regarded the deficiency of the crop last season, he could speak more particularly for his own county, and he was satisfied that if £2000 were distributed through the county, it would not make up for the difference to an average crop.—The magistrates there had lately held a meeting, in which they determined to apply to the Legislature for the sum of £750. Of course he did not intend to ask the house for that amount. He would take whatever they should choose to give him. His county, in its fertility, high state of cultivation, the number of its inhabitants and the quantity of its exports, was entitled to rank with the largest counties in the Province; and in the allotment among the different counties of the sum to be borrowed, he would have to content himself with being placed on a level with the largest. As to the proposition to apply to this purpose a part of the road money, how could it be done? The monies did not come into the Treasury till the first of July, and the relief was useless unless afforded by the first of May. He had himself made arrangements to procure seed from Halifax for his own county, and he apprehended that similar steps would be taken by the Representatives of other parts where there was a deficiency. But there was another reason why the road money, as granted, could not be appropriated to this service. The labourer on the roads never got any portion of his pay till after the work was performed, and for two thirds he was obliged to wait to an advanced period of the season. When the Commissioners could obtain it from the Treasury. As to the fears that some gentleman entertained, that the money would be added to the funded debt he did not conceive they were based on any substantial grounds. He would be sorry to think that the house would meet again in a tone and temper different from what they manifested. He would add one word of his hon friend from the county of Halifax; that gentleman was very energetic in his opposition to the present measure, but he thought when the navigation should be completely opened, and the inhabitants of the remote Harbours and Settlements of the county of Halifax, should find their way to the capital with a statement of their distresses, it would be found that the constituents of the hon. gent. himself stood in as much need of the Legislative provision, as those of any other members in the house, and would be as grateful for the relief.

Mr Stewart said, that the question for the House to consider was, whether there was such a need of assistance, as to justify a temporary departure from those principles, by which, in ordinary cases, the Legislature should be governed. It was not wise to hold out to the population of the Province, the hopes that, in all cases of difficulty, they had a ready resource in an application to the Treasury. But there were cases of extreme and imperative necessity, in which it would be the blindest economy, to keep close the lid of the Treasury chest; and this he thought to be one of those cases. Distress prevailed to a great extent throughout the country, and it was essential to the happiness and welfare of many of the inhabitants, that some measure like the present should be adopted for their relief. As to any danger of converting the loan into a part of the public debt, he was not apprehensive of any such result. It was true, when the hon Gentleman from the County of Halifax, had been elected a representative—some friendly voice had expressed its regret, that he was to be placed in a situation, where his honesty would run so great a risk; but in the present reformed House, that gentleman was less exposed to the danger of contamination. With respect to the idea of appropriating part of the £10,000 to this purpose, was it practicable? If those gentlemen who had thrown out the idea, would put it into shape, and produce some feasible plan for the adoption of the House, it might be taken into consideration. For his own part, he thought any such thing impracticable. The road division had already

gone to the Council, and were beyond the reach or control of the House. If the Bill did not pass, he trusted that those who opposed it would not make objections to the details, but would propose another scheme of a feasible nature.

Mr J Young said, that as the question had already undergone a lengthy discussion; he would bring it to a point, by moving that the blank in the first clause of the bill, should be filled up with £4000. If any gentleman was desirous that a smaller sum should be inserted, it would be competent to him to move an amendment. The question being taken upon the £4000, it was lost 19 to 18. A number of the members entering at this time, and it being conceived that their presence in the division, would have changed the fate of the question, some gentlemen moved with a view to test that fact, that the sum of £3500 should be inserted in the first blank. The question being taken, it passed by a small majority and the sum being settled, the bill went through its subsequent stages with but little opposition.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We give to-day another paper full of Debates—and the next sheet will probably contain all that our Reporter has been able to preserve, when we hope to present our Readers an agreeable variety of lighter wares than those with which their minds have been recently burthened. The Address to His Majesty, some of the debates on which appear to-day, was carried through the House nearly word for word as reported. The opposition did not succeed in striking out a single clause, although upon some there were large minorities. On the last question, however, for passing the whole, but five voted in the negative. It was carried up to the Governor by the whole House on Monday.

A good deal of debate arose during the past week on the bill for preserving the evidence before such of the Election Committees as had not reported. It was stoutly opposed and defended, up to Saturday night, when the minority became too formidable to afford any chance of its passing. The third reading was only carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and yesterday it was postponed by a majority of one. Mr McLellan was yesterday confirmed in his seat by a majority of one.—*Novascotian*, April 19.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1837.

EFFECTS OF THE EMBARGO LAW.—In our paper of the 12th instant, we denounced the embargo law as impolitic, and an uncalled for exercise of legislative authority; but we were not prepared to see our predictions, as to its pernicious effects on the interests of this section of the Province, so speedily realized.

By accounts received here on Thursday last, it appears, that on the very day on which we printed that article, the P. E. Island *Gazette* directed the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and although that body had nearly finished their business for the session, and were about to return to their homes, they instantly passed a bill prohibiting the exportation of grain and potatoes from the Island. During its progress through the House and the Council, two small vessels, partly loaded with oats, for the Albion Mining Association, and the Eastern Stage Coach Establishment, made their escape for this port, and brought the doleful intelligence, that we may expect no more from that quarter this season. The immediate effect of this was, that seed oats which were previously selling for 2s. 6d. to 3s. rose to from 4s. to 5 per bushel, and other grains and potatoes in proportion.

Behold now, ye wise men of the Legislative Hall, the effects of your political wisdom. Thousands of poor settlers from Cape Tormentine to Canso and Cape North, who were looking to you for relief, are thus by one of your acts plunged into tenfold misery. It is in vain that you offer them the loan of a few hundred pounds to enable them to get seed and bread.—As many thousands to persons in their now accumulated

sufferings, would not suffice to give them relief. In vain do you tell them that seed potatoes are plenty and cheap to the westward of Halifax, and along the shores of the Bay of Funday, and that you have taken care that the owners do not carry them at road; when you have at the same time been the means of shutting them out from their natural, cheaper, and more convenient market of P. E. Island. To any person the least versant in these matters, it is easy to see, that supplies might nearly as well be at the Cape of Good Hope, as where they are said to be, as regards any benefit which the inhabitants of these shores are likely to derive from them; and were any person now to send to the other end of the Province for the articles in question, the speculator would be ruinous to him, while it would afford no real relief to the destitute people; they would in all probability arrive too late for sowing and planting, and would certainly be at a price far beyond the poor man's means.

As we anticipated, this extreme legislative measure, unsuited as it is to every part of the Province, has excited general indignation. The Halifax Press alone has remained silent on the subject, under the expectation, no doubt, that it would bring cheap potatoes, &c. to their market; but in which, if we are not much mistaken, they will be miserably disappointed.

MORE LEGISLATIVE WISDOM.—The last Halifax papers inform us, that the House of Assembly have voted the sum of £100 to Dr GESNER, as a public testimony for his valuable Work on the Geology of the Province. This may be all well enough, to encourage native literary talent according to their means; but when they are under the necessity of borrowing money to relieve the distress of the inhabitants, prudence might have dictated to them the propriety of deferring for a little this act of generosity.

But what will the freeholders and tax payers of the Country think, when we tell them that the Legislature have seriously entertained the idea of commencing a Geological survey of the Province. A motion was made in Committee of Supply by Mr J. Young, that £200 be granted to Dr Gesner for this purpose, with the understanding that £2000 or £3000 more would subsequently be wanted to complete the survey, and was carried 20 to 17. On the following day the subject was taken up by the House, and on dividing on an amendment moved by Mr Doyle, to the effect that the measure was inexpedient—there appeared for the amendm't 23, against it 17; thus by the small majority of six have we been saved from this insane project,—a project which went to compel us to pay for surveying what at present does not belong to us, thus tending to enhance in the estimation of the owners, and make them retain with firmer grasp, that property which it were certainly the wiser policy for Novascotians first to get possession of, and then survey. What would be thought of the man who would first pay for making valuable discoveries on his neighbor's farm, and then with the full knowledge of these discoveries before the owners eyes, go and purchase it from him? But some of our Members say that the Crown does not lay claim to lime, gypsum, ironstone, slate, freestone, &c., and will never prevent any person from working them; this is all nonsense: they are as much a part of the *Mines and Minerals* of Nova Scotia as Coal, and the moment the Crown is shown they are worth any thing, they will be wrested from us with as little ceremony as the coals were; or we will have to pay an exorbitant price for their purchase.

Further, we have to inform the Constituency, that in obedience to their almost unanimously expressed wish, the Legislature have withheld the grants to the Stage Coach Companies; but with unparalleled stupidity, they have voted £700 from the public purse, and that for three years, and into the same pockets in another shape—namely, in aid of carrying the mails along the Eastern and Western great roads—besides £1520 for General Post Communications. All grants which the legislature make to the Post Office from the

people's money, we conceive to be iniquitous in the extreme—as we believe that Department has means within itself, to pay all reasonable charges on it.

Not many years ago, the Post Office Establishment of a neighboring Colony, which annually appeared as a beggar at head quarters, was made to show the *why and because*,—when, lo! it was found that not only were its servants all well paid—some of them pocketing their *thousands*, but a surplus was actually remitted home. We should like to see a similar investigation made here.

THE WEATHER.—For some time past, the weather presented the most favorable indications of an early Spring, and some of the Farmers in this vicinity had begun to sow and plant; but yesterday we were visited with a heavy snow storm, with the wind at N. E. There is reason to fear that some vessels may have suffered in the storm—as the previous fine weather had induced not a few to venture out.

NEW POTATOES!—Mr James Skinner, of this town, has presented us with a sample of new potatoes, produced by him in his cellar. Six of them weighed 10 1-2 ounces, and one weighed 5 1-4 ounces. This is not so bad for a winter crop in Nova Scotia.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last Meeting, Mr James Hepburn lectured on "Hydrostatics." The perspicuity of his remarks, and the success of his Experiments—many of which were novel and ingenious—elicited the applause of the audience. Mr Hepburn intimated his intention of lecturing again on this subject, during the next session.

Henry Blackadar, Esq., will lecture this evening, on "Botany."

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, April 19,—Schooner Aurora, Brooks, P E Island—oats and oatmeal; Schooner Sovereign, Wood, P E Island—oats; with pork, oats, and oatmeal for Halifax.

Sloop Lady, Dwyer, River John.

CLEARED.

Monday.—Sch'r Sovereign, Wood, Halifax—oats, oatmeal, and pork, by the Master.

Saturday.—Sch'r Aurora, Brooks, P E Island—salt by J. Johnston.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of John Henderson's LANDS, &c., at the Three Mile Inn, advertised to take place yesterday, was, owing to the inclemency of the weather, Postponed until TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock—when it will positively take place. [April 26.]

For Sale.

(And immediate possession given)

AN EXCELLENT FARM, Fronting on the Gulf Stream, the property of the Subscriber, consisting of about

110 ACRES,

Sixty of which have been ploughed.

There is a DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the premises; a school about 3-4 of a mile distant, and grist and saw Mills about 1 mile off. Salmon, herring, codfish, &c. may be caught off the shore in their season. Hundreds of cart loads of seaweed are annually thrown on the shore, which may be advantageously used as manure. The mail road from Pictou to Cape Breton passes the House.

ALSO:

Separately, or with the said farm, a lot of WOOD LAND,

consisting of 50 acres, distant from the House half a mile, and from the mills quarter of a mile.

For particulars apply to James Purvis, Pictou, or here to JOHN McDUGALL.

Merigomish, 19th April, 1837.

POETRY.

EPITAPH

On the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, buried in the Field of Waterloo.

HERE rests—and let no saucy knave
Prosume to sneer and laugh,
To learn that mouldering in the grave
Is laid—a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole,
Will find such laugh was premature,
For here too lies a solo.

And here five little ones repose,
Twin born with other five,
Unhated by their brother toes,
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot to speak more plain,
Rest here for one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns, with thunder fraught,
Pour bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be taught
To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England just as gay
As in the battle bravo,
Goes to a rout, review or play
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here showed her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But Fortune's pardon I must beg,
She meant not to disarm,
For when she lopp'd the hero's leg,
She did not seek his harm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one,
Sae saw two legs were lost on him
Who never meant to run.

MISCELLANY.

THE BITTER BIT.

A person who wore homespun clothes, stepped into a house in this city (Philadelphia), on some business, where some ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the inner room.—One of the company remarked in a low tone—though sufficiently loud to be overheard by the stranger, that a countryman was in waiting, and agreed to make some fun. The following dialogue ensued:

You're from the country, I suppose?
Yees, I'me from the country.
Well, Sir, what do you think of the city?
It's got a tarnal sight o' houses in it.
I expect there are a great many ladies where you came from?
O yees, woundy sight, jist for all the world like them there,—pointing to the ladies.
And you are quite a beau among them, no doubt?
Yees, I beau's 'em to meetin' and about.
May be the gentleman will take a glass,—said one of the company.
Thank'ee, 'dout care if I do.
But you must drink a toast.
I eats toast what aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin' it, I never see'd the like.
Oh you must drink their health.
Wi' ail my heart.

What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak clearly, as follows.—
Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing this earth affords, and a good night to

bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me by my dress, for a country booby, I, from the same cause, thought these men to be gentlemen; the deception is mutual; I wish you a good evening.—*Phil. Ledger.*

TURNSPITS.—The enormous joints of meat which come to an English table are always roasted on a spit as long as the old two handed sword; these spits are now turned by a wheel in the chimney, which the smoke sets in motion, but formerly by the labor of a dog, who was trained to run in a wheel. There was a peculiar breed for the purpose, called turnspits from their occupation, long-backed and short-legged; they are now nearly extinct. The mode of teaching them their business was more summary than humane: the dog was put in the wheel, and a burning coal with him, he could not stop without burning his legs, and so was kept upon the full gallop. These dogs were by no means fond of their profession, it was hard work to run in a wheel for two or three hours, turning a piece of meat which was twice their own weight. Some years ago, a party of young men in Bath hired the chairman on a Saturday night to steal all the turnspits in town, and lock them up till the following evening. Accordingly on Saturday, when every one has roast meat for dinner, all the cooks were to be seen on the streets—"Pray, have you seen our Chloë?" says one. "Why," replies the other, "I was coming to ask if you had seen our Pompey," up came a third, while they were talking to inquire for her Toby—and there was no roast meat in Bath that day.

It is told of these dogs in this city, that one Sunday they had as usual followed their mistress to church; the lesson for the day happened to be that chapter in Ezekiel wherein the self-moving chariots are described. When first the word *wheel* was pronounced, all the curs pricked up their ears in alarm; at the second *wheel* they set up a doleful howl, and when the dreadful word was uttered a third time, every one of them scampered out of the church as fast as he could with his tail between his legs.

THE EARTH.—Experiments tried in a well or drill hole, 800 feet deep, at Montpelier, Vt., have shown that the increase of heat in descending, is at the rate of one degree for every 80 feet. Such an increase would indicate that in descending towards the earth's centre, at no very great distance from its surface, the heat must be such as to hold in a state of fusion, any body with which we are acquainted, and would seem to prove that the globe is in fact in the depths of its interior, a large mass of materials, heated to melting. How far the above experiment may go to account for the existence of the hot springs which are found in various countries, we leave it to the scientific to decide; one thing is certain, that whatever may be the state of things at the centre of our ball, people on its outside, are too often apt to get into hot water.

A SMILE.—A preacher, while descending on the impossibility of the sinner retracting his steps after he had gone a certain length, used the following illustration of his position:—"My brethren, it is a very easy task to row a skiff over Niagara falls, but a tremendous job to row it back again!"—*American Paper.*

NOLENS VOLENS.—A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for a husband, said with great simplicity, "Oh dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."—*Quebec paper.*

SAILOON'S NOTION.—A sailor seeing some of our domestic slave-traders driving negro men, women and children on board a ship for New Orleans market, shook his head and said, "Jim, if the devil don't catch 'em fellers, we might as well not have any devil!"—*N. York Evangelist.*

A lady once remarked to Swift that the air of Ireland was very healthy; "For heaven's sake madam," replied the Dean, "don't say so in England, or the liberals will surely tax it."

RATHER ODD.—In the outer office of the Masters in Chancery, in Southampton buildings, and placed prominently over the fireplace, in the view of all suitors and others who have to do with the Court, is an elaborately-coloured engraving of a Lunatic Asylum.

Call on business men in business hours, only on business, do your business, and go about your business.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, 15th April, 1837.

Archibald Sarah M. R.	McLeod John Pictou
Aisbet Thomas P.	" David W. R.
Bryden William R. H.	Ross & McLeod M. D.
Brayden Edward G. H.	Lamb John R. H.
Beattie James W. R. D.	McLean A. Car. Island
McBean Angus M. R.	McLellan John W. R.
Brayley Mary	Logan Alexander
Bone David Cariboo.	" William Cariboo
Campbell Dan. W. D. R. J.	" Hugh Pictou
" Lauchlin L. H.	" Janet "
Crocket Wm. B. M. R.	Landesbury Alex. W. R.
" John "	Laid Vancent "
Cool Duncan Cape John	Munro Murdoch G. M. B.
Dickson Andrew M. D. H.	" John M. B.
McDonald John Cariboo	" George D. H. M.
" " W. R.	" Donald E. Town
" " L. H.	Murray Angus M. T.
" " E. Town	" Hugh R. H.
" Alexander L. H. 2	" Robert B. M.
" James S. H.	" William E. Town
" Angus L. H.	Murdoch Alex. B. H.
" Allan H. W. H.	Matheson " R. H.
" Robert B. H.	Morrison Hugh
Fraser Catherine M. R. L. S.	Olson Isabella
" Donald R. B. W. R.	McPherson Neil M. T.
" William M. R.	McQuarry John
" " M. T.	Ross Donald St. Ryan,
" Alexander F. M. R.	Manager Rail Road
Forbes William A. P. 2	Work, near Cathrine's
" Ann Widow	Cross, No. 84 Pictou.
Fergusson Jas. Cariboo	Ross David, W. R.
Gunn John M. R.	" Hugh H. W. R.
" Donald Berradale	" Catherine M. T.
Grant Peter L. H.	" Murdoch M. R.
Gass Robert	" Andrew M. B.
Irvin Jane R. H.	" Charles M. R.
Johnston Rod'k R. J.	Rose John W. B. R. J.
McKenzie John M. B. G.	Rankin Colin
" William W. B. R. J.	Smith Richard M. R. 2
" Alex'r. Cariboo	" Alex. C. John
" A. M. T.	" Mary M. R.
" Mary W. R.	Sutherland Alex. L. B. 2
McKay John E. Town	" " R. H.
" William S. Cove	" William W. R.
" David W. B. R. J.	" Donald W. B. R. J.
McLeod Donald M. B.	Stewart William W. R.
" Anthony W. R.	Urchard James M. T.
" William Cariboo	Wright Mrs. M. R.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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