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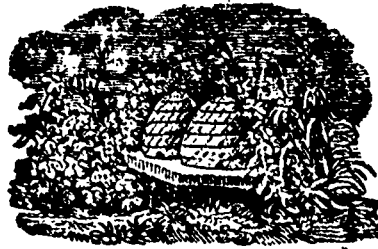
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUTUM, NON VULGUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENIE QUAM SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1838.

NUMBER I.

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. Single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of
Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W.
McKinlay, Booksellers, Halifax: *

THE HARMONICON;

A new collection of CHURCH Music, containing
244 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal
discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.
February, 1838. J. DAWSON.

* AGENTS.

R. Hartshorne, Esq.	Guy'sboro',
J. W. Blanchard,	Antigonish,
James McGregor,	New Glasgow,
Charles Blanchard,	Truro,
James B. Davison,	Wallace,
William Campbell,	Tatamagouche,
Alexander McKenzie,	River John.

TO BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE:

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish,
bounded easterly by the East River, on the
south west by lands belonging to William Hattie,
on the north west by lands granted formerly to the
Eighty Second Regiment.

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The
Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one
of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty
acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty
acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man,
or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not
in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application
to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 10 1838. 11*2m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received
large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES,
which is now very extensive; comprising a general
assortment of every thing usually kept by persons
in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at
moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER

Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for
sale as above.

December 6.

LORD DURHAM.

From that very clever and popular work, 'Random Recollections of the House of Lords,' we have culled the following description of the Earl of Durham, now Governor General of British America. From the avowed Tory politics of the writer, there can be no suspicion of partiality in favour of the noble Earl.—*Kingston Whig.*

LORD DURHAM is the great and only hope of the movement party. They look forward with confidence to his accession, at no distant day, to the Premiership, and associate with this anticipated event, the political regeneration of the country. His personal appearance and manners are by no means of that kind which one usually pictures out in his mind when endeavouring to form a conception of the genuine Radical. With the "Radicals of the right sort"—I use their own phraseology—one always associates a certain rudeness of manner and a boldness approaching to ferocity of countenance. Lord Durham has neither of these qualities. His countenance has a pleasing, conciliatory, modest expression. There is something indeed feminine in it. You would fancy he was so timid as not to be able to muster courage enough to open his mouth in public; and nothing can be more gentlemanly than his demeanor. He is a good looking man; of dark complexion, and of small and regular features. His eyes assimilate to the deep blue; they are small, but piercing. His eye lashes are prominent, from the jet black colour of his hair. His face is something between the round and oval form. He is of the middle height, and is handsomely formed.

His Lordship's political opinions are of the most liberal and uncompromising kind. I question if there be a member of the Upper House—with the single exception, perhaps, of Lord Radnor—who carries his liberalism to the same extreme.

He had declared himself for household suffrage, triennial Parliaments,* and the vote by ballot. There is not perhaps a single member of either party in the House, whose public life has been more straight forward and consistent throughout. On no occasion has he deviated from the principles with which he committed himself when he appeared, in his twenty-first or twenty-second year, in the House of Commons, as Mr J. George Lambton, and his conduct has always been in accordance with his principles. He has uniformly supported by his votes the opinions which he has maintained in his speeches. He holds there ought to be no such principle in politics as expediency, and disclaims all sympathy with those who recognise that principle. He maintains that whatever is deemed right ought to be done without regard to circumstances or consequences. He is on the liberal side what the dukes of Newcastle and others are on the Tory side,—denouncing all trimming, and contending that his principles ought at once to be carried into full effect.

Without deserving to be regarded as a man of genius, his talents are undoubtedly of a high order. If you look in vain in his speeches for that brilliant eloquence which carries you away with him, as if spell-bound, wherever he chooses to conduct you,—you will never fail to be delighted with him. He is always

* It is understood the noble Lord would prefer annual Parliaments, though he thinks triennial, with household suffrage, and the vote by ballot, would secure cheap and good government.

eloquent in a high, though not the highest, degree. He never becomes dull or heavy; he cannot make a bad speech; at least he never yet has done so. He is, perhaps, one of the most equal men in the matter of his speeches, in either house. Lord Brougham and other distinguished members often make splendid speeches, but then they are comparatively dull on other occasions. Lord Durham scarcely ever varies either way to any perceptible extent, except where the subject of necessity precludes the possibility of an effective speech. Whenever he rises, if the subject will admit of it, you may rest assured you will hear a speech of superior ability, and of considerable eloquence. His matter is always argumentative. I am not sure if there be a more powerful reasoner, taking his speeches on the whole, on either side of the house. He deals little in generalities, and scarcely ever utters a declamatory sentence. With one or two introductory observations, he dashes into the midst of his subject, and at once proceeds, if his speech be not in reply to some opponent, to establish by a course of logical reasoning, some position which he had indicated in the first two or three sentences. If speaking in reply, which he generally does, he loses no time in proceeding to the principal argument of his adversary, with which he grapples with a boldness and success not often to be witnessed. He is a formidable opponent: very few on the opposite side encounter him, if they can help it. Not that they apprehend any thing in the shape of personalities—for in these he does not indulge—but simply because they know he is likely to cause the speeches on which they may have prided themselves and which might otherwise have passed off for happy efforts, to cut a sorry figure,—by the mere force of argument. Of late, however, the Opposition may be said to have had it all their own way in as far as relates to his Lordship. For the last three Sessions he has only made one or two speeches worthy of the name. His absence from the country in the service of his Sovereign, and a depression of spirits, with impaired bodily health, caused in a great measure by family calamities,—have conjointly had the effect of excluding him almost entirely for the last three years. At present there is little prospect of his being in his place in Parliament during the present Session.

His style, though by no means remarkable for its force, is any thing but feeble: It is correct and perspicuous, and has that sort of energy which arises from the ideas rather than from peculiarity in the construction of his sentences. It is always clear: you are never at a loss for a moment to perceive the object the speaker has in view; nor can you fail to see the means which appear to him most likely to accomplish it. Every argument he uses is felt by you in all its cogency; and not only do you perceive the force of the argument itself, but you cannot withhold from him your admiration of the way in which he has enforced it.

His extemporaneous resources are ample, and he trusts entirely to them, except in those cases in which the duty may devolve on him of introducing a measure embracing various details and involving some important principle. In that case he takes, as almost all members of either house do, notes of the leading points to which he means to advert in the course of his speech. It is only in these cases, and to this ex-

tent, that he prepares himself previous to his speaking in the house. His confidence in his powers of improvisation has never, on any occasion, turned out to be misplaced. His utterance is always prompt and easy. No one ever yet saw him at a loss, either for an idea, or for suitable language wherewith to express it. In the stores of a correct and copious diction, he is in affluent circumstances. His style is always excellent. Occasionally, perhaps, it were better, in so far as regards effect, if it were not so smooth; the polish sometimes impairs the vigour. In the artifices of rhetoric he deals little, or rather not at all. There is nothing forced, either on his ideas or language. His sentiments seem, as it were, of their own accord, to suggest themselves to him, rather than to be searched for, or called into existence by close or profound meditation. It is the same with his language. The polish of which I have spoken, is not the polish of the midnight lamp; it is not the fruit of elaboration; with him it is as much a habit to speak in correct and polished language, as it is to argue logically. He never has recourse to the clap-traps of the mere orator. Never was man more thoroughly impressed with the truth and utility of his principles, than is Lord Durham with the truth and utility of those which he holds. This conviction presses on his mind with an overpowering force. You see the most perfect sincerity in every thing pertaining to his manner. The tones of his voice, his gesture, his very looks, all proclaim it. Thus, with a constitutional aversion to any thing having the resemblance of trick or clap-trap, causes him to address himself principally, if not exclusively, to his audience. Every one who has perused his speeches with ordinary attention, must have been struck with the vein of close and powerful argument which pervades them from beginning to end.

His Lordship's elocution is good; occasionally, for the reason I have mentioned, it is not sufficiently impassioned. His voice is soft and pleasant; it is clear in its tones, and has very little flexibility. He is always audible. His delivery has what may be called a slight rapidity. His manner is graceful; the little gesture he uses is natural, and the tranquil campaign of his face is seldom troubled by any thing in the shape of undue warmth or excitement. This is perhaps the more remarkable, as he is well known to be of an irritable temperament. To see his unassuming calm manner, nothing would convince you that he possessed sufficient nerve or decision of character to utter half a dozen sentences in the hearing of a public assembly. How great, then, must be your surprise, when you observe from the tones of his voice, and the uncompromising character of his principles, that he is one of the firmest and most determined men in either house. He never trims, or minces his creed, though he knows, not only that the three hundred and odd Peers on the opposite side, regard it with absolute indifference, but that the seventy or eighty who sit on the same side with him, view them as alike ultra and impracticable. In the face of an audience so constituted, Lord Durham stands up as erect and resolute as if he were going to harangue the most purely and unreddeably Radical assemblage which ever congregated together. Nothing can fluster or put him down. There is not a man of stronger nerve in the house.

It is his misfortune, as I have already stated, to be under the government of an ill disciplined temper. His irritable disposition has, in one or two cases, led him into false positions. It is to this cause that the prosecutions he instituted two or three years ago, against several of the newspapers are to be ascribed. When the momentary irritation was over, he at once abandoned these prosecutions. It is right, however, to mention, that his conduct in the house has never afforded any indication of a fiery temper. There he is always cool and collected in his manner, and respectful, though decided, in the language in which he expresses himself towards an opponent.

His Lordship was the framor of the first Reform Bill, which every one knows was of a much more liberal character than the measure which is now the law of the land. That a man of Earl Grey's caution should have entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task, shows the high opinion he must have entertained of the soundness of his judgment, as well as of the superiority of his talents. Lord Durham is quite a young man to be in the House of Peers, being only in the 44th year of his age.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Novascotian.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From London Papers to march 30, and Cork to April 3, the following summary of late and interesting items is made. Latest dates were obtained from the Steam ship *Sirius*, from Liverpool for New York,—which

was boarded from the Cornwallis on Friday last, in lat. 41 24, long. 64 36, out 16 days—all well.

STEAM.—The new steam ship *Columbus*, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th from the Thames, and was to leave for New York early in April, on an experimental voyage without passengers. She has no boilers, but steam generators in which water in small quantities is made to drop from an orifice on a heated plate, which rests on a stratum of mercury about three inches and a half thick, which is heated up to a temperature of three to four hundred degrees by means of a fire underneath. The engines are 120 horse power.

The new Bristol and New York steam ship, the *Great Western*, the largest vessel of her description ever built in this country, seems likely to be the herald of a new era in the fine arts as well as in steam. She is to be ornamented with fifty splendid paintings.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.—The first trial of this gigantic vessel was made in London river on the 24th March, with complete success. Her registered measurement is 1640 tons, length 234 feet on deck, breadth 58 feet, with machinery of 450 horse power; her speed was from 11 to 12 knots.—She expected to leave Bristol for New York about the 7th April.

The Right Hon. the *Earl of Dalhousie*, G. C. B. died on Wednesday last, at his seat Dalhousie Castle. His Lordship was in his 63th year; he is succeeded by his son Lord Ramsay, M. P. for east Lothian by whose elevation to the Peerage a vacancy has occurred in the representation of that county.

A very severe gale was experienced at Liverpool on the 21st March.

The Coronation of her Majesty, it is said, will take place on the 21st of June.

The question of anticipating the proposed termination of the Negro apprenticeship system, engaged both houses of Parliament. The term proposed is the 1st of August next.

Measures for the arrangement of the Irish Tithe questions was shortly to be submitted to Parliament by Lord John Russell, the leading features of the plan is their commutation into a rent charge, at the rate of seven-tenths of the amount, and at the expiration of the existing interest, the rent charge to be purchased by the state.

The Guards were to embark for Canada on the 26th.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Colonel *M'Nab* as a reward for his distinguished services in Upper Canada.

In answer to a question, Lord John Russell has said in the House of Commons, that the Earl of Durham would receive no salary as Governor of Canada, but that his expenses would be paid.

[From the Scotsman.]

PROPOSED CANADA FENCIBLE REGIMENT.—A proposal, of which the following is the abstract, has been made by William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., the member for Lyminton, to her Majesty's Government:

That considerable distress is felt at this time in the Western Highlands of Scotland, from want of employment.

That an active and hardy race of young men are left destitute, and prove a burden to their families and to the landed proprietors. That these men are willing to emigrate, and that their attachment to the mother country would continue as colonists.

That in the year 1794, some fencible regiments were embodied in the Highlands, who afterwards went and settled in some of our

colonial possessions, and have always evinced a strong attachment to the mother country.

The offer has been made by Mr Mackinnon to raise one regiment of 1000 men, or more, from the population of the clan that bears his name, and neighbouring clans, on the following condition:—

That every man who is enlisted shall be entitled to 20 acres of land in Canada, which shall be assigned him if his services are no longer required in that province, after the expiration of three years. The noncommissioned officers to have a proportionate number of acres.

Mr M. to have a disposal of the commissions, and the regiments to receive their pay and clothing from Government.

Officers on the half-pay of the British army to be eligible to take commissions, retaining their half-pay.

At the end of three years' service, the regiment to be disembodied, and located on their land adjoining each other, which land they are to retain in fee on condition of doing eight days' exercise under their officers on the course of the year, and of being again embodied should the local Government of Canada, or the executive Government here, deem their services necessary for the public tranquility. If embodied, to receive the same pay, clothing, and allowance, as the other forces in her Majesty's service.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Accounts, have arrived from Saragossa of the attack on that town by Cabenero. The Carlists came upon it before daylight on the morning of the 4th, in number between 3000 or 4000 men. The cavalry staid without, the infantry penetrating by the gates of Carman and Santa Engracia, advanced to the Coso and the market, proclaimed Charles V. at the sound of trumpet, and promising an amnesty. The greater part of the national Guards were disarmed by the provident care of the Governor; and Abecio had with him, following the same Cabenero, all the regular troops. However the citizens got what arms they could, and drove their enemies from the Coso. Four hundred took refuge in the church of St. Paul, two in a house near Santa Inez. Both bodies surrendered. There were upwards of 120 killed and 700 prisoners, of which 25 are officers. The loss of the Saragossians is slight. Estella, second of the Christiano officers in command, has been arrested to answer for allowing the surprise of the gates.

A letter from Saragossa of the 6th gives the following account of the late events in that place:—

“Generals Estella was shot to-day, after having been dragged through the streets and covered with insults. One of the national guards, who attempted to take his defence was killed by his comrades.

“Forty persons have been arrested and placed *cacapilla*: they are to be shot. These inhabitants consist of some of the richest residents and military chiefs.

“The Carlists, commanded by Cabenero, penetrated into Saragossa, have carried off all the artillery of Santa Engracia 24 artillery men, 80 foot soldiers, and about 50 national guards of the principal persons in town.

We have 500 Carlist prisoners. The junta of the kingdom has sent a *parte* to Cabenero, to demand the exchange of the national guards. Ten Carlist prisoners are offered for each of them.

SPAIN.—The Spanish campaign is about to open seriously. A Carlist expedition of eight battalions have succeeded in getting out of the

west of Biscay, and proceeded towards Placentia. Don Buorens has followed with a superior force. The Queen's forces are said to be very efficient.

PORTUGAL.—The Tagus, steamer arrived on Sunday afternoon at Falmouth, with mails for Spain and Portugal, and brings important intelligence from Lisbon, which city was made again a scene of bloodshed and confusion, on the 15th inst, in an attempt of the democratic party, to overturn the Queen's power and subvert the present government. An action took place, and ended in the complete defeat of the Rebels, from 60 to 70 were killed and order was again restored. Several secret Societies were known to be most extensive, whose object was to overturn the present government of the country.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

UPPER CANADA REBELS.—Last Wednesday was the day appointed for the execution of Lout and Matthews. Orders were received on Tuesday last for the erection of the gallows on a point near Montgomery's tavern, where the first act of disturbance took place. It was expected that a pardon would be declared on the scaffold: or a reprieve until the pleasure of the Queen shall be known. On Tuesday four others were ordered for execution, viz: John Montgomery, John Anderson, Gen. Theller, and Gilbert Fields Mordeu.

The New York Commercial says that there is an error in stating that Sutherland had been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to immediate execution. Neither finding nor sentence was known at Toronto on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. It was the prevailing opinion there that he had not been found guilty, in consequence of some informality in the proceedings, and would be discharged.

The Canadian papers by the Mail contain nothing of importance. The weather was fine and the ice in the lakes and river was fast disappearing. Thirty eight more of the prisoners at Montreal have been discharged, some of them giving bail to appear when called upon. The number remaining in confinement is said to be 170. All was quiet. The Upper Canada Militia was returning to their home.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE WEATHER.—The heavy rains on Thursday night and Friday, together with the strong South West wind on Sunday, had a powerful effect on the ice on the river, which put a stop to all intercourse with the opposite shore. On Sunday night, the wind unfortunately shifted to the North, where it still remains. This has retarded the departure of the ice, but it is now reduced in such a manner, that a few hours of seasonable weather must break it up; and we are in hopes, that before we again go to press, we shall have the gratification of seeing the river clear of all obstructions to its navigation.—*Miramicki Gleaner.*

P. E. ISLAND.

A very melancholy occurrence took place at Bedeque on the 3d inst. Mrs Selliker, aged 52, widow of the late Mr Daniel Selliker, who had for some months past been labouring under mental derangement, and had several times previously attempted to commit suicide, having eluded the vigilance of her family, at last succeeded in putting an end to her existence by suspending herself by the neck in the barn, where she was found lifeless. In Aug. 1834, she lost her husband, who died on board his own vessel, on her passage from Halifax. After their father's death, her sons took charge of the vessel, and three months

afterwards she was lost going to Halifax, when one of her sons and a young man named Linkletter perished. These circumstances seem to have affected her mind with a settled melancholy, from which she never recovered.—*P. E. Island Gaz. April 17.*

NOVA-SCOTIA.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of Farmers and others, favourable to the establishment of an Agricultural Society on the Peninsula of Halifax, met in the Lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr A. McKinlay, President of the Mechanics' Institute, was called to the chair, and explained the object of the Meeting. Mr McKinlay was followed by Mr James Irons, who stated many advantages which might be expected from the formation of such a society. It was then moved, seconded and resolved, that such a society be formed. The following persons were chosen officers of the society:—Wm. Young, Esq President; Mr James Irons, 1st Vice President; Mr D. Mitchell, 2nd Vice President; Mr H. Wright, Treasurer; Mr A. Sinclair, Secretary; Messrs. J. Arts J. Winters, J. Longard, A McCulloch, J. Horne, A Smith, and W. Mitchell—Committee.

A Committee was appointed to prepare Rules for the submission to a general meeting, and it was Resolved that a general meeting should be held on the evening of the first Monday in May.

The objects of this society are those usual to such bodies, chiefly, we believe, regular monthly meeting for the spread of agricultural experience,—the collection of publications on the subject, and the introduction or invention of improved implements of husbandry.

This society is a valuable addition to those already in existence in Halifax; such an institution has been long desired, and we hope it may have all the good results which its warmest friends anticipate.—*Novascotian.*

FAMILY ECONOMY.

ARCHIBALD HART,
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN DYER,
James Street, Pictou,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has already received. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has now, in addition to his old, received

A FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS,

by which he will be enabled to give the most brilliant colours, to all kinds of Silks and Wearing Apparel of every description.

Also, having a superior method of renovating, taking out spots, and removing all kinds of filth from gentlemen's coats, vests, and trousers, without the least injury to the cloth, making the old appear little inferior to new,—attention to this would be economy!

A. H. begs to intimate that he has been solicited to remain here during the season, with which he has complied, in hopes that he will be more successful and better supported than he was last year; if not, he will positively leave this place in June 1839.

April 11.

TO LET.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE
In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838. The house can be examined by applying to
PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838. For particulars, apply as above.
March 14, 1838.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be seen at the Office of M. J. Wilkins, Esq:

All that valuable piece of

LAND,

consisting of 22 Acres, commonly called the 'Battery Hill,' fronting on the Harbour of Pictou.

As the Town of Pictou has a natural tendency to extend itself in the direction of this PROPERTY, the Subscriber has been induced to lay it off in a neat and convenient Town Plot, in which the Streets are so laid out as to correspond with the Streets of the Town of Pictou, in such a manner that no inconvenience will occur in extending the present Streets; and those who are desirous of purchasing the Lots above offered, will have the advantage of broad and regular Streets, the want of which constitutes so great an objection to the erection of buildings in the present town. The front of this property possesses every advantage to those about engaging in Commercial Business, or desirous of erecting wharves and Stores, as the channel of the harbour passes very close to the land at this place, and a very trifling expenditure of labour in cutting down the bank, would make an easy inclined plane, almost to the channel's edge. This Property is in fact the natural site of a town, and probably would have been at this time covered with buildings, had it not been for the state of the title, which is now however undisputed. Persons therefore desirous of laying out money to advantage, cannot make a better investment than in the purchase of these Lots.

At the same time, the Subscriber will offer
NINE LOTS,

Of five Acres each, in the rear of the property in possession of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.

These Lots are of an excellent quality; and though they have never been cultivated, they have been in pasture a great many years and are nearly fit for the plough.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent deposit, 20 per cent in 6 months, 20 per cent in 12 months, and the remaining 50 per cent 2 years from the date. To be secured by mortgage bearing interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M
STEPHEN BINNEY.

April 4th, 1838.

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the various Branches of his Business,

will be executed to order, on moderate terms. Shop opposite Mr Harper's Hotel, Church Street, Pictou.
March 28, 1838.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.
Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
March, 1838.

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house, over the store, where he can be consulted as usual.
Pictou, March 28, 1838

A NEW PAPER

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandmen should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

LITERATURE.—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

THE GAZETTER.—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the mirthful.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

EDITORIAL.—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public; and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.

The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Friday morning. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals ordering for Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14, 1838.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No 74, BEDFORD ROW,

A large quantity of *SNUFF*, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Hullifax, Dec 11, 1837.

THOMAS BROWN, TAILOR,

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced the **TAILORING BUSINESS**, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, in that house belonging to Mr Yorston, (nearly opposite Mr John Gedke, watch-maker,) where, by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Pictou, April 17, 1838. if

FOR SALE.

A substantial and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and STORE, with frost proof Cellar, and a BARN; the whole built within the last two years.—Situate on the West River, and adjoining the Seven Mile Inn, in one of the very best situations for business that is to be found within many miles of Pictou, and a most desirable situation for a dry goods & grocery store—it being nearly in the centre of four of the most public roads in the County. If immediate application is made, a good bargain may be expected, and immediate possession given. Apply to

ALEX. McDONALD, Tailor.
West River, 16th April, 1838. b-w

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And possession given on the first of May next:

A FARM belonging to the subscriber, lying between James Kitchen's and Thomas Patterson's. The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

THOMAS RUTTER.
April 18. if

THE Firm of ROSS & PRIMROSE, of Pictou, Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all indebted to Ross & Primrose, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

A. P. ROSS.
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber having already notified those indebted to him of the necessity of having their accounts with him settled and paid, and many having neglected to do so, he begs further to inform them that such accounts as remain unsettled at the 15th of May next, will, without reserve, be put in a legal course of collection.

Jas. Dawson.

April 11, 1838.

CLOVER SEED.

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society who want RED CLOVER SEED, will please call immediately on the Secretary for it. March 25.

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of red top N. A. CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of re CANADA WHEAT, for seed Pictou, March 21, 1838. if

1250 LBS. CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by
March, 1838. JAMES D. B. FRASER.

700 LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by
J. DAWSON.

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c. by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston.
March, 1838.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JAMES FRASER,

Pictou, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within eighteen calendar months from this date; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVINA FRASER, Ex'rs.

RODERICK FRASER, } Ex'rs.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, }

Pictou, 9th April, 1838. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

MICHAEL DWYER,

of the Gulf, Teacher, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE McLEOD,

DONALD McDONALD, } Admrs.

HUGH McGILLEVAY, }

DONALD McGILLEVAY, }

Gulf Shore, January 1838. 1-11.

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorized to adjust the concern

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex'rs.

JAMES McINTYRE, }

PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Ex'rs.

ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Ex'rs.

ROBERT GRANT, }

East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, }

ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE Company having determined to renew its business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its well known liberality and punctuality in the adjustment and payment of losses, and from the present moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced to hope it will receive that fair share of the business of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and any farther information, that may be required will be freely communicated

CHARLES YOUNG.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 14, 1838. if

* * Mr Young has appointed James Fogo, Esquire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in Pictou. Application may therefore, in future, be made to him, who will negotiate the Terms on which Policies can be obtained; and impart any other requisite information to persons wishing to insure.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Novascotian.

Pay of the Legislative Council.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—APRIL 10.

Mr Uniacke, in absence of Mr Dodd, who had given notice on the subject, rose to move that a sum similar to that appropriated to each member of the Assembly, be granted to each of the Legislative Council, who did not reside in Halifax. He (Mr U.) considered that no man should be expected to devote his time to the public, entrusting his private concerns to others during his absence from home, without being saved from actual outlay. If this were denied, the House would place the country in an unpleasant condition; men of thought and probity, but not of fortune, in each of the counties, would be deterred from giving their services to the public, on account of the expenses which would ensue. It would be easy to discover in the Council, as now constituted, men who should not be expected to come from a distance on public business, without being saved from pecuniary loss. The expenses might be thought trifling, but including 200 or 300 miles of travelling, they were serious, and more than some could afford, he was astonished to see the list of expenses of one gentleman who possessed the confidence of the county which he came from, and of that house,—that gentleman could not, in justice to his family, incur such an expenditure another time, in addition to the loss and inconvenience of leaving his business to others during his absence. To remove difficulties of this description from the way of the Executive and the country, in endeavours to get the services of proper persons, he would move the resolution named.

Mr McKim said that there was but little use in bringing men from the country to serve in the Council, while a majority of that body lived in Halifax. It would be time enough to move such a resolution as that before the House, at a future opportunity, when the Council would be differently constructed.

Mr Holland spoke to the same effect, and enumerated several counties which had no representatives in the Council.

Mr Doyle followed on the same side; the refusal of the pay might occasion individual hardship, but an acquiescence would be a sanction of the formation of that body, which should not be given.

Mr Young said that the ultimate question was beset with difficulties,—refusal might occasion hardships—on the other hand, the remuneration of a Legislative Council in that manner, would be against the policy in which a Legislative Council was established. If that aristocratic portion of the people came year after year for payment to that House, where would its independence be? Remuneration if given at all, should be by a bill, which ought to be passed to continue during the term of the Assembly which should pass it. Those called to the Council Chamber should represent the property of the country more particularly than that House did; they should form a counterpoise of the wealth of the country,—and would it be said that the Province could not furnish ten or twelve persons of the requisite description, without the desired provision of 40 or £50 a year? Should those who sought nearly the highest dignity in the country, stipulate for that paltry sum as one of the conditions of their acceptance of the honor? If it should be proved that Nova Scotia could not furnish men who would serve without pay, he would unwillingly agree to set the first example to the other Colonies. When he found that the fertile districts of King's County, Annapolis, Digby, and Queen's, did not send a member to that board, except the gentleman from the town of Windsor, he could not think that it was

so constituted as to give general satisfaction. Some changes would be necessary and he was not inclined to pass the proposed grant this session at least.

Mr Huntingdon said, if the house expected persons living at a distance to attend as members of the Council, they should provide pay for them. Remove the sitting of the Council to one of the extremities of the Province, and see how many from the Capital would attend without pay. If they did not agree to pay until it was constituted to the satisfaction of the country, it never would be so constituted. The effect of the non-payment would be to prevent persons from coming from the country, and to confine members to the Town of Halifax.

Mr Forrester suggested the introduction of a short bill to enable the Grand Juries of Counties to assess for the pay of members of the Legislative Council.

Mr Young would agree to a system of payment if necessary, not else. If they passed the measure at present, it would be with a view that some members should not suffer deprivations which they could not afford, but, at the same time they would be giving to some who would not wish payment.

Mr Goudge opposed the motion. He did not think that the Council was selected according to the Despatches, and he believed that whether pay was given or not, the majority would be selected from town; the advisers of his Excellency would occasion such selection. He was against an Elective Council in a former session, he thought the mode un-English, but he had since seen that there would be no satisfaction without some such system. His Excellency had reference to wealth, and chose persons who did not require pay. Those from the country in the Council, were not from the agricultural portions of the province.

Mr DeEntremont spoke in favour of the proposition. Why should he get pay for coming to the House of Assembly, while his neighbour should not receive any for his services in the other end of the building.

Mr McLellan saw much difference between the reasons for paying members of Assembly and members of Council. Look to the mode of getting seats in each end. Expenses and trouble had to be encountered to get a seat in the Assembly; if the expenses were all included, the pay of six years would hardly make a balance. He would be opposed to paying the other branch, except they came to the system that every one who performed any service should be paid, and that none should do any thing for the public without pecuniary compensation. The House of Assembly, he contended, receiving nothing for their labours; let the Executive Council, and Boards of Revenue, and all be paid. If members could not attend the other Branch without injury to themselves and families, a Bill might enable Counties to assess for the pay of such persons.

Mr Howe said as the Hon. Mr Dodd, who first proposed the measure, had returned home without moving it, he did not think that it would be again brought forward; he felt obliged reluctantly to oppose it now, and would not vote a shilling for the object under present circumstances—to do so would be to commit an act of folly and extravagance, and to sanction the present constitution of the Council, against which the majority of the house had remonstrated. The member for Londonderry had pointed out a strong distinction between members of the two branches, as regarded remuneration. A gentleman who sat for a while, for part of Cape Breton, spent £3000 in contesting his seat—what his opponent expended, he (Mr H.) could not tell; every man who got a seat in the House had to reckon on an ultimate expenditure of 200 to £300

Some indeed received their seats with but little outlay, at first, but their feelings became interested in the questions which came before them, and they would resist attempts at depriving them of their seats; but few members were frequently returned without considerable expenditure—the trouble did not end at the hustings, as those know who had to dispute elections before committees of the house, at the cost of 200 or £300 each. The Counsel's fee in some of those cases was fifty guineas—these were expenses which every member of the house was liable to, and which members of the Council had no fear of. A mandamus gave each in the other end his seat, and he was thus made "honourable" for life, without trouble or expense. The selections had been all made with reference to the property of the parties, as a necessary element; this should be the case, and it will continue to be. When he should find the Council representing all parties and interests in the country, if it should be then shown that pay was necessary to sustain that character, he would be reluctantly compelled to assent to such a measure; until then it should not pass.

Mr Forrestal spoke to the same effect.

Mr Dickey did not think it right to call on persons to come from a distance on public business without paying them. The pay of members of that house was all that was sought, although perhaps the station of gentlemen at the other end required more. He would move in amendment to the resolution before the house that the pay of members of that house who resided in Halifax, should be appropriated to pay the members of the Council who came from the country. He was sure that that would be concurred in by those who opposed the original resolution. (A laugh.)

Mr Bell said, that the influence of Halifax had been frequently spoken of, but members resident in the town, had cause to look pretty sharply after their country friends. While he felt that to refuse the payment demanded, would be a hardship on some, yet, taking an extended view of the subject, he was convinced that the measure proposed was of dangerous principle. The seats in the Council were objects of honour and ambition, but if pay was attached, they would be posts of interest also, and would be retained on that principle. That body was intended to strengthen the hands of the Governor in opposition to the house—but suppose its members to be paid, would not such destroy the balance of power between the two parties? Let the persons appointed to that Branch approach us near as possible to notions of aristocracy. If no such persons were in the country, then the province did not appear to be prepared for such a branch of Legislature. He would not be inclined to pay the Council, no matter how it should be constructed; he hoped that a premature step would not be taken—if they passed the resolution a period might come when they would regret the circumstance.

Mr DesBarres said, that if he felt satisfied that persons could be found in various parts of the country able to serve without pay, he would not agree to the measure, but he felt satisfied of the reverse; persons might be found of that description in the Western countries, but he doubted respecting the Eastern. He did not wonder at opinions respecting the danger of the measure—it might be for the interests of some that the majority of the Council should be selected from the town of Halifax; but the country felt interested in more general selections, and to have these, pay should be provided—there was no analogy between Nova Scotia and old wealthy countries. If in the Address of last session an intimation had been given that the house would provide for pay for a properly constituted council, perhaps the result

would have been different from what it was.—Persons had been nominated who declined serving, some perhaps on account of the expenses and others for other reasons. He would vote for the resolution, as a means of having persons from the country in the Legislative Council.

Mr Smith remarked, that no intimation of payment had been given, and the situations were accepted without any such expectation. The Legislative Council represented the House of Lords. Other colonies did not pay. He would not approve of pay at any time, or on any terms, and particularly not as that body was at present selected.

Mr McDougall said, that the members of the Council took their seats knowing the wishes of the house on the subject, and without any cause for anticipating payment for their services.—Beside the consideration of expenses of elections, would any one say that the labour of the two houses was similar? Where were the petitions of that body, the division of road money which gave so much trouble to the Assembly, and which occupied him three weeks,—what had the other branch to do, except to review the acts of that house? He did not at all agree with the gentleman from Amherst, who said, that perhaps they should get a little more pay, as they were a little more trouble than members of the house, he felt himself on a level with them as a member of a Legislative body; at all events, that house had the distribution of that which the other branch could not touch, the public resources. Members of that house were selected by thousands; members of council were chosen by one person. Supposing the Assembly to be denied pay, they would be remunerated by their constituents, if unable to serve without—but members of the Council had only the executive to apply to. If the Council had been selected according to the wishes of the people, and if it were proved that members could not afford to serve without payment, the measure might be forced on the house. Were there none in Arichat, Isle Madame, Pictou, who could serve: a gentleman of his county had been alluded to, but the people would not allow him to serve, his services, at home were too valuable—he alluded to Dr. McDonald, who could not attend the Council, pay or no pay, but who would be an ornament to it if he did attend.

Mr Howe said, that he would have no objection to the resolution of the member for Amherst, with one condition—he would propose an addition to the gentleman's amendment: the addition provided, that the pay of members of assembly resident in Halifax, should be appropriated to the payment of members of Council resident in the country, on its being ascertained that such members of Council had paid one moiety of their election expenses attending legal proceedings on contested elections.

Mr McKim did not agree that the principle of paying was dangerous, any more than it was dangerous to pay the Attorney General, or other officers of Government. It was a misfortune to the country that the richer people grew, the more inclined they were to Toryism; and a resolution not to pay would prevent persons of the middle class from being sent to the Council.

Mr Young remarked, in allusion to Mr Dickey's proposition, that at one time members of the Assembly resident in Town, seriously contemplated the resignation of their pay.—The House considered that such a regulation would form invidious distinctions and they decided against it. There were seven members of the Council who resided out of the Capital, and only 1 or 2 of those cared anything about payment,—others would feel injured by an arrangement of that kind. The distinction

between members of that House and members of the Council, had been well argued, and he would preserve the dignity of the other branch for their own sakes: they accepted office knowing that the difficulty regarding payment existed. Only five offers had been made, of seats at that board, beside those which were accepted. The experiment for procuring country members was not in fact tried by the Executive. Allusion had been made to the Cape Breton Election, instead of £2000 as it had been mentioned, he believed it cost his opponent upwards of £5000, or perhaps £6000. What it cost himself he had not told to any one, but it would have cost him three times as much as it had only for the spirit and temper of the people, who showed a disposition to save him on all hands. That was an extraordinary contest, in which he became unexpectedly engaged, but he saw members all round whose seats cost hundreds. He should be shown a case of strong necessity before he would agree to pay the other branch.

Mr Uniacke said that he cared little whether the resolution was carried or lost, he wished to know whether there was a disposition in the house to remunerate gentlemen of the other who came from a distance to attend to public duties. He agreed that all the great interests of the Province, should be represented in the Council, and to do so, there should be 25 members out of fifteen,—increase was desirable also, as regarded a respectable debating body. If the house was not disposed to go to some expense on this subject, the favour which they desired could not be granted,—members could not be chosen from the country parts without such provision. It was absurd to compare the second branch here to the English House of Peers. Many of the men, in a country like Nova Scotia, best fitted to form members of such a body, were men of high minds and of education, but not of wealth, and who would be excluded according to the views of those who made money the criterion. The proposition did not touch the question of the construction of the Councils. One gentleman, who came from Annapolis, was engaged in a controverted election at the time he was appointed to the Council; he resigned the contest, attended to his duties in the other branch, and in consequence of the reduction in it, had now retired to private life: was it right that he should have to bear his expenses? It had been well said, that if the house would not make provision, until they had obtained the Council which they desired, they would never get it. Now was the proper time, while the Council was only provisionally appointed, for the house to declare that it was willing to undertake the charge for the sake of the good sought. Supposing the 9 gentlemen paid, who made up the country portion of the Council, the charge would be only about £450.—That once settled, the question would be relieved of embarrassment, and none could make the expense a cause of their refusal to serve. He could not state particulars respecting the selection of the Council, he was not in his Excellency's councils on that subject, but he believed that no man could have been more anxious to settle in the best manner than his excellency had been. Was it to be expected that those who sat in the former Councils should be all rejected from the new? The selection of the new Legislative Council was conducted with judgement and prudence, and he thought that the men chosen would give satisfaction to the country. Some thought that body should have a member for each county of the province, but how could that be effected when there were only 15 members in all, including those chosen from Halifax?—Throughout the civilized world, the practice

was, to give large towns a greater voice in such matters than remote districts; but the question before the house did not in any degree touch the question respecting the construction of that body.

Mr Fairbanks rose to express his opinion on the amendment. He considered that it would be unjust to take the remuneration from the persons who resided in town, and who represented different parts of the Province. The talents and general efficiency of these members were valuable to the house on all questions, and particularly during the present session; their services rendered members from the country better informed on many subjects than they otherwise could be. He did not regret that the resolution of the hon. member for Cape Breton had been introduced, although he was not prepared to vote for it, it had elicited views on the subject which would get abroad and give information, and they would come prepared to act on the subject at another opportunity. One error of last session was the omission to provide for those who should be brought from the country; such a provision might have prevented difficulties which perhaps occasioned the selection to be so much confined to Halifax. The proposition should be agreed to at some future time,—it was important that the general intelligence of the Province should be represented in the Council by persons from various districts. It was not always the case that persons of affluence, who could afford to devote their time without payment, were best able to perform public duties. Persons of the middle class, who devoted their energies and talents to the collection of information and the improvement of their minds, but who could not afford to bear their own expenses in matters of that description, were often best fitted for the purpose of legislation. The country should come to a system of payment in some manner, either by defraying the charge from the public chest, or by assessing the Counties, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution, he wished to take the opinion of persons of intelligence in the country on the subject.

Mr W. Sargeant felt obliged to withhold his assent from the resolution. It was rather premature; by passing the resolution the Province would set a precedent to the other colonies. He wished for more time before fixing such a charge on the revenue of the country. Might not the house give an intimation that they would make the provision at a future period, if the council should be arranged satisfactorily?

Mr Hulmes said that a good deal had been elicited on this subject, at both sides. The country had a Council heretofore, which did the work of the country, and sought no pay,—by a proceeding of that House that body was set aside, and two councils created in its place. Gentlemen at the other end of the building had been selected by his Excellency, chiefly in reference to wealth; yet it might be a hardship to some to be brought from a distance and be forced to bear their own expenses. If that body had to depend on that House for remuneration, no matter how small the sum might be, he thought it would lessen their influence. There were difficulties at both sides, but he did not feel free to support the resolution.

Mr Dickey withdrew his amendment.

The original resolution was put and lost, 26 to 13.

A shopkeeper at Doncaster had by his conduct obtained the name of "the little rascal." Being asked one day, why this appellation had been given him, he replied, "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade, who are all great rascals."

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1838.

We have now to announce to our Subscribers, our having sold out the Bee Establishment to Mr John Stiles, Editor and owner of the intended new paper, to be called the *Mechanic and Farmer*.

Our reasons for taking this step, after we had issued a prospectus of a 4th Volume, are, we trust, satisfactory. Previous to our commencement of the *Bee*, we had witnessed the baneful effects on the peace of this community, produced by our two vituperative predecessors; we therefore, promised in our original prospectus, to "cultivate peace and friendship with our contemporaries" and carefully "to exclude every thing from our pages which might have a tendency to create personal or party animosities." The three volumes that are now before the public, afford the best evidence that we can give, how far we have redeemed that pledge. It is true, that, in following out this plan, we have incurred the charge of illiberality, so often as we have declined to publish the effusions of contending parties, although many of them were tinged with malevolence. Of these rejected communications, we have a goodly portion past us; and the extent to which the public mind has been corrupted by partizan warfare, may be gathered from the fact, that not one in twenty of all that we received, are entirely free from gross personality or party rancour. Had we published all these papers, as some Editors would have done, without any scruples of conscience, we should thereby have lent our aid in perpetuating the disgraceful feuds for which Pictou has been too long notorious, and while we might thus have secured an extensive partizan patronage, we would have prolonged the existence of another paper, no less pernicious to the peace of society than our own must have been. We have, however, pursued a different course—a course of which we think every honest man will approve; and so far as we know there is not any thing in our three volumes calculated to offend the most delicate understanding, or hurt the feelings of any well regulated mind. This course, we must frankly admit, has not been productive of any pecuniary advantage to us, although we believe it might have been so in future, had we been permitted to enjoy the trade without competition, for some time longer. But if we have been the means of doing any good to our fellow men, we are content with that, in place of our pecuniary gains.

A few weeks ago, when we published the prospectus of a 4th Volume of the *Bee*, and at the same time that of the *Mechanic and Farmer*, we had no intention of quitting the field; but we reversed our purpose, on reflecting that the advertising and job work would have become divided, and thus rendered both concerns unprofitable to their owners. These two items, though of trifling amount in a place like Pictou, where there is no Government work, are, yet, of sufficient importance to be, as a whole, necessary for the existence of a Pictou Newspaper. The foregoing observations will appear still more obvious, when we add that both papers would derive their chief support from the same political party, and which is only a moiety of the population of this and the adjoining Counties. Into this sort of competition we have no desire to enter, as we have no money to lose where loss is certain. With the experience we now have of the business, we can say with confidence, that the reading people and the trade of Pictou, cannot yet maintain two weekly papers, respectably; we have therefore resolved to retire from the Press at the close of the present volume, and it will depend in a great measure upon the conduct of our successors, whether the *Bee* shall again re-visit the dwellings of our provincials, enlivening the domestic circle by its sweets.

We have no complaints to make of our subscribers generally; we have a more ample list at this

moment than we have had since we began; but it would have required to be considerably extended, to enable us to meet the loss we would have sustained in the job and advertising departments, and although we believe our numerous friends would have willingly taxed themselves something additional, to have kept the *Bee* going, yet, we do not feel desirous they should do so, while the present backward seasons press so heavily on the farmer, and all others dependant on his industry. We will again have the pleasure of addressing our Subscribers in our last number of the volume.

We have arranged with Mr Stiles to introduce a Political and News department into his paper, and also to send it to our Subscribers, who, if they do not like it, will please return Number 1. to the office, and it will be discontinued. There are a few who have paid us partly in advance, beyond the present volume, these will receive the *Mechanic and Farmer* in place of the *Bee*, or their money, at their own option.

Advertisements in the *Bee*, on time, will be transferred to the *Mechanic and Farmer*.

Magistrates, Attorneys, Customs, and all other kinds of Blanks, will be kept by us, as formerly.

Mr Dawson has intimated the only material deviation that will be made from the plan expressed in the prospectus of the *Mechanic and Farmer*; and with a hope that this and the other Departments of the work will receive the approbation of the public, its Proprietor expresses his thanks for the subscriptions received for his paper, and respectfully solicits a further increase.

The paper will be issued on the day adopted by its predecessor, and if the type, &c., ordered from Boston, arrive in time, the first number will appear on the next Wednesday after its discontinuance.

J STILES.

We congratulate the American public generally, on the auspicious introduction of steam navigation. By this means, we are enabled this day to give British news only twenty seven days old, by the circuitous route of New York.

The Sketch we give to day, of the New Governor General, Lord Durham, and the debate on the Council's pay, we think will be read with much interest.

The *Christian Messenger* notices a Bill having passed our Legislature for the purpose of opening a ship canal from the Bay of Fundy to Bay Verte. We do not recollect to have seen the debates thereon recorded.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. — The present session of the Society will close this evening. A full attendance of Members is requested.

P. E. ISLAND.—Great excitement still continues in P. E. Island, on the Escheat Question. A public Meeting was held in Charlottetown, on the 4th ult., at which it was resolved to send a deputation to England, to advocate their interests; for which purpose William Cooper, Esquire, was appointed. A subscription had been entered into to defray the expense.

An Address to the Governor, on the subject, was also voted at the meeting, and Messrs Cooper, Le Lacheur, and McIntosh appointed a deputation to wait upon his Excellency to present it, but he declined receiving them.

On Tuesday next the Packet carries from us as rich a freight of Intellect as ever left our shore—HALLIBURTON, HOWE, and FAIRBANKS—each and all, once known as "Glorious Liberals." How different from the narrow spirits of our present corners. We trust that Halifax will ovine on the departure its feelings. Howe leaves his native shore for the first time—God speed him; Halliburton visits the scenes whence he brought his excellent Lady, with a new lady of Genius; Fairbanks goes to secure the fruits of an industry never found lagging. Novascotians, see them off! Let the Tories speculate!!!!—*Acadian Recorder*, April 21.

Two regiments are to be stationed in New Brunswick—the 11th are under orders for that destination, and three at Halifax—the 23rd and 71st, with the regiment at present in garrison.—*Is*.

SPECIE.—The *New York American* says, "It is estimated by those who have good means of knowing, that ten millions of dollars will be imported before June first, and that, without reducing the amount of bullion in the bank of England below ten millions pounds sterling—as the tendency of gold was constant from the continent to England.

"The Sheridan brings \$820,000, in specie, namely, \$500,000 to Prime, Ward & Co. \$80,000 to J. P. Ogden & Co. \$20,000 to Matland, Kennedy & Co. \$250,000 to order."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Minorius in our next.

DIED,

At Mount Tom, on Monday the 23d April, Mr Christopher Irving, in the 58th year of his age. Mr Irving was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and during the last 16 years a respectable inhabitant of this place. An industrious widow, and respectable family, are left to regret the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate parent.

Farm Servant Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber; none need apply but those who have a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches,—and of steady habits.

JOHN MURRAY.

Town-Gut, May 2.

Pictou, 5th Mo. 2d., 1838.

WANTED—by the Subscriber, an Apprentice to the PAINTING BUSINESS.

WILLIAM KITCHIN.

TO LET:

THAT Shop in which this Office is now contained, and a Room in the rear. Entry, 20th instant. Enquire of J. DAWSON. Pictou, May 2d, 1838.

R. FRASER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has located himself in the store lately occupied by Mr John Crerar, where every article in his line of business will be executed in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. He will constantly

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD

CLOTHS;

CASSIMERES, VESTING, AND

PILOT CLOTHS;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment.

He will also make up in the neatest manner, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Riding Habits; also, Gentlemen's Spanish and Circular Cloaks, Boston Wrappers, New Market and Hunting Coats, &c.

R. F. would also remark, that having made arrangements with Reporters of Fashions both in New York and Philadelphia; he will be able to supply his customers in due season with the latest approved fashions. April 11.

HEALTH SECURED;

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

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

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD, A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1826

JAMES DAWSON.

POETRY.

HE WEDDED AGAIN.

Her death had quite stricken the bloom from her cheek,

Or worn off the smoothness and gloss of her brow,
When our quivering lips her dear name could not speak
And our hearts vainly strove to God's judgment to bow;

He estranged himself from us, and cheerfully then
Sought out a new object, and wedded again.

The dust had scarce settled itself on her lyre,
And its soft, melting tones still held captive the ear,
While we looked for her fingers to glide o'er the wire,
And waited in fancy her sweet voice to hear,
He turned from her harp and its melody, then
Sought out a new minstrel, and wedded again.

The turf had not yet by a stranger been trod,
Nor the pansy a single leaf shed on her grave,
The cyprus had not taken root in the sod,
Nor the stone lost the freshness the sculptor first gave,

He turned from those mournful remembrances then,
Wove a new bridal chaplet, and wedded again.

His dwelling to us, oh how lonely and sad!
When we thought of the light death had stolen
away,

Of the warm hearts which once in its keeping it had,
And that one was now widowed, and both in decay;
But its deep desolation had fled even then—
He sought a new idol, and wedded again.

But can she be quite blessed who presides at his board?

Will no troublesome vision her happy home shade,
Of a future love tiring and charming her lord,
When she with her lost one forgotten is laid?
She must know he will worship some other star then,
Seek out a new love, and be wedded again.

MISCELLANY.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT AT TEE-TOTALISM.—Shortly before the new year, a couple in town (says the Paisley Advertiser,) who indulged somewhat freely in the use of spirits, became sensible of the miseries which their favorite beverage entailed on them. One night when the husband came home drunk, his wife said to him, 'Jonny, ye maun gie over this drinking, or we'll be ruined, a' thegither; ye maun join the tee-totalers.' 'Will ye join wi' me, Jenny?' 'Deed will I.' 'Come awa then, and we'll strike the air while its hot.' Off they went and joined the tee-totalers, and affairs, thenceforth, began to mend. But the new year came and Jonny proposed that they should have a wee drap in the house—not for themselves, but for 'ony friend, that might drap in. Are ye gairn to break through, Jenny?' 'Only for a wee.' 'Aweel, aweel, I'se join wi' you.' Off the two went together, with an infant in the wife's arms, to lay in the new year's stock. As a little bit of rejoicing at having kept their vows so well, and as a reward for their resolution, they partook of a gill together, and by the time they arose to go home, the pavement was found rather narrow for them. Besides the wee drappy for the use of chance callers, one carried two stones of meal, the other the child, and these burdens they exchanged occasionally on their way home, it being deemed advisable that the one who walked most steadily should carry the child. On arrival at home they did not seem to know what change had last been made, and the husband deposited his burden into the cradle, while the wife locked her one into the press. By and by the child began to cry, the wife sat down about rocking the cradle, and as the cries increased, her rocking exertions increased, in equal proportion, but she could not pacify the child. A neighboring woman hearing the noise went in to see what was the matter, and in going to lift the child from the cradle, no child was there, but in lieu thereof were the two stones of meal in a bag!

The key of the press was obtained, the press

was opened, and there was the child occupying the shelf usually allotted for the meal! We have not heard whether this canny couple have yet rejoined the tee-totalers.

ANECDOTE.—Rather an amusing incident happened in open court, after the Judges had come to the determination of wearing wigs, in addition to the custom which, in every thing but the wig, was the ordinary judicial dress.—The wigs were ordered from England, and in due course arrived carefully packed in boxes. Unluckily, the cockroaches had found their way into the wig-box of Sir T. Strango, and fed, much to their satisfaction, upon the side of it. Unfortunately after the judges had seated themselves, each with his new wig, the holes gnawed by the voracious insects began to make way for Sir Thomas's ears which in a few minutes, were visible through them. The laughter that ran through the Court having attracted his attention to the circumstance that afforded so much amusement—in a moment, off went the wig indignantly over the heads of the prothonotary and his clerks, upon the area of the Court. The example of the Chief Justice was instantly followed by the other Judges, and one by one, like a leash of partridges, the three wigs flew across and lighted on the floor. This ludicrous circumstance so completely unhinged Sir Thomas, that he adjourned the Court till the following day, for it was found impossible to hush the merriment it occasioned.—*Anglo India.*

VALUE OF INGENUITY AND INDUSTRY.—Both the main and the hair springs of watches, are made of steel first drawn into wire. In the former description of spring, the workman gives to the material its wonderful elasticity by hammering it out upon an anvil; it is then rounded, hardened, coiled, and tempered by bluing as we see it. The manufacture of the latter article has frequently been selected as an illustration of the extent to which the value of a material of small intrinsic worth may be raised by the application of industry and ingenuity. "A pound of crude iron costs one half-penny; it is converted into steel; that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half-a-guinea and weighs only the tenth of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in the pound weight 7000 grains; it, therefore, affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs, the value of which, at half-a-guinea each, is 35,000 guineas!"

THE PRESS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In South America there are altogether 133 newspapers, of which 25 are published in Brazil. Of these the advertisements form the most interesting and curious part. If an honest citizen forgets to accept an invitation or neglects to visit his friends, he is sure to see his negligence reproved in the *Peublo* or the *Sol*; or if one, who has borrowed a book forgets to return it, his memory will receive a filip by seeing the subject noticed in the *Diario*, with hints that if the book is not quickly returned the name will be published. The greater part of these journals are so badly printed that it is almost impossible to read them, and in this respect, cannot compete with those of North America, which rival, without disadvantage, even the English newspapers, by the beauty and clearness of their typogtaphy.—*Engl. Sh. Paper.*

ARTISTS BEWARE!—A Paris paper states, that a case is before the Tribunal de Contances, in which a lady claims redress from a young councillor, who had been amusing himself in court by taking her likeness.

NEW MUSICIANS.—A Dunkirk Journal asserts that a cloth merchant of Abbeville has taught a drake to sing several airs; and encouraged

by success, is now proceeding to teach a turkey to take part in a duet with the quack musician.

THE GOOD OF WANTING A NOSE.—A man who has lost his nose, says an old Scotch Journal, has peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages; he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking it into everything. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves his pocket handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however another saving. If he goes to sleep, you cannot tickle his nose; and when he's awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey;" and let him be as impertinent as he will he may defy you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another with a false nose—"I'll pull your nose." "Sir" said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from Major PILCHER, dated St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1838.

SIR,—Having received authentic information from the remote region of Upper Missouri, of a highly important character, I deem it my duty to communicate it without delay, though not entirely applicable to my own agency, having, as I conceive it does, a bearing upon Mr Harris's letter of the 11th ultimo.

It appears that the effects of the small-pox among most of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri surpasses all former scourges, and that the country through which it has passed is literally depopulated, and converted into one great graveyard. The Mandans, consisting of 1,600 souls, had been reduced by the 1st of October last, to thirty-one persons. The Gros Ventres or Minetarees, a tribe about 1,000 strong, took the disease a month later than their neighbors, the Mandans. One-half had perished, and the disease was still raging. They, no doubt, shared the same fate with the Mandans. The Ricaras, who had recently joined the last-named tribes, and numbered about three thousand, were most of them out on a hunting excursion when the disease broke out among the Mandans, and consequently received it something later. One-half of them had fallen, and the disease was raging with unabated fury, not more than one out of fifty recovered from it.

Most of those that survived subsequently committed suicide, despairing I suppose at the loss of their friends, and the changes wrought by the disease in their persons—some by shooting, others by stabbing, and some by throwing themselves from the high precipices along the Missouri. The great band of Assiniboins, say 10,000 strong, and the Crees, numbering about 3,000, have been almost annihilated; and notwithstanding all the precautions used by the gentleman engaged in the trade of that remote region to prevent it, the disease had reached the Blackfeet of the Rocky Mountains; a band of 1,000 lodges had been swept off and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands of that great tribe, numbering, I think, about 60,000 souls. I have no doubt but the predictions contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo, will be fully realized, and all the Indians on the Columbia River, as far as the Pacific ocean, will share the fate of those before alluded to.

Gen. W. CLARK, Sup. Ind. Affairs.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.