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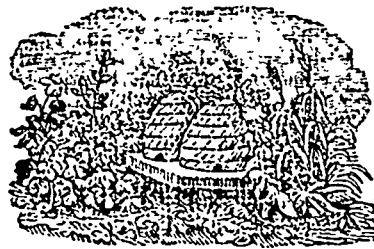
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITUM VIRUM, NON CIVIUM AUDOR PRAVA JUVENTUTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI DILITE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1836.

NUMBER XLII.

THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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Apples, Am pr bbl	22s 6d	Hay pr ton	50s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s
" hemlock -	30s a 40s	" "	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mackarel	30s a 35s
Butter, -	5d a 9d	Mutton pr lb	3d a 4d
Cheese, x s -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Pork pr lb	3d a 3 1-2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush	1s a 1 3d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	12s a 14s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	9d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, x s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Veal pr lb	3d a 3 1-2
" Canada fine -	40s	Wood pr cord	12s

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Alowives	13s a 14s	Herrings, No 1	20s
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" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 25s
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Coals, Pictou,	28s	Pork, Irish	70s
" Sydney,	20s	" Quebec	50s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	70 a 75s
Cornd, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	37 a 42s
" Fine	35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

All Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES CARR,

of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY CARR, Administratrix.

ROBERT McCONNEL, Adm'r.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835

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's.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.

THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835.

ca-m

From the New-Yorker.

THE LILY OF ESKDALE.

"Oh! she that like a silver wave
Was born in brilliancy,
Ishrouded in an early grave,
Under the cypress tree."

Anon.

"Oh! lovely are ye, Love and Faith,
Enduring to the last!" Mrs. Hemans.

Less than a mile from Roslin Castle on a green strip of land jutting into the silver water of the Esk, stood the cottage of sweet Hope. Though not a vestige of its former loveliness now remains, and the plough may have erased its bloomy garden, and the woodman's axe laid low in the stately elms of its enclosure, it is still remembered by the artless inhabitants of Eskdale. There bloomed the earliest roses; for its sheltered situation screened it from the nipping winds of early spring, and the large share of sunshine it enjoyed made it the favourite haunt of the birds and flowers. Its little garden was a very paradise, and the cottage itself, with its humble walls and roof overgrown with jessamine and honeysuckle, had not a rival in all the vaunted Arcadia of the poet. It was indeed a dwelling of peace and beauty; yet did it not owe the deep interest its memory awakened in the bosoms of all, so much to its quiet charms, as the sorrowful remembrance of its last fair tenant, who is now an angel in heaven.

St. Clair Gordon was the only daughter of a captain in the British navy, who perished young in defence of his country. Her mother died shortly after him of Consumption, that dread spirit whose yearly victims are countless as the sere leaves of autumn—who creeps into the cradle of the infant, and breathes on its tender frame, and calls it her own. St. Clair could remember neither, or if she had a dim recollection of her parents in her mind, it was faint as a by gone dream. Yet she never felt the want of them, as the kindness of her father's sister, although it could never fill the place of a mother's love, was gentle as it was sincere; and the young orphan felt in her heart that the affection of her aunt Martha was sufficient.

After the manner of the Scottish peasantry, in designating the most beautiful young female in the district by some fanciful appellation, she went by no other name than that of the "Lilly of Eskdale."—How beautiful are the days of our youth, ere one corroding drop of care hath fallen on the pure wings of the spirit!—ere the heart hath learned to dread the coming tempest in each passing cloud, or acquired by experience the sad knowledge, that the flowers of its warm affections may be blighted, and when so, they can never bloom again.—The childhood and youth of the gentle St. Clair were as calm and unclouded as the green twilight of the summer woods. Sensibly alive to the charms of nature, the flowers of the valley and the birds of the forest were to her sweet companions, but alas! the wild flowers faded; and winter stilled the gushing songs of the birds,—then she would weep for their fates giving birth in her mind to that gentle melancholy by which her sensitive temperament, derived from her sainted mother, was so deeply characterized.

The roaring of such a tender flower as the orphan maiden was no easy task; but the watchful solicitude

of her tender guardian prevailed. It was on her niece's account that she retired every summer with her delicate charge to the lovely cottage I have described, on the wild willowed banks of the Esk: Encircled on every side by objects recalling the most romantic associations, the mind of St. Clair became early imbued with a refining taste for poetry. Hers was indeed a richly covered imagination, lovely and melancholy as the sunset glory streaming over the pavement of some half ruined abbey through the pictured panes of its Gothic windows. Roslin Castle's old feudal towers, and the traditions of the deep, sunny solitudes of Hawthornden, formed the theme of her youthful muse, and the neglected lyre of Drummond was awakened *once more* with a kindred feeling.

St. Clair had been betrothed to her cousin Charles Erskine, when they were both children, and the reflection, that her daughter, when arrived at the years of womanhood, would find in him a stay and protection, tended to soothe the anxiety her mother felt on her account when dying.—The cousins were therefore much together in their childhood; nor was that kindly intercourse interrupted when Charles commenced his studies at College, as every holiday was spent by the young student with his fair cousin—their long rambles in the music woods of Hawthornden tending to link their pure hearts together. With years that affection deepened, and the feeling of a brother soon strengthened into that of the lover on the part of Charles, and was as fondly and truly returned by the confiding heart of St. Clair.—The refinements which fritter away the human heart were to them unknown—they loved like the lovers in the old legends of the vale of their happiness, nor needed they to be taught how to pour forth the pure affections of their youthful hearts, for

"Who could tune the nightingale,
Or bring the lark from heaven?"

But their sunny hour of happiness was soon overclouded—Charles had just finished his education at College, and their marriage was fixed for the ensuing spring—the future spread out in perspective before them,—when the total ruin of the affairs of the elder Mr. Erskine, caused by a long train of unfortunate speculations, into which he had been led by his ambitious but weak partner, blasted forever the hopes of the lovers. St. Clair had but a small annuity to depend upon for her maintenance—so that Charles, who had never been designed to act any part in the world but that of the finished gentleman, was forced to look about for the means of future subsistence. Each nobler feeling of his bosom persuaded him that to rely longer on his unfortunate father would be as ungenerous as unwise, and duty whispered that he ought to contribute his share, however small, in endeavouring to extricate him from his present embarrassed circumstances. A friend of his father's who, contrary to the way of the world, did not forsake him in his adversity, still offered him his interest, which was eagerly employed in obtaining him a situation as cadet in the East India Company's service. Such a long sojourn as must take place, should Charles accept the situation in question, was indeed a severe blow to the hearts of the lovers, and long was the struggle in the young man's bosom between his love for his

sweet cousin and his duty to a father.—The heart of the young man was, however, in its right place, so that what it might, he determined to comply with the severe call of duty. The shock which these untoward circumstances had on the sensitive mind of St. Clair was great, yet she uttered no complaint which might tend to unnerve the virtuous resolution of her lover.

They parted!—and fondly did the young exile vow, that on the wide ocean, and by the dark Indian stream, his thought by day and his dream by night would be ever centered on her alone, until he returned to claim her as his wife.

After the departure of her cousin, a deep melancholy settled on the mind of St. Clair. She felt that with him the sunshine of happiness had vanished, and that until his return her days and hours would be numbered by her sorrows alone.—A fragment of one of the songs she composed shortly after his departure displays alike the depth of her love for the exile, and the melancholy to which it had given birth in her gentle bosom:

“No bath bid farewell to the Father land,
And his home's on the stormy sea,
But in midnight dreams and in morning thought
His spirit is ever with me:
It comes to my soul in the breezy sound
Of my harp's last lingering tone—
In the festive hall, in the gayest scene,
It breathes of him alone.”

It was at the commencement of the autumn after the departure of her cousin, that the first alarming symptoms of the melancholy disease to which her mother had already fallen a victim, began to show themselves in the frail frame of St. Clair. With the flowers and the verdure, the cheek of the maiden seemed to grow paler, as if by sympathy,—still her clear sweet voice was to be heard every Sabbath morning in the anthem of praise which ascended like incense to the throne of the Deity, from the humble chapel of Roslin, nor did her letters to Charles breathe any complaint, but spoke rather of the hopes which the future held in store for them both. Mournful presentiments would at times whisper that she might never behold him more, for she felt the worm of Decay was busy at work in her bosom. Yet Hope would at times brighten her heart, as a sudden burst of sunshine from the April cloud gladdens the face of Nature. She had no cough and felt no pain; but the beautiful clear lustre of her eye, which seemed to swim in light, and the rich bloom upon her cheek, revealed to the discerning few that her lovely form was melting slowly away in the linden flame which disease had kindled in her bosom, like the pure spring snow in the sunshine, gleaming brighter and lovelier although the beams that beautify it are by slow degrees wearing away.

Winter passed, and shed her buds and bloom upon the earth, calling on the pale children of disease and care to fly from the city, and drink health and happiness in the pure mountain breezes. Once more St. Clair and her careful guardian returned to their silver retreat on the banks of the Esk. Fanned by the pure breezes of spring, with all nature smiling around her, the drooping form of St. Clair seemed to regain much of its former energy, her step to grow firmer, and the delicate rose-tint of her complexion to assume a healthier glow. The happiness of her dearest aunt, on observing these illusory signs of returning health, was deep as it was unexpressed. Morning and evening did the humble prayer in behalf of her interesting charge, ascend to the throne of Him who “slumbereth not nor sleepeth,” that her innocent life, if it seemed good in His sight, might be prolonged yet for a time upon the earth. But the wisdom of the Most High willed otherwise.

The fall of the “sere and yellow leaf” is the signal for the aged

“To lay down his staff like one that is weary,
And gently repose him forever.”

Then fall thick around us the friends of our manhood and the loved companions of our youth, and it is then, more than at any other season of the year, that Consumption claims the greater number of her victims. The spring and the summer had passed away, yet was not the pale invalid restored to health; and now the autumn breezes began to waft through the woods, and the leaves to fall. It was mournful to mark how fast in one short month the work of decay had proceeded in the form which, in the language of the poet,

“Was stealing ghost-like to the tomb.”

The physicians who attended the young sufferer could give no hope. St. Clair felt that she could not survive the winter, and she begged that her aunt would remain as long at Sacot Hope as the weather would permit.

“I feel,” said she, that “I must soon die; let me linger on the few days that yet remain for me on earth surrounded by the objects I have loved in life, and which I will cherish in my dying hour. But oh! merciful God! is it thy will that I shall never behold

him more? And I have deceived him all along—he thinks not that death will soon rob him of his all. And yet it is better that it should be so; for had he but heard that I was ill, he would have spurned all hopes of worldly advancement, and hastened to my side, although even he could not save me.”

The autumn of 18— was exceedingly beautiful. It was in the evening of a warm day in the middle of October.—The western sun shone brightly on the melancholy woods, and poured a rich flood of amber coloured beams on the bosom of the Esk, tinging the summits of the blue hills in the distance with a mellow glory.—Through all the past day the heart of the fated girl had been fluttering between life and death—she felt that she could not survive many hours. The sunbeams streamed sweetly through the clustering ivy of the casement of her little room.

“Aunt, said she, with a faint sweet voice, ‘how I should love to gaze once more upon my native woods and hills!—to behold once more, for the last time, the sun set behind the stately Pentlands!—Bear me out to my own little spot of garden: let me die among my faded flowers!’

The day was exceedingly mild, and the physician who knew that she could not survive the night, granted her request. When borne out in her easy chair, the fresh evening air seemed to revive her for a time. She gazed upon the fair though melancholy scene around her.

“Farewell,” said she, “ye hills and vales of my youth! my eye will soon open upon a brighter landscape, whose verdure fadeeth not and whose flowers bloom forever.—where the tear of sorrow falleth not, where no pain and no sorrow can darken the brow or bow down the head!—yet it is mournful to think that I shall never behold ye more.”

Her voice failed for a time and her eyes were closed in a prayer. The rich sunset flush seemed to encircle her drooping head with a mellowed hale of glory, such as Raphael loves to draw around the head of sainted virgin loveliness. Oh! she was beautiful, even as an angel, as she was about to wing her flight to Paradise!

“Oh! that I might see him once more before I die!” she faintly murmured; “but I shall meet him in glory!”

The words had scarcely passed her lips, when a faint smile was heard in the woodbine walk, and the next moment the drooping Lily bent on the bosom of her lover!—No words were spoken, but the tears of the young man told the anguish of his spirit. The face of St. Clair was hid on his neck—her wish had been granted. Charles arose from his half kneeling posture by the chair of his cousin, and quietly lifted her head from his bosom; but the Lily of Eskdale had expired!

Charles Erskine had received news of his cousin's declining health soon after his arrival in India from a faithful correspondent. The very circumstance of no mention being made regarding her health, in the kind letters of his betrothed, nor even in his father's, increased his anxiety, which soon amounted to such an agony of doubt, that he threw up his commission and embarked for Europe, where he arrived but in time to close the eyes of his beloved. Was it chance, or rather that the prayer of the dying had been granted for the wisest purposes? Charles Erskine, from his youth upward, had been distinguished for the purest moral conduct; yet never until that hour, when all his earthly hope faded in his arms, had he thought deeply of that eternal and unseen world beyond the grave. A complete change from that hour took place in the mind of the young soldier; the hope of meeting his lost one again in heaven now filled his heart with a panting desire to render himself worthy to enter into the company of the angels.

Having lost his commission in India, by so abruptly quitting the service, he determined, since his father's affairs had assumed a more promising appearance, to endeavour to qualify himself for a soldier of the Cross. His wishes were granted, and the once gay and thoughtless Charles Erskine is now the pastor of the sweet parish of Roslin. He is a solitary though a happy man; and I have often felt that his simple eloquence was irresistible, when speaking of the futility of all earthly hopes, he would point through the little gothic window fronting the pulpit, to the sunny churchyard, with its humble stones, where sleeps in peace the faded “Lily of Eskdale.”

NAILS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

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

JAS. DAVSON.

December 1.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

We are enabled to give the most positive contradiction to the report that the Emperor of Russia has had an “altercation” with Lord Durham. His Lordship has had his audience of the Emperor; but the rumoured “altercation” is a pure fiction.—*Globe*.

The *Journal des Debats*, has the following:—The steamer *Crocodile*, that left Oran, on the 10th of December, arrived at Roses (Spain) on the 16th, having been prevented by contrary winds from making the coast of France. The Prefet immediately dispatched his estafette with the letters sent by the *Crocodile*. Those letters contain the following intelligence:—“Mascara was taken and razed on the 6th of December. The Emir gave battle twice to the French troops, and was, on both occasions, defeated. Deserted by all the tribes upon whom he relied, he retired into the mountains. The object of the expedition has been completely accomplished, but not without bloodshed. We have not as yet got sufficiently precise details on the subject. Marshal Clausel had conducted the expedition with a prudence and activity worthy of his old reputation. The Duke of Orleans was preparing to return to France. His Royal Highness has received a strong contusion, caused by a ball, which, however, did not prevent his mounting his horse again. The Prince intended embarking at Mostaganem, the point of the coast nearest to Mascara. His Royal Highness was expected at Toulon on the 19th.

SPAIN.—The following letter from an Officer in Colonel Kinloch's regiment of the Spanish Auxiliary Force, contains the most recent accounts of the movements of the legion:—

“BURGOS, Dec. 5.—Upon the 1st of this month General Evans, with the head quarters and two brigades of the legion marched from Briviesca, on their route to Vittoria; the rest of the legion will unite with them on their way, and the whole march into Vittoria together, where the inhabitants are preparing to receive them in a most generous and hospitable manner. A troop of the 1st Lancers marched hence to Prudanoz on the 30th ult. and joined the General on the following day. They are now at Vittoria; where, I also presume, we shall be in the course of 10 days or a fortnight. Some expected that the legion would have a fight by the way. It was said that the Carlists were prepared to meet them at Puebla, where there is a pass about half way betwixt Miranda de Ebro and Vittoria, very favourable for the Carlist murderous mode of warfare. I have not heard, however, that they met with any interruption, nor I do think they would. The Carlists are in a box you may depend on it, and if they do not receive succours, which seems altogether improbable at this moment, spring, or the beginning of summer, will see their sun set. They are being completely surrounded on all sides by the Queen's troops.”—*Courier*.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 26.

The French expedition against Abdel Kader has been completely successful. After defeating him in two actions, they entered his capital on the 9th and razed it, while he and his followers fled to the mountains.

The *Courier* contains a letter from an English officer in St. Sebastian, dated 13th. Colonel Arbuthnot held a conference with the Carlist Chief to learn whether the murderous decree for shooting prisoners was still in force, and received an answer in the affirmative. There had been some firing on both sides, but with little effect.

The Carlists have resumed the siege, rather blockade, of St. Sebastian, which however, too strong, to leave them any chance

of success. The greater part of the British have marched to Vittoria, and the new levies from the south are collecting in such strength, that the Queen's army will be able to commence operations in a very short time with a great preponderance of force.—*Scotsman*.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

We (the *Indicator*) have received letters from St. Sebastian, dated the 15th. The siege of that city has not been resumed, as was said, but the Carlists, whose number from Erasmus, that place does not amount to a battalion at most, have placed an eight pounder near the convent of La Antigua, which is opposite the entrance of the port, in order to try to intercept the arrival of vessels. A few cannon shot had destroyed the mound which the Carlists had made to place their cannon on, but they repaired it on the night of the 14th.

The town was in a very good state of defence; the inhabitants felt no fear whatever since the arrival of the 4000 English, and the great number of artillery, with Congreve Rockets, &c. Complaints, however, are still made of the supineness of the Governor, who, with a few men, might not only repulse the enemy, but destroy their works, and take their artillery.

[From the London Courier.]

SPAIN.—IMPORTANT FROM ST. SEBASTIAN.—Success has hitherto attended the efforts of our gallant countrymen at St. Sebastian. The handful of British troops remaining at Santander, were on the point of leaving it to join the legion at Vittoria, when they received intelligence that the Carlists had come down in force on St. Sebastian, were about to bombard it, and that the inhabitants were panic struck, the garrison having been too much weakened when the Spanish army withdrew to the interior. Colonel Arbuthnot, Major Greville, and the officers whom we yesterday mentioned, as well as the troops, never hesitated a moment. They volunteered their services for St. Sebastian, and were immediately, notwithstanding the storminess of the weather, conveyed, in one of the Queen's war steamers, from Santander, to St. Sebastian, which they reached on Thursday the 10th inst. The bombardment of the town, from which several thousands of the inhabitants had fled, commenced on Sunday the 13th instant. The inhabitants remaining in the place had deposited their furniture in places of security, and then betook themselves, both males and females, for safety, to the Bomb proofs. This state, has not, however, been of long duration. The defence of the town has been so skillfully conducted that, eight days ago, on the 17th instant, at the date of the letter from Major Greville, received in town this morning, the inhabitants had returned to their homes, and the assailed had become the assailants. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Colonel Arbuthnot, Major Greville, and the brave troops under their command. The decision and promptness with which they acted, here, we trust, saved the place; the possession of which would have been of incalculable importance to the Carlists. Colonel Arbuthnot is now commandant, and Major Greville commands the troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Both Houses re-assembled on Thursday, for the purpose of being farther prorogued, with the customary formalities, till February the 4th, when the Parliament is to assemble for the "dispatch of business." Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Lord Glenelg, were the Lords Commissioners present.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—A paragraph in *The Standard* of last night, is so worded as to lead to the inference that her Royal Highness

the Princess Victoria is in an infirm state of health:—Her Royal Highness (who is now at Ramsgate) took carriage strings, it is said, daily during the last fortnight, and she was able to walk to the carriage without difficulty." The meaning which the writer intended to convey evidently was, that it was with difficulty her Royal Highness walked from the hoar-door to the carriage. Now, we can state on an authority on which we can confidently rely, that during the last fortnight, the period referred to, the carriage was ordered daily for their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess, generally within a few minutes of twelve o'clock; that when driven to the Pier, on arriving there, they, with two ladies in waiting, alighted, and promenade the eastern and western piers for a period seldom falling short of an hour, and often exceeding it. They were then handed into the carriage by Sir John Conroy, who almost invariably attended them, and driven for another hour on one of the roads leading from Ramsgate, where the party (including the Princess) almost uniformly again alighted, and walked, attended by a footman, for another hour. On returning to the carriage they were driven home to Albion-house, the alternate riding and walking occupying nearly four hours. So much for the inference intended to be conveyed by the *Standard*. The fact of her taking so much exercise on foot, affords the most satisfactory proof that her Royal Highness is in excellent health and strength.—*Morning Chronicle*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUNDEE.—On Saturday morning, about half-past twelve, an alarm of fire was given from the extensive flax-spinning mill of Mr Duff in South Tay Street, which in the course of half an hour was in a complete blaze. The flames burst through the roof in terrific splendour, heightened not a little by the darkness of the night, and burned with such rapidity, that before the firemen could bring their engines into play, all attempts to save the mill were evidently fruitless. In the course of two hours the building was a complete shell, although it was considerably longer before the fire was entirely got under—and assuredly it was more from the calmness of the night than any assistance afforded by the engines, worked as they were to the satisfaction of all present, that the firemen were enabled to confine it to the mill. The building, we understand, is insured to the extent of £1000, and the machinery to £2,200, which, however, will not entirely cover Mr. Duff's loss.

IRELAND.

The mass of human misery produced in the county of Carlow by the relentless persecution enforced by the Orange landlords against the Roman Catholic tenantry, is absolutely frightful. It is said, by the *Leinster Independent*, that upwards of nine hundred persons, including widows and orphans, have been ejected from the estates of Lord Beresford, Colonels Bruen and Latouche, and a Mr. Newton. This number is exclusive of many others similarly treated by some of the minor landed proprietors—the Alexanders, Brewsters, and others of the same principles.

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Gazette.

PARLIAMENTARY FRACAS—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

During the reading of a Message from His Excellency, sundry loud howlings were heard below the bar, which somewhat surprised the Members of the House. The Message having been read, it was observed in the gallery that the Speaker, the Clerk of the House, and, one of two hon. Members were in earnest conversation which lasted for about a minute—shortly after the expiration of which, a young man

appeared at the bar in custody of a Sergeant at Arms, his whole appearance betokening him to be in a state, which some people have the misfortune of falling into after dinner. From this moment, it appeared that the noise had proceeded apparently for no other cause than to rid himself of an exuberancy of high spirits. Having remained at the bar for a few minutes, looking around him with a most laughably vacant stare, Mr. Vanfelson rose and enquired what there was against the young man at the bar, that he should be under the custody of the Sergeant at Arms? He would wish sufficient cause to be alleged before any individual was taken into custody.

Mr. Viger said that the individual at the bar, besides interrupting the deliberations of the House by his vociferations, had struck one of its officers on his unbecomingly to enforce silence.

The Assistant Clerk of the House then proceeded to the prisoner, and enquired his name, which was found to be "Laurent Edouard Bertrand, Student at Law." Having answered the question, Mr. Bertrand appeared to think that he had a right to speak, and commenced addressing the Speaker, but was interrupted by cries of "Order! order!" This no doubt was very annoying to the individual at the bar, as appeared by his subsequent actions. Having taken a pen-knife from his pocket, and very deliberately opened it, he threw himself into a maniac attitude, and with a most portentous look, pointed the said bloody weapon at the Speaker who was then sitting in his high official chair. This was rather too much, and the Clerk, the Assistant Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and one or two messengers, proceeded to remove the refractory individual from the precincts of the bar. This proceeding did not however please Mr. Bertrand, who appeared determined to have "his speak." Taking a firm hold of the railing, he resisted for some time the efforts of the above four or five individuals to remove him, all the time crying out most lustily something about "la chambre." Eventually, however, the stronger party prevailed, and Mr. Bertrand was conveyed to another apartment, there to await the judgement of the House. After a short time had elapsed,

The Speaker said, that if the House intended to take any further notice of this matter, the officer of the House, who it was alleged had been struck, ought to be called to the bar to declare the circumstance.

Dr. Drole, one of the messengers, then appeared at the bar, and stated that Bertrand had struck him with his fist, having previously conducted himself in such a noisy manner as rendered his being turned out of the house necessary for the preservation of order. Drole also stated that Bertrand was very inebriated.

Mr. Bedard said that such a violent infraction of the privileges of the House, committed before its face, ought not to be passed over. There was no necessity for *enquete* in this case at all events, the whole House having been witness to the facts. He would therefore move "that Laurent Edouard Bertrand be committed to Common Gaol for eight days."

Mr. Berthelot could assure the house that he was very much affected. The young man had knelt before him as if he had been a God, and surely such a mark of repentance as that, ought to be convincing that he had acted in the manner he did unintentionally. He hoped that the House would receive the amendment which he intended to propose, namely, to substitute 24 hours for 8 days, in the motion.

Mr. Tommy referred to the case of Mr. De Gaspe, and said that Mr. Bertrand was guilty of at least as flagrant a violation of privileges as Mr. De Gaspe, and therefore ought to receive the same amount of punishment—one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Vanfelson said a few words, when Mr. Berthelot's amendment was negatived—27 to 19.

Before the question was put on the main motion, Mr. Tommy suggested the expediency of substituting "one month" for "eight days," but cries of "no! no!" arose, and the main motion passed nem. con. The House adjourned at 8 P. M.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada.

Bills Lading
Seamens' Articles
Indentures
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
Magistrates' Summons, Copies and Executions
Leas do do and do
Declarations and Subpoenas
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
Arbitration Bonds
Mortgage do
Writs of Enquiry
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.

{December 30.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

It affords me much pleasure, to observe the interest which your paper is exciting among the reading class in this community, because, just in proportion to the extent of such interest, will be the amount of talent, which it will bring into the field. Essays or communications, upon whatever subject, if judiciously written will always extend individual knowledge, while at the same time, they excite in a community a spirit of enquiry. The truth of the above remarks will be more apparent, if the subjects illustrated, be such as are level to the capacity of the majority of readers. It cannot be expected that every individual in a community, should be conversant with the more abstruse sciences, nor be able, from intimate acquaintance, to explain principle, and processes, still, with those comparatively simple subjects, to which periodicals are usually devoted, almost every person is more or less acquainted. I do not however wish it to be understood, that periodicals should be entirely devoted to theories and details, which, while they are seldom thought of by a large portion of mankind, may yet be of considerable benefit to the scientific reader. Yet I do think that every paper, should set apart a certain portion, more or less, for the discussion of abstract subjects; or, to speak more plainly, of subjects *beyond the reach of common sense*. In reasoning upon these, we are apt to proceed too far, indeed so far, as to render it impossible for posterity, to improve upon our speculations. When, however, this is the case, it is time for us to pause and to deliberate, whether, it were not better, on the whole, to leave something to succeeding ages, than, by bringing theories at once to perfection, to damp the genius of future generations, and thus cause the same decline in scientific investigation, which, in the study of Geometry, the immortal Newton, by his transcendent abilities, is well known to have occasioned in Britain. This, Mr. Editor, is a most serious subject, and one which requires much grave deliberation. The welfare of the present and succeeding generations depends, perhaps, on having the question placed in a clear point of view; and sorry should I be to see any branch of knowledge, so unalterably fixed, as to leave no room for further improvement. These remarks have been suggested by the letters of Gamma and Delta, which have lately appeared in your paper, and I am happy to observe, that Delta himself appears to have been aware of the danger of carrying a subject too far, lest those sad consequences which I have just mentioned, should ensue. He honourably declines answering "any more communications in the same strain." This, I would fain hope, he means us to understand, that he has gone too deep into his subject, and is willing to leave something to posterity to elucidate. Discoveries are being constantly made, in almost every branch of knowledge. Phrenologists are improving upon the doctrine of bumps, and even the rule of false is receiving additional illustration. These things point out to us, that our predecessors were aware of the truth of the doctrine above mentioned, and kindly left something for future generations to accomplish, since, for one individual to make discoveries in a science, which others cannot, by their most persevering endeavours, hope to surpass is, at once, the sure way to damp improvement. That the subject, on which your correspondents are engaged, is of vast importance, none will question. Every thing connected with the most simple objects in nature, must, to a mind anxious for the development of truths, afford unfeigned satisfaction. Need I say, that your correspondents have afforded even me much pleasure, and that I shall be very much gratified, to find this subject, (so ably begun) farther investigated. What glorious results might we not expect, were we to become thoroughly convinced, that animals were possessed of the reasoning faculty. Might we not expect to find some *Philosopical* person devoting himself

to the development of language in the lower orders. Such an object attained, who can contemplate, unmoved, the vast expanse thus opened up for improvement. There would be, over again, *infant schools* for young puppies, and those who have been trained would be selecting for themselves, various professions, and Cattle, unattended, would be seen performing their various duties. Who can reflect, even in probability, on such a pleasing scene! and not wish to be engaged in it, and be thus reckoned among the founders of bestial amelioration.

In my next, I shall make a few comparisons between man and the inferior animals, and state in what they differ, and make a few remarks upon human Physiognomy, (not confined to feature alone, but including also the appendages) and compared with that of animals.

I am, &c. EPSILON.

Pictou, SS. Court of General Sessions, January Term, 1836.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

The Grand Jury present to the Worshipful Court, the following presentments, with the sums to be assessed upon the District of Pictou, for the purpose of paying sundry accounts due by the District for the ensuing year:

- PRESENTED, That Messrs George Campbell, James Fraser, and Alexander Chisholm, be a Committee to co-operate with a Committee of the Justices, to audit, examine, and pass the public Accounts. That the regulations respecting Trespases and the Fisheries, be continued, as will be seen by former presentments. That the Treasurer be directed to take immediate steps for the collection of balances of the District Rates due for the past year.
- £6 10 0 That the sum of six pounds and ten shillings be paid to Mr. Mathew Patterson, for money advanced by order of the Justices, for conveying a criminal to Halifax.
- £6 15 6 That the sum of six pounds fifteen shillings and six pence be paid to the Proprietors of the Observer newspaper, per Account.
- £8 13 11 That the sum of eight pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence be paid to the Coroner of the District, per account.
- £1 6 0 That the sum of one pound and six shillings be paid to John McKay, for erecting a Beacon, per Account.
- £3 10 0 That the sum of three pounds ten shillings be paid to Dr. Charles Martin, for attending inquests, per Account.
- £20 14 0 That the sum of twenty pounds and fourteen shillings be paid to Adair D. Gordon, per his Account, as Clerk of the Market.
- £3 16 8 That the sum of five pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence be paid to William Hill, Esq., per Account.
- £3 6 8 That the sum of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence be paid to Henry Blackadar, Esq., per Account.
- £1 0 0 That the sum of one pound be paid to John Marshall, Green Hill, per his Account.
- £33 13 9 1-2 That the sum of thirty three pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence half-penny be paid to John W. Harris, Commissioner of the Court House, per acc't.
- £21 12 0 That the sum of twenty one pounds and twelve shillings be paid to John McKay (Stone House), being the expenses of a Sheriff's Jury for laying off roads, per Account.
- £3 0 0 That the sum of three pounds be paid to Donald Fraser, West River, per Account.
- £33 10 0 That the sum of thirty three pounds and ten shillings be paid to John Holmes, John McKay, and others, being Committees appointed by the Court for laying out roads, per Account.
- £0 18 6 That the sum of eighteen shillings and six pence be paid to John Lorrain, per Account.
- £93 14 6 That the sum of ninety five pounds fourteen shillings and six pence be paid to John W. Harris, Esq., per Account.

- £200 0 0 That the sum of two hundred pounds be paid to the Commissioners of the Public Market in the Town of Pictou, to enable them to pay the debt due by that Establishment.
- £7 10 0 That the sum of seven pounds ten shillings be paid to John Hamilton for his services as Crier of the Court, during the past year.
- £20 0 0 That the sum of twenty pounds be paid to James Skinner, Junr., Clerk of the Peace, for his services during the past year: And also, the further sum of ten pounds for stationary.
- £10 0 0 That the sum of twenty two pounds and ten shillings be paid to Mathew Patterson, the District Treasurer, for his services during the past year.
- £22 10 0 That the sum of five pounds be paid to William Harris for his services as Clerk to the Grand Jury, during the past year.
- £3 0 0 That the sum of three pounds be paid to William McDougald, to repair the Ferry wharf at Fishers Grant.
- £5 0 0 That the sum of five pounds be paid to Robert S. Copoland to repair the public Wharf at the French River.
- £5 0 0 That since the duties of the Clerk of the Market are not now so extensive as formerly, that also in consideration of that office, and the Weigher of Hay being held by one person: The Grand Jury recommend that the salary of the Clerk of the Market for the present year be reduced to fifteen pounds.
- £15 0 0 That the sum of six hundred pounds be assessed and raised off the District this present year, for the purpose of paying the amount of the foregoing presentments, and the balances due on former presentments, with collection.
- £600 0 0 That the district treasurer having represented to the Grand Jury the difficulty that he has experienced in collecting the District rates within the current year, on account of the delay in delivering the Assess Bills to the respective Collectors—the Grand Jury recommend that the Sessions direct the Treasurer to take measures to ensure the delivery of the said Bills on their being made out, and to pay the expence incurred in doing so, out of the District Treasury.
- That numerous complaints having been made to the Grand Jury of the great annoyance experienced by the Public from the circumstance of Cows and other neat cattle being permitted to go at large during the winter season, on the Streets of Pictou, and New Glasgow, numbers of which appear to procure their whole subsistence by plundering sleds. The Grand Jury therefore earnestly recommend the sessions to pass the following regulations, vizt: That the Owners of all Cows and other neat cattle, which shall be found going at large on the streets of Pictou and New Glasgow, between the 1st December, and the 1st May, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by Act 8rd: Geo. IV. Chap. 32, Sections 6 and 7. That it be the duty of the Clerk of the Market in Pictou, and the Town Clerk in New Glasgow, to enforce this regulation, and that they receive all fines arising from breaches of the same, for their trouble.
- That in many places throughout the District, the Main Roads are much obstructed by snow drifts in the Winter, on account of the encroachment of fences,—the Grand Jury therefore recommend, that the Justices direct the Clerk of the Peace to issue Circulars to the Overseers of Main Roads, directing them to procure the removal of all fences which may be nearer the centre of the roads than the Law allows, and that the said circulars contain abstracts of the Laws on this subject, for the guidance of the Overseers.

(Signed) **JAMES PRIMROSE,** Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, 8th January, 1836.

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each; for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** N^o. 24th

POSITIVE SALE.

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

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.
4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.
5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.
6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.
7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.
8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.
9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.
10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.
11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.
12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.
13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.
14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.
15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.
16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.
17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.
18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.
19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.
20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annapolis, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw-mill.
21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKool and John Goggio, containing 300 acres more or less.

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

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisor

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

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

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT.

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

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

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

FOR SALE.

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop, A LARGE FRAME BARN,

and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber, A. McDONALD, Blacksmith.

West River, 12h Feb., 1836.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigonish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given,

THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

15th December, 1835. m-m cc-s

ALMANACS FOR 1836,

For Sale at this Office.—Price 7½ each.

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

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

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bollovs, Anvils, and Vicos, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes, LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind. Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gongs; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws.

ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS,

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

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazott, Pelisso cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET,

AND BOOK MUSLINS; Bobbinnet, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs, bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

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

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND

STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking CROCKERYWARE,

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

ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets, Iron Ears No. 1, black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

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

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

January 6, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE,

immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of

PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand. W. & J. IVES. if

Nov. 15, 1835.

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office. if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4. if

For Sale.

AN Excellent Lot of LAND situate on the Road leading from the Middle to the East River of Pictou, adjoining the Lands of Alexander Fern. For Terms, which will be made liberal, please apply to

JOHN MCKENZIE:

West River, Pictou, 8th Feb., 1836.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Novascotian.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Opening of the Ports—Foreign Trade.

The order of the day having been moved, the debate on this subject was resumed, in which Messrs. Stewart, Unacke, Doyle, Bell, Smith and others took a part; when the amendment was put and negatived, after which the original motion was carried 21 to 10.

The Road System—Governor's Message.

The order of the day for considering the Governor's Message on the subject of a change in the mode of expending Road Monies, having been repeatedly postponed, was taken up to-day.

Mr. UNACKE, who briefly adverted to the character of the present system—pointing out its prominent defects—and concluded by moving the following Resolution:

Resolved that all sums of money, appropriated for maintaining the main Post Roads and Bridges thereon, shall be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and be expended under his superintendence and direction, on some well advised system of tender and contract.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Roach and Huntingdon, the latter moving as an amendment, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That having taken the Message into their serious and deliberate consideration, this Committee are of opinion that, although the present system may be defective, as are all systems for the expenditure of public monies, yet, that it is, considering the small sum available for the Road Service, and the extent and number of roads to be kept in repair therewith, less liable to objection than any which has been submitted to the House or has occurred to this Committee.

Therefore resolved, That the Committee deem it inexpedient that any alteration should be made in the method of applying the Road Service in the present Session.

The discussion of this question occupied the house part of Wednesday and the whole of this day, when the House decided, by a large majority to adhere to the old system.

Much of Monday and Tuesday was occupied with a discussion of the Chief Justice's Fees. Bills for abolishing them having been, the last and present Session, smothered in the Council, the House declared yesterday that their extinction was improper and unconstitutional, and appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to His Majesty on the subject.

From the Times.

FRIDAY.—The amendments sent yesterday to the House from the Council, to the Bill, entitled, an Act to declare the value of certain coins current in this Province, and to provide a legal tender for the payment of debts, were read, and thereupon, on motion of Mr. Young, it was resolved that the said amendments be not agreed to by the House. Mr. Unacke then moved that a conference be desired with His Majesty's Council, on the subject of the Bill to regulate the Currency. The arguments adduced in favour of this procedure were, that if nothing convincing could be said on either side to support their particular views, yet each might be induced to yield a little and thus a measure might be passed which would be beneficial—on the other side it was contended that it would be derogatory to the House to enter into such a conference, that they had already so far yielded to the Council as to send up a Currency Bill, after the sterling bill had been rejected, and that this came down with amendments which were neither more or less than the former bill sent up by the Council—and, that therefore, this persistence on the part of the Council, shows they are determined to abide by their own opinions, and would never amalgamate with this House. The House divided, and there appeared for the conference, 12, against it, 22.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this house have not agreed to said amendments.

On the motion of Mr. DOYLE, *resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to search the Journals of the Council, and report to the House the proceedings of the Council in regard to the Bills of this Session concerning the Currency. Messrs. Doyle, Young and Unacke were named a committee for that purpose.

Mr. COCHRAN, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to amend the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of Assessing County and District Rates, and for other purposes—read a second time. A petition of Dr. Wm. Kennedy and others, Inhabitants of Anna-

polis, was presented by Mr. W. H. Roach, praying that Barristers and attorneys may not in future be exempted from Militia duty—laid on the table.

The House in Committee to consider of Supplies to be granted to His Majesty. On voting the annual sum for the Treasurer.

Mr. SMITH said he rose not for the purpose of opposing the motion, but it appeared in the Journals as the salary was £600, when in reality it was only £500—and £100 for the Clerk. He would like it better if it were expressed as formerly. Mr. Stewart intended to make a motion at some future time, that the situations of Treasurer and Collector of Impost and Excise should be amalgamated. It is the plan in New Brunswick, and their consolidation would give a handsome salary to the incumbent, and save something to the Province. If allowed, he intended to bring in a bill for the purpose, but not to operate the life of the present incumbent. Mr. Young said these two offices cost the Province £1430—double the sum these services cost New Brunswick. In New Brunswick they were more economical than we had been with these two offices, which were filled by one individual at a salary of £700. The Treasurer was the worst paid officer in this colony, taxing the expenses of his office, clerks, coats, stationary, &c. he did not get more than £400. These observations were thrown out for members to digest, that they might be prepared on the subject at the period when it might be brought forward. Mr. Unacke was of opinion that it were better to transfer the Impost and Excise Department to the Custom House—he saw no reason why the same officer should not collect all the duties, and pay them into the Treasury—he would allow present incumbents to hold their situations during life, and after turn these duties over to the Customs. After observations from some other members the vote passed.

It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. HUNTINGDON, that £10,000 be granted for the Service of the Roads and Bridges.

The House in Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DEBLOIS introduced a Scale or table of duties, simplifying the former tariff, and several of the articles enumerated were considered.

SATURDAY.—House in Committee of Ways and Means.

On further consideration of the table of duties the Committee divided on the admission of Foreign Flour duty free, when there appeared for retaining the duty 12, against it 16.

A message was received from His Majesty's Council, stating that that body had agreed to the Passengers bill, with amendments.

Mr. UNACKE moved that a Committee be appointed to revise and consolidate the laws relative to fires—be referred to the law of last Session, which he was certain did not give satisfaction—Messrs. Unacke, Deblais, Bell, Lawson, and Doyle were named a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. STEWART reported from the Committee to whom was referred the bill for the more easy foreclosures of mortgages, that several clauses had been added to the bill—bill recommitted to Committee of the whole House.

Mr. BELL, after leave had been given, presented a petition numerously signed by the most respectable merchants, and other persons in Halifax, from the Eastern Stage Coach Company, setting forth the great advantages the Province had derived from that conveyance, and hoping the Legislature aid would not be withheld from that useful undertaking. Ordered that the petition do lie on the table, to be considered with others on the same subject.

The Message from the Council relating to the Passenger bill, being then considered, Mr. SPEARER said he thought favourably of the propositions—they were indeed better than their own bill—but it being a money act, they could not be taken as amendments to the Bill, and the proper course for the House to pursue was, to reject them altogether.—It was, however, competent to any member to embody them in the clauses of another Bill.

MONDAY.—A petition from Merigomisho, &c. against the Eastern Stage, was presented—referred to select committee.

On the report of the scale of duties brought forward by Mr. Deblais being read, several alterations with regard to the duties on foreign flour, beef and pork, were proposed by Mr. Lawson, and invariably lost. The object of the hon. gent. was, that these articles should bear a slight duty.

Mr. Morton reported from the Committee on the Judges Fees Bill, which had been rejected by the Council, and the Committee had recommended an Address to His Majesty on the subject.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1836.

By the January Packet, arrived at Halifax, we have received our files of British papers to the 6th of that month, and have given some extracts in this day's paper. The most pleasing intelligence they bring us, is the general prosperity which seems to pervade the Mother Country (Ireland excepted). Money is plenty, wages are good, and all classes well employed.

The following quotation from the speech of the French King, at the opening of the Chambers, will show on what footing that nation now stands, in relation to the United States. No doubt is now entertained, that an amicable adjustment of all their differences will be speedily effected.

"I regret that the treaty of July 4, 1831, with the United States of America, should not yet have received its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me and the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honourable to the two great nations."

Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, Printer, of Charlotte-Town, has issued a Prospectus of a new weekly Newspaper, to be called the *P. E. Island Times*. Terms 15s per annum, half in advance.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. G. CHRISTIE read an Essay before the Society on LANGUAGE, and on Wednesday next Mr. A. P. ROSS will lecture on HYDROSTATICS.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We have unavoidably deferred several Communications till our next.

We have this week had two articles handed to us as curiosities: the first from Mr. John McKay, of this Town, a twig of a Plum Tree, finely studded with the eggs of an insect. Upon examination, we find them to be the eggs of the Lacky Moth, which, although a very harmless insect itself, suggests to us the propriety of applying a lime wash to all fruit trees early in the Spring, as many more insects of a much more dangerous character, deposit their eggs in a similar manner on the bark of the trees, and as soon as the heat of spring arrives, they germinate and commit great ravages on the leaves, blossoms, and even fruit. The greatest marvel connected with the eggs of insects, when deposited in such circumstances in a country like Nova Scotia is, the fact of their remaining alive and uninjured, even in the severest winters, when the thermometer falls to 20 or 30 degrees below zero, yet such is the fact, and we often find the summer that succeeds the severest winter, the most prolific in insects. From Mr. Thomas Lowdon, three fine new potatoes, nearly as large as hens' eggs, and quite fit for the table. These were grown in his cellar, since he housed his crop last fall, and thus affords a lesson that even in Nova Scotia, the Epicure may have his palate gratified with a dish of new potatoes at any season of the year, and at small expense.

ARTICLES OF THE GREEN HILL FRIENDLY ECONOMICAL SOCIETY.

We the Inhabitants of Green Hill and others, taking into consideration the Oppressive and Expensive manner of settling disputes by law, have agreed to form ourselves into a Society, the design of which the following articles will more fully explain.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called the GREEN HILL FRIENDLY ECONOMICAL SOCIETY.

2d. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a committee of not less than five and not more than twelve, exclusive of President, Vice President, and Secretary, who shall all be considered ex-officio members of the Committee, the above officers shall all be chosen at the annual or semi-annual meetings of the society.

3d. The business of the President (or Vice President in his absence) shall be to deliver and hear addresses and to act as moderator at the meetings of the society or committee. The business of the Secretary, or his assistant, to record all things necessary to commit to writing. The duty of the committee will more fully appear by the following articles.

4th. That in any dispute or controversy that may arise between any of the members of the Society, they shall mutually agree to call one or two, or more of the managing committee, and request them to whom they apply to decide impartially and justly between them. On such decision the parties shall extend the friendly hand and continue sincere friends.

5th. If a case such as mentioned in the preceding article shall be one of great importance, then the parties concerned shall be required to give bonds, and bind themselves to abide by the decision of the committee.

6th. That if two are found to fill the capacity of debtor and creditor in the society, the creditor shall first call upon the debtor for the purpose of having their business amicably adjusted. Should the debtor refuse to make such arrangement, then the creditor shall lay his case before the committee, who shall require the debtor to give good and sufficient security for the payment of such debts. If the debtor refuse to give such security to the committee as he is able, then the committee shall allow the creditor to proceed according to law for the recovery of his right; and at the same time continue the creditor as a constant member of the Society, and the Committee shall have it in their power to exclude such debtor from the privilege of the society.

7th. That the whole managing committee shall meet once in three months, for the purpose of settling all such matters as shall come regularly before them, and their services for one day each sitting shall be gratuitous; but if so many cases come before them as they shall not be able to decide in one day, for such further services the committee shall receive three shillings for each day towards the payment of which sum the contending parties are each expected to contribute equally or otherwise as the committee shall decide.

8th. That although it is our duty as Christians to be friendly to and with all men, yet each member of this society shall be particularly careful to befriend all such as from time to time join this society, and conduct themselves as consistent members of a friendly Economical Society.

9th. That whereas this Society is intended for the establishment of good order and reciprocal good feeling, we do agree that no person practically dissipated shall be a member of the society.

10th. That if any official member of the society shall absent himself from any of the General meetings of the Society, or committee meetings without a reasonable excuse he shall be liable to pay a fine of Two Shillings and Sixpence, to be appropriated to the benefit of the society.

11th. That no member shall be allowed more than one person to intercede or speak in his behalf, which person shall be a member of the society.

12th. That the foregoing articles are subject to amendment either by addition or retrenchment by a vote of the majority of the members at a public or General meeting of the Society.

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr Robert Dunbar, West Branch, to Miss Margaret McLean, McLellan's Brook, East River.

At Arisaig, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, Mr. Alexander McKay, merchant of that place, to Miss Nancy, second daughter of Mr Peter McDonald of the West Branch, E. R., Pictou.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at the West River, Barbara, wife of Mr. William Beck, aged 85 years. During a long life of health and activity, she religiously performed the great and important duties incumbent upon a wife and a mother. Under the influence of faith in Jesus she lived, and died in the hope of that blessed immortality which he brought to light in his Gospel. The deceased was born in the parish of Greta, County of Dumfries.

From the Novascotian.

By the Western Mail we received last night the St. John Courier, containing the following Message of President Jackson, which we consider puts an end to the dispute between the United States and France:

To the Senate and House of Representatives. The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which as it involves our honour and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will obviously be improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character,

until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I, therefore, recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of the Special message of the 15th Jan. last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that power, to restore the relations of an ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our pacific policy will be strictly adhered to, until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor on the beneficent policy of neighbouring Powers, and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it comes without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duties.

I cannot too strongly repent the recommendation already made, to place the sea-board in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means, amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

NOTICE.

ESTIMATES will be received from this date to the 15th inst, for furnishing materials, and building a Bridge, across the West River, at the Seven Mile Inn; for further particulars, and for plans and specifications, please apply to

PETER CRERAR.

Pictou, 1st March, 1836.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ALBION,

A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE OF EUROPE.

Commenced its fourth Volume 1st January 1836, Price—\$6 per Annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

THE EMIGRANT AND OLD COUNTRYMAN,

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DOMESTIC AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,

Price—\$3 per Annum, payable in advance—exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to both Works received by the Subscriber JAMES DAWSON. March, 1836.

THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

Good stabling for Horses.

HUGH McLEAN.

Arisaig, Gulf Shore, }
1st March, 1836. } ad-w

ON CONSIGNMENT.

ASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

Clerk of the Peace Office

NOTICE TO DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the District Assessors, will be held on the first Tuesday, (the fifth day) of April next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, of said day, for the purpose of subdividing the General Assessment of District Rates, for the present year. Assessors whose limits are within the Township of Pictou, to meet in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou; those whose limits are within the Township of Egerton, to meet in the house of Mrs Chisholm, in New Glasgow; and those whose limits are within the Township of Maxwellton, to meet in the House of Mr John Finlayson, Merrimish. All Assessors, previous to the day of Meeting, for the purpose aforesaid, are required to go round all the persons residing within their respective limits, and to take a correct account of their Lands, Stock, &c. for their guidance in laying on the Assessment.

By order of the Session,

JAMES SKINNER, Jun'r. Clk. Peac.

Pictou, 29th Feb'y, 1836.

b-w

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
50 " Post Paper,
20 " Pot Paper,
6 " Foolscap Paper,

For sale by J. DAWSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 Feet pitch pine Boards: apply as above.

The Subscriber intending to quit Pictou early in the Spring, respectfully acquaints the Public, that he will dispose of his whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. at PRIME COST, the whole having been purchased by him with Cash, and being fresh Goods, great bargains may be expected. He, at same time, requests that accounts against him may be rendered for payment; and all outstanding debts not paid up before 1st of May, will be put in suit without exception.

ALEXR. FORSYTH.

Pictou, 24th Feb'y. 1836.

SITUATION WANTED

For a middle-aged woman of good moral character, as Instructress; and to be useful in a Family, in the Nursery, or in Needle-work, &c. Preference would be given to a situation in or near Pictou Town. Terms easy—Apply at this Office. [Feb. 24.]

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

Druggist.

SEEDS,

Growth of 1835.

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

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned. J. D. has for sale, a few barrels American AP- PLES, of superior quality.

POETRY.

THE HEART.

The heart! the heart!—ah, toll me not
Of woman's tear or woman's sigh;
Nor paint the fair and floating tints
Of the ruby lip and the bright blue eye;
I scorn thee not—but a heart be mine
Whose chords are touch'd by a hand divine.

As echo sighs to melody—
As stars are mirrored in the pool—
Truly the gentle heart and free,
Gives back the bright and beautiful
But chilling falsehood's blighting breath
Is foul as the plagued-charged airs of death!

The tomb is dark, the seas are deep—
And ice-bound waters ever chill—
But the heart where guilty secrets sleep,
Is darker, deeper, colder, still,
And changeful as autumnal skies,
Where darkly frowning storms arise.

The heart! its sympathetic coros
By desolating cares are riven—
It sinks with deepest grief, or soars
On wings of holiness to heaven;
It bleeds with stormy anguish rare,
And wrestles with the fiend despair.

The glories of the Heavens above,
With impious mockery it scorns;
'Tis steeled by Hate, it glows with Love,
With quenchless indignation burns;—
Man measures worlds that roll in space;
Who can the heart's wide courses trace?

How many hearts have ceased to beat,
Or on the earth, or on the wave,
How many parted never to meet?
The beautiful, the kind, the brave,
Have past in silence, one by one,
Like sun-beams from the dial-stone.

Time's countless hurrying moments fail
Rapid and noiseless o'er thy head,
Thy pulses seem to beat the call
And sound the warning of the dead;
But the hour, like billow to the shore,
Comes on when they shall beat no more!

Thou of the rose and lily cheek,
The raven hair and snowy breast,
The dark blue eye and lips that speak
Of tranquil hours and golden rest!
Dream on! and gaze upon the light,
Ere comes the terror of the night!

Father above! our vital breath—
Our love, our life, our all be thine;
Ere yet the voiceless lips of death
Are, bloodless, coldly prest to mine—
Ere life's mysterious fountains start,
Oh! cleanse and purify my heart.

Visor.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Gazette, January 1.

Scarcely half a century has elapsed since the United States were just emerging from a cruel and sanguinary war with the parent country, the enfeebling effects of which had not only exhausted her treasures, but reduced her nearly to the lowest ebb of human suffering. From a weary, worn out and impoverished population of about three millions, over-burdened with debt, and unable to pay the small modicum that remained due to her poor heart-broken and mutilated soldiers—from such a small and feeble beginning, we say, to turn our eyes from the incredible metamorphosis that a single half century has produced, is indeed enough to excite our "special wonder." We are now fast ap-

proximating to FIFTEEN MILLIONS of inhabitants—our debts are all paid; not only so, but our law givers are in a sad dilemma to know what shall be done with the surplus revenue!

From thirteen, the original number of States, we have long been twenty-four, and shall soon be twenty-six—and the States themselves have, many of them, increased an hundred fold. From having no commerce at all, because it had been all driven from the ocean or otherwise destroyed, we have swept by that of Holland, Russia, Spain, and France herself, with almost fearful rapidity—till at length we find ourselves, in point of commercial importance, second only to Great Britain, and treading only upon the heels of the self-styled mistress of the ocean. In fact, there is not a mart upon the face of the globe but what is enlivened by our commerce; no sea, however distant, but is whitened with our sails. Our navy, too, our gallant navy, though far too small at present, is fast increasing, having fought itself into the favour of all parties—forming a sort of neutral ground, where opponents, however inveterate in other respects, may meet, and where, we trust, the surplus revenue may find a vent for many years to come. Our principal cities have likewise not only increased with unexampled rapidity in population, but they have acquired a standing for wealth, knowledge, and physical power, which places them in an imposing attitude, even when contrasted with the most powerful nations in Europe. To place this matter however, in a stronger point of view, we have prepared a few statistical items, and invite the attention of our readers to the following table and remarks:

At the present moment, the commencement of 1836, the population of the city of

New York is	269,873
Philadelphia,	200,000
Baltimore,	92,000
Boston,	78,603
New Orleans,	60,000
Charleston,	34,500

And this table will shew the gradual increase:—

	New-York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Boston	New-Orleans	Charleston
1790	33131	42520	13503	18039	6500	16350
1800	60489	70287	26614	24937	9500	18712
1810	96373	96664	46555	33250	17342	24711
1820	123706	119325	62788	43298	27176	24780
1825	167059	140000	70000	58277	35000	27500
1830	203007	137811	80625	61381	46310	30239
1835	269873	200000	92000	78603	60000	34500

One hundred years ago, the entire population of the above six principal cities in the United States scarcely amounted to 35,000. Fifty-five years after, in 1790, when the first national enumeration was taken, it had increased to 120,780; and at the present time amounts to 635,000

Such indeed has been the wonderful increase of the city of New York within the last 40 or 45 years, that from a population of about 30,000 when it was outranked by more than fifty cities of Europe, it has already, incredible as it may seem, and in less than half a century, acquired a rank and importance that is only exceeded by the following six cities throughout the whole extent of the European Continent:—

London,	1,500,000
Paris,	850,000
Constantinople,	500,000
St. Petersburg,	350,000
Naples,	350,000
Vienna,	300,000
New York being	270,000

has already outranked:—

Dublin	250,000	Venice	150,000
Livornopol	200,000	Milan	130,000
Manchester	175,000	Prague	110,000
Birmingham	130,000	Moscow	250,000
Edinburgh	150,000	Berlin	250,000
Glasgow	150,000	Amsterdam	200,000
Lyons	140,000	Copenhagen	120,000
Bordeaux	110,000	Palermo	160,000
Marseilles	120,000	Barcelona	150,000
Lisbon	250,000	Madrid	120,000

It must, at the same time, not be forgotten, that most of the above cities of Europe have existed nearly or quite a thousand year, and have only acquired their present rank and importance during the lapse of ages. St. Petersburg, if our memory serves us, is the only one among them that may be considered at all contemporary with our own cities, having entirely grown up within the last century and a half. Philadelphia too, although outranked in some degree by the superior growth of New York, has already taken a proud stand along side, or ahead of many of the oldest cities of Europe, while Baltimore and Boston are fast treading upon the heels of some that a few years since were out of sight ahead of them. New Orleans is also pushing on with rapid strides, and in the "far West" innumerable towns and cities are springing into existence and assuming an importance that twenty or thirty years ago was little thought or dreamed of. Some of them already number 10, 20, 30, nay 40,000 inhabitants, and in the course of every few years, will outstrip many in the old world, whose names have been familiar to us, and our fathers before us, for an hundred years.

Such in fact is the wonderful impulse bestowed upon a free people by a free government.

ON THE HATCHING OF POULTRY.—In the hatching of poultry, as in most other things, Nature is the best guide. The hen and duck, if left to themselves, find some dry, warm, sandy hedge or bank, in which to deposit their eggs, forming their nests of leaves, moss, or dry grass. In this way the warmth is retained when the bird quits the nest for the moments she devotes to her scanty and hurried meal. The good housewife's mode is the reverse of this. She makes a nest, or box, of wood, and fills it with clean long straw. By these means, less heat is generated by the hen, and that which is produced quickly escapes in her occasional absences;—the eggs are chilled and addled, and frequent failures ensue in the expected brood. To obviate this, the best mode is to put at the bottom and sides of the boxes of the henhouse, a sufficient quantity of fine, dry sand, or of coal or wood ashes, lining them with a little well-broken dry grass, or untwisted haybands, or moss, or bruised straw. Wood-ashes have been found to be the best, as they produce the effect of destroying the fleas by which poultry are so much infested; and that this will not be disagreeable to them is evident from the propensity which they have to roll in heaps of dust, or of ashes of any kind. An experienced rearer of poultry adopted the method above described during a long course of years, and scarcely ever met with a disappointment. As this is the season for the incubation of every species of domestic poultry, we have thought the above might be acceptable to many classes of our readers

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

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