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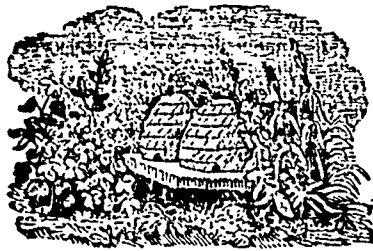
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"IUSTUM, KY TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARBOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME 1.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1835.

NUMBER XXVI.

THE BEE

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM
FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. JAS. RONSON, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, **A HOUSE and BARN.**

For further particulars apply to **H. Hatton, Esq.** or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS:

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR,

Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining.

Translated into Gaelic, by **ALEXANDER M'GILVRAY.**
200 pages, 18mo.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son.
September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste
BLACKING—cheap for Cash.
Apply to **JAS. DAWSON.**
Pictou 3er. 75

From "Tales of Ireland."

THE ILLICIT DISTILLER.

It was one night in the depth of winter, about the middle of December, when a party of soldiers, amounting in number to fourteen, assembled on the brow of a rugged glen, whose sides were covered with trees and every variety of shrub and wood natural to such places; from these projected large masses of rock, sometimes round, and sometimes angular, in a manner that rendered it extremely difficult for any person not acquainted with the peculiar path to thread his way up or down its declivities even in daylight, much less about the hour of eleven on such a night as we are describing. There had been a deep snow, accompanied by frost, for nearly three weeks before; but on the night in question, in consequence of a thaw, the country presented a dark surface, only striped and intersected by the snow-wreaths that lay along the plashy fields and ditches, or by white patches that had not yet been long enough under the influence of the south wind entirely to disappear. It was close and rather dark, the rivers were swollen, and the whole country, particularly the lowest parts of it was absolutely deluged. A kind of dusky haze lay upon the earth, through which nothing but the ribbed wreaths could be seen distinctly. Every drain and furrow was filled with thick snow-water, and the ear was almost stunned with the rushing floods that brawled hoarsely over the country. Below them a rapid cataract thundered into the darkness of the glen, drowning by its deep roar, the confused sounds of the more distant floods.

"Mon," said a person who seemed to have some command over those to whom he addressed himself, "how shall we manage?—to thread the intricate paths of this wild place on such a night seems impossible; to return would be cowardly and foolish; yet in what manner are we to proceed? That we are not far from the spot we wish to reach, there can be little doubt, in a south-eastern direction, the place lies; yet here is no entrance, no path; and as effectually as a search for such a thing could be made, it has been examined. For once I am puzzled." As he concluded, he bent his eye despairingly over the thick gloom from which the hoarse voice of the cataract rose.

He had scarcely concluded, when the reflection of a strong red light flashed against the opposite declivity of the glen; it shone from the side whereon they stood, apparently a little below them, and with tolerable exactness defined the spot to which they determined to penetrate. Immediately, a long shrill whistle and another flash exhibited the person who stood on the rock, in the act of plunging into the trees which grew about its base.

"We must attempt the descent," continued the first speaker in a low voice; "it is quite certain, from the light just noticed, that we are within a few yards of the path which leads to the cavern; come, my stout fellows, let us make another search, and with as little noise as possible."

They immediately recommenced the task of examination, and it was not until nearly an hour had elapsed that one of the soldiers found that the path led through a cleft of the branches of a sycamore, to which a ladder, according to their instructions, should

have been laid on the lower side. The ladder, however, had been removed, but two niches against which it had been placed were discovered in the tree, and on closer scrutiny the distance from the fork to the ground was found to be not more than five feet; the glen through the cleft itself was on a level with the ditch on which they stood. They now let themselves down with as little noise as possible, for this was the only path by which the place they sought could be reached with any thing like safety, except in daylight.

On the descent of the last man, they began to advance as well as the darkness permitted them; but being ignorant of the way, their progress was of course tedious and difficult. Determined to overcome all obstacles, they were proceeding in this slow manner, when they heard a man approach them, apparently unconscious that they were near him. He was speaking to himself in language which he threw out of him in torrents quite as angry and impetuous as the cataract beneath him. He was accusing Phadrig Brian, the chief of the illicit distillers, of having refused to give him whisky to drink at the wake over his deceased mother. "Och," said he in his rhapsody, "but I'd give the best cow in my byre to be near Mr. Stinton, the gauger, for one five minutes, an' I'd tache you to refuse me drink for my poor ould mother—the heavens be her bed this night. Won't she be the first of her name that ever could say they were laid out without dacency, an' all proper respect, as far as plenty of whisky went, to thrate the neighbours. Och, but she was the good mother—ay, indeed, as ever lived—mother darlin' an' jewel o' my heart that you war—where 'ill be your good sensible advice to myself, when I'd be goin' to act the foolish thing of an odd time, in regard o' the sup o' drink—that's the curse of us all, so it is—an' to think that you won't have a dhrop, good or bad, over you! Och, mother darlin'! darlin'! will I never see you more? nor the glass o' whisky over you!"

"And what if you should see Mr. Stinton," said the deep voice of Stinton, who headed the party, as he laid his hand upon his shoulder, "I am Mr. Stinton, and what, my friend, would you wish to say to me?"

The man started and seemed much alarmed. "Why," said he, "of all the strangest things that I ever see, I give this the prize: you Mr. Stinton!—why, sir, was it out o' the earth, or down from the clouds you came upon me?—let me feel you—hach!—why!—well! et?—sorra bit o' you but is to the fore, sure enough; an' heard what I was saying, sir, all in respect of one of the best mothers that ever broke bread."

"I don't like you the worse for feeling your mother's loss, my good fellow," replied Stinton, "but there is a time for every thing; check your feelings, man, and don't let your grief be womanish. What's that you said about Brian?"

"Oh, it's no wondher, sir. Mr. Stinton, that my grief 'ud be womanly—for a better mother never left an ounly son behind her. Och, oh! the thief o' the world, to refuse me the six gallons for her, and she a corp wid me!"

"Well," said Stinton, "I'm going to pay Brian a visit this moment; but, hark you, and like Satan of old, he whispered into his ear the temptation to conduct himself and his party to Brian's stillhouse."

The man hesitated. "I'll, toll you what, Mr. Stinton, I'm in the height o' needessity for it, in respect o' my mother being dead wid me; it's a dirty action, I know, but poverty has no law, they say. Come, sir, put another guinea to it—let me feel them in my palm—and, do or die, I'll love you at the door."

This was complied with instantly. "Come," said Stinton. "ere it is, and now lead on in silence."

"Ouv," said the man, "that when we got down near the place, you must go foremost, sir; for in case they happened to get a glimpse of me, I'd soon be in my poor old mother's condition."

They then proceeded down the intricacies of the glen, under the direction of their new guide, who declared that, in consequence of the natural furrows and ruts that ran in different lines across each other, it was exceedingly difficult, even for one well acquainted with the right path, to distinguish it accurately in such darkness, from those which resembled it so much. In the meantime, they advanced with toil and difficulty through a track that was surrounded by imminent peril, till they were impeded by a rock, which projected from the side of the glen, and opposed to the descent. On reaching this, their guide paused. "Sir, we must cross this pass, one by one, and I'll go first; now, sir, wait a little; the step here is narrow, sir, as you saw, maybe, when the light came—I wish it would come another start, so I do. Any—steady—hold—your stand where you are till I direct you; in the meantime, I'll catch this tree, for I must hand the sogers all over, an' I'll want something to hold by—why, then, this branch comes handy, so it does—wait, captain dear—wait till I give the word o' command—now put your foot here—ay! that's the thing—now give a brave step, as far as you can across—it's only a little weesly cleft, about a yard wide—and you'll be on firm ground—here; now—off you go—and may all your sort soon go to the same place!" said he, with a most diabolical laugh; and immediately a shrill whistle from him rose over the confused noise of the cataract, piercing and significant.

In the meantime, a short but dreadful shriek or groan from the guager, such as is produced by unexpected danger, uttered as he gave the step across, after which the heavy crashes of his mangled body, thus precipitated from crag to crag, down to an immeasurable depth, gave to the soldiers, who remained behind, a fearful intimation of his fate. They stood silent with horror, but a sense of their guide's treachery immediately turned every musket towards him. At that moment a flash of red light about the spot, and showed them to their astonishment that he had disappeared.

About fifty perches to the left of the spot from which Stinton was hurled, a large rock jutted out near the bottom of the glen, upwards of thirty feet. From a small circuitous channel, worn away by a stream that fell silently from the head of the valley, just as much water tumbled down, when at its lowest, as afforded the necessary supply to those who had conducted the work of distillation under the rock. A rude wall of stones, flanked by a breastwork of the same description, was raised on the opposite side, from which logs of timber were laid up against the rock, constituting the roof of the still-house. Under this, which was thatched by green sods, at a large fire, that glowed within a circle of stones more than a foot high, surrounded by sacks of malt, kishes of turf, and barrels of wash and wort in every state of preparation, were seated about a dozen of those hardened beings who usually frequent such places, from a hatred of honest industry, and a love of ardent spirits.

"Well," said a red-browed fellow, as he tossed a pile of turf on the fire, "if there be a man livin' who will lead Stinton a dance, it is Alick Hagan. Alick has a grudge against him ever since his brother Dan was fined; and he's so droll, an' can act so well, that he's a fittin' man to lead them astray than any in the county." Much of the same sort of talk followed, and one of the distillers observed, "I'll finish this ruinin' wid a blessin', and have all cleared off, and clane empty walls for them in the mornin', when they'll be welcome to whatever they can get."

As the last speaker concluded, the guager's treacherous guide and another man entered the still-house. The latter carried several torches made of fir faggots dried and bound togeather, one of which had been recently extinguished; the former wore a tight frieze jacket without skirke, and a hareskin cap strapped about his jaws. On entering the still-house, which they did by a private passage known only to those in the secrets of the place, both took seats at the fire. Hagan's face was pale, with the exception a slight tinge of red, the symptom of inward agitation; his eye was disturbed, and as he put a glass of liquor to his lips, his hand appeared unsteady.

"Hagan," said the distiller, "is it thure that Stinton an' the sogers are out aither us?"

"Stinton!" said Hagan; "Stinton!—ay, true enough; but Finnorty's light blazed out fornest St. Patrick's Chair, and I met them when I entered the glen; they mistook the upper rock for the one that's above there—and its I that didn't sing the purtiest *horo theig* over my poor mother, that's well and in good health; an' many a hearty curse, Brian, you got, for refusin' me the liquor to put over her. At all events, the plan took, an' I led them to the Chair, where I wouldn't be surprisid if half a dozen o' them war to be found still in the mornin', aither bein' tumbled—hem—after tumbin' in the dark down the rocks—Ogh! ogh! it's enough to make one's blood run cold to think of it."

"What do you throbble for, Hagan?" inquired the man who had already given such a character of the family; you usen't to be so easily frightened at thrilles. Why, one would think you had coals in your mouth, your lips are so dirty."

"The best way, then, is to wet them," replied Hagan, gulping down another glass of burning spirits. "Myself, boys, had a great escap' entirely, since—was near missin' my foot on the edge of one of them thure rocks above, an' I'm not the better of it sartinty."

"Why, if you had killed a man," observed the other, "you couldn't look worse. You're all of a throbble, an' your eyes are spread in your head;" and, as he spoke, a keen, suspicious glance accompanied the observation.

Hagan's cheek turned pale as death when his eyes met those of the last speaker; but he changed the subject altogether, and in a few minutes left the still-house and went home. The next morning parties of military, headed by the civil authorities, were in close pursuit of the person who had led Stinton to so dreadful a death. The body of the latter was found at the bottom of the rock, in a state which, were it not for his clothes, would have made recognition difficult, if not impossible. The accursed still-house was searched, but, by the activity of the gaw who resorted to it, nothing valuable could be discovered; its rude walls however, were levelled to the ground, and a spirit of greater vigilance excited among the officers of excise, who in that district suppressed the practice of private distillation altogether.

The inquest was a close and tedious one, for the materials on which to find a verdict were very scanty. Brian and his gang were secured, and ultimately admitted as evidence; the former deposed, that no man came to ask spirits from him on credit during the night of the murder. The death, it is true, might in so wild and rocky a place, on so dark a night, have been the result of mere accident; but the imposing tale told by the guide, and the imprecation uttered by him when Stinton fell from the crag, were sufficient proofs that the destruction of life was maliciously intended; the jury, accordingly, found a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown. A large reward was immediately offered for the discovery of the murderer; but however cruel Irishmen may be in their modes of murder, it is an established fact that they are less mercenary, and more the slaves of a mistaken principle of honour, than the inhabitants of any other country. It is not likely, even had any of them actually been able to convict Hagan, that he would have been betrayed; at all events, their knowledge went no farther than suspicion, so that he was solely cognisant of his own crime.

Hagan, about a year after the murder, married, and attempted, by an unceasing application to industry, and every species of employment that could occupy his mind, to stifle the outcry of conscience, but without success. The blood would not out. He wrought at his small farm day after day, went to dances, fairs and markets, but never was seen at a wake or funeral, for he fled from the contemplation of death and judgment. Whatever ingenuity could suggest as a temporary solace for the first few years after the murder, was eagerly grasped at. One thing, however, was observed of him—he drank not; for a terrible fear that the pent-up guilt might burst forth from his heart if he surrendered his conscience to the babbling extravagance of intoxication, kept him sober. The whole tenor of his life was dark, but his mirth, when he ventured for a moment to indulge in it—

"Like lightning from the gloomy cloud
Was the mirth of his misery"

In fact, all the marks of secret crime were upon him; his laugh was deep and empty; his affected lightness of heart, like the melancholy gaiety of despair; his face thoughtful and indicative of suffering; his steps were measured, and his habits repulsive, and in general solitary.

We cannot detail the losses and crosses to which this wretched man was subjected. His inward misery arising from an evil conscience, produced the result of outward inattention to correct modes of management. All his faculties were merged in fear; and every pursuit he followed found him unhappy. His children sprung up around him, but they died one af-

ter another in youth, and this misfortune, which may be in the lot of any one, the agonized father considered to be a punishment for his hidden guilt. His wife and mother likewise died, worn out by the swirling temper and wayward conduct of the being whom they ought, but could not love.

We now present him to our readers in the last scene of his life. On finding himself solitary, his shattered energies utterly failed him, the neglected appearance of his person, his unshaven and haggard face, and sunk eyes, marked him as a man whom either extraordinary calamities or crimes had degraded. He gave up his house and little farm when the last of his children died, and wandered about with something wild and grimy in his aspect—the creature of common charity and compassion.

One night in the middle of autumn, when sleep and silence brooded over the earth, he was abroad, in the disturbance of an unsettled mind. He was led by chance or some other cause to the neighbourhood of the place where, twenty years before, he had destroyed the wretched Stinton. Our dwelling was near the glen, and there it was destined that the murderer should breathe his last. About two o'clock in the morning, we heard a voice at the door, breathing out in accents of horror, "Let me in, as you hope for mercy; let me in, or the life will leave me." In pity to entreaties so urgently made, the door was opened, the light held forward, and the body of Hagan fell senseless into the house. From every pore of his face the streams of perspiration issued as profusely as if warm water had been poured upon his head. The hue of death was not so bloodless as that of his countenance, which displayed a wildness which those who have not seen it cannot comprehend. His beard was long, his hair matted, his bones prominent, his eyebrows raised, and his nostrils distended; his teeth too, were closely locked together, and his hands clasped. Before this occurrence he was a frightful picture of famine, ragged poverty and remorse; but now his appearance indicated the very extremity of horror. The syncope in which he lay lasted nearly an hour; when he drew his breath, and opened his eyes sluggishly, he stared about him with an air of insanity, then shuddered, and was closing them again. We raised him, however, and used every expression we could think of to cheer and bring him to a conviction that he was among acquaintances: his teeth were unlocked with a knife, and a little water poured down his throat; he then revived sufficiently to give a detail of the cause of his sudden illness. But madness was in his brain; he believed he had been pursued by the spirit of the murdered Stinton; although from the shining of the moon and stars he had most likely been thrown into a quail of horror by the continued presence of his own strangely marked shadow.

Whether the effort of talking, or the shock of the terror produced by the imaginary spectre, weakened him, I cannot say; after giving us the account as it happened, he fainted again, and continued to revive and relapse until two o'clock the next day, when he passed into eternity, to stand before the countenance of his God.

Such, reader, was one of the many evils attendant upon the practice of illicit distillation in this country. Such is the imperfect picture of a secret murderer, sinking under the weight of a crime which oppressed his soul during the greater part of an unhappy life.

C A R D.
MARCUS GUNN,

RECENTLY arrived from Miramichi, begs respectfully to acquaint the public of Pictou and vicinity, that upon Thursday 12 November, instant, he will open classes at his residence in A. Patterson's house opposite to J. Geddie, watchmaker, for imparting instruction in the following branches of Literature, viz:—Writing, Mathematics, (including Arithmetic,) Universal Geography, (including knowledge of Astronomy,) and the elements of Chemistry. Hours of attendance—From half past 8 to 10 P. M. He will wait upon young Ladies for the above with instructions in the French Language, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms to be moderate, and adapted to the circumstances of the country. With respect to reference, Mr. G. feels confidence in mentioning the Rev. Principal of the College.
Pictou, 6th Nov., 1835. uw

DR. KIRKWOOD

Has removed to the Royal Oak Hotel, where he may be consulted as usual. (Nov. 4.)

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. July 1835.

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 1821. 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 Fount 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 subscribers' names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (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, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of Lippencott, Farnham, & Co being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay the same to STILMAN LIPPENCOTT; and all persons to whom the said Firm are indebted are also requested to call on the said Stilman Lippencott, in order to have the same adjusted.

JAMES FARNHAM,
EDWARD LIPPENCOTT,
STILMAN LIPPENCOTT.

Pictou, October 1.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province early in January 1836, for a short time, and wishing to have the business of the above Firm brought to a close, requests all those having unsettled accounts, to call and have them adjusted previous to that date.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

Oct. 1.

THE CARDING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS

WILL be carried on by E. LIPPENCOTT & Co at their Factory, near Kempt Bridge. All orders left with their Agents, Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR, New Glasgow, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, Pictou, will be punctually attended to, and returned at cash price, free from expense of carriage.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

October 1, 1835.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small quantity of APPLE TREES from Boston, of the following valuable sorts—*Priety, Greening, Blue Pearmain, Winter Pearmain, Pumpkin Sweet, Siberian Harvey, Yellow Bell Flower, Winter Sweet, Esopus Spitzbergen.*

As it is now a good time for transplanting them, early application is necessary.

JAMES DAWSON.

16th Oct'r, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d. each.
Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.
July 29th, 1835.

AIR tighin gu laimh agus re bli air an t-eilean Sema Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou:
LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL,
Le Donnul MacDhonnul.
An ann Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Pris Tastau.

R. DAWSON

HAS just received, per the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE:—
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS,
SWEDES IRON,
Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL,
Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.,
Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

TO LET.

That SHOP, & part of the, WHARF presently occupied by Messrs. W. & I. Ives, a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st Decr. next. R. D.
Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner Phoenix, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by
R. ROBERTSON.
July 8, 1835.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and
CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

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- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do
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- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D.
Pictou, 1835.

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,

Just received, and for sale by JAS. DAWSON.
Oct. 21.

HEALTH SECURED
By MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

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

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Mr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

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.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.
JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Deron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.
Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Man's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2; Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
- Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
- Ronnie's Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
- The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
- The Sacred Offering
- The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835

JAMES DAWSON

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shaws, gauze Hdkfs., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdkfs., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdkfs., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, hook, jacconet, mull, cross-barred & cambrie MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambrie, ladies' fancy silk Boss, prunella, kid & mork kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Stops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Raps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d. & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and No-folk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulleys, bell Handles and Triggers, chugging Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,

Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sud Irons, Wauers and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mkl' Hooks.

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nutt, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Popperant. Also.—For sale, for cash only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

INDENTURES for Sale at the Bee Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

ON THE DISEASES OF TREES, AND METHODS OF CURE.

When it is observed of a tree, that it does not shoot forth, we are certain that it is either punctured to the liber or white bark, or that it is deficient in nourishment from the poverty of the earth, in which it is planted, that will in time prove its destruction. The remedy is to lay bare the roots in the month of November, for three feet around the tree, and put in three or four baskets of well rotted cow manure; throw upon this three or four buckets of water to force the manure amongst the roots, after which fill up the hole with the same earth that was taken out of it; the roots becoming refreshed, throw out new fibres, and the year after the tree will be seen shooting forth its green foliage again. If the summer is very dry you must throw two buckets of water around it from time to time. The winter following, in trimming the trees you must not leave us many branches as on those that have always been in good health.—Trees of every description are cured in this manner.

Bad soil.—Fruit trees accommodate themselves more to warm light earth than to that which is cold and wet.

Diseased roots.—Frequently a tree, all of a sudden, after having thriven many years, will become weak and languid: this arises from the roots becoming rotten from having been planted too deep, from the many fibres, from humidity or otherwise. This is easily remedied by laying bare the roots in autumn, and cutting off such as are decayed, up to the sound wood.

Exhausted earth.—If the tree languishes in its sound roots, the malady arises from the earth being too much exhausted. To reanimate it, remove the exhausted earth and replace it with new; afterwards throw around the foot of the tree two good baskets of cow manure, if the earth is warm—or that of the horse, if it is cold; and when the time arrives to trim it, cut out the old wood. If it does not shoot forth well the succeeding year, it ought then to be dug up and thrown away.

To regenerate old trees.—When you have in your garden a very old tree, whose branches on the right and left indicate dying, you may calculate the cause to be in the roots: it wants nourishment, and the earth about its feet is too old, exhausted and dry. To give it again health and vigour, lay bare the roots in the month of November, for four feet square all round them so as not to injure them; afterwards throw five or six baskets of well rotted cow manure above the roots, the fall and winter rains will decompose it; if the winter is dry, you must water it, in order that the liquor of the manure may become a kind of piss to nourish the roots; the sap will begin to flow, and the earth and tree revive. In the month of February, cut the old branches to the body of the tree, covering the wound so as to prevent either rain or the sun from doing any injury. After the first year, the branches will be three feet; and if it is a tree which ought to be trimmed, the winter after trim the branches a foot long. This manner of resuscitating all kinds of trees is excellent.

Trees diseased on one side only.—If a tree is diseased on one side and vigorous on the other, lay the roots entirely bare, remove the diseased part, and cut the larger part in order to make the tree equal, and the circulation of the sap more general; put new earth above the roots, even if they should not be unhealthy, and two or three baskets of manure as above.

When you trim this tree, leave the vigorous side long, and you must leave all the fruit branches, even the weakest, so as to draw the sap

trim very close the diseased side; cut off all useless branches, and leave a few fruit branches.

Yellow leaves.—This disease arises often from the same cause as that of the disease last spoken of, that is, exhausted earth. In such case administer new earth mixed with manure reduced nearly to that of common earth; or, without entirely uncovering the roots, with ashes and soot, these materials are very good for light earths. When the ground is cold, pigeon dung is very good, particularly where it has been in a heap for two years, to ameliorate its strong heat; spread it an inch deep about the foot of the tree, and in the month of March following bury it. For the want of this dung, you must take away the old earth from around the tree and replace it with new, mixed with fine well rotted horse manure. If the yellowness arise from the earth being damp, take horse-dung mixed with water, so as to form a kind of pap, make a trench around the foot of the tree, pour in the mixture, cover it, and let it thus remain: it will reanimate it. If the yellow leaves arise from a contrary cause, that is, from the soil being too light and dry, you must as soon as the month of November arrives uncover the roots, and put above them the scrapings or settlings of a pool, well-drained, worn out, and exhausted street-mud; hog-dung or other similar manure: these simple and easy means will resuscitate them.

A tree often becomes yellow from having given too much fruit, and exhausting its substance. In this case you must pull off a part of the fruit, and apply fresh nourishment to the roots.

When a tree appears to languish, make a circle around the foot of it, in which you must put any convenient manure; in trimming it, cut off all superfluous wood, and after having filled up the hole in which you have put the manure, leave nature to act, and she will resuscitate it soon. In digging around the tree, keep off at from two to four feet distance, observing as you approach the tree to dig carefully around the mound in which the roots are formed.

Sterility.—Open the earth about the foot of the tree, cut off the extremities of the large roots, shorten those that are too long or far off, and all the small ones near the trunk; throw good new earth upon them and cover them up.

Means to produce fruit from trees which flourish well, but whose fruit becomes blighted almost every year.—There are some trees which are charming to the sight when in blossom, but which retain none of their fruit: in this case, at least six buckets of water thrown around them when in full bloom, will answer a good purpose. If you have not so much water, you may refreshen the tree by sprinkling the buds. When the fall of the blossoms is in too great an abundance, bleed the tree or prune the roots.

Inertness of the sap.—In very cold and dry summers in which there is not much rain, it happens that the sap ceases to flow by degrees. You will then see a great portion of the fruit, particularly peaches, which have the most need of a large stock of sap to acquire maturity, fall or prove abortive. The only remedy in this case is to open around the foot of the tree, and to throw in a bucket of water to open the pores and revive the sap, which will prove well that watering and vigilance are necessary in gardening.

When the spring is dry and cold, it often happens that a peach tree does not shed its blossoms, the flower attaching itself to the small nut of the peach, dries it up, and makes it fall; to remedy this, you must bare the roots

and throw in buckets of water, and when it is dried up, cover them again with earth, and continue watering them every week during the Months of March and April, until you find the fruit safe and well grown; this raises the sap and saves the fruit; it is good to water freely peach and apricot trees during the great heat of summer, and above all, when the fruit is approaching to maturity. When the fruit is well grown the tree must be thinned of those that are superabundant; which not only makes the fruit grow larger but better, it also preserves the vigour of the tree, which would become ruined in two or three years, if you do not proportion the fruit to the strength of the tree. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots, must be thinned in May. Only few fruit must be suffered to remain on the weak branches.

When the heat is great and a continual drought, at the end of July, and during the month of August, it is good to throw around the foot of the tree, and particularly the peach, a bucket or half bucket of water, so as to raise the sap and prevent the fruit from falling half ripe. When you observe the tree and the fruit advance very slowly and fall in great numbers, you may be sure it is in the sap; you must then put water to the foot of the tree, for which purpose you must make a trench around it at a short distance, so that the water may be better held, cover the earth with leaves or straw, and throw water on it, so as to enable the earth to preserve its freshness.

To give fruit a fine color, about the end of June clip with a scissors those leaves that surround the fruit and when they have grown nearly to their size, remove all their leaves from around them, so that the dew, rain and sun may penetrate, paying attention to the soil, the weather, and the strength of the fruit, for delicate fruit becomes scorched if laid bare too soon, and if too late, without color and taste. Peaches and apricots should be laid bare only fifteen days previous to their being ripe, otherwise the fruit would become defective and imperfect about the stone. By jetting water with a syringe upon fruit exposed to the sun two or three times a day, you will give it a peculiar and curious color, but at the same time impair the quality.

When the severity of the heat occasions the fruit to fall, instead of watering, dig round the roots two inches deep, which fill up with the ashes of wood, and to prevent the wind from blowing it away, cover this ashes with earth.

Peach and apricot trees are liable to what is termed blight, which is an injury that shows itself by the leaves becoming crimped, shrivelled, dull and yellow, they fall about the first rain; you have nothing to do but first to remove all the blighted leaves, so that the new foliage of the succeeding spring by force of the sap of those which have been blighted, come quicker.

To remove gum you must with a proper instrument cut down to the inner part of the tree, and cover the wound with dry earth tied on with a cloth.

This is the general method of treating diseased trees in France, which from similarity of climate with that of this country, will apply here. Many persons believe it to be only necessary to plant a tree, and that nature will do all the rest. It is true, we must depend upon nature for the success of our endeavours; but we must recollect that the fruit trees we cultivate, are not indigenous to the climate, and that our want of skill and judgment in planting and nourishing them, may embarrass the operations of nature in bringing the fruit to perfection. It becomes necessary, therefore, to ensure success, that we should aid nature in her operations, by removing all obstructions.

her efforts, and furnishing the proper attention and nourishment for the prosperity of the tree. In order to effect this, observation and experiments are necessary; and ordinary care and attention to the method prescribed above, will be sufficient to accomplish our purpose.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA—LORD GOSFORD'S SPEECH.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Tuesday, 26th Oct'r.

This day at one o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and the House being come up His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the Fifteenth Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

It is in no ordinary circumstances that I meet you, and consequences of vast importance depend on the impression you may receive from my words. Dissentions have almost arrested the course of Government. The supplies required for carrying into execution the laws by which society is held together, have now for a considerable period been withheld. The most urgent and conflicting statements of numerous grievances made by adverse parties, have been borne to the Throne of His Majesty; but accompanied with expressions of an apprehension that the Ministers of the Crown might not have that practical and local knowledge of the Province, which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. I am sent amongst you therefore, not only as your Governor, but as the head of a Commission upon which the task is imposed of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints, which have been made; and of offering to the King, and to the councils by which the Throne is surrounded, the deliberate conclusions of the Commissioners.

There are some cases in which the Executive power of the Government will of itself be sufficient to apply a remedy; in others, though, he cannot act by himself, yet with the help of one or both branches of the Provincial Legislature, he may effectually accomplish what is required; there are others in which the Laws and Institutions of the United Kingdom make it impossible for us, without the enactments or sanction of the authorities in England, to effect what is asked; so that if we were to act we would be acting unlawfully, if we were to make Laws, they would be binding upon no one.

If these distinctions are borne in mind whilst I state to you the commands I have received from his Majesty, and the policy to which I shall adhere, I am confident that I shall satisfy all impartial minds of the magnanimity and wisdom with which His Majesty has listened to your complaints; of the resolution which has been taken to redress every grievance under which any class of His Majesty's Canadian subjects may labour, and of my own determination to do all of which I am capable, in giving effect to those generous and wise intentions. As Governor, I will execute with alacrity, impartiality and firmness, whatever I am competent to do of myself; as head of the Provincial Legislature, I will zealously cooperate with its other members in the redress of every evil they may find occasion to correct; as Commissioner, I pledge myself that a prompt but careful examination will be made of those still weightier matters which depend upon the highest powers of the empire; and that hav-

ing with the most anxious thought and solemn deliberation, arrived at our conclusions, the Commissioners will state them with an earnestness of purpose, calculated to give additional force to the authority which they ought to derive from having been deemed worthy of so grave a charge.

In what I shall now proceed to communicate, it is not my design, nor am I authorised by His Majesty, to condemn or applaud generally the conduct of any one; the abatement of dissentions, and the conciliation of adverse parties, are the objects at which I aim: the good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes; the confidence of the representatives of the people, the respect of all branches and members of the Government, are what I ardently desire to earn and to retain, and in this I hope to succeed, because I am conscious that my intentions deserve it. With as much freedom from fear or favour as I have promised to act, I will now speak of the things of which you have complained, and of the remedies which I hope to see applied.

It is affirmed that the French Origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority. I disclaim on the part of his Majesty, and of the British People, so ungenerous a motive. Having long ago become a part of the family of British subjects, our constitution recognises nothing, as a mark of disfavour, which may denote the estrangement of their ancestors in a former century. It regards nothing in the present generation as demerit, save misconduct. The circumstances which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government, and the bias thus unavoidably received may in some degree have influenced, even to the present day, the course of affairs. Neither is it possible, in the distribution of political offices at any time, or in any circumstances, to be guided entirely by a reference to the numbers of individuals who may be comprised in this, or in that class. But I assure you that in this respect, my instructions enjoin upon me the utmost impartiality, and an entire disregard of distinctions derived from difference of origin. Fitness for the trust is the criterion to which mainly, if not entirely, I am to look,—and I do not hesitate to avow the opinion, that in every country, to be acceptable to the great body of the people is one of the most essential elements for public station.

So great is the solicitude of his Majesty to take the most effectual security against the occurrence of any abuse in the distribution of His Majesty's patronage, that he has commanded the adoption of arrangements designed to elicit a far more particular account than heretofore, of the exercise of this part of His Majesty's authority in Lower Canada; and he has been further pleased to direct that all offices in His gift, of which the emoluments shall exceed a stated sum, shall not be granted except under the Public Seal of the Province, in pursuance of warrants to be issued for that purpose by His Majesty.

Complaint is also made that incompatible offices are in some cases held by the same person. In whatsoever degree this grievance may be found to exist, his Majesty has signified to me his expectation that it should be completely remedied. Commencing with the highest, I have formed the opinion that it is neither right nor consistent with the wholesome separation, and independence of the principal bodies of the Government, and with the dignity of their members, that out of the limited number of Executive Councillors in this Province, several should hold offices under the Legisla-

tive Council and House of Assembly. I desire however that it may be understood that no dissatisfaction with the conduct of the members of the Executive Council, nor any mark whatsoever of His Majesty's displeasure is intended to be conveyed. The immediate retirement of those gentlemen who prefer to retain their appointments under the Legislative body, might embarrass or interrupt the proceedings of the Court of Appeals, but I felt it my duty to impart to them the conclusion to which my mind had come: I shall communicate the same opinion to the proper authorities at home, and I entertain no doubt that as soon as their places can be supplied, according to the forms prescribed by law, effect will be given to the wish they have expressed to relinquish their seats in the Executive Council. My views are not limited to these cases. No union of incompatible or incongruous offices will be willingly acquiesced in by me: but I wish to be understood as speaking of offices of which the duties cannot conveniently or with propriety be discharged by the same person. In some instances, the division of offices is merely nominal, and the duties are more conveniently discharged by one person, than they can be by two. In other instances, the salary of the office is so small, or its duty so seldom called for, that without a union with some other, the employment could only be made acceptable to a competent person by the increase of emolument.

It is stated as a grievance that the Government has at various times refused to give the Legislature access to accounts, and other documents which were necessary for the prosecution of its enquiries, and that the Executive has not, in all cases, communicated, when requested, the despatches which have passed between the Colonial Department and the local government. His Majesty's government fears that the Assembly may have been exposed to some inconvenience from this source. The rule which I am instructed to follow, is a freedom from all unnecessary reserve; I am commanded to withhold no information from the Provincial Legislature which can be communicated without a violation of confidence, or special detriment to the public service; and, in particular, I am to offer you the fullest assistance in investigating every thing connected with the revenue and with finance. There is scarcely any document within the power of the Government, which it will not always be willing to lay before you, except those confidential communications with the authorities at home, or with its own officers here, which, it is obvious, could not be made public in all cases and at all seasons without extreme inconvenience. As an earnest of the sincerity of those intentions, I have given directions that a copy of the annual return, generally known as the Blue Book, should in future be presented to each branch of the Legislature; and since correct information on the statistics of the Province is an object of general importance, I invite your assistance in rendering all returns of this nature as accurate and as comprehensible as possible.

The two frequent reservation of bills for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and the delay in communicating the King's decision upon them, is a grievance of which His Majesty's Government are solicitous to prevent the recurrence. I shall consider the power of reserving Bills as a right to be employed not without much caution, nor except on some evident necessity. His Majesty's Government also undertake on their part to bestow the most prompt attention, on every question of this nature, which may be brought under their notice; and especially, that no measure having for its object the institution in the Provinces of any Colleges or Schools for the advancement of Christian Knowledge or Sound Learning shall hereafter be unnecessarily deferred.

Connected with this subject, is the lapse of time which, it is stated, has on various occasions, occurred in conveying to the Legislature His Majesty's answers to their addresses. It is very possible that delays which all would regret, may have taken place; in some instances, perhaps, occasioned or prolonged by circumstances, which no activity or zeal in His Majesty's service could have obviated; but His Majesty takes so deep, and if I may use the expression, so personal an interest in the affairs of this country, that his Ministers have received the most unqualified commands to lay before His Majesty, immediately on its arrival in England, every communication which either branch of the Legislature may address to the Throne, and to see that His Majesty's answer be conveyed to the Province with the utmost possible dispatch.

There have been several complaints of other matters; such as of the undue preference of the English to the French language; of improperly calling on the Judges for extra-judicial opinions on matters which might subsequently come before them for decision; of an interference in the elections of the representatives of the people, and of other matters on which I should scarcely have thought it necessary to make any specific observations, because I can assure you, generally, and without any specific reservation, that any course of Government liable to such imputation would be marked by the displeasure of His Majesty, and because I rely upon your giving me so much of your confidence as not to suppose beforehand that I should subject myself in these respects to any just reproach.

With respect, however, to any undue partiality to the English language, it may not be superfluous to apprise you more explicitly that His Majesty disapproves and is desirous to discourage and prevent the adoption of any practice which would deprive either class of his subjects of the use, in their official acts, of that tongue with which early habits and education may have rendered them most familiar; and that if you should deem it requisite to pass a law, for securing both the English and French inhabitants of this Province against any disadvantage arising from an undue preference to either language, I should be prepared willingly to assent to the measure.

It has been represented as another grievance that exorbitant fees have been charged in some of the Public Offices. I have not yet been sufficiently long in the Province to have obtained accurate information on this subject; but I am willing to enquire with you in a revision of the fees of every office in the Province, and in the appointment, should you think it expedient, of a commission of enquiry for that purpose. His Majesty has no wish on the subject, but that the remuneration of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, should be so regulated as to provide for the efficient discharge of the public service—an object which cannot be effectually secured without a fair remuneration to the persons employed by the public.

I will readily co-operate, if it be desired, with a committee of both Houses, or of either House, in an enquiry, not only into certain rules of practice made by the Courts of Law, which it has been stated in addresses to the Throne, have exceeded the just authority of the Judges, but also in all the practice and proceedings of the superior Tribunals, with a view to rendering them more prompt and methodical, and less expensive. I apprehend, however, that after such an enquiry, it might not be in the power of the Governor alone to apply any effectual remedy; and that I should require the concurrence of both branches of the Provincial Legislature in passing an Act for the purpose.

The Clergy Reserves are among the most extensive of the subjects adverted to in the complaints from the Province. The whole question, with the draft of a bill for the adjustment of the claims of all parties, has been already submitted to the decision of the Legislature, but was lost, apparently by some misapprehension of the intention of His Majesty's Government. As the best means of removing this misapprehension, I shall cause to be communicated without delay, copies of the Earl of Ripon's despatches on this subject; and I invite you to resume the consideration of the proposals which they contain.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

To both branches of the Legislature I am authorised to offer my warrants for the payment of their contingent expenses. I have received the commands of our most Gracious Sovereign to acquaint you that His Majesty is disposed to place under the control of the Representatives of the people all public monies payable to His Majesty or to His Officers, in this Province, whether arising from taxes or from any other Canadian source, but that this cession cannot be made except on conditions which must be most maturely weighed, and that to arrange such conditions for your consideration, is one of the principal objects of the Commission with which it hath pleased His Majesty to charge myself and my colleagues.

Our enquiries into this subject shall be pursued with unceasing diligence, and the result shall be submitted with all practicable speed to His Majesty's Government, and I hope, in a session to be holden the ensuing year, I shall be able to lay before you proposals for a satisfactory and conclusive arrangement.

I have desired that the accounts which are necessary to shew the financial state of the Province, with an estimate for the current year, should be submitted to you as soon as possible, and every explanation respecting them, which it may be in my power to afford, shall be furnished without reserve. The accounts shew the large arrears that are now due for salaries to public officers, and for the other ordinary expenditures of the government, and I earnestly request of you to pass such votes as may effect liquidation of these arrears, and provide for the maintenance of Public Servants, pending the enquiry by the Commissioners to which I have alluded.

Should you place the government in this position, I am authorised to engage that no part of the surplus proceeds of the Crown Revenues which may accrue beyond the charges to which they are at present permanently liable, shall, in the interval of the Commissioners' enquiry, be applied to any purpose whatever, unless with your assent.

As connected with the subject of Arrears, I am further commanded to ask of you the repayment to the Military Chest, of the sum advanced under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, to meet the pressing exigencies of the Public Service. This advance was exclusively from British Funds for the purpose of avoiding any undue interference with the Revenues falling under the control of the Assembly, and with a strong persuasion that it would not prejudice the satisfactory adjustment of any of the questions at issue between His Majesty's Government and the House of Assembly. However the measure may have been subsequently understood, such were the feelings with which it was adopted. It is obvious that this application does not call on you to grant the smallest amount more than would have been required if there had been no advance.—His Majesty therefore hopes, that an issue made in reliance on the just and liberal feelings of the House of Assembly, and designed for no other purpose than to prevent a

highly inconvenient interruption of the general business of the Province, will be cheerfully repaid.

In the absence of any legal provision for the purpose, I took on myself the responsibility of continuing the Quarantine Establishment at Gross Isle, on the same footing as I found it, relying on your liberality to make good an expenditure thus incurred solely for the public advantage.

I am happy to state that the Establishment was closed at an earlier period than usual, in consequence of there having been, for several weeks previously, no sick of any description in the Hospital. I avail myself of this opportunity to suggest to you the expediency of indemnifying the Proprietor of the Island for its past occupation in the public service, and of enabling the Government to obtain possession of it, should the continuance, there, of a Quarantine Establishment be deemed advisable.

I have to announce that the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General for repayment of the debt due to the Province has been brought to a termination, which makes the Estate of the Defendant applicable to the demands of the Province. I may also announce to you that the party against whom the judgment has been given, has come to the determination to relinquish his seat in the Legislature of the Province, and to abstain from the exercise of all rights and privileges attached to it.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In requesting your attention to such useful statutes as may have recently expired, I beg to recommend to your more immediate notice, one, the expiration of which has affected the system of strict reciprocity requisite to be maintained in our commercial intercourse with the United States; I allude to the act passed in the 4th year of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to continue for a limited time, and to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the collection of the Revenue at the several Inland Ports of the Province." I would also recommend to your consideration the whole question of Prisons, and Prison discipline, and the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist, for repressing crime, which, I regret to say, appears to be on the increase in the Province.

Of the Commission of which I have spoken to you, it will be the first and most urgent duty to prepare with deliberation and the utmost care, and yet without delay, the heads of a bill for giving up to the appropriation of the House of Assembly the net proceeds of the hereditary revenue, and to prepare it in such a form that it may be acceptable to the authorities, whose sanction it may require, or under whose cognizance it may come. In what form precisely this important concession may be finally made, it would now be out of place to discuss; but it will be necessary that two points should be secured. First, that the management of the sources of that revenue of which the proceeds are to be appropriated by the House of Assembly, should be reserved to Officers of the Crown, whose accounts will be open to the inspection of the Legislature of the Province. Secondly, that provision should be made for the support of the Executive Government and for the salaries of the Judges by an adequate Civil List.

The much agitated questions respecting the tenures of land and registry of titles, and all the complicated considerations connected therewith, will also form a subject for the review of the Commissioners; and they are directed to make a complete investigation of the conflicting claims of the Crown and of the

9-ministry of St. Sulpice, within the Seignior of Montreal,—what constitution and course of proceeding would be most advantageous for the Executive Council,—what system for the general education of the people,—how the collection and apportionment between the two Provinces of the duties of Customs, levied within the waters of the Saint Lawrence, may be best arranged,—and what principle ought hereafter to be taken as a guide in granting or refusing to companies or associations any powers to be exercised, or privileges or capacities to be enjoyed within the Province, are also questions on which the Commissioners must report to the Crown.

There are still graver matters which have been made the grounds of petition to His Majesty, and respecting which the Commissioners are not precluded from entering into an enquiry. But it would be painful to speak here of dissensions between the two legislative bodies whom I address, or to recapitulate the faults which have been found with the constitution of either body by the other. Let me invite you rather to follow that example of forbearance, moderation, and of mutual respect, which, notwithstanding their differences of opinion, has been recently exhibited by the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. This moment, as it seems to me, is a great opportunity for good or evil. Let me entreat of you, that it may not be lost or thrown away. Lower Canada is divided by two parts, and each of them appears to be agitated by apprehensions which, I trust are exaggerated. To the Canadians of French origin I would say, do not fear that there is any design to disturb the form of society under which you have so long been contented and prosperous. However different from those of her colonists in other parts of the world, England cannot but admire the social arrangements by which a small number of enterprising colonists has grown into a good, religious, and happy race of agriculturists, remarkable for the domestic virtues, for a cheerful endurance of labour and privations, and for alertness and bravery in war.

There is no thought of breaking up a system which sustains a dense rural population, without the existence of any class of poor. England will protect and foster the benevolent, active and pious priesthood, under whose care, and by whose examples, so much of order, of good conduct and of tranquil bliss is created, preserved and handed down from generation to generation.

Of the British, and especially of the commercial classes I would ask is it possible you should suppose that there can be any design to sacrifice your interests when it is clear to all the world that commerce is one of the main supports to the British system of finance, that without it the wonderful fabric of British power and dominion would crumble into dust, and that it is especially the object and purpose for which at a vast expense the mighty Colonies of England are maintained in every quarter of the globe. Rely upon it that the great and powerful country from whence you have removed yourselves to these shores will not abandon there the policy which has established the prosperity of her people in every other region; and that a Government of which constancy and good faith are the main elements of power, will not fail to sustain in this portion of the empire the spirit of that Constitution which has so long been held out as a boon to its natives, and an inducement to settlers who have embarked in it their enterprise their wealth and their hopes of individual happiness.

In a declaration put forth by many among you, who inhabit this city, I have seen the following objects enumerated: first to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin and others,

His Majesty's subjects labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the Representation in the Provincial Assembly. Secondly to obtain such a form in the administration of Justice as may adapt them to the present state of the Province; Thirdly to obtain such a composition of the Executive Council, as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess; Fourthly to resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulation as may ensure the appointment of fit persons; Fifthly to use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the parent state, and Sixthly to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the province, and ensuring the equal rights of His Majesty's subjects of all classes. If these objects are indeed all that are desired by the whole Commercial interest, I trust it will be satisfactory to those who aim at them to know, that there is not one of them which is not strictly within the line of duty of the King's Commissioners to take into consideration, to receive respecting them the fullest evidence and information which may be offered, and finally to submit to our Gracious Sovereign and His Ministers their important and well weighed conclusions.

In the mean while, to the Canadians, both of French and British origin, and every class and description, I would say, consider the blessings you might enjoy, and the favoured situation in which, but for your own dissensions, you would find yourselves to be placed. The offspring of the two foremost nations of mankind, you hold a vast and beautiful country, a fertile soil, a healthy climate; and the noblest river in the world makes your most remote city a port for ships of the sea. Your revenue is triple the amount of your expenditure for the ordinary purposes of Government; you have no direct taxes—no public debt—no poor who require any other aid than the natural impulses of charity. If you extend your views beyond the land in which you dwell, you are joint inheritors of the splendid patrimony of the British Empire, which constitutes you, in the best sense of the term, citizens of the world, and gives you a home on every ocean of the globe. There are two paths open to you. By the one you may advance to the enjoyment of all the advantages which lie in prospect before you; by the other I will not say more than that you will stop short of these, and will engage yourselves and those who have no other object than your prosperity, in darker and more difficult courses.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1835.

We have this day inserted the speech of his Excellency Lord Gosford, at the opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada on the 27th ult., and we think it is a document of the most conciliating tendency. We have not hitherto given utterance to any opinion on the political divisions that have so long agitated our Sister Colony, and created so much ill-feeling; with the scanty information we possess of the nature of their quarrels, we have deemed it most prudent to suspend our opinion till the opening of the Legislature, and till the Commission had made some progress in their investigations; we shall now watch closely the movement of parties, and shall not fail to communicate any thing that may appear interesting to our readers. We observe that on the first day of its sitting, the Assembly named a Committee of seven to draw up an address in answer to his Excellency's Speech, but up to the 3rd inst. they had not reported progress. After a careful perusal of the Speech we feel constrained to say, that if the French majority do

not meet it in the same manly spirit of candour and conciliation, they will give a convincing proof to the world, that they aim at something more than a redress of grievances.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by Proclamation dated 10th instant, commanded, that Thursday the 26th instant, be kept as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING throughout the Province, for the late abundant harvest, and protection from pestilence.

TIMBER DUTIES - A Meeting of Merchants, Shipowners, and other Inhabitants of St. John, N. B. was held on the 9th instant, for the purpose of petitioning the King and Parliament, against any alteration of the Timber Duties. The Legislative Council and Assembly of that Province, have forwarded petitions for the same object, and the St. John and Quebec papers call on their fellow Colonists to copy the example. Why is this not attended to in Nova Scotia?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Melville" in our next. "A. Z." is under consideration.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mrs Davison's—Messrs. Deliseo, Davison, Coles, Brennan, Costin, McCormick, Owens, Samuels, Mrs. Bagnall and Miss Bagnall.

At the Royal Oak—Mr McCaul, Capt. Brown, Capt. Ritchison and Mr & Mrs Smith.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Dr. McDonald.

DIED.

At the West River, on the 4th inst., Mr. John McDonald, schoolmaster, aged 64—a native of Scotland; On the 12th inst., Mr. John Boguo, of this Town, aged 52.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 12th—Schr. Uniacke, Landres, Miramichi—balla; Exchange, Davison, P E Island—oats.
14th—Brothers, McDonald, Miramichi—fish.
15th—Dapper, Matatal, Tatmagouche—lumber.
16th—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish—plank; brig Curtis, Merryman, Boston—flour; Atlantic, Hintzist, New York—corn meal, tobacco, &c.; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Arisaig—barley.
17th—shal Catherine, Millard, Tatmagouche—lumber; schr. Picton, Graham, Halifax—general cargo, to W. & J. Ives, R. Dawson, J. Bannerman, and others.

CLEARED.

Nov. 12th—Schr. Perseverance, McDonald, Boston—coals by master.
13th—Brig Spartan, Thurston, Portland—coal by Ross and Primrose; Caroline, Davis, do.—do. do.
14th—Brig Martho, Marner, Portland—coal by Mining Association, Constanton, Brown, Padstov—timber &c. by A. Campbell.

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. 18, 1835. if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their Business to a close, request all persons claiming from the firm of J. Carmichael and Co., to present the same for payment on or before the 31st of December ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store, New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts, are requested to call and have the same adjusted by the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

JAMES CARMICHAEL, JOHN MCKENZIE.

N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. if

ALMANACS for 1836 for Sale here.

POETRY.

HUMAN LIFE.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

I walk'd the fields at morning's prime,
The grass was ripe for mowing;
The skylark sang his matin chime,
And all was brightly glowing.

"And thus," I cried, "the ardent boy,
His pulse with rapture beating,
Deems life's inheritance his joy—
The future proudly greeting."

I wandered forth at noon,—alas!
On earth's maternal bosom
The scythe had left the withering grass,
And stretched the fading blossom.

And thus, I thought, with many a sigh,
The hopes we fondly cherish,
Like flowers which blossom but to die,
Seem only born to perish.

Once more, at eve, abroad I stray'd,
Through lonely hay-fields musing,
While every breeze that round me play'd
Rich fragrance was diffusing.

The perfumed air, the hush of eve,
To purer hopes appealing,
O'er thoughts perchance too prone to grieve,
Scatter'd the balm of healing.

For thus "the actions of the just,"
When Memory hath enshrined them,
Even from the dark and silent dust
Their odour leave behind them.

MISCELLANY.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, September 19.

MR. O'CONNELL.—Though we had read much about O'Connell, we had entirely misconceived the style and character of his eloquence. We expected a stentorian voice, a manner untutored, coarse, stormy, and denouncing. Instead of this we found a thorough bred speaker, who seems to have studied the art of elocution with great care. His voice is soft, but of great compass, and better fitted, we would say, to persuade than testify. His person is tall and somewhat corpulent, and his round full face gives an impression of jolly good humour. We speak, however, on this point with diffidence, as we were not near enough to him in the hall to catch the expression of his eye. His general manner is easy, yet the ease speaks of early study; his action striking, but seldom overcharged. The charm of his oratory, however lies in its infinite flexibility. He knows how to touch every cord with the hand of a master: He is gay and grave, sarcastic, humorous, pathetic, and indignant by turns; and his voice and gesture adapt themselves most happily to the hue of his thoughts. The matter of his speeches seems perfectly unstudied, as if it were the spontaneous produce of his feelings at the instant. There are no traces of pre-arrangement; no high wrought passages snatching of the lamp, and forced in for effect. He passes from one key to another, and from the calm to the vehement, from humorous sketches to bursts of passion, the auditor hardly knows how, yet the transition seems natural. When his health was drunk he spoke an hour and ten minutes—the length of two fashionable sermons—yet his auditors hung on his words with intense and uniring interest to the last sentence. In his printed speeches the tropes often appear misplaced or unnatural; but printed speeches are always less or more abridged, and then the fascination of his voice, manner, and gesture, are wanting. Our impression was before we saw him, and is still, that his speeches are all, in substance, extemporaneous effusions. He satisfies himself with thinking over the subject beforehand on which he is to speak, but he

trusts entirely to the moment of delivery for the succession of topics, and for arrangement and expression. Orators of this kind seldom or never say exactly what they intended. They commit mistakes which better preparation would have prevented; but they strike out felicities of thought and language which previous study could not have reached; and their good things have that unpremeditated air which is in itself a mighty charm. Upon the topics with which he is familiar, and these embrace a pretty wide range, O'Connell is absolutely inexhaustible; and hence we believe he could take dinners and make speeches every day for a month to come, without appearing to repeat himself. His language is generally careless and familiar, but full of native and happy turns; and at times it is abrupt, forcible, and boldly figurative. Nature and art, in short, have made him an orator of a very high rank: His eloquence is essentially Irish, stronger in its passion than its logic; and better suited to the forum than the senate. He is not great as a statesman and still less as a philosopher; but as an agitator, as a speaker to wield at will the passions of a mixed multitude, he is without a rival in Europe. His faults and deficiencies are those of his countrymen, and they have perhaps contributed to gain him that wonderful ascendancy over their minds which is without parallel in modern times. It was said of Voltaire, that his genius was a power in Europe; and it may be said with as much truth, that O'Connell's influence is a power in the British Empire. We must do him the justice to say also, that his speeches on Thursday evening, though over-Radical, were in other respects well calculated to unite Reformers of all classes.

Apart from O'Connell's personal merits, this dinner is an event of some importance. It is the first striking demonstration of popular regard and affection, witnessed in Scotland, towards a Catholic; and that Catholic a man who has gained his celebrity by contending for the religious rights of his own sect. Bigotry is the master-failing of our countrymen. Our ancestors fought a hard battle for the establishment of their faith; and their posterity have held it with a tenacity which had no small taint of intolerance. We consider the dinner as a great public tribute by the mass of our population to the principle of religious liberty. On this point, O'Connell occupies high ground. He has never said—"we Catholics are the majority of the Irish people; and therefore our Church ought to be the endowed Church of the State," though he has the authority of Protestant writers for holding this language. From first to last he has merely contended for the abolition of religious distinction, and preferences, and the civil equality of all sects. It is plain to us, that the complete establishment of this principle would work immense good, in promoting the growth of Christianity, and securing the peace of the world. The two dissenting clergymen who officiated at the dinner, and the others who were present, will probably be abused for assisting at a fete in honour of a Catholic. In our opinion, if they were satisfied on the score of politics, they may be at ease as regards religion. A few bigots, and many hypocrites may condemn them, but all who rightly understand and properly value the great cause of religious liberty, will approve of their conduct.

A NEWSPAPER is a flying omnibus, licensed to carry the opinions of the world. Time and space are compromised by its velocity and power; for it has the regularity of the ocean's tides, besides that they are turned into steam, and work at high pressure. It is an ephemeral giant, whose birth is renewed every morning, and issues forth to the field with all its

"arms and appointments," as though it had only slept like the rest of us, instead of having had human brains and hands, and wonder-working machinery, under heavy contribution for its recreation. In its oft replenished grasp it holds the passions, prejudices, interests, reasons, virtues, and vices of the time, with the opinions that result from the complex mixture, and it strives forward on seven mile boots—to speak moderately—strawing them on every side. It is a voice that will be heard; for if it fail in its desperate effort to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountain come to it, and wisely sides with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion, not the original or fundamental creator, but the munificent distributor.—You may be heartily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and remorselessly pursues you forever. Dart away by the mail to escape some detested news of Bourbon or St. Nicholas, and take shipping at the Lands' End, the paper goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out, it is the bellman of your social existence, your shadow, your familiar; in short, there is no evading it. The first house we set our foot in on arriving at Mexico in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and before speculators and travelers had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines or write a book—there sat the Vice Consul's Clerk, blowing swift clouds from a much excited segar, behind a copy of the incorrigible omnipresent Times newspaper! By gar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again! East, west, north, south, you are haunted by a newspaper.—*Tait's Magazine.*

STORM IN A SEA OF ICE.—More than I among us had witnessed similar scenes, and, in some manner or other, we had been extricated: but, with all this we could not but feel astonishment, as well as gratitude at our escape here without material damage. For readers, it is unfortunate that no description can convey an idea of a scene of this nature; and, as to the pencil, it cannot represent motion or noise. And to those who have not seen a northern ocean in winter—who have not seen it, I should say in a winter's storm—the term ice, exciting but the recollection of what they only knew at rest, in an inland lake or canal, conveys no idea of what it is the fate of an Arctic navigator to witness and to feel. But let them remember that ice is stone: a floating rock in the stream, a promontory or an island when aground not less solid than if it were a land of granite. Then let them imagine, if they can, these mountains of crystal hurled through a narrow strait by a rapid tide; meeting, as mountains in motion would meet, with the noise of thunder, breaking from each other's precipices huge fragments, or rending each other asunder till, losing their former equilibrium, they fall over headlong, lifting the sea around in breakers, and whirling it in eddies; while the floating fields of ice forced against these masses, or against the rocks, by the wind and the stream, rise out of the sea till they fall back on themselves, adding to the indescribable commotion and noise which attend these occurrences.—*Capt. Ross' Second Voyage.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIE.
Nipmuck—REV. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—MESSRS RATCHFORD & BURNIN.
Halifax—MESSRS. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tainagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.