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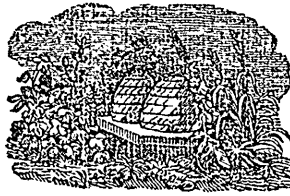
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VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1836. NUMBER XXXIV.

## THE BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,  
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### ON THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF ROAD MAKING.

[Extracts from an Essay read by Mr. P. CERRAR, before the Literary Society, Pictou, 30th Dec. 1835.]

#### LAYING OUT OR TRACING A ROAD.

This business of tracing the line of a Road should never be undertaken without the assistance of instruments; and all local suggestions should be received with extreme caution.

To guard against errors in this important point, it is essentially necessary not to trust to the eye alone, but in every case to have a survey made of the country lying between the extreme points of the intended new road. For this purpose an experienced surveyor should be employed to survey and take the levels of all the various lines that, on a previous perambulation of the country appear favourable. It is only by such means that the best line can be determined.

These surveys should be neatly and accurately protracted and laid down on good paper, on a scale of sixty yards to one inch, for the ground plan, and of thirty feet to an inch for the vertical section.

The map should be correctly shaded, so as to exhibit a true representation of the country, with all its undulations of high grounds and valleys, streams and brooks, houses, orchards, churches, ponds of water adjacent to the line of road; and all other conspicuous objects should also be laid down on the map. A vertical section should be made and the nature of the soil or different strata should be shown, over which each apparently favourable line passes, to be ascertained by boring; for it is by this means alone that the slopes at which the cuttings and embankments will stand, can be determined and calculated. If it be necessary to cross rivers, the height of the greatest floods should be marked on the section; and the velocity of the water, and the sectional area of the river. If bogs or morasses are to be passed over, the depth of the peat should be ascertained by boring; and the general inclination of the country for drainage should be marked.

All the gravel pits or stone quarries contiguous to the line should be described on the map, with the various roads communicating with them; and the existing bridges over the streams or rivers which are immediately below the proposed point of crossing them should be carefully measured, and the span, or waterway, stated on the section.

These preliminary precautions are absolutely necessary, to enable an engineer to fix upon the best line of road, with respect to general direction, and longitudinal inclination. Without the unerring guide of actual measurement and calculation, all will be guess and uncertainty.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that the best line of road between any two points will be that which is the shortest, the most level, and the cheapest of execution; but this general rule admits of much qualification; it must, in many cases, be governed by the comparative cost of annual repairs, and the present and future traffic that may be expected to pass over the road. Natural obstructions also, such as hills, valleys, and rivers, will intervene, and frequently render it necessary to deviate from the direct course.

In every instance of laying out a road in a hilly country, the spirit level is essentially necessary to

show the proper line of road to be selected. The general rule to be followed in surveys is to preserve the straight line, except when it becomes necessary to leave it to gain the rate of inclination that may be considered proper to be obtained, without expensive excavations and embankments.

When a deviation is made for this purpose, it becomes necessary to proceed in a direct line from a new point.

When hills are high and numerous, it sometimes appears, from a perambulation and inspection of the country, to be advisable to leave the straight line altogether from the beginning, in order to cross the ridges, at lower levels, by a circuitous course.

It constantly happens that although inclinations which do not exceed the prescribed rate can be had without quitting the straight line, the ridges may be crossed, at many feet of less perpendicular height, by winding the road over lower points of them; but the propriety of doing so will depend upon the length that the road will be increased, by going round to avoid passing the ridges in the direct line. The saving of perpendicular height to be passed over by a road, though a matter of so much importance and practical utility, has not hitherto received that attention from engineers which it deserves.

When expeditious travelling is the object, the maximum rate of inclination that never should be exceeded in passing over hills, if it be practicable to avoid exceeding it, is, that which will afford every advantage in descending hills, as well as in ascending them. For, as carriages are necessarily retarded in ascending hills, however moderate their inclinations may be, if horses cannot be driven at a fast pace in going down them, a great loss of time is the result. This circumstance is particularly deserving of attention, because the present average fast rate of driving over any length of road can be accomplished in no other way than by going very fast down the hills. But when the hills are very steep, and a driver cannot keep his time except by driving very fast down them, he exposes the lives of his passengers to the greatest danger.

How much time is lost in descending steep hills will appear from the following statement:—Suppose a hill to be so steep as not to admit of a stage coach going faster down it than at the rate of six miles an hour, five minutes will be required for every half mile; but, if the hill were of an inclination of 1 in 35, it might be driven down with perfect safety at the rate of 12 miles an hour; at which rate the time for going half a mile would be two minutes and a half, so that there is a loss of half a mile in distance for every half mile down the steep hill.

Besides the loss arising from the additional horse power required to draw over very steep hills, there are other circumstances which make it desirable to avoid them.

In descending them, the drag becomes indispensably necessary. In coach travelling, the stopping to put it on and take it off will be the loss of at least one-fifth of a coach travelling at the rate of ten miles an hour; for in slackening the pace of the horses, and before they stop, nearly one minute will be occupied.

An inclination of 1 in 35 is found by experience to be just such an inclination as admits of horses being

Driven in a stage coach with perfect safety, when descending in as fast a trot as they can go; because, in such a case, the coachman can preserve his command over them, and guide and stop them as he pleases. For this reason it may be taken as a general rule, in laying out a new line of road, never if possible, to have a greater inclination than that of 1 in 35. Particular circumstances may, no doubt, occur, to require a deviation from this rule; but nothing except a clear case that the circuit to be made to gain the prescribed rate would be so great, as to require more horse labour in drawing over it, than in ascending a greater inclination, should be allowed to have any weight in favour of departing from this general rule. On any rate of inclination greater than 1 in 35, the labour of horses, in ascending hills is very much increased.

Hilly ground is not always to be avoided as being unfit for a road; for, if the hills are steep and short, it will often be easier to obtain good inclinations, or even a level road, by cutting down the summits, and laying the materials taken from them in the hollow parts. But this must be regulated by the expense to be incurred, which is a main consideration, that should always be scrupulously attended to before an engineer decides upon the relative merit of several apparently favourable lines. A perfectly flat road is to be avoided, if it is not to be raised by embanking at least three or four feet above the general level of the land on each side of it, so as to expose the surface of it fully to the sun and wind; for if there is not a longitudinal inclination of at least 1 in 100 on a road, water will not run off; in consequence of which, the surface, by being for a longer time wet and damp, than it otherwise would be, will wear rapidly away, and the expense of maintaining it in order will be very much increased.

The great fault in hilly countries is, that after they ascend to a considerable height, they constantly descend again before they gain the summit of the country which they have to traverse; in this way the number of feet actually ascended is increased many times more than is necessary if each height, when once gained, were not lost again.

In tracing a road across a deep valley between two hills, it should be carried in a direction opposite to the fall of the valley, as by so carrying it, that is by crossing the valley at the highest practicable point, the descent and ascent are diminished. Although this is the general principle, instances may occur, where a valley may be crossed with more advantage down stream; as, for instance, if the sides of a valley contract considerably, it may require much less embankment to raise the road to the same height, than if it were carried higher up the valley. Another instance where a valley may be crossed with more advantage down stream, is where detached or insulated hills are situated in the valley below the straight line of direction.

In many instances, particularly in mountainous countries, it will be found necessary to pass valleys or deep ravines by means of high arches of masonry, as in some parts of Scotland, where Mr. Telford has erected several great works of this description.

In most cases, however, valleys may be crossed by high embankments of earth, such as the earthen mound across the North Loch valley, between the Old and New Town of Edinburgh.

The peculiar circumstances of a river may render it necessary to deviate from a direct line in laying out a road. A difficulty may arise from the breadth of a river requiring a bridge of extraordinary dimensions, or from the land for a considerable distance on the sides of the river being subject to be covered with water to the depth of several feet in floods.

In these cases it may appear, upon accurately calculating and balancing the relative inconvenience and expense of endeavouring to keep a straight line and of taking a circuitous route, that upon principles of security, convenience, and expense, the circuitous course will be the best.

In general, rivers have been allowed to divert the direct line of a road too readily.—There has been too much timidity about incurring the expense of new bridges, and about making embankments, over flat land, to raise the road above the level of high floods.

These apprehensions would frequently be laid aside, if proper opinions were formed of the advantages that arise from making roads in the first instance, in the shortest directions, and in the most perfect manner. If a mile, half a mile, or even a quarter of a mile of road be saved by expanding even several hundred pounds, the good done extends to posterity, and the saving that will by the result be made, in annual repairs and horse labour, will, before long, pay off the original cost of the improvement.

The elastic nature of all bogs and marshes, and of all boggy and bottom land, makes it impossible to form a road of perfect hardness over a soil of this kind, unless a great deal of labour and expense is applied in draining the soil, and afterwards compressing it, by

loading it with large quantities of earth embanked upon it, in order to destroy the elasticity of the soil.

For this reason it will generally be prudent to deviate from the direct line in laying out a new road, if by doing so this sort of subsoil can be avoided, without adding much to the length of it. But when the additional length of the road would be considerable, it will then be necessary to incur the expense of a proper drainage, and of forming so high an embankment, as to compress and harden by its weight, the moist and porous soil; such an embankment, of 1740 yards in length, having this object in view, was made over Maldreath Marsh, in the Island of Anglesen, on the new line of the Holyhead Road.

It will sometimes happen that the road materials can be better obtained by carrying a line of road in one direction than another, this will be a good reason for making a road deviate from the direct line, because the expense of making and repairing it will much depend on the distance which the materials have to be carried.

It is necessary in making a road through a hilly country, to take particular care to give it a proper aspect. It is a great advantage to have the road on the north side of a valley fully exposed to the sun. For the same reason, all woods, high banks, high walls, and old fences, ought to be avoided, in order that the united action of the sun and wind may have full power to produce the most rapid evaporation of all moisture.

Too much attention cannot be bestowed on this object, in consequence of the effect of water in contributing to eat down and wear down the hardest substances.

It is for this reason that road materials, when they are wet and damp, wear rapidly away under the weight and pressure of heavy carriages. The hardest limestone wears very quickly away when wet, and all stones of an aluminous character, and also gravel that consists of flint, sandstone, or other weak pebbles.

The great advantage of having a road perfectly exposed to the action of the sun and wind, will be more accurately conceived, by referring to writers of science on evaporation. Dr. Halley states, that one tenth of an inch of the surface of the sea is raised per diem in vapour. He also says, that the winds lick up the water somewhat faster than it exhales by the heat of the sun. Other writers say, the dissipation of moisture is much accelerated by the agency of sweeping winds, the effects being sometimes augmented five to ten.

Trees are particularly injurious, by not allowing the sun and wind to have free action on the surface of roads in producing evaporation. Besides the benefit which a road receives from its drying rapidly, by an open exposure to the atmosphere, there is another of great importance, namely, that of affording to horses the advantages of free respiration; for it is well known that the powers of a horse to perform work with ease, particularly when moving rapidly, depends upon the quantity of cool and fresh air that he can pass through his lungs. If the cause of horses tiring or becoming ill under their work, be carefully examined into, it will often be found that it is not their muscles or limbs that fail them, but their wind; and therefore it is particularly important to have a road so circumstanced, that a horse may, on all points of it, have the benefit of a free current of air.

It may sometimes be proper to make a road deviate from a straight line, in order to go through a town; but the expediency of such a deviation must wholly depend on the general object of the road. If it be intended to expedite the communication between two places of great trade or otherwise of great importance, then nothing can be more erroneous than allowing the general line of road to be taken from the best and shortest direction in order to pass through a town. It is for this reason that little attention should be paid to the opposition of inhabitants of towns to new roads when to be made for the advantage of the general communication of distant and important parts of the country. After fixing upon a general line of road with respect to its direction, the precise line of it must be marked out, according to the smaller acclivities and declivities of the natural surface of the country it is to pass over.

As moderate curves add but little to the length of a road, they will not be objectionable, if they assist in the inclination and expense. [To be concluded.]

A wise man desires only what he can gain justly, use soberly, distribute frugally and subsist on decently.

The three things most difficult, are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

We are desirous of having well printed bibles; the best impressions are on the tablets of the believer's heart.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—Having lately heard many persons and some of them persons whom I supposed to possess some information, avowing it to be their belief that the inferior animals do not possess Reason; and believing that by such an opinion, gross injustice is done to a very numerous and respectable class of our fellow beings, I have been induced to offer a few remarks upon this subject.

Reason, as it appears in human beings, is generally understood to be that faculty by which we deduce conclusions from facts or evidence formerly known. From this definition, it must be evident to every person who thinks upon the subject, that without this principle, nearly all our Intellectual Powers, together with the knowledge which we acquire by their means, would be useless; thus, if I put my hand into a fire, it is burned and I feel pain; but, if I had not reason, I would feel as little reluctance to put my hand into the fire a second time as I had felt to put it in at first. I might indeed remember that my hand had been burned, but without reason I could not conclude that the same effect would be produced by again putting my hand into the fire. Applying this to the inferior animals, we find that any of them, if it be injured by anything, never again willingly exposes itself to the operation of the same cause. This then proves that the inferior animals possess, at least, a small degree of reason; but I think that it can also be shown that they exercise this principle to a still greater extent and even that their reason is little inferior to that of men. This I shall endeavour to do by a few examples derived from well authenticated "Anecdotes of Dogs," as I conceive that these animals have had better opportunities of improvement than most others.

"In the neighbourhood of Cupar, in the country of Fife, there lived two dogs, mortal enemies to each other, and which always fought desperately whenever they met. The master of our hero was Captain R. the other belonged to a neighbouring farmer. One of these animals was in the practice of going messages, and even bringing butchers' meat and other articles from Cupar. One day, while returning charged with a basket containing a joint of mutton and several other pieces of meat, he was waylaid and attacked by some of the curs of the town, which, no doubt, thought the prize worth contending for. The assault was fierce and of some duration, during which our messenger prostrated divers of his antagonists; but he was at length overpowered and compelled to yield up the basket, though not before he had secured a part of its contents. The piece saved from the wreck he then ran off with at full speed to the quarters of his old enemy, at whose feet he laid it down, stretching himself beside him until he had eaten it up! A few snuffs, a few whips in the ear, and other dog-like contumacies were then exchanged; after which they both set off together for Cupar, where they worried almost every dog in town, and what is more remarkable, they never afterwards quarrelled, but were always on friendly terms."

This dog having had his meat stolen by the curs, entertained deliberate resentment against them; having been accustomed to fight with the other dog, and knowing his prowess, he concluded, that though, when alone, he was unable to worry the curs, when assisted by this auxiliary, the feat might be accomplished; he therefore secured a portion of the mutton, and having, by this offering, appeased the enmity of his former antagonist; he obtained his assistance, and thus accomplished the end which he had in view. This in man would be called Reasoning from Experience.

"A dog which was several weeks under the care of Mr. Blaine, in the Infirmary attached to his premises, was visited every Sunday by its master, who could not find leisure to see it at any other time. Though no alteration was made in the treatment of the dogs in general, nor was any thing particular done to himself that day, yet this faithful animal knew perfectly well when Sunday morning arrived. Taking his station at the door he did not leave it for one moment, till his master had paid his accustomed visit. This was so well marked, and occurred so regularly every Sunday, and on that day only, that no possible doubt could be entertained as to the fact."

In this instance, the dog reasoned thus: "my master has always visited me on a particular day, therefore he will again visit me on that day." This is what is called *Reasoning from the Probability of Chances*.

"A dog having been run over by a carting, had his leg broken. A humane surgeon passing, had the animal brought home, set his leg, and having cured his patient, discharged him.— was that he would return to his old master. The dog, whover he met the surgeon afterwards, never failed to recognise him by wagging his tail, and other demonstrations of joy. One day a violent barking was heard at the surgeon's door, which was found to be occasioned by the dog, which it appeared was striving to procure admittance for another which had just met with a similar accident."

In this instance the dog observing the accident which had happened to the other, and remembering that he himself had once been in a similar situation and the means by which he had been cured, deduced from this the conclusion that the same effect would again be produced by the same cause. This, in a human mind, would be called *Reasoning from Analogy*; and why should it not be called Reasoning when it occurs in a dog.

From instances such as these, which may come under his own observation, I think that any person may convince himself that man is not the only reasoning animal; and not only this, but also that many of the inferior animals display an acuteness of reasoning which might shame many of those who style themselves MEN. DELTA.

Christmas Evening.

FOREIGN.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**—The packet ship Westminster, from London, arrived at New York on Thursday, Dec. 24th, bringing London dates to Nov. 11.

Admiral de Rigny, a distinguished Naval officer, who commanded the French fleet in the battle of Navarino, and has since held several high offices in the French government, died on the 7th of dropsy in the chest.

A letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 30, announces the arrival there of Mr. Henry Wheaton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. It is stated that he has instructions to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the United States and several of the States of Germany.

The latest news from Spain is not important. Gen. Evans, with the English division, accompanied also by the division of Jauregui, left Bilbao Oct 30, and marched for Vittoria, by the Balmaceda road. The warlike preparations at Madrid were prosecuted with vigour.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Our correspondence from Madrid comes down to the 31st ult. inclusive. Warlike preparations were proceeding with extraordinary vigour. On the 26th a contract was signed for the clothing of 50,000 by the 1st December, and on the 30th another was concluded for 50,000 more, deliverable at the same period. One fifth of the levy 20,000 men would, it was calculated, purchase their equipment by payment of 4006 reals (£40), which sum would nearly cover the cost of equipment of the remaining 80,000. Volunteer regiments were being raised over the country.

The American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Barton, has demanded his passports, and though an answer has yet been given, there is no doubt that he will leave Paris, and that the French Charge d'Affaires, will leave Washington. Some of our contemporaries are already spinning out the consequence of this state of things to a non intercourse act, a good deal of mutual national suffering, and finally a recouclusion on the accession to the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren. These are far extended speculations, but no doubt seems to be entertained at the friendly relations between the two

countries will be interrupted greatly to the injury of both.

In Greece, the country appears in a very disorganized state. King Otho talks of returning to Bavaria. We shall here probably have another example of the folly of endeavouring to introduce, among semi-barbarians, forms of government adapted only to a highly civilized people.

LONDON, November 11.

We have quoted from Galhgnani an account of the naval preparations at Toulon, which are there ascribed wholly to the necessity of being prepared for the utmost resistance at Algiers; but some other of the Paris papers connect these preparations with the state of the American question and indicate that the French fleet are preparing to meet the Americans. The Messenger even hints that a project is entertained of occupying the Blearic Islands, in order to deprive the squadrons of the United States of all refuge in the Mediterranean. This is one of the moonshine projects ascribed to the French Ministry by its opponents, in the hopes of exciting the jealousy and ill will of England. The Blearic Islands belong to Spain, and the French would no more think of occupying them than of occupying Cadiz.

None of the Ministerial journals take any notice of Mr. Barton's application to the Government for his passports, nor indeed do any of the others allude to it at all, except the Temps and the Constitutional. These two papers do not consider any steps taken by Mr. Barton as indicative of an approaching rupture. They observe that the Consul for the United States is to remain in Paris to keep up, as heretofore, the commercial relations with France. It seems, in fact, that little or no uneasiness prevails in any part of France about the risk of a war with the U. States; and this probably is because there exists a strong impression that no means will be left untried to avoid a rupture, and that some mode of adjustment will be devised which may prove equally satisfactory on both sides. According to the Temps, however, Mr. Barton's request for the delivery of his passports, on Saturday, had been complied with that very day.

The accounts from Spain are still contradictory. To us it appears very plain, however, that the strength put forth by Don Carlos, coupled with the doubts entertained of the success of Mendizabel's levy, en masse, causes great uneasiness to the Government of Louis Philippe.

The Duke of Orleans is in Algiers, and it appears will take a prominent part in the military expedition against the Arabs.

**SPAIN.**—A Bayonne correspondent of the Morning Herald, under the date of Dec. 3d, states that the Queen's army "gained some advantage over the Carlists on the 27th, but adds that on the next day, the latter had taken their revenge. They charged the Queen's troops with the bayonet dislodged them from the positions they occupied at Arcante and Zarbano, and compelled them to retire into Vittoria, with the loss of 150 killed and 300 wounded. Sixty Christiano dragoons, who had gone astray, were put to the sword. Gen. Cordova is said to have been wounded. The Carlists had 100 killed and 200 wounded, among whom was the Commander of the cavalry.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

Mr. Barton, who has hitherto performed the functions of Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris, decidedly leaves this city on Monday. It is said to be in consequence of the refusal of M. de Broglie to give a satisfactory answer to the proposal which he was commissioned to make to him on the part of his government, —*Messenger*.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am.	per bbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
BOARDS, Pine,	per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock,	do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	per lb.	3d a 4d
BUTTER		8d a 9d "
CHEESE, N. S.	per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines		13s per chal.
" Shipped on board		14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)		16s "
COKE	per chal.	16s
COFFEE	per Qtl.	12s a 14s
EGGS	per doz.	8d
FLOUR, N. S.	per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F.	per bbl.	nono
" Canada fine "		40s
HAY	per ton	50
HERRINGS, No. 1.		25s
No. 2.		20s
MACKAREL		30s a 35
MUTTON	per lb.	3d. a 3 1-2d.
OAT MEAL	per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS	per bush.	nono
PORK	per lb.	3d a 3 1-2d
POTATOES	per bush.	1s a 1s 3d
SALT	per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES	per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW	per lb.	7d a 8d
TURRIPS	per bush.	1s 6d
VEAL	per lb.	3d. a 3 1-2d.

CLERK OF LICENCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tavern and Shop Licences for the present year will be given out on Tuesday the 19th day of January next, in the Court House in the Town of Pictou, at 12 o'clock, noon,—at which time all those to whom Licences were granted, are to come prepared with good securities, and to pay "the first half year's instalment according to law. Any person neglecting to comply with the same within ten days from this date, his or her Licence will be discontinued, and the same given to any other that may make application.

By order of the Justices,  
JAMES SKINNER JR.,  
Ck. Licence.

Pictou, Jan. 12, 1836. u-w

**TO BE PUBLISHED**  
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF  
**CHURCH MUSIC,**  
to be called  
**THE HARMONICON.**

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Font of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

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

JAMES DAWSON.  
Pictou, 12th Aug, 1836.

**An Act to establish the Toll to be taken at the several Grist Mills in this Province.**

[Passed the 31st day of March, 1834.]

Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly—That the Tolls, hereafter to be taken and received by every Miller for the grinding of any Grain or Corn, hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows, that is to say: for grinding Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buck Wheat or Indian Corn, one sixteenth part of the whole quantity brought to the Mill to be ground, and no more, to be ascertained by a sealed measure; and for grinding Oats, where the same shall not be kiln-dried, shelled and sifted, one sixteenth part of the whole quantity brought to the Mill to be ground, and no more, to be ascertained as aforesaid; and for kiln-drying, shelling, grinding and sifting of Oats, one eighth part of the whole quantity brought to the Mill to be ground, and no more, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted—That every Miller, keeping in his Mill suitable Machinery for the hulling of barley, shall receive and have, and for the Toll for hulling the same, one sixth part of the whole quantity brought to the Mill to be hulled, and no more, to be ascertained as herein before mentioned.

III. And be it further enacted—That every Miller, who shall have or keep in his Mill a good and sufficient Bolting Machine, shall be obliged, if required so to do, to bolt the Flour or Meal of all Wheat, Rye, Buck Wheat or Barley, or bolt or sift all Flour or Meal of Indian Cord ground at his Mill, and shall be allowed to receive and take at the rate of one quart out of each Bushel of Grain or Corn brought to the Mill to be so ground and bolted or sifted, and no more, as and for the Toll for bolting or sifting the same, in addition to the Toll hereby allowed for grinding such Wheat, Rye, Buck Wheat, Barley or Indian Corn.

IV. And be it further enacted—That if any Miller shall, in any case, demand and take any larger or greater Toll for grinding, hulling or bolting, any Grain, Corn, Meal or Flour, than is hereinbefore allowed and prescribed, such Miller, being thereof legally convicted before any two Justices of the Peace for the County or District wherein such offence shall be committed, on the oath of any one or more creditable witness or witnesses, shall forfeit and pay a fine or penalty of Two Pounds, to be levied by Warrant of Distress, under the hands and seals of the said two Justices before whom such conviction shall be had.

V. And be it further enacted—That if any Miller shall refuse to grind any Grain or Corn for which his Mill is prepared, the said Grain or Corn being clean, dry and in good order, or, if his Mill be provided with bolting machinery, shall refuse to bolt any Meal or Flour hereby required to be bolted, when he is requested so to do to, or shall refuse to hull any barley when required, the same being clean, dry, and in good order, and his Mill having proper and suitable machinery for hulling Barley, then, and in either of such cases, any such Miller, so refusing and not having some good and sufficient excuse for such refusal, being thereof legally convicted, in manner as herein before mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a fine or penalty of Two Pounds, to be levied as aforesaid.

VI. And be it further enacted—That each and every Miller in this Province shall at all times keep and have in his Mill properly fitted and erected in a convenient place, a good and sufficient beam and scales, with proper and legal weights, for the use of persons requiring Grain or Corn to be ground at such Mill, and any Miller neglecting to keep and have in his Mill such beam and scales and weights so fitted

and erected in manner aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted as hereinbefore mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a fine or penalty of Five Pounds, to be levied as aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted—That all penalties recovered and levied under this Act shall be paid and applied for the use of the poor of the town or place where the offence, for which any such penalty is imposed, shall be committed, and if no sufficient distress shall be found to satisfy any such penalty, then, and in such case, the Offender upon whom such penalty shall or may be imposed, shall be committed to Jail, there to be confined for a space of time, not exceeding Thirty days, or until the said fine or penalty be paid.

VIII. And be it further enacted—That each and every Miller, who shall be convicted as hereinbefore mentioned, of demanding and taking any greater or larger Toll for the grinding, hulling of any Grain, Corn, Meal or Flour in any case, shall, in addition to the penalties hereby imposed for any such offence, forfeit the full value of the Grain, Corn Meal, or Flour, which shall or may be demanded and taken by any such Miller as aforesaid, over and above the Toll herein before mentioned, allowed, and prescribed, to be levied, together with the said penalty hereby imposed, and in the same manner, and to be paid to the owner or owners of the Grain, Corn Meal, or Flour, whereon such excessive Toll shall or may be demanded and taken.

XI. And be it further enacted—That the Act, passed in the Tenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, An Act for establishing the Toll to be taken at the several Grist Mills in this Province, and the Acts passed in the Twenty-First and Twenty-Eighth years of His said late Majesty's Reign, in addition to, and in amendment of, the said Act first-mentioned, shall be, and the said several Acts, and every matter clause and thing therein contained, are hereby respectively repealed.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted—That this Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any other Mills than such as are propelled or worked by water.

5 W. 4th, Chap. 5, Sec 1.

That instead of the allowance of one quart out of each bushel of Grain or Corn ground or bolted and sifted at any Grist Mill, as in the 3d clause of the above recited Act, no Miller shall take or receive for the bolting or sifting of any Flour or Meal, of any kind of grain, bolted or sifted at his Mill, any greater or larger Toll for such bolting or sifting than one pint out of every bushel of grain, which may be bolted ground and sifted at such Mill as aforesaid, and no more, as and for the Toll for such bolting or sifting, in addition to the Toll by the said Act allowed for grinding such Grain or Corn.

**ALMANACS FOR**

**1836,**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 7½d.**

viz:

*Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,*

*“Temperance do.*

*Cunnabell's Nova Scotia do.*

Pictou, Nov. 11.

**A** IR an cuir a mach ann an Ghalic, bho cheanna aghaidh, agus ri bhi air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar roicedar ann an Pictou.

**AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD,**

*Le Ulliam Dyer.*

Prish sia Tardainn ceangailte, na Cuig Tardain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,

**ORAIN SPIORADAIL,**

*Le Paudrig Grund.*

Prish tri Tardainn, leth Cheangailte gu greunte.

**NOTICE.**

**A**T a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

“Resolved, That Messrs. Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Primrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John Geddie, while Overseers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and Jotham Blanchard, Esquires, be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due.”

Now notice is hereby given, that the said commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unselled claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

“By order of the Commissioners.”

Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835.

if

**TO BE LET,**

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

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

**FOR SALE,**

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

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

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

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

A liberal Credit will be given,

THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

15th December, 1835.

m-m ce-s

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

**B**ILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada

Bills Lading

Seamens' Articles

Indentures

Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.

Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions

Law do do and do

Declarations and Subpoenas

Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards

Arbitration Bonds

Mortgage do

Writs of Enquiry

Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.

[December 30.]

**ON CONSIGNMENT.**

**C**ASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash.

Apply to the Subscriber, JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 16th September, 1835

**TO LET.**

Entry Immediately.

**T**HE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Roman as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply, at this Office.

Pictou, July 10, 1835.

Those who are Subscribers to Chambers' Journal, are informed that they can have their files continued to No. 183, by applying, at this office. January 4th, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of  
**ROBERT BROWN**  
 Bankrupt, 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

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

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**  
*That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the*

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
*represented occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Austin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop. This property admeasures, on Water Street, fifty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in parcels. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal. For Particulars, please apply to*  
**ABRAHAM PATTERSON.**  
 Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. tf

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they being empowered to grant discharges for the same.  
**JAMES MALCOLM.**  
 Pictou, 7th December 1835. r-w

**FIRE INSURANCE!**  
 THE Subscriber has, during his recent visit to Hartford, been duly authorised by the 'Protection' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to an arrangement mutually entered into between those two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against Fire will therefore in future, please designate the Office at which they wish it done, (the rates being the same), or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at his own option.  
 Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows, viz—  
 For the Etna Office against Fire  
 Protection Office against Fire  
 upon application to  
**J. LEANDER STARR.**  
 Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to  
**JAMES DAWSON,** Pictou.  
 Oct. 29.

**FINAL NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.** will please to give notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.  
**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**  
 Nov. 4. tf

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the **PICTOU ACADEMY** having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, as well as formerly be taught.  
 By order of the Trustees.  
**JOHN MCINLAZ,**  
 Pictou, 10th Nov. 1835, Secretary.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST,** has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and is now opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son.  
 September 16, 1835.

**POSITIVE SALE.**

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

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Goddo, containing 300 acres more or less.  
**22. A LOT OF LAND** situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**—A deposit of ten per cent, and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.  
**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**  
*Sole Executor and Devisor*  
 Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. tf

**NOTICE.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
**HAVE REMOVED to their**  
**NEW STORE,**  
 immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of  
**PRIME GOODS,**  
 will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.  
**W. & J. IVES.**  
 Nov. 15, 1835. tf

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
*Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and*  
**CHILTON from Hull,**  
**2000 TONS** fishery SALT  
 20 Bags fine do  
 Limes, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets  
 40 tons well assorted IRON  
 Boxes Window Glass, assorted  
 Kegs Nails and Spikes  
 Boxes Soap  
 Do. Candles  
 Do. Starch  
 Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone  
 Crates well assorted **CROCKERYWARE**  
 Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas  
 60 M Bricks  
 200 qts. Wheat  
 150 Eggs Paint  
 Linseed oil, sole Leather  
 Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality  
**CLOTHS;** bleached and unbleached Cottons,  
**Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels**  
*Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,*  
 with a General Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
*Suitable to the Season.*

**ALSO: ON HAND—**  
 Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted  
 Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour  
 Palm Leaf Hats  
 Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine  
 Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,  
*All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.*  
**July 1. GEORGE SMITH.**

**MADEIRA WINE.**  
**100 CASKS,** of 15 gallons each, for sale  
 by **ROSS & FRIMROSE.**  
 24th Nov. tf

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**  
**ALL Persons** having any just demands against the Estate of the late  
**JAMES CARR,**  
*of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to*  
**MARY CARR, Administratrix.**  
**ROBERT MCCONNELL, Adm'r.**  
 Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835. tf

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

## COLONIAL.

FOR CANADIAN EXTRACTS, SEE LAST PAGE.

From the Correspondent &amp; Advocate.

We have returned from our visit to the Lower Province. It has afforded us unmixed pleasure and satisfaction. We found Mr. Speaker Papeau, like Mr. Speaker Bidwell, a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an enlightened statesman, religiously devoted to the cause of reform. Each is the idol of his country, hated, only, by the few who have been wickedly patronised from Downing Street, in mis-government continued in a degree which can no longer be endured. He is equally distinguished for zeal and prudence, for wisdom and candour; and it is by the association of these great qualities (not always found in the same character) that he has been enabled to accomplish so much, and record his name with immortal honor in the history of his country.—Around this brilliant man we found a host of patriots, forming a constellation of moral and political excellence which would do credit to the meridian of any government in the world. The basest stratagems were used, till the new era of the Gosford administration, to divide and weaken them; but their fidelity and unity, under the most trying circumstances, have elevated them (it must be conceded) above any other representatives in North America.

Out of an assembly of 88 members, 80 are firmly united in their endeavours to reform the corruption of their institutions and to establish a purer system of responsible government; while the remainder (only 8) are identified with the past contempt of the wants and wishes of the people, and the wasteful expenditure of the public resources. This is a transcendent majority.

Our achievements in this Province, although honorable to it, have been less, in proportion to the want of unanimity of action among reformers; but we hope the august example afforded by the sister Provinces will be followed both by the people and their representatives.

By referring to a former number of this paper, containing the answer of the House of Assembly to Lord Gosford's speech, our readers will find embodied the great points to the attainment of which all the energies of the reformers in Lower Canada are powerfully directed. These points are principally,—an elective Legislative Council,—a responsible executive Council,—the control and expenditure by the Provincial Parliament of all the Provincial revenues,—and the non-interference of the ever-changing minister in the Colonial office, 4000 miles off, in the management of our local affairs. Until these points are conceded we cannot possibly enjoy a good government and a prosperous country. Let the same all-important points engage the pursuit of all the North American Colonies; and their speedy attainment is ensured.

Whenever we were known, on our way home, even the farmers would run after us, with two questions invariably put to us,—“What sort of a man is Lord Gosford?—and is the good news true, that Sir John Colborne is recalled?”

Lord Gosford is the very opposite in every point to poor Sir John.—Sir John has the martial gait of a grenadier, and the corresponding anti-civil sentiments of a military commander. He would do well to drill a regiment, enforce military edicts, and try, convict, and punish offenders by a drumhead court-martial, and play, too, a good double game, upon a small scale, against an enemy. But nature never fitted him, and his education, altogether in the field of war, never trained him, either to com-

prehend or administer liberal institutions among a free people.—Lord Gosford on the contrary moves, on all occasions, with the ease and urbanity of an Irish Gentleman. He is both a scholar and a statesman. Instead of hating reformers, he receives them with courtesy, regards their exertions with respect, and endeavours in every possible manner to acquire a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people over whom he has been appointed to rule. There is an openness and candour in his countenance and manner, which made every one we met, that saw him, declare,—“his hands may be tied by his instructions, but he is an honest man.”—It is some comfort for reformers to know, that while they are treated with indignity by a Lieutenant Governor they are graciously recognised by his superior in rank, intellect, and principles, the Governor General. He is so naturally endowed with greatness, and is so conscious of deserving, and therefore receiving the good will of the people, that upon opening the present session, he would not allow his cheers to be drowned by that cannonading, which is music to Sir John, and may serve to deafen for him on such an occasion, the murmurs and groans of an ill-governed and therefore dissatisfied population.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Jany. 5, 1836.

Extract of a letter from the Aina Insurance Office, Hartford, Connecticut, dated 23d Dec. to the agent in this City:—“There has been an awful conflagration in New York, and many of the Insurance Companies have failed. Our contiguity to that City will naturally lead our friends to enquire how we are affected by it. I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that our loss cannot exceed ten thousand dollars. We had but four risks in the City. We have thus day a sound capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$50,000.”

We are informed that the “Protection Insurance Company” at Hartford, Con., is free from any loss by the late fire at New York.

## C O L O N I A L .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 13, 1836.

Our English dates by way of the U. States are down to the 11th of November inclusive. War between France and the United States appears probable.

We beg to call the attention of our Representatives to a late Imperial Act, regulating the Merchant Seamen's service, the Legislature of Lower Canada are now passing a Bill founded on the principles of this Act, rendering more plain and easy the Law regulating the recovery of seamen's wages. The Press of New Brunswick has recommended a similar measure to the Legislature of that Province, and as this is a maritime country, and our present Laws not suited to the spirit of the new Act, we should like to hear that a Committee of our House of Assembly were appointed at an early day to examine the subject and report what alterations are necessary.

SCIENCE OF ROAD MAKING.—At the particular request of the Literary Society of this place, we have devoted a portion of this and the next number of the BEE to the insertion of copious Extracts from Mr. CHERAR'S Essay on Road Making. To those who are interested in this science, we think it will be valuable, more particularly as we do not recollect to have seen any thing of the kind published in the Province before. If we could have commanded the means of illustrating it with sketches and Diagrams, as was done in the delivery we could have rendered it much more interesting. As it is, we can safely recommend it to the attentive perusal of all our road makers.

DOINGS IN CANADA.—This week, and for some weeks past, we have given rather long extracts from the Canadian papers both on the tory and reform sides. The tone in which these papers speak cannot be mistaken. We cannot conceal our apprehensions, that the present political strife is fast tending to something of a more sanguinary nature. The cause of the overwhelming French majority of Lower Canada is the cause of all the numerous Reformers in the Upper Province, while the Tories in both Provinces are identified in their interests.

As there is a probability that at no distant period the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, may be called upon to interfere in the affairs of our neighbours, it behoves every man to inform himself thoroughly as to the nature of their quarrels, that he may be prepared under every emergency, to act his part well.

In addition to what is inserted in our other columns, we copy the following from the Quebec Gazette of the 25th December:

“The Montreal *Vindicator* of Friday last, has assailed us with “our secret yearnings” for “blood; HUMAN BLOOD,” and says it is vain for us “to breathe the words of peace.” These expressions are somewhat metaphysical; they appear as indicating an innate propensity for blood, &c. Now, this is misrepresenting us very much, maugre this Montreal Magician can dive into Quebec consciences. We shall tell him what our real opinion is on this subject.—If, between the choice of a national democracy, such as we are threatened with, and fidelity to England and the support of the existing Laws and Constitution, we are forced to take a stand, the hard necessity of shedding blood will, very certainly, not prevent every loyal and honorable English subject, in this and the adjoining Colonies, to do so as an obligation, and in that sense, and in that sense only, we shall willingly become a party to resistance. This is an opinion founded upon reason, and on precedents in history, and the Englishman who would part with his ancient rights, to become the tool of traitors to their King and country, and who did not resort to ultimate means of defence, would deserve the gallows.

The writer had before said “the patriots never called on their friends to have recourse to physical resistance.” This is a falsehood. Several attempts of this kind were made, with but little success, and the menace of physical resistance was in their mouths and those of their agents in London, five hundred times.

We are sorry to find that adventurers, without any influence as to “blood” among their constituents, as the leaders of the patriots are, should have succeeded in imposing, by means of this very description, on an English Ministry, backed nearly by twice their population in the adjoining colonies. They should have put down the puppets, the moment they uttered a word against the Constitution;—and if this be not done soon, and if they are not limited to fixed principles in their actions, consistent with the English system: England will not soon forget it. The industry, property and rights of British subjects in these Provinces, cannot, and shall not, be the plaything of men who have no other object than to get place and power, and to live at the expense of others' labour. America is wide and free, and justice shall prevail in it, against even the power of England, if that honest nation is a gain deceived.”

A Correspondent in the same paper writes as follows:—

“And where, then, is the faith of England—where her hitherto untarnished honor? She has taken men from their various walks in life,—she has covenanted with them to be her officers,—she has agreed to the price

of their services,—she has pledged herself for their payment. And has she maintained her pledge? No, *proh pudor!* scared by the raven croakings of a PALTRY FRENCH FACTION, she has left those to whom her faith was pledged, for two years and more, without receiving one farthing of their just dues,—to beg or borrow a scanty pittance, that their starving little ones may have bread to eat. Oh! England—England! shall your unoffending sons be treated thus? shall free-born England submit to be thus treated? No, my brave countrymen, we are not yet Helots—we have not yet seen the funeral dirge of liberty. “Thou art not dead, fair freedom, no, thou art not dead! The sons of Britain, united in the cause of freedom, have never yet fought in vain. Yet more more in that sacred cause shall we unfurl the meteor flag—once more contend FOR LIBERTY! But before we stand breast to breast with our enemies in mortal fight, we must make our appeal for redress to the people of the land of our forefathers. The men who have “cheerfully” consented to the spoliation of our rights must be recalled \* \* \* and a few short weeks will decide the question,—well; but if not—the mind sickens at the contemplation of what must inevitably ensue.”

Quebec, Dec. 24th, 1835.

UPPER CANADA.—In some late U. Canada papers of the last Session has been published, which assimilates the heterogeneous materials of many former Acts, on the subject of Township Officers. On looking over this Act, we were no less struck with its simplicity, than with the efficiency of its provisions, when we compare it with the mass of confusion which stands on our Statute Books, for our Township Acts to thread their way through, we cannot but regret that our fellow Colonists on the wisdom which characterized their Legislature in framing it.

We have not room for reviewing all the leading clauses of the Act, but we may state, that a board of commissioners and a Township Clerk are chosen by the freeholders of each Township, the former being incorporated for the purpose of overseeing and managing all township affairs, including the funds, public property, the poor, the roads, taxes, pounding of carts, &c. &c. Every officer in the township is paid reasonable remuneration for his services, including commissioners themselves and the clerk;—This, we think, is a duty each has to perform so plainly defined, that the meanest capacity may comprehend its nature and spirit. It is not only clear of those logical intricacies, and quaint phrases, with which our Legislators delight in mystifying our Laws; but it contains a principle to the people, which torries in every country have retained with the most tenacious grasp, which reformers, even in Britain itself, have never been able to obtain. We allude to the nomination of magistrates. This Act requires the inhabitants to nominate as many fit and proper persons as may be deemed necessary, for the Executive to appoint as magistrates for the Township,—and they hold only during good behaviour.

A similar Bill is now before the Legislature of Lower Canada, and little doubt is entertained of its passage into a Law. We see nothing said in the Act of about their qualification, but in the Lower Canada Bill they are required to be worth £300 before they can be eligible to office.

As subject in particular, and the whole Townships in general, are well worthy the grave attention of our Legislature. Were they to pass a similar law to the one we have referred to, adapting it to the state of this country, and repeal all the old laws on the subject, it would go a long way in establishing them in the confidence of their constituents.

As a magisterial principle, we would especially press their attention; there can scarcely be a greater

evil in any country, than an irresponsible magistracy, and no one with his eyes open will venture to deny that Nova Scotia has borne its full share of this evil. We have lots of magistrates in this Province not worth a groat, and some even without a Freehold; and there are many others that *live openly* on the vices and crimes of the people, which as a matter of course it is their interest to promote. The whole system is rotten to the core, and ought to be swept away here, as it will soon be in the Sister Colonies. While the present system lasts, men of good sense, education, and intelligence, will avoid the Bench as they would the pestilence, as has lately occurred in the case of Halifax, while every upstart that has adroitness enough to secure a spokesman at head quarters, pops into the Commission, to the annoyance and injury of their seniors in wisdom and years.

We have been desired to intimate, that Dr. Chilmann, of this Town, has received the names of the subscribers to Dr. Gasner's work on the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—“Old Rusticus” is received and will be attended to soon.

If “H” will send us his arithmetical problem in plain prose, we will give it insertion; we do not think it would be intelligible in doggerel rhyme.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Thursday evening last, a Meeting was held in the school house in Scotch Hill, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. A form of Rules on the principle of total abstinence was read and agreed to; the Meeting was then appropriately addressed by Dr. J. W. Anderson and others, after which 19 persons signed the pledge, from whom the following gentlemen were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year: Mr. Peter Grant, President; Dr. J. W. Anderson and Mr. George Young, Vice Presidents; Mr. John Grant, Secretary; Messrs. A. Campbell and D. McQuarry, Committee.

A Meeting of the Society will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

PICTOU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Third Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held to-morrow evening in the Court House, at 7 o'clock. As an ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. JAMES ROSS, the Inhabitants generally cannot spend an hour in the evening to better purpose than by going to hear him.

PICTOU BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society, will be held in the Court House, on Monday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The friends of the cause and the public generally are requested to attend.

JAS. DAWSON, Secretary.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at St. John, N. B. on the 1st January, ship Scotia, Risk, Liverpool, 61 days. Nov. 25th, at 2 P. M. saw a wreck to leeward, with a signal of distress flying—bore down and found it to be the John Miller, of Liverpool—hard gales prevailing from the N. W. bore too under her lee, and remained by her until 10 A. M. on the 27th, when our boat was got out, and we succeeded in boarding the wreck and rescuing the officers and crew, 21 in number. The weather continuing stormy, and being rather short of water, bore up for Floras on the 29th, where a supply was obtained, and fourteen men belonging to the John Miller were left in charge of the British Consul.—[The J. M. sailed from Liverpool for Savannah, on the 1st of November.]

We regret to state that the Brig *Indian Lass*, Capt. Stabb, (belonging to Messrs. Thomas Chaney & Co., of Carbonate) from Nova-Scotia bound to Carbonate with a cargo of spars and lumber, was totally lost at Horse cove (near Portugal cove,) during the heavy gale and snow-drift on the night of Thursday last. It is afflictive to add that Cap. Stabb

and one of his crew lost their lives on this melancholy occasion.—*N. F. Public Ledger*, Dec. 9.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr. John Ross, to Miss Catharine McLellan, both of East River.

DIED.

At New Glasgow, on the 6th instant, Mr. James Miller, in the 46th year of his age, son of the late Isaac Miller of Truro.

At New York, on the 22d December, Dr. David Hoack, well known as an eminent physician and naturalist.

At Halifax, on the 31st Dec. Mr. W. Macara, Druggist, aged 46 years; a native of Scotland, and an old and respectable inhabitant of Halifax.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the AMERICAN BRIG, PARAGON, burthen per register, 147 tons. This vessel is about 11 years old. THE HULL AND SPARS will be sold at the wharf of the General Mining Association, in this town, where she now lies, and the Materials either in one lot or as may suit purchasers. ROSS & PRIMROSE. 11th January, 1836

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

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

ALSO, FOR SALE:

That two-story House and Garden, corner of Queen and George st., presently occupied by Mr. James Smith, grocer.

ALSO:

THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

TO LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN: TWO ROOMS and part of the CELLAR, in that house formerly A. G. McKay's, adjoining the residence of Mr. Geo. Craig, on the upper side of Church Street.

ALSO:

ALL that HOUSE lately occupied by John Adamson, on Water St. etc.

ALSO:

ALL that HOUSE lately in the occupation of Edw'd Roach, Esq. This House is calculated for two families, and can be had in separate divisions or in whole.

The Rent for the two first mentioned premises will be required to be paid monthly, and for the last quarterly.

Apply at the Office of the Subscriber, THOMAS DICKSON. b-w.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1836.



From the Correspondent and Advocate.

TORONTO, (U. C.,) December 3.

We have devoted a considerable portion of this impression to the proceedings of the Legislature of the Sister Province, which cannot fail to be interesting to the great majority of our readers. At the present critical juncture every step they take must be viewed by Upper Canada with the most intense anxiety. The struggle in which they are engaged is our struggle also. The opponents they have to contend with, are those who live in idle luxury on the country's misfortunes. We have with this people an identity of interest, which cannot fail to excite within us a community of feeling, and the same fixedness of determination, which is carrying them on to victory over the most odious system of misgovernment that could possibly disgrace any age or country.—Favoritism and corruption have with us as with them, been the distinguishing feature of almost every successive administration and have in later times advanced to such a degree of open profligacy as to endanger the snapping of the cords that bind our affections to the mother country, which unfortunately are already stretched to the utmost point of tension. We cannot therefore view their interesting position with indifference. We must participate in their destiny whether it be victory or protracted humiliation.

To divert the public mind from this all-important subject the basest stratagems are made use of. The stale shout of "sedition and disloyalty" is raised against men, who in the most critical period of the Canadas, profusely shed their blood to preserve British Supremacy from foreign invasion, without any other hope of reward, than the ennobling one to be derived from the consciousness of the faithful discharge of their duty to their Sovereign and their country, merely because they have the manliness to protest against their violated rights, and are seeking in a constitutional manner to shake off the galling weight of official turpitude, insolence, and misrule, which has reduced them to a deplorable and almost unendurable state of vassalage. Every man who ventures to raise his voice in their defence, is immediately assailed by the most opprobrious and virulent abuse, and taxed with disaffection, without one solitary attempt to prove its existence. But this ceases to be a matter of surprise, when we reflect, how natural it is that men long accustomed to lord it over the people with high and haughty disdain and to usurp to themselves (without pretension to superiority in education or intellectual endowments) every office of honor & emolument in the colonies, should raise the alarm, when the slightest encroachment is attempted on what they delight to consider their "vested rights." The vast power and patronage of both governments have been for a long series of years in the undisturbed possession of these men, and by them have been turned to their own private advantage, (as if they had been their private inheritance,) without any regard to the public welfare.—What are the rights of the people in the scale of their perverted judgment?—The people!—whom they have invariably regarded as little better than serfs, with out intellect or pretension to interfere in the management of their own concerns or title to aspire to the equal privileges secured to the subject under every well regulated government. No wonder then, that they should resist every encroachment on their iniquitous usurpations, and that the venal press of both Provinces, hired into their degrading service, should pour out its filthiest venom on all who venture to think that the system productive of so much evil and injustice loudly demands a radical revision.

The Tories in both Provinces are firmly united

in guarding and protecting from innovation the existing system of deception and plunder. The reformers should imitate them in their union and not be diverted from their purpose by flattery or intimidation. The Tories of this Province exert every energy of which they are capable—they spare no expense to sustain their brethren of the sister Province in their hostility to the introduction of cheap, economical and impartial government, (not from any principle of honour, for honour could find no place in such a confederacy of turpitude, but because they clearly see, that if the guilty monster Toryism at whose unhallowed shrine they offer the free holocaust of every fine and ennobling sentiment, sustain a defeat in any one of the Provinces of British America, its fate is inevitably sealed forever in all;) and at the same time, by every species of deception and misrepresentation they would divide the affections of reformers and paralyze their energies that they may perpetuate their degradation, and thereby secure a little longer their own title to public plunder.

But for the peace and happiness of the Colonies, we hope, their stratagems will not succeed. Beneath the surface of their appeals and professions, ordinary sagacity may distinguish the hollow duplicity that can accommodate itself to every discrepant variety of circumstances, and the mean, selfish ambition that is the secret spring of all their actions.

Look, for instance, to the cry raised by these vigilant guardians of the public treasury against the vote of the L. C. Assembly for paying the disbursements of their agent in London. They call it a barefaced robbery! According to their notions of right and wrong it is a robbery that the people should vote a few hundred pounds to their Agent, out of their own pockets, for services which they recognise as faithfully and judiciously rendered but it is no robbery that the sons and daughters of a mushroom aristocracy should be quartered on a reluctant people, and enabled to live at their expense in lazy indolence and dissipation:—it is no robbery that the Northumbrian baronet (Smith) should be paid as the Tory Agent in London, some £260 or £300 sterling, per annum, which he has enjoyed for many years, and still enjoys, though we have no other account of his services, than that he occasionally walks up and down Bond street!—it is no robbery that thousands should be squandered out of an emaciated treasury, on the various missions to England of Archdeacon Strachan, John Beverley Robinson and Co., to misrepresent the people, and rivet on the country the chains of an ecclesiastical tyranny to which one-seventh of the Province was handed over in fee-simple. All this, and much more than we could crowd within our limits is no robbery!—but when the people's representatives vote the sum of £500 to John Arthur Roebuck, for disbursements and valuable services rendered in promoting the cause of good government, it is, in the language of these immaculate economists, the Tories, a barefaced and scandalous job. Oh, consummate hypocrites!

In conclusion, we recommend the friends of reform in Upper Canada, and their representatives, to keep their eyes steadily fixed on the progress of events in the Lower Province—to emulate the noble example of zeal and patriotism there presented to them, and to resist the dark designing machinations of those who would sow discord between them, in order, if possible, to disappoint the just expectations of both countries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—From what has lately passed under our observation at the seat of Government in Lower Canada, we have good reason to believe, that the Post Office

Department in British America is likely to be rendered more effective henceforward, than it has been hitherto, and that its surplus revenues, instead of being remitted to England as heretofore, are to be placed under the control of the respective Legislatures for purposes of public utility within the Provinces. There is not a second opinion on the justice and expediency (which is now freely conceded even by His Majesty's Government) of this salutary measure. The only difficulty we anticipate consists in regulating the details of so complicated an office. Some are of opinion that each Province should have its own Postmaster-General, whilst others think that the plan of one principal, with proper deputies, would be more simple and economical, and equally sufficient for every useful purpose. The aliquot share of each Province, derivable from the department, may be ascertained with equal, if not more precision by the latter plan than by the former, whilst the interminable correspondence and confusion of appealing to different independent and detached functionaries in cases of doubt or difficulty would be clearly obviated. But we are not wedded to this opinion, though we are free to confess that it appears to us, the most consonant to reason and usefulness, especially under a general Government. In the States, a nation that we may safely study to emulate at least in prudent and economical management, we find that there is but one Postmaster General, under the general Government, though each of the 24 States has its own independent legislature, and is governed by its own laws. Had they such a cumbrous machinery of 24 Postmasters General instead of one, it would be curious to observe its evolutions.

A committee of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada are now enquiring into the department. We were present during the examination of the Deputy Postmaster General on the first day of the investigation, and from the manner in which it was conducted, as well as from the acknowledged character and ability of the committee, we have no reason to doubt that a satisfactory judgment will be arrived at. We await the result with considerable anxiety.

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