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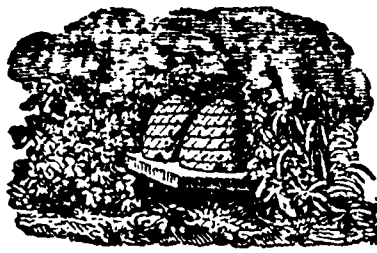
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULFUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1837.

NUMBER XL.

THE BEE

It is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	1s 6d
Boards, pine, p. m	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Hurrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
" - fresh, 5d	Mutton	pr lb	4d
Butter, - 10d a 1s	Oatmeal	pr cwt	18s a 20s
Cheese, x s - 5d a 6d	Oats	none	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	1s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd 10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Salmon, fresh	none
Codfish, pr Ql	16s	Shingles, pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs, pr doz	1s	Tallow, pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, n s	22s 6d a 25s	Turnips, pr bush	1s 6d
" Canada, line	52s 6d	Wood	pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 85s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch blo	15s	Molasses	2s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	none	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	52s 6d
" Quebec line	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

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

February 8, 1837

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.
COLIN MCKAY.

New Glasgow, 23th Nov. 1836.

From Chambers's Educational Course.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCES.

EXTENT OF THE MATERIAL WORLD.—In whatever place we first become aware that we are living beings, the scene which we survey is limited to a very small part of the whole system of Nature—that is, of what exists. If we look beyond the house in which we live, we probably see other houses, or large fields, hills, and plains. If we look upwards, a more extensive view is presented; we there behold a clear blue expanse called the sky, where the sun shines by day and the moon and stars by night. But even these large plains, and that wide sky, are only a part, and a very small part, of the world. Far beyond the hills which bound our view, there are other plains and and hills, and far beyond the stars which we see by night, there are other stars without number. To acquaint young persons with the things beyond the reach of their sight, as well as those things which they cannot readily observe themselves, is the purpose of this book.

Every young person knows what a mile is: it is about as much as he can walk at once without being tired. If he were to walk a few miles from the place where he resides, he would come to other places quite strange to him; and if he were to walk many more miles, he would still come to new places. The parish in which he lives is a few miles in extent, but this parish is but a part of a country, which is again part of a state or kingdom. The state is probably many hundreds of miles long, and some hundreds broad, and it contains so many people, that it is not easy for a child to understand their number. But after all, a state is only a small part of the surface of the earth.

It will seem strange to young persons that they stand, not on a flat surface, as they would suppose, but upon a globe, shaped somewhat like an orange. Yet this is the fact. The firm earth beneath their feet is nothing else than a large ball—so large, that the small parts of it which we can see, appear quite flat. To make it clear that the earth is round, we may, on a clear day look out from some high ground upon the sea, when we shall see the tops of approaching vessels first appear, and gradually the lower parts. The earth is about eight thousand miles in thickness, or twenty-four thousand in circumference, and is partly covered by water. The most of the land, as well be seen by reference to a map, is in large pieces called continents; other small pieces of land are called islands, of which England and Scotland are one, and Ireland another. The continents are divided into states, the most of which are occupied by nations, differing from each other in language and manners. The whole number of the people living on the earth is very great. A million is a thousand times a thousand; now there are, altogether, a thousand millions upon the earth.

Although the earth may seem very large and very populous, it is, after all, only the third of a set or class of globes, called planets, eleven in number, which move at different distances in the air, round the sun, and all of which are supposed to be occupied by living beings, and the things necessary for their sustenance. The Moon is a small globe, which moves

in like manner round the earth; and some of the other planets have moons moving round them. The Sun, which gives light and heat to the planets, is a body of vast size—one million three hundred thousand times larger than the earth. The earth is distant from it ninety-five millions of miles, and the eleventh or last of the planets is one thousand eight hundred millions of miles, distant. Young persons cannot well form an idea of the immense space which is occupied by the sun and the eleven planets: it exceeds even the imaginations of tall grown men. But yet this is only a part of nature. Every little star which is seen twinkling in the sky, is a sun like ours, supposed to be surrounded, too, with a similar troop of planets, which like our earth, are the residence of animated creatures.

Though the stars seem near to each other, they are in reality millions of millions of miles distant. Nor do we see all. When we look through a telescope, which is an instrument for bringing within our sight objects too distant to be seen with the naked eye, we discover many more stars, and always the greater power we give to the telescope, we bring more into view. The number of the stars is indeed beyond all calculation.

What is here stated has been made quite certain by the inquiries of learned men; but it does not yet, apparently, comprehend the whole of nature. Learned men have found some reasons for supposing, that the stars which we see with the naked eye and the telescope, form but one cluster of worlds suspended in immensity of space. Far beyond the bounds of that vast cluster, they have perceived what they think may prove to be similar clusters of worlds, but reduced by their distance to so small a size, that most of them appear like little clouds of very faint light upon the dark ground of the sky. Indeed, as it is impossible to conceive a limit to space, or to the power of the Creator, we can hardly fail to come to the conclusion, that nature has no other bounds than those which have been set to our means of ascertaining and understanding it.

THE STARS.—As already mentioned, the stars are supposed to be suns, or centres of light and heat, with planets revolving around them. The naked eye can only discern about a thousand, which have been classed in six magnitudes, with a regard to their various degrees of light; the largest stars being of the first magnitude, and so on. But when telescopes are employed, vast numbers, which are invisible to the eye, come into sight. Of the first magnitude, there are about twenty stars; of the second, about sixty; many of these have particular names, which were bestowed upon them long ago by astronomers. Of the third magnitude, there are about two hundred. The visible stars are scattered irregularly over the heavens; and in some instances a few, taken in combination, form figures which may be likened to familiar objects upon our earth. For instance, a combination in the northern part of the sky resembles an animal with its tail projected far behind its body; while another combination, which in winter we see in the south, suggests a figure of a man with a sword by his side. It has been found convenient by astronomers, to suppose the whole of the visible stars as forming figures, in order that the situation of any particular star may be readily described by one person to another. These figures are cal-

And constellations, a word signifying a number of stars taken together. The cluster resembling an animal with a projecting tail, is called the *Great Bear*; the cluster resembling a man with his sword by his side, is called *Orion*, that having been the name of a fabulous hero of antiquity. The whole expanse of the sky has thus been supposed to be covered by figures of men, women, beasts, fishes, and other objects all of which are delineated upon our celestial globes.

The largest star in the sky is one in the south, called *Sirius*, or the *Dog-Star*. If we could suppose it to be equal in size and light to our sun, we should know that it is distant from us the inconceivable space of two millions of millions of miles. But one of the stars has been calculated to have a diameter three thousand times greater than our sun, so that the distance of *Sirius* may be somewhat less. It is certain, however, from other calculations, that the distance is not less (whatever more) than nineteen millions of millions of miles. Light travels at the rate of a million of miles in five seconds: now, it will take a year and a half to travel from some of those conspicuous stars. Other stars have been calculated to be forty-two thousand times more distant than *Sirius*: accordingly, the light which they bear in our eyes, when we look at them through a telescope, must have left them sixty-three thousand years ago, and been travelling a million of miles every five seconds ever since.

The stars are less numerous in some parts of the heavens than in others. If we were in a stripe of plantation around a field, we should see fewer trees towards its sides than in the direction of its length. Just so do we see more stars in one place than in another. There is a vast luminous belt which stretches across the heavens, and is called the *Milky Way*. This is simply an appearance produced by the comparatively great extent of space occupied by the stars in that direction. When inspected through a telescope the milky light is found to be produced by a dense mass of stars at all degrees of distance. So numerous are the stars in the *Milky Way*, that an astronomer, directing his telescope to it, saw fifty thousand pass in a single hour.

Some of the more conspicuous stars, when inspected through a telescope, are found to consist of two, which revolve round it in a greater or less space of time, and of various colours—some blue, and others reddish, and others green. These are called *Binary Systems*—binary signifying the condition of two in connection. Other stars, again, make periodical changes in their size and brilliancy, apparently in consequence of an alternate advancing and retiring, in and out of our sight. Some of these grow less and bigger in the space of two or three days; others in all spaces of time within five hundred years.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

[The following Documents, with those published last week, were laid before the Assembly by Rupert D. George.]

Downing Street, 6th July, 1836.

Sir,
I have received your Despatches of the 18th March, No. 19, and the 2d May, No. 28, on the subject of the proceedings which have taken place during the last session in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to the Fees received by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges. I have had the honor to lay at the foot of the Throne the Address from the Assembly, enclosed in your Despatch, No. 28, and His Majesty has commanded me to desire, that you will express to the House of Assembly the satisfaction with which he has received the assurance of their attachment to his Person and Government.

The subject to which the Address from the Assembly refers, is one of much importance, and I have accordingly devoted to it, and to the representations by which it is accompanied, my serious attention. I do not, however, purpose on the present occasion to enter upon the discussion contained in those Documents, or to examine how far the original establishment of the fees to which they relate was consistent with the law and the constitution. It will be sufficient to

observe, that their uninterrupted receipt during the period of 50 years, appears not to be disputed, nor is it denied, that on two occasions, special Acts were passed by the Assembly for their commutation; this latter fact would, indeed, appear to involve a recognition of their legality by the Provincial Legislature.

But relying on that argument, I must observe, that, adverted to the long series of years during which they have been regularly received, and the considerable proportion which they bear to the whole emoluments of the Judges; His Majesty, however, anxious at all times to meet the suggestions of the House of Assembly, cannot but hesitate to accede to the proposal of an immediate and uncompensated abolition. His Majesty, however, has no desire to maintain these fees, if an equivalent remuneration can be provided for the Judges in lieu of them. You are aware that, in consequence of the limited amount of revenues at the disposal of the Crown, it is not in His Majesty's power to provide such a compensation, without the assistance of the Assembly of the Province.

You will therefore, have the goodness to bring the subject again under the notice of that House at its next meeting, and you will explain to them the considerations by which His Majesty feels himself precluded from complying with their address. His Majesty confidently trusts, that the House will recognise the justness of those considerations; and that, in any future steps which may be adopted on the subject, they will not fail to entertain the claims of the present Judges to be protected in the receipt of the emoluments attached to their respective offices at the time of their appointment.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.
Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 6th June, 1836.

Sir,
With reference to your Despatch of the 19th March, No. 19, and to my answer of the 12th April, No. 26, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a letter addressed to my under Secretary, by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of the address to His Majesty, from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, soliciting His Majesty's attention to the claims of the settled inhabitants and natives of the Province, to be considered eligible to such appointments, as may become vacant therein.

I have to desire that you will communicate the substance of this letter to the House of Assembly as an answer to their Address.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.
Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 12th April, 1836

Sir,
I have received your Despatch of the 19th March, No. 19, transmitting an address from the House of Assembly to the King, soliciting His Majesty's attention to the claims of the settled inhabitants of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be considered eligible to such appointments, as may become vacant in that Province.

In acknowledging the receipt of this Address, the King commands me to express to you, the satisfaction with which he has observed the sentiments contained in it—of attachment to his Person and Government.

On the general question of the appointment to Offices within the Province; the King commands me to assure you, that the principles laid down in my Despatch to Sir F. Head, of the 5th December, 1825, and to which the House of Assembly allude, are considered by His Majesty's Government as no less applicable to Nova Scotia than to Upper Canada. It appears, however, that the situations to which the House more particularly refer, are those in the Customs Department. But as the Province of Upper Canada contains no Port for the admission of Sea borne goods, nor consequently where it would be necessary to enforce the English Laws of navigation, the principles regulating the appointment of Officers for that purpose, could not be embodied in Sir F. Head's instructions. His Majesty has, therefore, referred the whole of that branch of the subject of Patronage, which relates to appointments in the Customs, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, under whose peculiar cognizance it is officially placed, and I shall accordingly have the honor of addressing a further communication to you respecting it, as soon as their Lordship's report shall have been received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.
Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 16th June, 1836

Sir,

I have received your Despatch of the 2d May, No. 27, transmitting an address to the King, from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that His Majesty will be pleased to dispense with any further requisition which exacts of them those oaths which gave cause of offence and trouble to the consciences of several portions of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony.

I have had the honor to lay this Address at the foot of the Throne, and the King has commanded me to desire that you will state to the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in reply, that His Majesty has the strongest disposition to relieve his loyal subjects of that Province, of whatever religious denomination from the necessity of taking any oaths to which they may entertain a conscientious objection. But without a more full explanation of the objects of the complaints from the House of Assembly, and without knowing more distinctly what are the oaths to which objection is made by them, and under what authority these oaths are imposed; His Majesty cannot form any opinion as to the course which will be proper to adopt, with reference to this Address.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.
Major General, Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Treasury Chambers, 14th May, 1836.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to request you will state to Lord Glenelg, with reference to the representation contained in the address to His Majesty, from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relating to the appointments on the establishments of the Customs Department, transmitted in your letter of the 20th ultimo, that my Lords are entirely of opinion that the natives of Nova Scotia, as well as those of the other Colonies, are equally eligible to situations under His Majesty's Government, with the natives of the United Kingdom, and my Lords will pay every attention to any claims which may be transmitted to them and recommended by the Governor; but that to confine the Customs appointments to the natives of the Province, would be contrary to the regulations of promotion in the service—to the practice of the Government in the United Kingdom, and open to many objections; and my Lords cannot accede to such a proposal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN.
James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, February 15.

By the Acadian, which arrived this morning, we received Boston Papers to the 11th inst. from which we make the following extracts:

Boston, February. 11.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship *England*, at New York. London papers to Jan. 2. and Liverpool to the 4th, are received. They bring news of a favourable state of the money market, and also of the cotton market.

On the 24th, 25th and 26 of Dec. a snow storm of great severity prevailed throughout England, and interrupted the communications from abroad, as well as the progress of the mails throughout the country.

A new attempt was made on the life of Louis-Phillippo on the 27th of Dec., by three assassins, each armed with pistols, while he was on his way to the Legislative Chambers, for the opening of the session. One only of the assassins fired, and the ball broke the glass of the royal carriage, and passed between the heads of the King's two sons, but the King was not hurt. The assassins were arrested.

The King proceeded to the Chamber and opened the session by a speech. He congratulates the Chambers on the prosperity of the country, on the pacific assurance which he receives from all foreign Princes, and on the security of the peace of the world. He laments the fatal dissension which prevail in the Peninsula, and applauds himself for not having interfered in the internal affairs of those countries. He laments the losses which have been sustained in Africa, and intimates an intention to

secure the preponderance of the French arms, as well as security to the French possession there. He alludes to the renewed attempt on his life, and to the recent futile attempt at insurrection, both which passages of the speech were received with repeated acclamations. He announces that he has given orders for submitting to the deliberation of the Chambers a great number of propositions, for the improvement of the navigation of rivers, the establishment of canals, ports and rail roads, and public institutions which will augment the greatness of France.

The papers contain the tardy resolution of the Cortes, recognized by a decree of the Queen, and published in the Madrid Gazette, authorizing the Government to conclude treaties of peace and unity with the States of Spanish America, on the basis of the acknowledgement of those States, and the renunciation of all territorial rights, and sovereignty on the part of the ancient government.

The affairs in Spain were nearly in statu quo. Bilbao continued to hold out against the Carlists, but had not been relieved.

January 2.—Three o'clock—Consols for account, 90.

GREAT SNOW STORM—twelve to sixteen feet deep.—The storm though every where heavy, seemed to have been rather heavier to the south of the metropolis than in the other directions, and has laid a complete embargo on all news from abroad, and on almost all from the interior. Never before, within our recollection, was the London mail stopped for a whole night at a few miles from London; and never before have we seen the intercourse between the southern shires of England and the metropolis interrupted for 2 whole days. None of the regular coaches due on Monday from any part of the country had arrived during the night. The Dover, Hastings, Brighton, Chester, Edinburgh, also the Liverpool and Leeds evening mails, had not reached London at 12 o'clock.

The disasters to the shipping occasioned by this storm were very numerous and many lives were lost. In the Single port of Harwich, eleven vessels were driven ashore.

The failure of a long established Foreign House has this day been announced. The debts amount to upwards of £5,000. A Calico Establishment has also given way.—*Glasgow Chronicle of Tuesday.*

WAR MESSAGE AGAINST MEXICO.—The President on Tuesday sent to the two Houses of Congress a Message, in which he states that the injuries complained of against the Mexican Government have been neither redressed nor acknowledged, and that these injuries are of a character to justify immediate war. He thinks however, that, considering the embarrassed condition of that Country, it would be wise to give Mexico "one more opportunity to atone for the past." He therefore makes the following recommendation:

"To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommend that an act be passed, authorizing reprisals, and of the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive, against Mexico to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the Coasts of Mexico. The documents herewith transmitted, with others sent to the House of Representatives heretofore; will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course

pursued, and to decide on the necessity of that now recommended."

We trust that Congress will have the wisdom to adopt no such measure as is here recommended. It would be most disgraceful to this Country to become parties in a war with Mexico, in her present situation, for the causes alleged.

CAUTION.

Clark of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

WHEREAS, many accidents have happened by Boys and other persons sliding and coasting down the hills in the streets of the Town of Pictou,

It is ordered, That all Boys and other persons hereafter found sliding or coasting on the snow or ice, in sleds or sleighs, down the hills, or upon the streets, of the town of Pictou and suburbs thereof, are hereby made liable, upon conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, in his own view, or upon the oath of one credible person, to imprisonment; and to find security for his or their good behaviour for the future; and all Magistrates, Constables, and other persons, are hereby required and commanded to be aiding and assisting in bringing to punishment all offenders.

By order of the Sessions,
JAS. SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou Jany. 20, 1836.

IMPORTED,

In the Brig Squirrel, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 6 & 6½ ft

Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

ALSO:

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES

Carron STOVES, 2½ and 3 ft. lengths.


IRON, well assorted.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gallons each.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

FOR SALE.


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

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. tf


FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

 A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. October 5, 1836. tf


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

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

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

R. DAWSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837. tf

 **TO LET:** THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. tf

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at the ROYAL OAK HOTEL, on the Evening of Monday next, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, to adopt measures for the formation of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, when all persons friendly to the cause, are requested to attend.

Feb'y 21st, 1837.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Requisition has this day been presented to me, signed by a number of Freeholders of this County, requesting me to call a Public Meeting of its Inhabitants, at an early day, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to alter the times of holding his Majesty's Supreme Courts, and any other improvement in the Judiciary and Magistracy, as to the Meeting may appear most likely to save time and money to the Inhabitants generally.

I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that the said Meeting will take place at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the first day of March, next, at twelve o'clock noon, and all persons are requested to take notice thereof.

JOHN W. HARRIS, D'y Sheriff.

Pictou, 21st Feb. 1837.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

WHEREAS upon the application of the Overseers of the Poor, for the Township of Pictou, it has been alleged that the Freeholders of the Township have neglected to make an adequate and sufficient provision for the support and maintenance of the poor, as directed and required by Law. Notice is hereby given, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the seventh day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and shall continue open for the purpose of amercing the said Town in such sum as shall then and there appear to the said Court as necessary for said purpose. Also to nominate and appoint overseers for the aforesaid purpose, and an overseer of poor for the Town of Pictou, to act in conjunction with the overseer now acting.

By order of the Justices,

JAS SKINNER, Jr. C. Peace.

Pictou, 17th Feb'y, 1837.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting held on Monday the Twentieth day of February instant, at the Royal Oak Hotel, for the purpose of forming into and organising a Company, for the protection of Houses and other Buildings, and the risquo of moveable Property, belonging to any individual or individuals in the Town of Pictou, that in the event of their being visited by Fire, and in order to insure confidence to the community that every exertion will be used, should such happen, to render their properties safe in as far as the endeavors of this Company is able, and therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we the subscribers fully sensible of the benefits which may result from well regulated Companies associated for the purpose of preventing or alleviating the calamities occasioned by Fire, and placing a Firm confidence in the honor and integrity of each individual, of whom our body is composed, have mutually agreed to form ourselves into an Associated Body, to be called and known by the name of THE GOOD INTENT Fire Company.

Members' Names.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Daniel Hockin, | James W. Killer, |
| James Skinner, | Samuel Taylor, |
| William S. Fletcher, | Robert McDonald, |
| Roderick McKenzie, | James Johnston, |
| James Hockin, | James Yerston, |
| William Gordon, | William Harris, |
| John Ives, | James Monro, Jr. |

Resolved, That this Company consist of no more than Twenty Members.

Resolved, That Messrs William Gordon, Daniel Hockin, James Skinner, John Ives, and William Harris, be a Committee to correspond with the Members of Assembly, George Smith, John Holmes, and Henry Hatton, Esquires, and suggest the propriety of their passing an Act to prevent the Members of this Company from being placed into the ranks by the Fire Wardens, in the event of fire, nor to be under their control in any manner, in order that the usefulness of this Company may not be lost to the community at large.

JAMES SKINNER, Jr., Sec'y.

Pictou, 21st Feb'y, 1837.

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FRIDAY, February 4.

Mr Speaker, this morning, read a letter from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing the answer of His Majesty's Government to the address of the House on the subject of franking, from which it appeared the Government were not inclined to concede the privilege which it was the object of the address to attain.

Duration of Parliament.

On the motion of *Mr Doyle*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the subject of Bills; and *Mr Kavanagh* being called to the Chair, the Committee took up *Mr Doyle's* Bill, with respect to the duration of Parliament.

Mr Rudolf expressed his opposition to the Bill, but, in so low a tone of voice, as to be almost inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that his principal objection to the measure was, his aversion to breaking down established institutions.

Mr Fairbanks saw no necessity for hurrying through the measure. He thought it one of great importance, and conceived that every gentleman ought to have an opportunity to express his sentiments. He had not altogether made up his mind upon the subject, and thought that there was a general wish on the part of members to have an opportunity of considering it in every bearing and point of view.

Mr Doyle was unwilling to allow any delay. By the regular practice of the House, if there was any opposition to the principle of the Bill, it should have been exhibited on the second reading; and he had conceived that, as that opportunity had not been embraced, members generally were disposed for the adoption of the bill. It was no new subject, the principle of it had been discussed for years. The question involved no complicated or abstruse reasonings; the plain and simple thing to be ascertained was, whether members should hold their seats for seven years or for four. For his own part, he was speaking his deliberate convictions, convictions formed long before he had had a seat in that House. He thought the liberty to sit for seven years gave rise to much mischief.

Mr W. Sargent wished to know whether the gentlemen who had respectively advocated and opposed the measure, would not consent to refer it to the next session. He conceived that on a question of such importance, they should have an opportunity of consulting their constituents.

Mr John Young said, that if this were a new question, and not one which had been long agitated in the Country, he should think it prudent to defer its discussion, till members had power to ascertain the feelings of their constituency, but there was no subject on which the public opinion was more generally made up. At a public meeting which had been lately held at Yarmouth, the first resolution that had been passed was one embodying the principle of the bill before the House. At many of the elections, gentlemen had been obliged to pledge themselves to support it, and he believed there were none at which expressions in favour of this principle, had not been used by the candidates. The more frequently elections were resorted to, the less effort would be made to obtain a seat, the less of turmoil and riot, and angry feelings, would attend the exercise of the elective franchise. The Government of the Mother Country had sanctioned the principle, and though the Imperial Parliament was nominally septennial, it was in effect of a much shorter duration. Upon every change of ministry an appeal was made to the people, and a new Parliament called. Upon the death of the

King the same course was pursued. These circumstances prevent in England the duration of any one session beyond the period which had been fixed in the bill before House. He was desirous to avoid unnecessary delay; and, as the bill involved no intricate questions, requiring close and continued investigation; he did not perceive the necessity for putting it off. He was glad that the subject had been brought to the notice of the House at so early a day, as members, who then expressed their sentiments, would have an opportunity of hearing the echo of public opinion before they retired to their homes.

Mr Wilkins was not present yesterday, but when he was informed that a bill of so important a nature, had already passed the second reading, he was perfectly astonished. It was said that the sense of the Constituency generally was in favour of the measure, but though gentlemen might give what they thought the sense of those who supported them; he was by no means convinced, that the general sentiment of the public was in favor of the measure which was now before the House. While any uncertainty existed on that head—could it be proper to urge on the measure? If the public voice called for the adoption of the measure, the proper way to shew the general wish, would be by petitions, and time should be allowed to admit of their preparation. It had been remarked, that a greater change had taken place in the House by the last Election, than in any three previous Houses and that the change was altogether attributable to an alteration in the political sentiments of the country. He was not of that opinion, and felt persuaded that in his part of the country, any changes which had been effected were owing to the operation of causes entirely accidental. He was desirous therefore that the real sentiments of the people should be ascertained, and was in favor of deferring the bill till after the recess.

Mr Howe had entertained the hope, when the second reading of the bill had passed without debate, that the general feeling of the House was in favor of its adoption.

He was at all times reluctant to trouble the House with unnecessary speeches, and had not therefore felt it his duty to express the grounds of his support to the bill before any opposition to it had been offered. It was said that the House were bound to wait till they had received petitions on the subject. He did not altogether concur in that opinion. It was sometimes the duty of the House to instruct the constituency of the country, as well as it was the duty of the latter to instruct the house. If the House felt any measure to be of vital importance to the Province, he did not conceive it to be their duty to pause until the matter was forced upon them by instructions of their constituents. If, as some gentlemen said, it were improper to give pledges, it was certainly no less so to receive instructions. * * *

* * * He thought the duration of Parliament at present too long, and conceived that the homely maxim of "Short reckonings make long friends," might have a useful political application. If the House continued to manifest the same spirit, and calm determination which had characterized the last few days, he did not doubt but the people would be disposed to let them sit for the next twenty years. But it was the continuing to sit that did the mischief. He would be afraid to trust himself for seven years; he would be afraid that ease and comfort, and limited responsibility, would exercise an influence over him almost unconsciously. The more intelligent part of the constituency had made up their minds that the best check they could have on a member, was an opportunity to review his conduct once every four years. He believed that if it should be considered neces-

sary to delay the bill, petitions in support of it could be obtained from every township in the Province. This, however, be considered the best time for the consideration of the subject. The House were not now thronged with business, and he saw nothing to prevent the subject from being as well debated on that day as in a year from that time. If questions of general importance, like the one then before the House, were allowed to lie over from time to time, members would find that five or six years would pass away, and measures of the greatest consequence be neglected.

He conceived that one necessary consequence of shortening the duration of the House would be the introduction of the vote by ballot. He was most anxious to have that system adopted, and would have advocated it in connexion with the present bill, but was afraid to jeopardize one good principle by tacking it to another. Before the session was over, he trusted that the House would take that subject up. It was said that the home government had objections to the balloting system, and if so, they might prevent its introduction in the mother country if they thought proper; but, if the folks beyond the water thought they were best qualified to decide what was advantageous to themselves, he hoped they would allow us to judge what was most advantageous to this country.

Mr Uniacke thought that there could be no very great objections to the general principle of the present bill, but as the hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax had intimated that the ulterior intention of its supporters was the introduction of the balloting system, with all its deceit, and shuffling, and demoralising effects, he apprehended that this was a very fatal objection to the adoption of the period of duration proposed in the bill before the House. If the vote by ballot were to be introduced, the elections should be annual—if no such measure were contemplated, he thought himself, and it was the opinion of his constituents, that the elections should be quadrennial.

Mr W. Young thought it of great consequence not to confound the real question before the House with extraneous matter. The question was not the propriety of introducing the balloting system or annual parliaments, the sole subject for discussion was the expediency of limiting the duration of Parliament to four years. Had the present measure been an innovation upon the ancient principles of our constitution, he would have felt more difficulty in making up his mind to support it.

[Here the hon. member for Just an Corps took a view of the laws and usage in England, in regard to the duration of Parliaments from the days of Edward 3d, down to the present time.]

After this short sketch of the history of the duration of the Imperial Parliament, *Mr Young* would call the attention of the House to the question then before them. Had he found the Septennial Parliament the original rule in England, he should have hesitated in lending his sanction to an innovation upon established principles. He had great difficulties as to the question of voting by ballot, and probably might feel himself bound to oppose that measure. He was an advocate for rational reform, and though he had no desire to pull down the constitution by carrying into effect vague and theoretical notions, yet when he saw that the clear interest of the people demanded a change, he felt himself bound to give it his advocacy. As to the expediency of more frequent Parliaments, his convictions upon the subject had been strengthened by a reference to ancient History, which had informed him that the limitation of its length was no innovation on the principles of the Constitution; and was therefore no reason for more frequently appeal-

ing to the opinion of the people? Members ought to exercise their own judgements, but the sober deliberate sense of the people ought to have its influence. He would ask those of the old Assembly who were then present, the favored few of the old forty-four, what practical lessons they had learned from the late events? The Hon. and learned gent. from the township of Windsor had stated that no change had taken place in the political sentiments of the people. Why then were driven from those branches many men of the highest talent and respectability, and of an unsullied reputation as to moral character, but who had voted for measures in opposition to the wishes of the People, and gave to the late House a tone which he trusted the present House would moderately but firmly redeem. There were some measures carried in the late House which few men would have the moral courage to propose in this, He was satisfied that there was a majority in the house disposed to follow the example of the other colonial assemblies, and by an act of magnanimity a bridge their own power.—It was magnanimity because members might if they please, sit there for six years, and the secret inclination of every man to retain power, would naturally array itself against the measure proposed. He thought that 4 years constituted the happy medium; he conceived annual parliaments to be inconsistent with the genius of monarchical governments. In the congress of the neighboring republic, members were elected for two years. Why should the colonies of a monarchy go further on this subject, than was thought necessary by the people of a republic for their own institutions? Four years would give to the people just that degree of sober, rational reforming influence, which they ought to possess. He looked upon this measure as the grand touchstone of the present Assembly, and felt that its success or its failure would show the character of the new house.

Mr Stewart opposed the bill in a speech of considerable length, in which he repudiated the charges and insinuations that had been thrown out by certain members against the acts of the late House, and concluded by saying, before I sit down, I repeat my requisition, I demand in legal language, a bill of particulars of our offences—I for one stand ready here to meet, refute, and repel the unfounded charges, which have been so widely circulated against the late House, if they should be repeated here.

Mr Howe was at all times anxious not to tire the House with much speaking—he knew from experience that members were not inclined to waste time in listening to speeches, not bearing on the question, or calculated to facilitate the business before the House. I have, said he, studiously refrained from making charges in this Assembly upon those that preceded it. My opinions as respects their measures, I have elsewhere freely expressed—for those opinions I am of course responsible—but I presume that I can only be called on here to defend what I may say and do as a member of the House. As, however, the learned and honorable member from Cumberland has thought proper to challenge those who have elsewhere arraigned the conduct of the late House—and called upon them emphatically to meet him, and put their vague charges into shape and form—I, as one of those, am ready to accept the challenge—and to point him to some of the reasons which induced me to find fault—which created dissatisfaction in the country; and which, I believe, earned for that body a reputation that I trust the present House will endeavor to avoid.

I will not go into an elaborate review of all the measures of that Assembly, but the learned gentleman will permit me to turn his attention to one of their earliest acts—to remind him that, while yet fresh from the hustings—with

popular professions and sentiments of patriotism on their lips, one of the first things they did was to increase their own pay. Was this not a measure calculated to arouse suspicion? To excite the people's fears? And, though in itself perhaps a trifle, was it not a pretty decided indication of the spirit and leanings of that Assembly? One of the next things they did was to double their Speaker's salary. The learned gentleman will, perhaps also allow me to remind him of the commutation of the Quit Rents—that ridiculous arrangement, by which £2000 per annum were taken from the resources of the country to swell the casual Revenues by which the only chance of reducing our enormous salaries, and making a satisfactory adjustment of the Civil List, likely to occur for years was lost to the Province—and the hands of those, already too powerful for mischief, were thereby strengthened. These are some of the things which that House did; allow me to turn to some others which it neglected, and which this one has as yet, shown no disposition to neglect, and I trust may yet accomplish. The learned member has talked in a sneering tone of what this House has already done. What has been done will be acceptable to the country—as at least a pledge that it intends to do much more. It has already recorded its opinion of the right of all religious denominations to perfect equality—it has abolished one invidious distinction; and I trust they will follow up that measure with another which will drive the Bishop from the other branch of the Legislature. The Members of this House are the Representatives of the People, composed of every religious creed—and it is their duty to see that no particular and favoured Church has its representative, as a matter of exclusive right, at the Council Board.

The learned member from Cumberland is fearful that the quadrennial Bill is calculated to destroy the influence of this House upon the other Branches; but I will ask him if the last septennial Assembly took any effectual steps to diminish the powers of His Majesty's Council? Did they ask for the removal of the Bishop? Did they not leave the Chief Justice to preside over that Board, to mingle in the strifes of politics—and, by his influence over the Courts and the Bar, to foster and maintain an illiberal party in the Country, opposed to measures of reform, and the just claims and acknowledged interests of the people? I trust that this Assembly will endeavor, as far as possible, to draw a broad line of demarcation, separating the Judiciary from politics—and for one, I am free to declare, that I will never rest until the Chief Justice is removed from the Council. I will ask the learned gentleman if the last House attempted any thing effectual to satisfy the general wish of the Country, by improving the structure of that Branch? Does he consider that body, as now constituted, such a one as ought to exist, to pass sentence upon the measures of this House, and despatch the business of the Province? He knows that members of that body are called upon in one capacity to make the laws—in another to administer them, and in a third to advise the Executive as to their execution. Such a combination of powers is at variance with the principles of the British Constitution—and, if it be true, as has been pretended, that the abridgement of the period to four years, will fail to weaken their influence, I have little doubt that letting the public eye range over their deliberations will create a salutary check upon their conduct. But this House will fall short of its duty if it stops here—it should endeavour to have a reconstruction of that Body.

Having showed the learned and hon. gentleman, in answer to his defiance, my opinions of some of the acts and omissions of the past House, I will not occupy the time longer with

that subject. I support the present Bill because I believe it will improve the character and increase the power of the popular Branch, and because I am satisfied it will be acceptable to the people. It will give them more frequent opportunities of reviewing the conduct, and rewarding the faithfulness or punishing the neglect of members—and therefore I know that it must be practically useful. I will not libel the character of the constituency of the country, by attributing, as some gentlemen have done, the results of last election to mere accident. Here and there some local combinations, or some political influence, may have been brought to bear upon particular contests—but the electors in general knew well what they were about. I said on a former day that I was desirous of coupling this measure with the vote by Ballot, but was afraid of endangering one good principle by seeking too much in the same bill; yet I should be ashamed to allow this to pass without giving fair notice of my intentions to bring the other forward at a future time. The Hon. and learned gentleman from Cumberland has asked, if four years be good—why will one not be better? If that gentleman's coat wear well for four years, where would be the necessity of getting a new one every spring? But if it would not last seven, why should he wear it for three years after it became shabby and defaced?

The learned and hon. gentleman from Just au Corps, has stated that he is opposed to the vote by Ballot—that he is only for a moderate reform; and that he fears to introduce any new principle that has not been sanctioned by the practice of the Mother Country. For my part, I cannot altogether agree with him—I have not that pus horror of innovation with which some gentlemen are imbued. I do not think that the Colonial Legislatures should always shrink from the adoption of a sound principle, till the Imperial Parliament sets them the example. Would the learned gentleman neglect to shingle his House, till some wealthy neighbour, over the way, put his in a state of repair? I admit that innovations should not be hastily pressed in any country. I will not advise pulling down and changing merely for amusement—but am anxious that this House should, without reference to what may be done in other countries, or said across the water, ascertain where the shoe pinches us, and having done so, with a firm hand remove the evil. As regards the necessity for annual elections, which learned Gentlemen have urged, I am well aware that there are stratagems in politics as well as in war; and that when it is found impossible to break down a measure by fair arguments, its opponents sometimes try so to extend the principle, as to alarm the fears of those who seek only for rational reform. I am prepared to vote against the learned gentlemen—I will try the experiment of four years, and trust it will have a beneficial effect upon the Legislation of the Province. References have been made to the law, preventing the dissolution of the House, on the demise of the King I approved of that law. In England there are sound reasons for a dissolution—a new Ministry comes in as a matter of course. But what effect has the death of a dozen Kings on the public affairs of Nova Scotia? They may pass away as rapidly as Banquo's ghosts vanish from the stage, without producing any sensible influence here. To follow out the principle fairly, the House of Assembly ought to be dissolved every time the Colonial Ministers are changed, (and they are changed often enough, Heaven knows,) for they are the real Colonial Kings.

I was not desirous, Mr Chairman, to go back to former Houses of Assembly—nor to pass any censure here, whatever I may have done elsewhere, upon their measures, but have been drawn into it by what was said by others. I have

looked a little into the proceedings of former Assemblies; and, so far as I am concerned, I am desirous to make the legislation of this House as little like theirs as possible.

Messrs *Wilkins* and *Stewart* expressed themselves hostile to the Bill, and *Doyle* and *Howe* in support of it, when, it being dark, and members desirous of going more fully into the question before deciding upon it, a motion was made for adjournment, which was put and carried.

On Friday the 10th, upon motion of Mr *Doyle*, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the order of the day. Mr *Doyle* moved the adoption of the first clause of the Bill. Mr *Stewart* moved in amendment, that the consideration of it be deferred till the next Session. Here a very animated debate took place, in which a variety of the members expressed their opinions very freely—the enemies of the Bill endeavoring by many shifts and stratagems to give it the go by; but we are happy to inform our readers that the Bill was carried by a large majority.

As our files of the Journals of the Assembly have not reached us this week, and all the Halifax papers are silent as to the state of the members on the division, we must defer this till next week.

TUESDAY, Febr. 3ry 7.

Upon the motion of Mr *Uniacke*, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the Post Office. Mr *Stewart* brought in a bill for the incorporation of the British Colonial Bank, which he accompanied with some observations upon the system of business contemplated by the company. The bill does not purpose to relieve the shareholders from personal liability, but is principally intended, as Mr *Stewart* stated, to enable the Company to sue and be sued, without giving the names of all the parties interested as shareholders. Mr *Uniacke* moved for a committee, to take into consideration the state of the Fisheries; upon the discussion which ensued, a variety of facts were stated, illustrative of the inefficiency of the means at present made use of, to enforce the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the expediency of adopting some better system for that purpose. Mr *Stewart* brought forward a resolution, in relation to the system of franking pursued by the members, containing an order to the Dep. Post Master General, to keep an account of the letters franked by each respective member, and expressive of the wishes of the House, that no member should frank any letter except those to and from his constituents, or strictly public business, which being carried, a copy of the resolutions, was ordered to be sent to the Newspapers for publication.

Mr *Wilkins* brought in a bill to prevent the filling up of any vacancy in the situation of the Judges of the Inferior Court till after the Session of the House of Assembly, next after the occurrence of the vacancy: the bill was opposed on the ground that it was in contemplation to introduce a general measure upon the subject of the judiciary;—and the question being taken, it was dismissed by a majority of 38 to 4. A Bill was sent down from his Majesty's Council, providing, in order to remove doubts that had arisen on devises of real estate, as to the words sufficient to convey a fee; that in all cases where there was not an intention expressed on the face of the will to limit the devise to a fee, which being read was ordered to lie on the table to be afterwards considered.

THE NEW YORK ALBION,
Commencing first January, 1837, for sale by
JAMES DAWSON.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1837.

LATE NEWS.—Our latest English news are by way of the United States, and are down to the 2nd ult., their contents are not of much interest, we refer our readers to some extracts under the proper head.

THE CIVIL LIST BUBBLE BURST.—Last week we stated that the Governor of New Brunswick had refused his assent to the Civil List Bill, as sent out by Lord Glenelg, and passed unaltered by both Branches of the Legislature, the reason he assigned for such conduct, in his message, was that they had not affixed to it a suspending clause, as he had formerly requested; this however the legislature did not conceive to be necessary, as the Colonial Secretary had made no such intimation. Immediately on receiving his Excellency's message, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and passed 8 resolutions expressive of their surpris and indignation at the conduct of the Executive; the 5th resolution declares that "his Excellency and a majority of the Executive Council, have entirely forfeited the confidence of the country;" to which his excellency replies:—"That the perfect rectitude of his intention rendered the address of the Assembly a matter to him of perfect indifference, and that a service of nearly half a century in every quarter of the globe would, he trusted, be viewed by his Majesty in too favourable a light, to be affected by any representation of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick."

The House viewing with distrust the mission and sudden departure of one of the Executive Councillors to Britain, have despatched Messrs *Crane* and *Wilmot*, by way of New York, to appear on their behalf at the Colonial Office, and they have drawn up an address to His Majesty praying that the royal assent may not be withheld from the Bill, and also for the removal of the Governor and Executive Council, for the reason already stated.

The merchants, and other inhabitants of the city of St John, were also sending a petition to the King, to the same effect, so that Lord Glenelg is likely to have his hands full of business, among his rebellious subjects.

THE editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, after being brought before the bar of the House, for an alleged libel on Mr *Wilmot*, which he denies, has been cast into prison without trial or being heard in his own defence: we sincerely hope this high-handed attack upon the liberty of the press, worthy only of a despotic government, will not go unrequited. Had he been permitted to answer the charges of the House, according to the words of the warrant for his apprehension, which is the privilege of the worst of felons, he might have successfully repelled them, but he is merely asked by the Speaker if he is the publisher of the *Gleaner*, to which having answered in the affirmative, he is forthwith ordered into prison during the pleasure of the House; thus depriving his friends of the pleasure of freeing him from pecuniary pains and penalties, and at the same time from the hands of his oppressors.

MEXICO appears to be torn with intestine commotions, and the army destined for the invasion of Texas have dispersed themselves, the government not being able to prosecute the war. The President of Texas has wisely withdrawn all the privateering commissions, and Santa Anna has left the United States for Vera Cruz, where he no doubt has a band of partizans ready to receive him; a civil war is likely to be the consequence, Surely this insano people after being unable to subdue their own rebellious subjects, will not be so mad as to board the American eagle.

MEMBERS' PAY.—It will no doubt give our readers much pleasure to learn that our Assembly are about to give the constituency another evidence of the sincerity of their reform principles, in the reduction of their own pay to 12s 6d per diem. A similar reduction in the Speaker's salary will probably follow.—Measures are also in train of being brought before the House for reforming the Judiciary and for bringing the Post Office establishment under the controul of the Colonial Government.

IN our last we eulogized Mr *Howe* on his debut in Parliament; this we did in reference to the fearless manner in which he denounces the provincial grievances; indeed, could his exertions remove them, they would not exist a single moment. Most of these however, are too deeply rooted and of too long standing to yield to the ardor of young and inexperienced Legislators. In Mr *Howe's* speeches on the Chaplain Question, and the opening of the Council's Doors, we notice some expressions which are wanting in that decorum which parliamentary usage requires;—but a little experience we conceive, will teach him the necessity of more circumspection.

It is not by rash declamation or uncourtly language that substantial reforms can be obtained, but by moderation and firmness they may, and; certainly will. We are none of those visionaries who would demolish the fabric because we perceive some unseemly materials in it; but we would rather strengthen it by gradually removing the decayed or useless parts. Neither would we interrupt the public business by lengthened discussion on reform questions,—they are already well understood both in and out of the House. We would endeavor to gain them by such constitutional measures as legislation or petition, as the case might be; and if unsuccessful, would lay them at the foot of the Throne, where no doubt, ample redress would be obtained. It gives us pleasure to see that the House has resolved to do so with their Council grievances;—every true lover of his country will wish them success.

PATENT DEEDS.—It is a singular fact, that in compliance with a request of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the Lieutenant Governor has furnished the public with the means of ascertaining correctly the corrupt source of their own elections. To those who have heard of the patent deeds, the following notice from two U. C. papers, will be interesting:

"The Patent Deeds.—The Governor has at last sent down an account of nearly 1500 Deeds signed by him during and immediately before the late elections, together with some other documents. These documents which are really important to the country, are difficult of access, but we shall in due time offer some particulars."

At a Meeting lately held at Yarmouth, for the purpose of organizing a *Marine Insurance Company*, it was resolved that the sum of £10,000 be subscribed for that purpose. This is a measure worthy of being copied by the mercantile interest in Pictou.

THE METEORIC PHENOMENON which was seen here on the 25th ult., it appears by our exchange papers, was seen as far south as Washington, and as far West as Toronto, how much farther we know not. On Saturday last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, we had another display of this meteor, it was of a bright red colour, and differed in many respects from that seen on the 25th ult. Its nucleus was in the same region of the heavens with the moon, and the Queen of night shone beautifully through her crimson curtain, while, as if to heighten the grandeur of the scene, she performed her transit over the Planet Mars, at the time when the meteor was most brilliant.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At last meeting, Mr. George A. Blanchard read a very interesting Paper on the "Phenomena of Sleep." Dr Chipman lectures this evening, on "Longevity."

MARRIED,

Yesterday by the Rev. Mr McKinlay, Mr Colin Mc Donald, Toney River, to Miss Rachel McCabe, Lochbroom.

DIED,

On Sunday the 12th inst., Isaac Smith, youngest son of Mr Samuel Archibald, Middle River, aged 35 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date,
All his Landed Property,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, BLACK SMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.

Viz:—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the *Three Mile Inn*, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON,
February 22. Blacksmith.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

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

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836:

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of *Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson,*

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8

To be Sold or Let:

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

ALSO,

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

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

LANDING

From Brig-Commander, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle; and for sale by the subscriber:

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

6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED!

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salk Petro, Soda, Ivory black; Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3; boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow; Cruobles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrighe Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigomisho, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.** Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of *Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou,* within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix. Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any 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 authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r,
JAMES McINTYRE,
PETER GRANT, } Exrs
Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

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

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.
Pictou, 20th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Gleno,)

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

KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSE LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
12th April, 1836. Administrator

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836: if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs:
THOMAS McCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by *Joseph Smith, Esquire,* their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of *James Fraser, Innkeeper,* in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground;' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

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

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

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 16th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

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

TRACT OF LAND,

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

POETRY.

THE YOUNG SUICIDE.

BY ISAAC C. PRAY, JR.

A SUMMER AIR—the sun of heaven
Far mid the golden clouds of even,
While twilight lingers there.
A quiet lake across whose face
The sun is softly beaming,
Seeming within the depths to place
A fire-pillar, gloaming.
A boy is musing on the sight
Whose heart is sad with its delight—
Delight and yet despair!
The sun is set—each golden cloud
Is purpled with the Evening's shroud,
That gathers in the sky.
The boy is thinking of the sun,
How sweet its light departed,
How richly through its course was run,
The emblem it imparted—
So like the life he'd have his own
The opening, path and final throne—
O does he wish to die!
The lake is stirred. Successive flow
New ripples, lessening as they go
On to the mossy shore.
The boy has plunged within the grave,
The moon's light downward spreading.
No thing upon the lake doth float
Save an unanchored, drifting boat—
The boy?—his fate deplore!

[FOR THE BEE.]

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—No. 3.

WITCHCRAFT.

MR DAWSON. Sir,—To those whose minds are shaken clear of the trammels of superstition, it may seem waste of time to say any thing upon the subject; but a recital of a circumstance that happened lately at no great distance, may convince the most sceptical that there is yet much to do;—the truth of the following narration may be depended on

In the dry part of the summer 1835, when pastures were bare and water scarce, the cows in the settlement of —, ceased to give the quantity of milk they were wont to do under more favorable circumstances, when an old woman was accused of depriving the cows of their milk, and the cream of its butter. After repeatedly denying the charge, without satisfying her accusers, at last she said she was willing to swear to her innocency upon the bible, before a Justice of the peace; and for this purpose, went to a magistrate, who strove to point out to her, and those who accused her, the impropriety of their conduct, and sent them away for the time, without administering the oath; but it was not long when she returned, begging of the magistrate to take the oath, and clear herself of guilt before her accusers, as she could have no peace of conscience night or day until she did so. From this and other considerations, the probability of doing good I think worth a trial.

I am aware that the strong holds of satan are not easily invaded, but I am likewise convinced that they are not impregnable, and that they must come down until the knowledge of the Lord enlighten the world. Those who believe in witchcraft say they have the sanction of the scriptures, for my part I cannot see that they have. True, it is said under the Mosaic dispensation, "Thou shalt not suffer witches to live;" and witchcraft makes part of a catalogue of prevailing sins by an Apostle; but none of these, or any other part of scripture with which I am acquainted, has any connection with the popular belief, agreeably to the now common acceptation of the phrase, it now seems to be chiefly confined to the dairy, depriving cows of their milk, and preventing cream being made into butter, with now and then a person being crossed in love, or deprived of health for a time.

I do not pretend to have any knowledge of the languages in which the scriptures were originally written, but Sir W. Scott says that Witch there means a dealer in poisonous herbs, or drugs, and that it is connected with idolatry, and that it conveys nothing like the meaning attached to it. It seems likewise to have undergone a considerable change in crossing the Atlantic. In Scotland they had the art of metamorphosing themselves into the likeness of a hare, and that when so changed it was no use to try to shoot them in the ordinary way; as lead would take no effect upon them; but if there was coin in the gun it was rare for them to escape. They could also ride through the air on a broom stick, or sail over the sea in an egg-shell with the greatest safety and expedition.

There was a roped witch in the neighborhood of where I resided, that people asserted could draw milk from a straw rope drawn through an avus bore, i. e. a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot had been taken, and that when she did, some of her neighbors' cows would cease to give her milk, or at least a part of it. I have heard of some dairy women who kept a frog in the vessel where the cream was kept, to prevent its being witched.

As it would tend but little to edification to give more instances, I shall conclude with giving the substance of a conversation I lately had with a man of otherwise good sense, but who is deeply tinctured with superstition. He said that a neighbor of his was lately making butter, but who, after churning a whole day without success, at last suspected it of being witched, and in wrath threw a handful of salt into the churn, when it immediately became butter and gathered in a lump about the salt: he knew of another who when preparing the cream for churning, a suspected witch came and looked into the churn, when upon trial it was found to be witched; to counteract the effect of which she looked for a horse shoe, but failing to find one, she tried the iron heel of a man's shoe with the happiest effect; and he said he was once three days wind-bound beside Cape John, when the master of the vessel becoming impatient, heated a horse shoe red hot and nailed it to the mast, when lo! they had a fine fair wind.

As a convincing proof that I have no belief in the witching art, I challenge all the witches in Nova Scotia to try their art upon any, or all of my cows, provided they lay no hands upon them, if they can, they will know who gives the challenge.

If the time which is now spent in detecting witches, and speaking of their wonderful feats, were devoted to the investigation of the matter in a reasonable way, the result would be disbelief in the whole affair; and this disbelief would banish every witch out of the country,—and that this may be the means of leading to that desirable end, is the hearty wish of
Yours, &c. AMICUS VERITATIS.

[OMITTED LAST WEEK.]

The committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, to whom was referred the report of the committee of conference with the Legislative Council on the subject of the resolution adopted respecting the Clergy Reserves, have reported a series of resolutions for the concurrence of the House, recommending that the proceeds of the Reserves be appropriated among the following Churches or bodies of christians, to wit.—the Church of England; the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and United Synod of Upper Canada, the Roman Catholics; the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists; and the Baptists.

Whether the above arrangement will be concurred in by the several branches of the Legislature, is not yet certain. Altogether, the scheme is one huge crime, and if agreed to will, we foresee, terminate in detaching the minds of their respective flocks from the several churches amongst which it is now proposed to distribute the spoils. History, the record of the experience of ages, proves that nothing is more fatal to the prosperity of a church, than an alliance with the state.—*Vindicator*.

A NOVELTY.—We publish today a portion of the debates in the Legislative Council on the Civil List Bill, and shall endeavour to give the remainder next week. This is something new in this Province—and places us some distance in advance of our elder sister—Nova-Scotia—in the march of reform.—*St. John, N. B. Courier*.

MISCELLANY.

INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.—A mechanical genius in Boston has succeeded in inventing a "new thing under the sun." It is called "Patent Intelligent Door Plate," and is so contrived that when a gentleman or lady wishes to go from home, a servant has only to move a slide inside the door, and the Intelligence door plate exhibits to the visitor the words "not at home." This is certainly vastly convenient and as it will save a great deal of wear and tear, both of conscience and shoe leather, it will doubtless come into general use.—*St. John Chronicle*.

BAR WIT.—"I have heard you often complain of poverty," said W. to B. who had just torn the skirts off his coat—"I hope you will complain no longer, as you appear to have an abundance of rents." "True," replied B., looking ruefully at the injured garment, "but don't you perceive my rents are all *en arriere*?"

A HINT.—Dr Franklin used to say that a really benevolent man may be known in the winter season by the pains he takes to scatter ashes along slippery sidewalks, thus saving the risk of broken legs.

MUSICAL MICE.—One evening in the month of December, as a few officers on board a British Man-of-war, in the harbor of Portsmouth, were seated round the fire, one of them began to play a plaintive air on the violin. He had scarcely performed ten minutes, when a mouse apparently frantic, made its appearance in the centre of the floor. The strange gestures of the little animal strongly excited the attention of the officers, who with one consent, resolved to suffer it to continue its singular actions unmolested. Its exertions now appeared to be greater every moment; it shook its head, leaped about the table, and exhibited signs of the most ecstatic delight. It was observed, that in proportion to the gradation of the tones to the soft point, the feelings of the animal appeared to be increased, and vice versa. After performing actions which an animal so diminutive would, at first sight, seem incapable of, the little creature, to the astonishment of the spectators, suddenly ceased to move, fell down, and expired, without evincing any degree of pain.—*Brown's Anecdotes of Quadrupeds*.

SHIPWRECKS.—The Boston Post states, that during the year 1836, there were lost on the coast of the U. States, 56 ships and barques—37 brigs, 121 schooners, 12 sloops, 30 boats, and 826 lives!

GEOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.—Gen. Knyphausen who commanded the Hessian mercenaries in 1776 on his voyage to America, was in the ship of Lord Howe. The passage was unusually long, and the officer, a rigid martinet knew nothing of sea and little of geography. After several uncomfortable and wreny weeks, he began to think there must be some error in reckoning, and addressed the admiral with,— "My lord, I know it is the duty of a soldier to be submissive at sea, but being entrusted with the care of the troops of his Serene Highness, my master, I feel it my duty just to inquire if it be not possible that during some of the dark nights we have lately had we may have sailed past America."

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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