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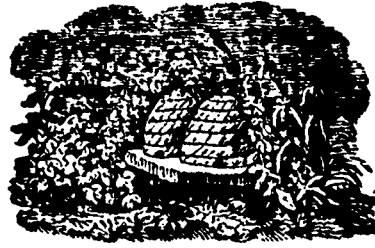
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVITUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1838.

NUMBER XLII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage. Single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

To our Subscribers.—As a change in the ownership of this Paper is in contemplation, to take place on the 16th of May next, at the close of the present Volume,—it is expected that all accounts due to this establishment, up to that time, will be paid on or before the first day of June following.

Subscribers beyond the limits of this County, in places where we have no Agents, are informed that unless their papers are paid up at the end of the present Vol. they will then be discontinued. We have to pay the postage regularly on these papers, and without prompt payment, it is unreasonable to expect that we will continue to send them.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	50s
Boards, pine, pr 21 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	none
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of railroad 17s	Salt pr hhd	2s 6d
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qil 16s a 18s	Shingles pr m	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N S	Turnips pr bush	none
" American s r	Veal -	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	65s	" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	47	" "	2
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada prime	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	3d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

THE COFFIN-MAKER.

BY MRS NORTON.

I was summoned late at night to the house of a respectable merchant, who had been reduced, in a great measure, by the wilful extravagance of his only son, from comparative wealth to ruin and distress. I was met by the widow, on whose worn and weary face the calm of despair had settled. She spoke to me a few moments, and begged me to use despatch and caution in the exercise of my calling:—"for indeed," said she, "I have watched my living son with a sorrow that has almost made me forget grief for the departed. For five days and five nights I have watched, and his bloodshot eye has not closed, no, not for a moment, from its horrible task of gazing upon the dead face of the father that cursed him. He sleeps now, if sleep it can be called, that is rather the torpor of exhaustion; but his rest is taken on that father's death-bed. Oh! young man, feel for me! Do your task in such a manner, that my wretched boy may not awake till it is over, and the blessing of the widow be on you forever!" To this strange prayer I could only offer a solemn assurance that I would do my utmost to obey her; and with slow creeping steps we ascended the narrow stairs which led to the chamber of death. It was a dark, wretched looking, ill furnished room, and a drizzling November rain pattered unceasingly at the latticed window, which was shaken from time to time by the fitful gusts of a moaning wind. A damp chillness pervaded the atmosphere, and rotted the falling paper from the walls; and, as I looked towards the hearth, (for there was no grate,) I felt painfully convinced that the old man had died without the common comforts his situation imperiously demanded. The white-washed sides of the narrow fire-place were encrusted with a green damp, and the chimney-vent was stuffed with straw and the fragments of an old carpet, to prevent the cold wind from whistling through the aperture. The common expression, 'He has seen better days,' never so forcibly occurred to me as at that moment. He had seen better days: he had toiled cheerfully through the day, and sat down to a comfortable evening meal. The wine cup had gone round; and the voice of laughter had been heard at his table for many a year, and yet here he had crept to die like a beggar! I looked at the sick bed, and felt my heart grow sick within me. The corpse of a man, apparently about sixty, lay stretched upon it, and on his hollow and emaciated features the band of death had printed the ravages of many days. The veins had ceased to give even the appearance of life to the discoloured skin; the eye-lids were deep sunken, and the whole countenance was (and none but those accustomed to gaze on the face of the dead can understand me) utterly expressionless. But if a sight like this was sickening and horrible, what shall I say of the miserable being to whom a temporary oblivion was giving strength for renewed agony? He had apparently been sitting at the foot of the corpse, and, as the torpor of heavy slumber stole over him, had sunk forward, his hand still retaining the hand of the dead man. His face was hid; but his figure, and the thick curls of dark hair, bespoke early youth. I judged him at most to be two-and-twenty. I began my task of measuring the body, and few can tell the shudder which thrilled my frame as the carpenter's rule pas-

sed those locked hands—the vain effort of the living still to claim kindred with the dead! It was over, and I stole from the room, cautiously and silently as I entered. Once, and only once, I turned to gaze at the melancholy group. There lay the corpse, stiff and unconscious, there sat the son, in an unconsciousness yet more terrible, since it could not last. There, pale and tearless, stood the wife of him, who, in his dying hour, cursed her child and his. How little she dreamed of such a scene when she first led that father to the cradle of his sleeping boy! when they bent together with smiles of affection, to watch his quiet slumber, and catch the gentle breathing of his parted lips! I had scarcely reached the landing place before the wretched woman's hand was laid lightly on my arm to arrest my progress. Her noiseless step had followed me without my being aware of it. 'How soon will your work be done?' said she, in a suffocated voice. 'To-morrow I could be here again,' answered I. 'To-morrow! and what am I to do, if my boy wakes before that time?' and her voice became louder and hoarse with fear. He will go mad, I am sure he will; his brain will not hold against these horrors. Oh! that God would hear me!—and let that slumber sit on his senses till the sight of the father that cursed him is no longer present to us? Heaven be merciful to me! and with the last words she clasped her hands convulsively, and gazed upwards. I had known opiates administered to sufferers whose grief for their bereavement almost amounted to madness. I mentioned this hesitatingly to the widow, and she eagerly caught at it. 'Yes! that would do,' exclaimed she; 'that would do, if I could but get him past that horrible moment! But stay; I dare not leave him alone as he is, even for a little while:—what will become of me!' I offered to procure the medicine for her, and soon returned with it. I gave it into her hands, and her vehement expressions of thankfulness wrung my heart. I had attempted to move the pity of the apothecary at whose shop I obtained the drug, by an account of the scene I had witnessed, in order to induce him to pay a visit to the house of mourning; but in vain. To him, who had not witnessed it, it was nothing, but a tale of every-day distress. All that long night I worked at the merchant's coffin, and the dim grey light of the wintry morning found me still toiling on. Often, during the hours passed thus heavily, that picture of wretchedness rose vividly before me—Again I saw the leaning and exhausted form of the young man, buried in slumber, on his father's death-bed; again my carpenter's rule almost touched the clasped hands of the dead and the living, and a cold shudder mingled with the chill of the dawning day, and froze my blood.

As I passed up one of the streets which led to the merchant's lodgings, my head bending under the weight of the coffin I was carrying, at every step I took, the air seemed to grow more thick around me, and at length, overcome by weariness, both of body and mind, I stopped, loosed the straps which steadied my melancholy burden, and placed it in an upright position against the wall, wiped the dew from my forehead, and (shall I confess it?) the tears from my eyes. I was endeavouring to combat the depression of my feelings by the reflection that I was the support and comfort of my poor old mother's life, when

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale
by A. P. ROSS.
January 1, 1838.

2 TONS OATMEAL WANTED by the
Subscriber. J. DAWSON.
February 11. u-w

my attention was roused by the evident compassion of a young lady, who, after passing me with a hesitating step, withdrew her arm from that of her more elderly companion, and pausing for an instant, put a shilling into my hand, saying, you look very weary, my poor man; pray get something to drink with that. A more lovely countenance (if by lovely be meant that which engages love) was never moulded by nature; the sweetness and compassion of her pale face and soft innocent eyes; the kindness of her gentle voice, made an impression on my memory too strong to be effaced *I saw her once again!* I reached the merchant's lodgings and my knock was answered as on the former occasion, by the widow her self. She sighed heavily as she saw me, and after one or two attempts to speak, informed me that her son, was awake, but that it was impossible for her to administer the opiate, as he refused to let the smallest nourishment pass his lips; but that he was quite quiet, indeed had never spoken since he woken, except to ask her how she felt; and she thought I might proceed without fear of interruption from him. I entered accordingly, followed by a lad, son to the landlady who kept the lodgings, and with his assistance. I proceeded to lift the corpse, and lay it in the coffin. The widow's son remained motionless, and, as it were, stupified during this operation. But the moment he saw me prepare the lid of the coffin so as to be screwed down, he started up with the energy and gestures of a madman. His glaring eyes seemed bursting from their sockets, and his upper lip, leaving his teeth bare, gave his mouth the appearance of a horrible and convulsive smile. He seized my arm with his whole strength; and, as I felt his grasp, and saw him struggling for words, I expected to hear curses and execrations, or the wild howl of an infuriated madman. I was mistaken. The wail of a sickly child, who dreads its mother's departure, was the only sound to which I could compare that wretched man's voice. He held me with a force almost supernatural; but his tongue uttered supplications in a feeble, monotonous tone, and with the most humble and beseeching manner. 'Leave him,' exclaimed he, 'leave him a little while longer. He will forgive me; I know he will. He spoke that horrible word to rouse my conscience. But I heard him and came back to him. I would have tolled and bled for him; he knows that well. Hush! hush! I can not hear his voice for my mother's sobs; but I know he will forgive me. Oh! father, do not refuse! I am humble—I am penitent. Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee—father, I have sinned! Oh! mother, he is cursing me again. He is lifting his hand—his right hand. Look, mother, look! Save me, O God! my father curses me on his dying bed! Save me, oh!—' The unfinished word resolved itself into a low, hollow groan, and he fell back insensible. I would have assisted him, but his mother waved me back. 'Better so, better so,' she repeated hurriedly; 'it is the mercy of God which has caused this—do you do your duty, and I will do mine,' and she continued to kneel and support the head of her son, while we fastened and secured down the coffin. At length all was finished, and then and not till then we carried the wretched youth from the chamber of death, to one as dark, as gloomy, and as scantily furnished, but having a wood fire burning in the grate, and a bed with ragged curtains at one end of it. And here, in comparative comfort, the landlady allowed him to be placed, even though she saw little chance of her lodgers being able to pay for the change. Into the glass of water held to his parched lips, as he recovered his senses, I poured a sufficient quantity of the opiate to produce slumber, and had the satisfaction of hearing his mother fervently thank God, as still half unconscious, he swallowed the draught. I thought he would not have survived the shock he had received; but I was mistaken. The merchant was buried and forgotten; the son lived, and we met again in a far, far distant scene.

* * Blank Applications to the *Atlas Fire Insurance Office, Halifax, to be had at the Bee Office.*

T H E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1839.

No later news has reached us since our last publication. The January Packet has not arrived, and the February one is now due. We hope, therefore, to be in possession of much later news for our next number.

TEXAS is again the seat of war: Bexar has been taken by the Mexicans.

ANOTHER engagement has taken place in Florida, between the American forces under Gen. Jessup and the Seminoles. The latter were defeated;—their loss not ascertained. The Americans lost 9 killed and 30 wounded—Gen. Jessup among the latter.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, this Session, appear to be unusually uninteresting. Very little has as yet transpired, worthy of being transferred to our pages; the only exception is the Judiciary Question, on which we have drawn so largely. The agitation of this Question is indeed deeply interesting to almost every man in the Province; but we can anticipate little good from it at this time, as we see too many baneful elements opposed to the salutary changes proposed by the hon. member from Inverness, C.B. We hope the people will bestir themselves, and agitate till they effect the entire abolition of the Interior Courts. They were fastened on the Country against its will, for no other object than to provide salaries and situations for Lawyers.

Nova Scotia may fairly challenge the world to produce a similar anomaly, of nine well paid Judges to dispense justice to about 150,000 people. We believe justice is equally well dispensed in P. E. Island with one Judge, for a population of nearly one third of that of Nova Scotia.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.—I a recent visit to the General Mining Association's Establishment, on the East River of this harbour, we were not a little gratified on view of the extensive preparations which are now in progress for the further developement of our Mining and Manufacturing resources. A number of new shafts are now being sunk, which, at the great depth to which they have to be driven, is a most expensive operation, but which, when finished, will in all probability, produce an abundant supply of coals for many years to come. This, together with the extensive line of Rail Road now making to the Loading Ground, and the erection of Houses, &c., gives employment to a vast number of mechanics and other workmen, by which means the capital of this wealthy Company gets diffused throughout all ranks of the community.

We observed also, that many of the farmers were employed with their horses, in sliding limestone, freestone, &c., to the Works, while others were finding a ready market for their Agricultural produce. A powerful stimulus is thus given to Agricultural pursuits, which must be felt more or less throughout this County, and even beyond its limits.

Not the least interesting object to the visiter is the Foundry, under the superintendance of W. H. Davis, Esquire. At this Establishment castings are now executed in a style not inferior to any in Britain. We also observed a steam engine of eight horse power in operation, which was executed by Mr Davis, and we believe the first which was ever made in Nova Scotia. Another, of twenty-five horse power, is nearly finished, and is intended to work the new coal shafts; both are models of neatness, and will bear comparison with any manufactured in Britain or America. Mr Davis employs, at present, about 40 hands;

and when the native ore comes to be used, many more will be necessary.

The traveller, passing through this place, will find a few hours well spent in paying a visit to the Albion Mines, where all is order, system, and activity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening Mr J. W. Dawson will lecture—On the Natural History of Radiated and Molluscous Animals.

Lecturer next evening, Mr A. Hart—On Bleaching.

A BILL, says the New York Albion, is before Congress, authorizing an appropriation of \$50,000, for taking possession of Columbia River and Oregon Territory, also a Bill to authorize the President to cause surveys to be immediately made of the disputed Territory of the North-eastern Boundary; but as such measures would be in violation of existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States, we cannot suppose the Bills will be persevered with.

LONGEVITY.—The Liverpool Albion of the 16th Dec., records the following: Died a few days ago, at Turfhill, Banffshire, at the remarkable age of 132, John Gordon. His son and grandson lived in the same house with him; and the united ages of the venerable trio amounted to upwards of 300 years.

MR GREELY, a person employed to take the census at Madawaska, has been again released from his imprisonment at Fredericton, and arrived at Bangor.—*Boston D. Adv.*

NEW MEMBERS.—Thomas Dickson, Esquire, was sworn in on Monday the 26th ult., and Andrew McKinn, Esquire on the following day.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 17th Feb, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the hon. James B. Uniacke, the Treasurer of the Province, and John Whiddon, Esq., to be Commissioners for the Charge of the Government House and Province Building.

MARRIED,

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr Adam Russell, to Miss Ann Pagan, both of this town.

DIED,

On Saturday last, at Aberecrombie Point, in the 60th year of his age, Mr William Forbes, a native of the Parish of Kilmorag, Inverness-shire, N. B. Few men have passed through life with a higher character for undeviating rectitude than the deceased. In his manners and disposition he was kind, conciliating, and affectionate. His hospitality, of the true Highland stamp, was like his benevolence, universal. The various obligations of a relative, friend, neighbour and citizen, he faithfully and uniformly discharged; and it safely may be said of him, that as he lived in peace with all men, he has left no enemy to tarnish the reputation of one of God's noblest works—an honest and good man.

CHEAP READING.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER;

Devoted to Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Health, Domestic & Foreign Intelligence, Education, Amusement, &c.
A Weekly Paper, printed on a sheet 41 inches by 26, and only \$2 a year, payable in advance. A specimen may be seen by applying to the subscriber, who will receive subscriptions and forward them to the Editor.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, March, 1838.

THE HALIFAX PEARL,

A Weekly, Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, in the quarto form; price 15s per annum, in advance.

Agents at Pictou,

DR. W. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES DAWSON.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.

Also: Codfish Oil. If January 17.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

*Has received per ship Westmoreland,*A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,CONSISTS of — English and Swedes Iron;
Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax;
spikes, nails, leads and tacks;PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;
pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron
coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles;
griddles;SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;
coach lacing; cabinet and home brass furnishings;
locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed
screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill
saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical
instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table,
jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons;
cotton furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,

*(well assorted.)*Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and
other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes,
candlesticks; CRIMPING MACHINES; brass
sofa and table castors,COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS
lead and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves;
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue casters,
bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass;
putty,PAINT AND OIL;
scythas, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors,
(variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.A suitable assortment of
WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK
GOODS.A few Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf
HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.ALSO:
Hyson, Congo, and Bohea
TEAS;SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.HEALTH SECURED,
BY MORISON'S PILLS.
*The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British
College of Health;*WHICH has obtained the approbation and re-
commendation of some thousands, in curing
Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations,
Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma,
Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholics,
and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unaltera-
ble for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure
the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the
briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of
giving relief in all cases of disease to which the
human system is liable.The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the
Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of
the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they
can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for
their use.OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,
A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, &
almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this
extraordinary Medicine.
May 23, 1836 JAMES DAWSON.

EARLY SEED OATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers a few bushels Early Hop-
ton Oats, at 6s. per bushel—weighing 42 lbs.
They were sown last year on the 5th of May, and
reaped on the 6th September, being the earliest cut
in the County.ALSO,
For Sale,—A few bushels superior Seed Wheat.JAS. DAWSON.
January 31.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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. } Ex'rs.
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the es-
tate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby re-
quested to render the same, duly attested, within
eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and
all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are
requested to make immediate payment toANN SMITH,
Administratrix.

Pictou, 12th December, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required
to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen
calendar months from the date hereof, to either of
the subscribers; and all persons in any manner inde-
bted to said deceased, are requested to make
immediate payment toJANE MCKENZIE Ex'r. }
ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Ex'r's
ROBERT GRANT, }

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

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same
duly attested, within eighteen months from the date
hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are
requested to make immediate payment to the subscri-
bers.R. S. PATTERSON. } Admr's.
ABRAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 25th July, 1837. 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, Bar-
rister 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. f

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-
tate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are re-
quested to render the same duly attested, within
eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and
all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to the subscribers.ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admr's
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. m

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render
the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar
months from this date; and all persons indebted to
said estate, are requested to make immediate payment
toELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr's.
HUGH CHISHOLM, }
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, }

East River, Sept. 4, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7^d each, by J. DAWSON.MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHENIX BITTERS,FOR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheu-
matism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague
Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury,
Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent
Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive
Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption,
Dysphagia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart,
Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-tem-
per, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the
general symptoms of Dysepsia, will vanish as a natu-
ral consequence of its cure.For further particulars of the above Medicine,
see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be
obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B.
FRASER, Pictou,—where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Atlantic Tobacco Manufactory,
No. 74, Bedford Row,
A large quantity of SNUFF, of different
kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N B. A large discount to wholesale purchas-
ers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

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

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

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

A. P. ROSS.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM, occupied
by Mr Robert Gass, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile
west of this town,—consisting of nearly
EIGHTEEN ACRES,
all fit for the plough.There is on the premises, a neat STONE HOUSE,
and near it an excellent spring of water. There are
two thorn hedges planted the entire breadth of the
Lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced
if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two
or four equal lots, as can be agreed on.For further particulars, apply at this Office.
January 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JOHN
BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are
requested to hand them in to the Office of the Sub-
scriber; and those indebted to him are requested to
make immediate payment toJAMES FOGO,
Attorney at Law.Any person having the loan of Books be-
longing to Mr B., are requested to return them as
soon as possible
January 31, 1838. m-m

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.—*The Judiciary.*

The following speech was unavoidably omitted in our last paper; but it will still be read with interest.

Mr Howe rose and said that the wide field travelled over by the hon. and learned Speaker, and the Member from Inverness, in their very eloquent and interesting speeches on this subject, was far too extensive and technical for a layman to attempt to read. He had gained much information by listening to them both, and he was glad to find a member of the legal profession taking a lead in a discussion, which he trusted would end in revision and improvement. It was my intention, Sir, to have remained silent until other members of the profession had expressed their opinions—knowing they are more competent to deal with the principles of Law, and the machinery of Courts; nor would I have risen now, but that I fear that much of what we have heard these two days but lightly touches the question on which the sense of this Assembly should be tried—and feel myself bound to justify the outcry, of which the learned Speaker has complained, in reference to the cost of our Judicial tribunal. In offering the few remarks, with which it is my intention to trouble the Committee, I will confess at once my incompetence to decide either for or against the blending the Chancery with the Supreme Court. Called as our attention is to that subject by one of these Resolutions, I wish that I possessed the knowledge and experience to grapple with it. It is one on which I have thought much—one on which lawyers are themselves divided; and though some may consider it treason, at this time, to borrow a good example or useful experience from our neighbors across the Bay, I cannot but believe that when Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, some of the most enlightened, populous, and prosperous of the United States, have existed to this time without a distinct Chancery Court, that this little province might as well have born (the evils—if evils there are—of the combined Jurisdiction and saved many thousands of pounds of comparatively useless expense. And although the learned member from Inverness has stated that in these States property is insecure, for the want of those remedies which Equity Courts supply, I think I could name to him some of the Southern and Western States, possessed of Equity Courts, where there is more of social confusion and legal uncertainty than in either Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or Maine. The hon. and learned Speaker has read to us the Message of Sir John Harvey, recommending to the Legislature of New Brunswick to make a provision for a Master of the Rolls.—Perhaps the recent relinquishment of the Crown Revenues in that province has poured such a stream of wealth into the Treasury, that the proposition may be adopted. But I should hope that, before passing an act which they may live to repent, the Legislature of that Province may weigh well the evils they suffer with those they may possibly inflict—and, turning to the experience of older Countries that surround them, pause before they adopt his Excellency's recommendation. But, Sir, as in this Province the two tribunals are distinct and separate—and as, whatever my impressions may be, there are doubts and difficulties which I cannot resolve, I abandon all present hope of such a combination—and, as regards the first resolution, am prepared to vote for so much of it as will simplify the process of the Chancery Court, without erecting the Supreme into a Court of Appeal—and I have only alluded to this branch of the question because it has occupied so much of our time, and is one of

those on which the Committee will have to pass.

The real questions, however, with which I am anxious to deal—with which the minds of members all around me are charged—which are felt by the house and by the country to be of paramount importance, are those which involve, not the conflicting Jurisdiction, but the enormous cost of our legal tribunals. With a view to satisfy my own mind, as to the necessity for 9 Judges in a little Colony like this, I sat down this morning to ascertain what amount of labor they had to perform, contrasted with the remuneration they receive, and, if my calculations are correct, the Committee will not be surprised if a cry does come up from the Country, demanding a revision of the system, and diminution of the expense. Let us turn to the Supreme Court. At present we have 16 Counties, in 9 of which the Courts are held but once a year—in 6, twice—in Halifax, 4 times—making 27 terms in all. Now, deduct 4 months for the 4 Halifax terms, (which seldom last a fortnight, and rarely if ever the time I have given,) where the four Judges are supposed to be in attendance, and there are 8 months, or 32 weeks, for Country business.—Allowing a week for each country term, and 1 Judge only to travel, (if one could be found with a frame and head of iron,) and he would be able to hold all the Courts, and have nine weeks to travel between the Counties. This is putting an extreme case—I contemplate nothing of the kind—but, Sir, if two Judges travel, one will have eleven, the other twelve days. If three travel (and bear in mind this leaves the Chief Justice always in the Capital) they will have not quite eight Courts each to hold, or about one a month, exclusive of Halifax.

I am well aware, Sir, that there two parties in the House, one which is in favor of the abolition of the Inferior Courts—the other anxious to strike off one of the judges from each tribunal. For my own part, I am wedded to neither of these plans. I have not had sufficient experience of the practical working of the Inferior Courts throughout the country, to say whether they can be safely dispensed with—I am afraid they cannot—in some Counties, I believe, they are more popular than the Supreme Court—but whether they are abolished or not, I am satisfied that the ultimate cost of three Judges may be saved to the Province; and shall be prepared to vote for that proposition, which, without impairing the justice of the Country, will strike from the Civil List the greatest amount of expense. It has been shown that three Judges can hold all the Supreme Circuits, having a month for each county Court, (which seldom lasts but a few days) and four months for the four Halifax Terms; and this it must be allowed would give them a goodly proportion of time for rest, recreation, and leisure. But when we reflect that we have four Judges instead of three to perform this labor, is it surprising that an outcry has arisen over the length and breadth of the land? Let us now turn to the Inferior Courts. They are not wanted in Halifax at all—it having four Supreme, and twelve Commissioners' Courts, besides its Court of Sessions. They are held twice in each County, making thirty Courts in the year, which one Judge could hold, and have twenty-two weeks to pass from place to place. Two Judges would have fifteen courts each, and allowing every one to last six days, they would have 87 weeks for travelling and leisure—three would have ten each, and 42 weeks for travel and study. But, when we reflect that we for years have paid four—that each of these Gentlemen have had not quite eight courts to hold, or fifty days labor in the year—having 44 weeks for travel, study, and idleness, is it to be wondered that I should

complain—that the people of Nova Scotia have cried out, at the wasteful extravagance of such a system?

Though long dissatisfied with this system, I feel that we have never, perhaps, until now been in a situation to revise it. The removal of the Chief Justice from the Council, and the reconstruction of that Board, leads me to hope that measures of retrenchment will not be resisted, and that questions will be quieted which, for the good of the country—for the respectability of the Bench, ought to be forever set at rest. And, Sir, will any man say, that when I declare my conviction that the Judges of the Supreme Court might on the first death vacancy, be safely reduced to three—and the Judges of the Inferior Court to two, I am anxious to impose an amount of labour which these gentlemen cannot perform? I well know, by the experience of many toilsome days and sleepless nights—gentlemen all around these Benches, of every varied employment, know, how much labor the circumstances of this young country call on all its inhabitants to perform. Why should Judges be maintained in greater numbers than the business of the country requires? I have no desire to lower them in public estimation. I respect the profession of the law, more perhaps than some who have belonged to it; but I cannot tamely see the resources of this young country, so much required for internal improvement, squandered upon the privileged portion of the people—upon any particular profession. It appears to me, then, that five Judges, without touching the Chancery and Admiralty Courts, can do all the business of the country without disturbing either the Supreme or the Inferior Tribunals—leaving to the Judges of the former eight; to those of the latter, fifteen Circuit Courts to hold in twelve months, with ample leisure to look into cases—for business at Chambers and for recreation and rest.—For this reduction I would vote, because, while it materially reduced the expense, it would obviate all difficulties which are anticipated from the entire abolition of the Inferior Courts.—The system as it is, is ridiculous in the extreme; and, although I am willing to admit that charges too vague and general are often hazarded against law and lawyers—that, in the heat of argument, I may sometimes have charged them where they were not to blame, I cannot agree with my hon. and learned friend the speaker in his condemnation of the outcry which the anomalous and costly character of our Judiciary has raised. The people naturally contrast the cost with the utility of these Institutions, and seeing but feeble, if any, efforts made to reduce them, they shrewdly suspect that the profession are interested in keeping up a system which they feel to be useless and burthensome in the extreme. To do away with that impression—to give to the profession of the law its legitimate standing and influence—to elevate the Judges above clamour and reproach, is one of the objects which I have in view.

The hon. and learned Speaker has contrasted the expense of our Judiciary with that of New Brunswick—but it must be borne in mind that although that Province may not at this moment be more populous or wealthy than this, it is much more extensive in point of territory, and is capable of containing a great number of people, and has a most productive source of revenue in immense forests of pine. Besides, it should be borne in mind, that the Civil Lists in all these colonies are too costly—and that as respects New Brunswick, the Speaker of the Assembly of that Province recently declared that her's was fixed £3,500 too high. Let me not be misunderstood as charging upon our Speaker any interested motive in the expression of his opinions. An Infe-

rior Judgeship would not be offered to him—a seat on the Supreme Court Bench I believe he has refused to accept. The only office worthy of his notice is that of Chief Justice; and, as he has said, there is a good life before him. That the present incumbent may—now that he is removed from the eddies of politics—continue to grace the Bench, and my learned friend to remain the head and ornament of this Assembly, is my fervent desire; but without denying that some of the other Colonies pay more, I think I can show that, for the administration of Justice, Nova Scotia pays a vast deal too much. The expenses of our Judiciary may be thus stated:

Chief Justice, in Currency	£1062	10	0
3 Puisne Judges, £600 each,	1800	0	0
Travelling Fees	194	16	8
Crown Officers	700	0	0
Master of the Rolls	600	0	0
Judges' Fees, about	1000	0	0
Justice Marshall	500	0	0
3 Inferior Judges £450	1350	0	0

£7207 6 8

It will be perceived then, if, as I believe, the Judges in New Brunswick take no fees, that the Judiciary of that Province costs less than ours by a very considerable sum; at all events ours costs a great deal more than such a little colony as this can afford. When it is seen, Sir, that the administration of Justice costs about one eighth of all our Revenue, and when it is considered that, up to the last year, £450 additional was charged upon the country for the maintenance of the Associate Judge,—is it matter of surprise that the people are dissatisfied—that there is an outcry and clamour against such an extravagant and ridiculous system.

Now, Sir, I believe that this country might have got on very well without a distinct Equity Court, but the system has been established, and I am not prepared to say that it should be swept away. I believe that the appointment of the Inferior Court Judges was uncalled for and unnecessary, but as there is a difference of opinion as to their utility, I would rather on the side of safety, permit them to remain—but that the expense of three Judges may be ultimately saved to the Country I conscientiously believe, and that measure I am prepared to advocate and sustain. That one can be safely struck off from the Supreme Court who can doubt, who reflects that the remaining three, spending four months in Halifax, will have but eight Courts each to hold, or about one month throughout the remainder of the year. That two can be spared from the Inferior Court I as firmly believe. What is the system now? Judge Marshall leaves Sydney and travels round to Port Hood—in one month or six weeks more, if allowed £50 additional for travelling expenses, he could hold the remainder of the Courts in the Eastern District. In the West Judge Ritchie leaves Annapolis and travels round Shelbourne—Judge Haliburton travelling from Kentville to Liverpool—each then retraces his steps and returns to his home, while either could do the duty, if his traveling expenses were paid. Why then should 9 Judges be maintained when six could do all the duty, and why should this system of folly and extravagance be continued, when, without dangerous innovation—without any interference with the powers and jurisdiction of either the legal or equity tribunals, to say nothing of the fees, nearly £1500 may be saved in this Department alone? Much of what has been said was aimed at the supposed intention to sweep away useful Institutions, I have no such wish—I am not wedded to the Resolutions as they stand; and I think, perhaps, they might have been drawn so as to have saved much of the discussion which will arise upon

them, and meet the simple questions more distinctly, with which the majority in this Assembly are anxious to deal. Sir I have listened here to long and learned harangues on the advantages of law, and the jurisdiction of different Courts—but have invariably found, that in addition to the Civil List and swelling of the country's burthens, was the ultimate result. I am most anxious that this debate shall have a different termination; and therefore it is that I have risen at this early stage, to call back the attention of members to the real points to be decided—to these few plain questions in which our constituents take so deep an interest. The voice of the country, which I contend for it in this instance is not mistaken, tells us that the expense of our Judiciary "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." It is a plain question of figures—the time, the number, and the cost—are the three simple elements of the calculation; and I call upon this Committee, not to have its attention drawn away from these by learned lectures on the Civil and common Law Jurisdictions, or the sufficiency or insufficiency of the Court of Marriage and Divorce. Let members ask themselves, are eight Circuit Courts, of three days each, too many for a Judge of the Supreme Court to hold in 8 months? Are 15 Courts in 12 months, leaving 37 weeks for travelling and leisure, too much labor for a Judge of the Inferior to perform? Are 9 Judges, at a cost of £7207 per ann., too many for this young country to maintain? If, upon these points, there can be no dispute, then let them cling to whatever proposition will ultimately lessen the number and diminish the expense.

I have no desire so to increase the labor or diminish the emoluments of the Judges as to lessen their independence. Thank God that such a spectacle as a Judge suspected of corruption is not to be found in Nova Scotia, and I am willing to give every public servant a fair remuneration for his labor—this is the wish of the house—this is the feeling of the Country. But who that knows any thing of the state of society, and the business to be done in those Courts, can say that such a system shall continue? I remember once travelling in a Western County, to have seen all the machinery of Grand and Petit Juries set in motion to meet the Chief Justice, when scarcely a Civil suit was tried, and the only criminal business was the conviction of a black fellow for stealing brooms. The hon. and learned Speaker has asked where are the Petitions calling for these extensive changes and reform? I ask where were the Petitions when the Master of the Rolls was appointed, and £600 per annum added to the Civil List? and was not the Inferior Judge Bill passed, not only without any solicitation from the People, but in defiance of their petitions and remonstrances? But, Sir, we are the petitions of the People—sent here to express their opinions. My honorable friend who sits beside me is the petition from the County of Annapolis, and each member is prepared to speak the sentiments of the section from which he comes. Those who are prepared to press the measures of retrenchment and reform, are not aiming to lessen the importance of the Judiciary in public estimation. For my own part I must say that my idea of a Judge is so high, that I should wish to regard him as an earthly deity—exercising powers necessary for the good of all, with such integrity and freedom from suggestion as to draw around him the love and veneration of all classes of the People. I desire to quit these questions that the moral influence of the law and its administrators may be strengthened—that the People may not, when a Judge passes along upon his circuit, point to him as one of the nine, who while they

burthen the industry of the country afford no corresponding advantage—that they may not exclaim there goes one of the persons who take illegal fees. To remove this reproach—to allay this feeling, is our duty as upright Legislators and as honest men.

When I reflect, Sir, that a sum nearly equal to one half of what is given by the Assembly to all the Common Schools—to one fifth of what is granted to maintain the Roads and Bridges throughout the Province, and remember how many districts are destitute of Education—how many poor settlements have neither Roads nor Bridges on which to travel, the importance of this subject presses itself strongly on my mind, and looking to the useless expenditure on our Judiciary which, since 1824, amounts to at least £26,000—a sum that would make a carriage road to the Gut of Canso, through the heart of the Eastern Counties, bringing Cape Breton 60 miles nearer to the Capital—which, in addition to this, would complete the levels from Halifax to Pictou, and from Truro to Amherst, I ask myself shall this system of wasteful extravagance continue, or shall taxes levied from the people, be applied to increase their happiness by promoting internal improvement? During the past summer I visited most of the settlements in this County—and when to the Eastward, I found 60 miles of coast without a Road a Bridge or a School, I resolved if ever I returned to this Assembly, next to those broad questions of general principle, most of which are in a fair way to be settled under the recent Despatches, I would devote my utmost energies to the work of economy and retrenchment. When I saw scores of families growing up ignorance, because there was no road on which a minister could travel; when I saw hundreds of children unable to read, because the Province could not afford them a pittance for the maintenance of a School—I often thought how much good might be done with even the salary of a single Judge—I often wished that I had the £450 to distribute, that my youthful Countrymen in these Districts might be properly trained, at least taught to read the Word of God. Let me implore the committee, then, whatever may become of the Resolutions, to cling to those simple views, that whether they regard the time, the number or the expense,—measures should be adopted by which three Judges may be ultimately struck off, and their salaries, to say nothing of the fees, poured into the Treasury, to swell the amount now applicable to the permanent improvement of the Country.

[The debate on the Judiciary will be continued.]

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

The time limited for the reception of private petitions was extended to Thursday the 22d. instant.

Temperance.

Mr Howe said that he had a petition to present which was deserving of the attention of members of Temperance societies generally.

The Petitioner was from John Oul; it stated that Petitioner manufactured Whiskey and beer from the grain of the country, and prayed that he should be protected from foreign competition by drawbacks or the removal of duties.

Mr Waterman said that he would move, that the use of spirituous Liquors was productive of the chief evil which afflicted the Province of Nova Scotia. He would do this as a means of putting in the Journal the sense of the House on this important subject.

Mr Holland hoped that the good sense of the Assembly would prevent them from recognizing any such principle as that advocated in the Petition. He hoped that they would re-

ther impose such a duty on such manufactures as would abolish them altogether.

Mr Howe said that he was surprised to hear a gentleman, whose speech betrayed his country, rise to oppose a petition of this kind, and to depress the manufacture of Whiskey. He, Mr. H. had thought of moving for a Committee on the subject, and of proposing that that honourable gentleman should be the Chairman of that Committee. He himself wished that the people could be kept from drinking spirits of any kind, it was a bad practice; but if spirits would be used, and if good whiskey of home manufacture, could be made to displace the bad liquors brought into the market, the petition might be worthy of consideration.

Mr Holland said that his speech was said to have betrayed that he came from a country where whiskey was popular. He did come from that country and if the honourable gentleman who made the remark had seen the evils which he had witnessed, both in that country and in this, as the consequence of the use of strong liquors, he would not advocate the recognition of the manufacture.

Mr W. Sargent said that even if the country could supply a manufactory of that which was evil, he did not see that that was a reason why manufactures should be encouraged.

Mr Waterman having written the Resolution previously alluded to, rose for the purpose of moving it. He said that his desire was to have an evidence of the spirit of the age on the Journals of Nova Scotia.

Mr Doyle remarked that that was one way of exhibiting the spirit of the age.

Mr Waterman moved, that the House considered the use of intoxicating liquors as productive of great evils—and that the presenter of the petition have leave to withdraw it.

Mr Smith said a few words on the same side.

Mr Doyle said that he was always adverse to clap trap. If members were sincere they should not touch one penny of the unhallowed money gained from the traffic in ardent spirits: yet when the House came to the scramble for money, these members were first grasping for it. Let them declare that they would not touch that which the rum yielded,—let them put a stop to the importation of the article,—that would be the way to promote temperance effectually, but that kind of talk was mere clap trap.

(At the conclusion of these remarks half a dozen gentlemen started to their feet simultaneously.)

Mr Smith said that although he would willingly encourage useful manufactures, he considered it his duty to oppose the position. Its object was, to encourage the application of an article wanted for bread, and of which the Province did not produce enough, to the manufacture of an article which was allowed to be highly injurious. In answer to the remark about the revenue, he would say, if a majority of the House allowed the importation of an article contrary to the views of the minority, and compelled their constituents to submit to the evils arising from the traffic, he did not see why they should be precluded from participating in the profits also.

Mr Dewolf said that there was no requirement of a manufacture of that kind in Nova Scotia; he was the more against it from the facts as stated in the petition, that it would convert a useful grain, of which there was not enough for useful purposes in the Province, into an injurious article. If the member for *Isle Madame* would make the motion which he proposed to offer, he, Mr D., would cheerfully give him his support. He hoped there was a disposition in the House to dispose of the question at once. An argument often used against Temperance societies, that they tended to de-

stroy the revenue, would apply with much force against the petition.

Mr Lewis said that he had serious thoughts to move for the prohibition of ardent spirits altogether. He believed that such a course would do great good. By the traffic, a sum not less than £51,000 was sunk every year in the Province; a sum which might as well be thrown into the ocean,—better indeed, because its use did much evil and no good. By the loss of this £54,000, £17,000 of revenue was gained,—so that to collect £17,000 a sum of £51,000 was expended! Look to your Poor House, and see the miserable victims of intemperance,—see the individuals who might fill useful stations in society sunk in wretchedness; see the haggard wife and hungry children; and then say whether the traffic should be encouraged. Intemperance was like a stream of liquid fire flowing through the country destroying all before it. It was an undeniable fact that ardent spirits were a prime evil, they did no manner of good to soul or body. Before he left home he attended a Temperance society meeting, and one of the speakers remarked, that Nova Scotia seemed like a great valley, through which a destructive stream rolled; efforts were made to stop its progress, but it rolled over every embankment. At the head of the stream was a gate, and if the people living near the gate could only be persuaded to shut it, the evil would be immediately checked. Here, said the honourable member, here are these people, here is the gate, here is the power to close the barrier. Prevent the evil from coming into the Province, and you confer one of the greatest possible benefits on the country. He would give his cordial support to the amendment.

Mr Uniacke could not refrain when he heard such charges against the population of Nova Scotia. They were described as a drunken rabble, rushing to wallow in the stream of destruction. His opinion was that there was not a more sober peasantry on the face of the earth. The proposition of the hon. member for *Isle Madame* was a rational one—prevent the importation—do not bring in the article and then rail against it, and advise that it should not be used and provide remedies against its evils,—but prohibit it. The present system was as bad as if a doctor was to say take poison, you need not fear, for I have a stomach pump ready to save your life. Ship load after ship load of the evil was introduced, revenue was made from it, and all the time it was abused, and the people were told not to touch the plague. The praises of temperance were sounded—but every one was convinced on that head. Suppose a man was trained to any extreme physical exertion, the first step would be to stop his grog. If a pugilist went to Tom Crib for training, the question would be, are you prepared to sign the articles—if not, you must go away, you will never be fit to meet a man who conforms to the requisite for full bodily vigour. Though no class of men mingle more in reckless company than Pugilists and Jockeys, it was well known how abstemious they became when any great work was to be done; they came back to cold water, and touched nothing of spiritous liquors when strength and activity were the objects. The celebrated pedestrian Captain Barclay, took nothing stronger than tea during the performance of his great feats. At one time he was induced to take 2 glasses of sherry, and it had such an influence that it was with great difficulty he could be brought to his work, and he nearly lost his match.—Those who attended to physical energies should, without the shadow of a doubt, avoid intoxicating draughts,—and respecting mental considerations, no comment was required. The question was not were those things evil, but how are you to prevent such evils. The member for *Cumberland* contemplated a bill to pre-

vent its importation; if that were done they would destroy the only source of revenue in this country, that gentleman said that a sum of £54,000 was lost by the traffic,—why yes, large sums are paid for that and other things—see what is paid for articles of food, (Mr. Lewis that does good,) yes, but what good does tobacco do? Yet at the Temperance meeting to which he alluded, no doubt, there was plenty of chewing and spitting around the room. A friend in the country spoke to him, Mr U. about temperance, and about what the house should do on the subject, but he replied, what right have you to talk of temperance while your nose is filled with snuff? Intemperance appears in various particulars—than intemperance in using spiritous liquors, in chewing, smoking and snuffing, in opium eating, and in coffee drinking—and where were they to stop in attacking such evils.—The wretched wife was spoken of, but might not the husband bring misery on his family without the use of ardent spirits,—might he not be guilty of incontinence, and desert his home out of preference to his neighbour's ewe lamb? Evils were numerous, but how could they Legislate on these matters without carrying it out all the way? He would state one fact respecting himself, and members might judge whether they had not met with similar experience,—he could drink a bottle of wine without being more affected than if he had drunk a bottle of water, yet if he took a cup of coffee he would be intoxicated; it would make him restless and sleepless; tea also was a luxury, and its importation might be opposed.—Who would say, that if the people of Nova Scotia refrained from tea and drank milk instead, they would not be stronger and better.—Tea was only used as a medicine on its first introduction; habit made many things appear indispensable, which, in reality were not so. Tobacco was a poison, and if taken by any animal for the first time the effect would be similar to that of a dose of arsenic. All such matters could not be legislated for,—opinions might be expressed, but men cannot be forcibly prevented from procuring and using articles, deleterious in themselves, but rendered familiar by habit. The peasantry of the country, he would repeat, were remarkable for sobriety; last summer, while on a visit to the country, he only met with one drunken person beyond Sackville Bridge,—that person was a military pensioner, and when remonstrated with, he said that on pension days he took a drop, and on the anniversary of every great battle he got drunk, and he would continue to do so. They might deplore those evils but could not abolish them by legislation.

Mr Lewis said, that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, made a pretty good story of every thing he undertook. He again enquired was not the traffic total loss to the country.

Mr Uniacke—if you were to send out the productions of the country, and bring cold water in return, the loss would be the same.

Mr Lewis, The argument of the hon. gentleman was that of excusing one evil by another; he Mr L. did not believe that two wrongs would make a right. If it was wrong to drink rum it was wrong—if wrong to take tobacco it was also wrong but one being wrong did not make the other right. The argument used was, that because one man did one thing wrong, a second person might do another.—For every cargo of lumber that was sent away, and rum brought back, more evil was done than if the whole was lost. The people not only pay the duty but they pay the principal also, and it was the worst kind of loss to men for they paid for what did injury.

Mr Howe moved, that the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Tariff.

The Amendment was moved.

Mr DeWolf suggested, that the Amendment should be withdrawn, and that the motion should be, that the Petition be not received.

Mr Bell remarked, that much which was irrelevant had been said on this subject. Every man had a right to petition, and he thought the original motion should pass. The committee on the Tariff would ascertain what articles should bear duty and which should be exempt, and report accordingly. He might feel some delicacy, as malt liquor was included in the question,—he was willing to pay the duty imposed on the articles which he used, and he thought that the person manufacturing spirits, should pay the required duties also or give up the manufacture.

Mr W. Sargent was against referring to the petition, such reference should be a degree of sanction to it. It was now before the house, and should be dealt with as they thought fit; he desired that the petition should be allowed to lie on the table.

Mr Howe did not anticipate so ardent a discussion—this was not the time to go generally into the principle which may be involved in the petition; let the petition take the usual course, and when it again comes before the house, let it be finally dealt with.

The Amendment was put and lost, twenty five to fifteen.

Mr Chipman moved, that the petition be withdrawn. The motion was lost, twenty three to sixteen.

The original motion passed.

Mr Morton reported, as Chairman of the Amherst Election Committee. The Counsel for Mr Logan had declined the continuance of proceedings. The Committee returned Mr Dickey as duly elected, and also reported that the petition of Mr Logan was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Mr DeWolf presented, from his Excellency the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the Picton Academy. The Commissioners stated the inefficiency of the establishment, the inadequacy of its funds, and the disputes of its trustees, but refrained from advising any particular course. The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

AMERICAN.

[From the Buffalo Advertiser.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PATRIOTS.—Information from an authentic source has been received here, that the scattered fragments of the Navy Islanders and Ohio patriots have effected a union in the neighborhood of the Black Swamp with the intention of pushing on through Michigan, and crossing at some point on the St. Clair river into Canada.

It is understood they have arms, which have been given them by the people of the country through which they have passed. They are under the command of Adj. Gen. McLeod—Van Rensselaer left here for the West, night before last. His intentions can easily be surmised.

The public may be assured that Gen. Brady, who is in command at Detroit, will take the most active and efficient measures to prevent any violation of our neutrality, and will disarm any force which may attempt to march through Michigan with hostile intentions towards Canada.

To aid this officer in the performance of his duties sixty regulars, under command of Capt. Johnson, left this place last evening, for Detroit, where it is expected they will arrive in 93 hours.

The never-ending still-beginning Florida

war reminds us of the school urchin who on being ordered by his teacher to wash his face, objected to the process on the ground that it wouldn't stay washed. The contest with the Seminoles has been frequently finished, but it will not remain so. We appear at last to see only what may be termed the foreshadowed commencement of the end.—*Phil. Her.*

MORTALITY for the City of Boston, 1837.—Population, 80,350. Deaths, 1,843. Principal causes:—Accidental, 13; apoplexy, 31; diseases of the brain, 15; cancer, 14; child-bed, 18; consumption, 212; convulsions, 52; croup 41, delirium tremens 11; dropsy, 112; drowned, 23; diseases of the heart, 24; whooping-cough, 19; inflammation of the brain, 23; inflammation of the lungs, 114; inflammation of bowels, 41; intoxication, 17; measles, 24; palsy, 13; scarlatina, 39; small pox, 13; sore throat, 10; still born, 100; suicide, 16.

From the Philadelphia Courier.

DREADFULSHIPWRECK—CREW DRINKING EACH OTHERS BLOOD.—The Bristol Mirror informs us that the Russian ship Dryden just arrived in Kingroad from Archangel, has landed six unfortunate men taken off the brig Caledonia, Capt. Cook, from Quebec bound to Glasgow. The sufferers saved, are the captain, first mate, carpenter, Jas. Dauney, the second mate, and James Rimes, apprentice. The captain states that in the late gale for the 31st ult) his ship sprang a leak, and became water logged, in lat 55 deg N. lon. 15 deg. W., and the crew at first consisted of twelve hands, four of whom died, and two were washed overboard; scarcely any provisions; that two of the crew when near death from hunger and thirst, had their throats cut, to obtain their blood for the remainder to subsist upon; and had not the Russian ship appeared, it was to have been the lot of the boy to suffer next.—The captain of the Russian ship very kindly conveyed these men to St. Peter's Hospital in this city, where they now remain in a most distressing state. We understand their limbs are very much frost bitten, and the legs of one of them burst in conveying him from the boat to the shore at Rowham.

CANADA.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—If we may judge from such information as has reached us, Upper Canada appears to be resuming a tranquil state, so far as any opposition to the Government is concerned. Military organisation, however continues to go on, and as a matter of pr. caution, a considerable force will most probably be raised.

With respect to Lower Canada, rumours have been rife during the week, of supposed intended insurrection or attack from forces said to be organising under Mr Papineau. We cannot however, ascertain any sufficient ground on which to base the probability of any occurrence of the kind. Most certain defeat, we think, would await any attempt of this nature. The capture of arms at St. Philippe, turns out to be the seizure of about 100 pistols and a few carabines and cutlasses brought into the Province for sale. Being contraband they were seized by the Custom House.—*Brookville (U. C.) Recorder.*

McKENZIE.—Since the breaking up of the Navy Island establishment, McKenzie, it appears, has been journeying Eastward. We understand he was at Watertown on Saturday last. On Monday night he reached Ogdensburg, and on Tuesday spoke, as we are informed, about two hours at a meeting held in that town. It is said that some of the people in Prescott crossed over on Monday night with

a view to smuggling him into Canada, but did not succeed. The object for which they were in town having been ascertained, some three or four were confined during the night, but liberated and sent away in the morning. Van Rensselaer is also supposed to have migrated Eastward.—*Id.*

KINGSTON, U. C. Febr. 10.

We are informed that his Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, has directed the 24th Regiment to return to Montreal again, and that they are now on their march.—The Gleungary Volunteers, 900 or 1000 strong, are in Montreal, getting clothing preparatory to going to L. Acadie. The cause for concentrating so many troops near Montreal is said to be the rebels now in custody in that city are to be tried without delay, and that his Excellency is desirous to guard against all possible interference on the part of the populace. Major Jackson, with his company of Artillery, which were ordered here from Montreal, were countermanded, after having their knapsacks on their shoulders ready to march for Kingston.—*Chronicle.*

The Quebec Gazette says—We have copied in this day's Gazette the whole of the despatches from the Home Government, laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature on the 29th January by the Lieutenant Governor.


They are of some interest here, as showing that the same liberal system of Colonial policy has been adopted for all the North American Provinces. Their date being after the introduction of Lord John Russell's Resolutions and the accession of her Majesty, is proof that these Resolutions have only been forced on the British Government by the Lower Canada Assembly, and adopted as an unavoidable exception to the general Colonial policy, only to prevent the annihilation of the just and protecting power of the Crown, and the utter subversion of the principles of the British Constitution.

We are confident that fewer abuses will be suffered to prevail in the Colonies under the power and superintendance of the British Government and parliament, than under any other system of Government which could be substituted.

MIRAMICHI.

SMALL POX.—We understand that this most frightful disease is now prevailing, to a very considerable extent, in York and Westmorland Counties. It was originally introduced by an emigrant vessel at St. John, and has slowly extended itself to several other Counties in the Province. Would it not, therefore, be an act of prudence on the part of parents on this side the Province, to have such members of their families, who have not previously undergone such an operation, immediately vaccinated.—*Gleaner.*

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,
 One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS.

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE
 Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE.
 ALSO,
 Conls, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

POETRY.

From the Forget me Not.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

I HEARD the forests as they cried
 Unto the valley's green,
 "Where is that red browed hunter-race
 Who loved our leafy screen?
 They humbled 'mid these dewy glades
 The red deer's antler'd crown,
 Or soaring at his highest noon,
 Struck the strong eagle down."

Then, in the zephyr's voice replied
 Those vales so meekly blest,
 "They reared their dwellings on our side,
 Their corn upon our breast;
 A slight came down, a blast swept by,
 The cone-roofed cabin fell;
 And where that exiled people fled
 It is not ours to tell."

Niagara, of the mountains grey,
 Demanded from his throne,
 And old Ontario's billowy lake
 Prolonged the thunder tone
 "Those chieftains at our side who stood
 Upon our christening day,
 Who gave the glorious names we bear,
 Our sponsors—where are they?"

And then the fair Ohio charged
 Her many sisters dear,
 "Show me once more those stately forms
 Within my mirror clear."
 But they replied, "Tall barks of pride
 Do cleave our waters blue,
 And strange keels ride our farthest tide,
 But where's the light canoe?"

The farmer drove his ploughshare deep—
 "Whose bones are these?" said he;
 "I find them where the browsing sheep
 Roam o'er the upland lea,"
 But starting sudden to his path
 A phantom seemed to glide,
 A plume of feathers on his head,
 A quiver at his side.

He pointed to the tiled grave,
 Then raised his head on high,
 And with a hollow gasp, invoked
 The vengeance of the sky;
 O'er the broad realm, so long his own,
 Gazed with despairing ray,
 Then on the mist that slowly curled,
 Flew mournfully away."

MISCELLANY.

BRUTE FORCE AND MORAL POWER.

BY THOMAS CARLYLE.

WHEN Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid, of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen "standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering in steel, with his battle-axe on his shoulder," till his fierce hosts fled out to new victories and new carnage, the pale onlooker might have fancied that nature was in her death throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, the sun of manhood seemed setting in blood. Yet, it might be, on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing nine-pins on the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important to man than that of twenty Tamerlanes.—The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten forever; and the German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurable, expanding itself, and will continue to expand itself through all countries and through

all times. What are the conquests and expeditions of all captains, from Walter the Penurious to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with these "moveable types" of Johannes Faust? Truly, it is a mortifying thing for your conqueror to reflect, how perishable is the metal which he hammers with such violence; how the kind earth will soon shroud up his bloody foot-prints; and all that he achieved, and skilfully piled together, will be but like his own "canvas city" of a camp, this evening loud with life, to-morrow all struck and vanished, "a few earth-pits and heaps of straw." For here, as always, it continues true, that the deepest force is the stillest; that, as in the fable, the mild shining of the sun shall silently accomplish what the fierce blustering of the tempest has in vain essayed. Above all, it is to be kept in mind, that not by material, but by moral power are men and their actions governed. How noiseless is thought! No rolling of drums, no tramp of squadrons, or immeasurable tumult of baggage-wagons attends its movements. In what obscure and sequestered places may the head be meditating which is one day to be crowned with more than imperial authority! The time may come when Napoleon himself will be better known for his laws than for his battles, and the victory of Waterloo, prove less momentous than the opening of the first Mechanics' Institute.

VALUE OF TIME.—Deduct from the calculation of human life, the years of helpless infancy and thoughtless childhood; take from it the years of decrepitude and the days of sickness; think of the hours that are spent in sleep, and many more that are unprofitably and idly spent, how few are left for the cultivation of the understanding, for the improvement of the heart, and, in one word, for the great purposes for which we are sent into the world!

DRY AIR IN ROOMS.—Combe in his 'Principles of Animal Physiology,' remarks that "In the heating of rooms and public halls, it is proper to be on our guard against rendering the air too dry, a condition which is hurtful in causing too rapid evaporation from the whole linings of the air-passages, as well as from the surface of the body, and which is apt to produce considerable irritability in the system at large. On the Continent, where stoves are much in use, a vessel containing water is commonly placed in a sand-bath on the top, that moisture may be generated quickly or slowly, according to the degree of heat, and diffused through the top atmosphere. In such of our halls, rooms, or shops, as are warmed by heated air or stoves, some plan of this sort ought to be adopted."

WET FEET.—The circumstances in which wet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are those where the person remains inactive, and where, consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts: for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air for hours together without injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is therefore not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration and the unequal distribution of blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.

INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING.—Many young persons, of both sexes, are in the habit of going about in winter and in cold weather with a dress light and airy enough for a northern summer, and they think it manly and becoming to do so; but those who are not very strongly constituted, suffer a severe penalty for their folly.—Combe.

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February, 1838.

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CHARLES YOUNG.

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

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Pictou, 24th January, 1838.

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