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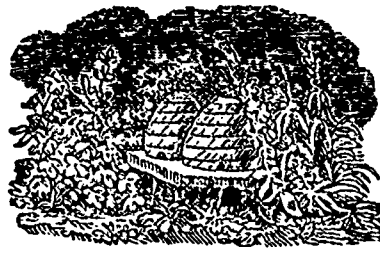
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 9, 1836.

NUMBER XXV.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNE-DAY 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 next Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

### ADVERTISING.

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

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

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d a 25
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1/2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, - 1s a 1s 2d		Mutton	pr lb 2 1-2d
Cheese, n s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal	pr cwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Pork	pr lb 4 1-2d a 5 1/2d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish	pr Qtl 14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs	pr doz 7d	Shingles	pr m 7s a 10s
Flour, n s	pr cwt 20s a 25s	Tallow	pr lb 7d a 8d
" Am s f, pr bbl	none	Turnips	pr bush 1s 6d.
		Wood	pr cord 12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	18s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 none
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 20s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	90s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, good,	50 a 60s
" Fine	47s 6d	Salmon	No 1 65s
" Quebec fine	45s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 55s

### FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

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

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.

October 5, 1836.

if

### FOR SALE.

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

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

if

### From "The Heavens," by Mudio. INDUCEMENTS TO THE STUDY OF THE HEAVENS.

THE grand object, the ultimate goal at which the mind can arrive in pursuing the knowledge of created things, is the knowledge of God the Creator, in as far as an infinite being can be known by a finite one. Therefore it is desirable that, as early in life as possible, every one should be put in the way of arriving at this knowledge by the shortest and surest means, not only for its own sake, which is paramount as being for eternity as well as for time, but as the proper foundation of knowledge of every description, of good conduct in every situation and scene of life, and as preparative for the proper understanding and the ready and hearty embracing of that religion which, as it relates to immortal things and not to any thing connected with the material creation, splendid and instructive as that creation is, can be arrived at only by the same diligent study of the revealed word of God, which in nature is necessary to a right understanding of the God of nature.

Now there is no subject of which the contemplation is half so well adapted for the accomplishment of this end as the heavens. All parts of that are of vast size as compared with any thing which we can observe on the surface of the earth; all the distances from each other, even the shortest ones, approach infinitude according to our ordinary judgement; all the motions are rapid beyond any thing of which we can see on the surface of the earth; and the power with which they move is beyond any thing of which we have even the smallest conception. To give some notion of the immensity of this power, we may mention that if the earth which we inhabit were, in the course of its motion round the sun, to strike against any obstacle by which that motion could be stopped, the collision would be so terrific, and the heat thence so great, that not only would the earth be shivered to atoms, but all the parts of it, liquid or solid, would be instantly turned into vapour, altogether invisible and insensible by any of our senses, or any of our instruments; and it would in fact be, in as far as our observation is concerned, as though it were blotted out from the universe. As to the motion again, we may mention that many of the celestial bodies of which the progress, to our observation, is not above half the rate of that of the hour hand of a clock, yet career on at such a rate that if the largest mountain in the world were to pass us within a few miles, at half the velocity, the swiftness of its motion would make it perfectly invisible.

We shall afterwards have occasion to enter so far into the particulars of some of these wonderful powers and motions as may appear to us necessary for awakening the desire of the more detailed knowledge of them, and inducing the reader to seek that knowledge in the systematic books, or by any other means through which it may be acquired; and above all of leading to the contemplation of this grand volume of the book of creation itself, as it stands open to every one having eyes to see, and a mind willing to understand; so that we shall in this section only farther observe that the laws by which these mighty structures are sustained, and in consequence of which they perform those wonderful motions and possess

those wonderful powers, are far more simple than those upon which man constructs the very rudest machine that he uses in the arts; and that though bodies which are larger as compared with any thing on the surface of the earth of which we can have the least idea as separate pieces of matter, than the largest of those pieces is in respect of the lightest mote which dances in the sunbeam, yet so very perfect is the system and so harmonious is the working of all its parts, that it does not as much as bend the most slender cobweb, or disturb any one function of life in those small animals, thousands of which would not make the size of a pin's head. This adaptation is so perfect, and altogether so superhuman, that it alone would demonstrate, in a way not to be questioned, the power and attributes of an Almighty Creator and preserver. The finest piece of mechanism which human skill can contrive and human skill can execute: even when all the parts are formed of the very best materials, and fashioned in the most skillful manner, so that not one of them is loaded with a single grain beyond what is necessary for the performance of its purpose, wears out in a very short number of years; but in the system, in the countless systems, of worlds which God has made, there is no wearing out; the law which he has given sustains them, and not one atom of them can be lost, or fail in the accomplishment of its purpose. We have sufficient evidence of this even in those creatures upon the earth whose existence is frail, and whose days are numbered. There is a healing power in the individual up to a certain point and for a certain time, according to its nature; and if it is a living thing, whether animal or vegetable, there is a reproductive power always capable of continuing the race, in proportion as there is necessity for it in the general economy of nature. In the works of man there is nothing of this kind: he may use the most durable materials and the best workmanship; but in every case he must ere long put his repairing hand to his work; and the second production, if it does not cost him the same skill of invention, costs the same labor of execution as at first. Not so with the works of God; the one creative word is sufficient to maintain them in perfection to all eternity, if it be the pleasure of their Maker that they shall so endure; and thus we speak of the providence of God as a special act of kindness by him to his creatures, that is but another name for the never-ending influence of what he has seen meet to do as God the Creator. It is in the heavens that we find the most striking as well as the most stupendous verifications of this; and it is for this reason that the moral lesson obtainable from a rational contemplation is so valuable. So far as human observation goes, there is no portion of the system of the heavens which is not in continual change, and change which if it were to go on without interruption, would produce confusion in the system; but there is none of them which does not in its very nature involve the means of its own return. Take as an example the annual motion of the earth round the sun. This motion is performed in an ellipse, or oval, with the sun nearer one extremity of its longer dimension or diameter than the other. Therefore the earth must during one half of the year, be continually approaching nearer to the sun, and during the

other half of the year it must be continually receding to a greater distance. If the first of these were to continue, the earth would, after not a great number of revolutions, come into contact with the body of the sun; and there is reason to believe that long before it reached that luminary all life on it would become extinct, all moisture would disappear, and the remains would be converted into a gas, or perhaps into vapour. If, on the other hand, the earth were to be continually receding from the sun, it would very speedily pass into the regions of space, congelate and frozen, so as never again to admit of life or of motion in any one of its parts. But both these catastrophes are prevented by means the most apparently simple, but at the same time the most perfectly successful. The very fact of the earth's approaching nearer to the sun contains in itself the necessary elements of a succeeding removal from that luminary; and the removal in like manner contains in itself the elements of a return. It is the same with all the bodies in the heavens of which we have any knowledge; and therefore it is that the study of the heavens becomes so eminently instructive in the knowledge of God the Creator.

[FOR THE BEN.]

Freeholders of Pictou, attend to the following few and simple queries—

1st, What is the real character of a country when Lawyers become chief proprietors of its soil, legislators, public pensioners, and filling all the chief offices of its departments?

2ndly, Have Lawyers an exclusive right to a seat in the Legislature of the Country, and are they the only qualified persons for that office.

3d, Is a moral and sober community more productive, in a pecuniary point of view, to a Lawyer, than one the reverse?

4th, Will the much talked of retrenchment and reform affect the Gentlemen of the Bar collectively or individually?

5th, Are Lawyers the most competent to Legislate on Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, &c. &c., owing to their previous studies and habits.

6th, Lastly, is it the interest of the gentleman often referred to, that our Laws be simplified, suits diminished, useless and expensive Courts abolished, and fees reduced?

A FREEHOLDER.

Monday, 7th Nov.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN:

In consequence of the erection of Pictou into a County, you are, by the dissolution of the last House of Assembly, now called to elect for yourselves Representatives: and having for eighteen years been, in that capacity, the object of your choice, when Pictou continued a section of the County of Halifax, I again respectfully offer myself a Candidate for your suffrages. The nature of my business during a long residence among you, has identified my interests with yours, and conscious that as your Representative, I have uniformly exerted myself to advance the improvement and prosperity of Pictou, I trust that my past services will not be overlooked. Should you honour me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to act upon those political principles which have already received your approbation, and also, by all possible means, to promote every local improvement in the County which may subservise the interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Education.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your most ob<sup>d</sup>. humble Servant,  
GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, Nov. 4, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a great many friends and acquaintances, I have been induced to accept of your suffrages to represent you in the next

General Assembly. Time will not permit me to visit you in person, nor is it indeed necessary, as nineteen years' residence among you, has enabled me to know the situation and local wants of every settlement in the County. Should I be one of your choice, you may rest assured, that whatever little abilities I possess shall be exerted for the improvement of your Roads—in fostering and protecting Agriculture and Commerce,—and in upholding and disseminating, on liberal views, Education to all classes of society.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most ob<sup>d</sup>. humble Servant,

Nov'r 5, 1836.] PETER CHERRAR.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

As you are now called upon to elect Representatives to serve you in the General Assembly, I am induced, from various considerations, to make you a tender of my services. Should you think proper to honour me with the charge of your interests in the Legislature, I will exert my humble abilities to promote the prosperity of this valuable section of the Province.

I have prepared a small pamphlet, setting forth my leading opinions, which is now in circulation, and to which I solicit your attention. In this document I have recorded opinions, which, should I prove unwisely unfaithful to them, in my future conduct, will pronounce upon me an unavoidable sentence of inconsistency and irresolution.

If you feel disposed to confer your confidence upon me I shall feel highly honoured; and, if you should prefer the advocacy of others, I shall retire happy in the consciousness of having made a respectful tender of my services to the Freeholders of a County, in the prosperity of which, I shall ever take a very lively interest.

Your very obedient Servant,

Nov. 10th. MARTIN J. WILKINS.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN.—

In compliance with my promise made at the close of the last General Election, and at the solicitation of various friends, through whose influence I stood at the head of the Poll for this County, I again offer myself a Candidate for your Suffrages at the approaching Election.

Since that period you have, by your patient perseverance, been enabled to procure for yourselves a standing which had previously been in effect denied to you; your reasonable claims for a participation in the Elective franchise of the Province, have at last been conceded to you—and although the portion granted, is inadequate when compared with other sections of the Province, yet you have an opportunity within yourselves of exercising a great right secured to you by the Constitution,—a right of selecting the individuals to whom the protection of your civil, religious, and political privileges is to be entrusted; and through whose agency, the advancement of the public good may be looked for. This District being now made a County, and separated from Halifax and Colchester, you are privileged to return to the General Assembly one Township and two County Members.

In thus acceding to the wishes of my friends, it is due to them, and you generally, to lay before you the subjects which cannot, without an indifference to your common interests, be lost sight of, and to which the undivided attention of your Members should be turned.

No country can be ranked as great or important where its Agriculture and Fisheries have been allowed to languish or suffer from neglect, the encouragement and promotion of these should form the primary objects of Legislation, as with their prosperity and increase, the commerce and independence of every country are vitally connected. The County of Pictou has within its boundaries capabilities eminently calculated to enrich its inhabitants, increase its trade, and promote industry; possessed of a superior soil, extensive mineral and other resources, a system is but wanted to diffuse generally throughout the inhabitants the benefits which there are calculated to bestow. In realizing these great advantages, and in giving to the Farming population that assistance and encour-

agement so justly due to them, nothing can more facilitate these desirable objects than the establishing on a sound and lasting basis, a judicious system of Road and Bridge making, thus opening up and improving the interior of the country over which the great bulk of the people are scattered, and rendering communication with other parts of the Province of easy access. If prudent and careful legislation on these great branches of national Wealth be pursued, it must eventually call into full exercise the resources of the country, and promote prosperity.

Inseparably connected with the physical character of every people, is that of intellectual improvement, and one cannot stand in very high estimation without the influence of the other, on this ground, a scheme of Education adapted to the wants of a young country, is all important; one which would hold out to all classes the blessings of cheap instruction, and to which the less opulent could readily apply.

These, are some of the matters so affecting your dearest interests that their neglect would be a dereliction of duty and a violation of confidence on the part of your Members. No member that you can return may be able to procure or gain at once, the advantages here referred to, but I hold it to be his bounden duty, to employ every exertion for their accomplishment.

In the present state of the Province, labouring under a heavy debt, and having a scanty REVENUE, the greatest economy might be used, it should be husbanded with a prudent hand, and all public salaries should be reduced to a scale comporting with the means of paying them. Whether this reduction be called for in the branches of the Judiciary of the country, or the other offices of Government, still all should be remunerated and provided for, in proportion to the available means of the country. In these matters therefore a reasonable reform and retrenchment, may be introduced and made, without in any degree lessening the independence and respectability so necessary to be attached to these Offices. In doing so, your rights and interests will be best subserved, and in the end accomplished. To this, I conceive your Members' attention should be directed, and it forms a part of that duty, to which my assiduous care shall be devoted, should you at the approaching Election commit the same to my management.

As regards myself individually, I shall make no comment; residing with you for upwards of thirteen years, and acquiring through you whatever I may possess, my interest is intimately blended with yours. With your prosperity or adversity therefore as a people mine must stand or fall—for the accomplishment of the former my studious exertions shall be used; whilst for the prevention of the latter, no effort shall be left unemployed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob<sup>d</sup>. Servant,  
HENRY BLACKDAR.

Pictou, Nov'r. 4, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 26th Oct'r, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitation of a number of yourselves, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing my native Township in the next General Assembly.

Should you commit this important trust to my charge, my anxious endeavour will be to prove myself deserving of your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob<sup>d</sup>. Servant,  
ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 8th Nov'r, 1836.

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.**

GENTLEMEN—

At the solicitation of a number of respectable Freeholders I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Township of Pictou, to Represent you in the next General Assembly. Should you deem me worthy of receiving such honour at your hands, you may rest assured that my humble abilities will be unceasingly devoted to the promotion of your interests, and the general welfare of the Province.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant.

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, Nov. 7, 1836.

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.**

GENTLEMEN,

In offering myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election, in compliance with the urgent request of a very respectable number of friends, a few words will be sufficient to comprehend all that is necessary to be stated respecting my qualifications and promises. Residence among you from my infancy,—personal acquaintance with most of you,—similarity of occupation,—sameness of interest,—extensive and minute acquaintance with the circumstances, wants, and resources of the Township,—and a sincere and ardent desire to promote, according to my best ability, the interest of my native place, are my principal recommendations. Should I meet with support, and be returned as your Representative, you may be assured that the Farming Interest will always command my first attention; the improvement of Roads and Bridges, the most rigid Economy of the Public Money, the advancement of Education, and every object which will tend to promote the welfare of the country, will always meet with my encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DONALD FRASER.

West River, Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

**ESTABLISHMENT**

well known as the

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL,**

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

Pictou, August 2d, 1836. 11 ps 6

**FOR SALE.**

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

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & FRIMROSE. 12th October.

[From the Providence Journal.]

**MRS. NORTON.**

Few have had such keen experience of the bitterness of political malice, as this unfortunate lady. Moving in and adorning the highest circles of rank and fashion, she has been dragged down by those who were determined to spare no measures to make a minister odious to the people. It is bad enough that in the unholy race for political preferment, the private character of a man must be blackened by every thing that falsehood or malignity can invent; but female reputation is of so frail and delicate a texture, that the least breath of suspicion, however unfounded, leaves upon it indelible marks of its presence. He who can thus invade the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, for the purpose of dragging to light every temporary indiscretion, every thoughtless word, must be destitute of all fine feeling or generous motive. Mrs. Norton has been declared, by a jury, wholly innocent of the charges preferred against her; but still the disgrace of a public trial, and her exclusion from the exalted position which she has held in society, have been sufficient punishment, even had she been guilty. She has written, it is said, a most touching letter to her husband, in which she solemnly declares her entire innocence of the conduct imputed to her, and entreats him, by his regard for his own honor, and by his love for his children, not to listen to the evidence of personal enemies and corrupted servants. It is also stated that she has written to Lord Melbourne. Whether these letters will produce any effect, remains to be seen; at all events, she has received a wound which time itself can scarcely heal.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for sale by the subscriber:

**CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL,** Casks. Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

**J. JOHNSTON,**

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON, A neat assortment of **FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,** which he offers for sale very low for cash. Pictou, August 3. 11

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.**

**WANTED.**

**10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS,** for which one half in cash will be given. R. DAWSON.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **Hockin & Sons;** was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to **ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN;** and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

ROBERT HOCKIN, JAMES HOCKIN, DANIEL HOCKIN.

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

**EASTERN STAGE COACH.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou **Three Times in each week.** The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of **Monday, Wednesday and Friday,** in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of **Monday and Friday** at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On **Wednesdays** the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comfort of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.		
From Halifax to Truro		£1 0 0
“ do. to Pictou		1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,		0 12 0
“ do. to Halifax,		1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile. Each passenger is allowed to carry 25 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb.—if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr. J Ross. Halifax, Mr. Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**Dr. KIRKWOOD**

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.

**INDIAN Corn MEAL,** in barrels of 106 lbs each, for sale by **ROSS & FRIMROSE.** 12th October.

**MRS. STALKER, SILK DYER,**

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU.

RETURNS her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gause, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gause Thread and Lace Yarns, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crape and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours: Also, Silk and Canton Crapes Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to. August 3d. 11

**FINAL NOTICE.**

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

[From the Sydney, N. S. Wales, Com'l. Journal]

## NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP EDINBURGH, BY FIRE.

The *Edinburgh* was a fast sailing barque of 270 tons register, manned with a crew of twelve persons, including the captain, and had a full cargo of wool, oil, and cedar, and two male passengers for Liverpool. She left Sydney Roads on the morning of the 18th of March, and stood on her course, with light westerly winds. During the day of the 29th, Capt. Lyall and the chief officer remarked to each other, that there seemed in the cabin a closeness in the feeling, and a smell as of something burnt. It was not, however, sufficient to create any suspicion of the cause. The remarks were reiterated in the evening, and the conversation turned to the subject of wool igniting, and to an instance that occurred some eleven years ago, to a ship on her homewards passage, with a similar cargo to themselves.— Still, however, Capt. Lyall retired without the least apprehension. About three o'clock next morning (March 30th.) the chief officer came to the bedside of the captain, saying he was certain the ship was on fire. Captain Lyall sprung up, and seeing there was a great deal of smoke in the cabin, ordered the chief officer immediately to wear ship, and make all sail to the north. He then opened the largest scuttle, when the smoke rushed out with a force which almost overpowered him. He, however, got the scuttle closed down again, and called out for all hands immediately to clear away the long boat, and went on deck, taking up his chronometer, sextant, chart, and writing desk. The crew soon lowered the boat, and got into her two casks of water, a quantity of biscuit, and sixteen or eighteen pieces of pork, with the captain's things before mentioned, and a compass, and also the foretopmast stay-sail, which they had cut down to rig the boat, and a studding-sail boom to serve for a mast. In the mean time, the smoke had so increased, that the chief officer in vain attempted to enter the cabin, to save the log-book, and bring out his watch and some of his clothes. The heat also became great, and the smoke burst out in volumes up the companion and through the cabin windows, and began to issue from the aft hatch. Before four o'clock the heat had become so intense aft, that the man at the helm cried out, he could stand it no longer. On which Captain L. sent him forward, and lashing down the tiller, remained there himself. The flames now began to appear above deck, and to burst from the aft hatches, and to spread with astonishing rapidity over the ship. The men were, by this time, all in the boat, and calling on the captain, for God's sake to come away; but he, with an indescribable feeling, kept lingering behind, loath to leave the ship. The sea was getting up, and the captain seeing the danger of the boat heaving against the ship, took his place in her about 5 o'clock, when they shoved off. About this moment their latitude was 44° 20' S., and their longitude 163° E., the wind SSE, blowing fresh, and the sea running high, the ship with foresail and topsail set, standing to the North about two knots an hour. They allowed the boat to drop astern, and employed themselves in fitting the mast and rigging the sail. At seven o'clock, when three miles astern of the ship, they saw her main and mizenmasts go over-board about the same time. Having got sail on the boat, at eight o'clock they were again up with the ship, and found that the poop and quarter-deck were burned down to the water-edge, the blazing going rapidly forward, and issuing with tremendous violence from the main hatches. The wind being S.S.E., Captain L. thought it better to steer N.N.W., in the hope of fetching some port of New

South Wales, and at two o'clock, when about six or eight miles a-head of the ship, they could see that her topsail was still set, and that she was surmounted by a deep cloud of smoke; after this they saw no more of her, and they now stood on their own course, intent only on saving themselves. Captain L. had hitherto found every one on board attend with the utmost alacrity to every command he issued, and he now found them calmly and implicitly resigned to his every wish. He now arranged that there should be two meals a-day, at half past eight in the morning, and half-past four in the afternoon, when they made the relief at the helm, and that the chief officer should lay out the allowance at each meal of one half pint of water, a biscuit, and a small slice of pork, and ordered that he should be first served, and out of fourteen portions he should have the smallest. Throughout the night and the next two days the weather was moderate, and they were able to keep their course at about three knots an hour.

On the 3d day (Friday) it rained and blew fresh, and the sea got up; still every thing went on regularly with them, and without a murmur—some talking confidently of falling in with a vessel, and all eagerly bending their eyes on the horizon in the hope of seeing a sail—a hope which the captain however discouraged, as he knew they were out of the tract of vessels, and wished them to place their hopes in their own exertions and speed. On Sunday, 3d April, a heavy gale with rain came on from the S.E.; at 5, A.M. a tremendous sea broke over and filled the boat, and she rolled and was on the point of settling, but Capt. L.'s exclamation that the next two minutes would decide their fate, urged the men to a fury of exertion, that soon lightened the boat of the water, and enabled them to congratulate themselves that they were again buoyant; but the pleasure of their escape was sadly lessened when they found that the sea had washed away every ounce of their bread.— They had, however, little time for reflection on this subject, for twice in the same morning was their boat again half filled by the heavy sea breaking in upon them. About noon the gale abated, and for some days they pursued their course N.W., without any accident, running with moderate breezes from seventy to eighty miles in the twenty-four hours. On Saturday the 9th, they again had very heavy squalls and rain, and the sun sank with the most dark and threatening aspect, and every wave towered above them, menacing instant destruction. Still however their gallant barque rose buoyant o'er the rushy seas, and her crew sat still and resolute within her feeble frame. The next day the weather was changed, and they had light airs and calms. About nine o'clock, A.M. a shark came alongside, and some of the sailors who have an antipathy to sharks, struck it repeatedly with an oar, in order to frighten it away, but in this they did not succeed, for it clung to the boat with the most invincible obstinacy; on seeing this the Captain directed them to endeavour to catch it by throwing a rope with a running noose over it, which they immediately did, and captured him with an ease that surprised them.— They dared not, however, take him into the boat, but cut him as he hung outside, and took him in piecemeal. It then afforded a luxurious feast; for after being ten days on salt pork, it was a most salutary and refreshing kind of diet. They all declared they had seen many sharks killed, but never saw one of half the size caught so unresistingly, and in it they recognised the intervention of the invisible hand of Providence, and felt that, though far and seemingly left to destruction on a dreary ocean, they were not deserted by a Divine Providence. At mid-day they were favoured

by a good observation, and found Sydney Heads bearing S.W.S., distant 150 miles, with light airs from the N.E., and boat going W.S.W. three and a half knots the hour. At noon next day the welcome cry was made of a sail in sight, and all eyes were fixed on a sail to windward, which appeared to be a schooner, laying a course as if bound to New Zealand. All now was hope, anxiety, and bustle, and a red shirt was tied to the top of the mast, and the schooner's movements were watched with painful trepidation. But alas! the schooner saw them not; she kept her onward course and left them to plod their weary, cheerless way. At nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 11th, they descried the land about Botany, and with the wind at North they stood for it. Next day at dawn, they attempted to pull, but the captain ordered them to desist, as he saw they had not strength, and it created in the men a thirst for water which could not be afforded them. However, about 7 in the morning they saw a cutter to the N.W., and instantly bore away for her, and about eight came alongside the 'Venus' of Sydney, from Woolangong to Sydney, who readily supplied them with a bucket of bread, and advised them to run for Woolangong, which they immediately did, and about ten o'clock of Wednesday the 13th inst. they happily landed at that place—having been 11 days and 10 hours in the open boat. On Saturday the 15th, Captain L. and most of the crew embarked in the cutter 'Thomas,' and reached Sydney on Sunday. We cannot close our narrative without expressing our admiration of the cool and sterling intrepidity and the calm and unperturbed judgment exhibited by Captain L. throughout the awful moment of conflagration, and the days and nights of protracted privation; neither can we withhold our praise of manly patience, seaman-like perseverance, and quiet obedience of the gallant crew. On investigation we find there can be no doubt that the calamity arose from the ignition of the wool. The oil was all stowed in the fore part of the ship, and nowhere was there wool within a foot of an oil cask. If this be the case, it must be an awful warning of the necessity that every bale of wool should be re-packed in Sydney, in order to prevent the possibility of its being shipped moist.

## THE NEW-ENGLAND COAL MINING COMPANY.

THOUGH a notice of a meeting of a company by this name appeared some time since in the public papers, and excited some degree of curiosity, yet there seemed to be no one who knew the individuals who composed it; and though the name of the company was significant enough of the object of its formation, yet the community knew nothing of the theatre and plan of its operations. As the result of its operations are now pretty generally known, and is exciting considerable attention, the following facts which may be depended on as substantially correct, may not be unacceptable.

About four years ago, Mr John Alexander, a native of Maine, began to direct his attention to the study of geology and mineralogy, with the intention of making a practical use of the knowledge he should acquire. Accordingly, he expended considerable time and money in making examinations in Maine for coal and other minerals. He became engaged with some others in boring for coal in the neighborhood of Portland—the people of that town deeming a discovery of it near their town an object of the first importance. The experiments of Mr Alexander in his own state not being attended with full success, and being certain that if coal of good quality and abundant quantity could be found any where in New England, it would amply reward any one who spent his time and

money in the attainment of the object, he sought for the best accounts of the geological formations of other states. He met by accident with a piece of slate from Cumberland, in Rhode Island, and from its appearance, was convinced that it belonged to a coal formation. This conviction he communicated to his friends the Messrs Masons, (citizens of Maine) and it was settled between himself and them, that if Mr. Alexander would visit Cumberland and make an examination—and if he thought there was a possibility of finding an abundant quantity of good coal, he might obtain the right of mining, and that they would share with him the loss and gain. Mr Alexander accordingly went to Cumberland, and from appearances he judged the prospect so promising, that he secured from the landowners the exclusive right of mining a tract of land about six miles from Providence. This tract extends from Blackstone River on the West to "Abbot's Run" on the East, the distance being about one mile, and the distance North and South being about the same. The next movement of Mr Alexander was to go to Pennsylvania, with the view of comparing the coal region there with what he saw at Cumberland, and of engaging the services of a practical miner who had been employed there. He engaged one for a year—the condition being, that if the project should be abandoned, even in two or three months, the man he engaged was still to receive a full year's pay. Thus prepared he commenced operations about a year ago. About ten days after he commenced, he was severely injured by the falling of a stick of timber, which injury confined him to his bed and disabled him for about five weeks; but though kept from the scene of operations, he encouraged one of the Messrs Masons who was on the spot to persevere. At the end of about three months they succeeded in sinking down to coal, and just as they thought they had found their prize, in consequence of a heavy rain, the bank of the pit gave way—destroyed at once three-month's labor, and very near destroying the lives of those in the pit, (five in number,) where they had been labouring through the day in an incessant rain, to prevent this disaster which they feared would happen. Mr A. then communicated his misfortune to his partners in Portland, who with himself, upon consultation, concluded to renew the effort.

Accordingly another pit was sunk, which also fell in; but after a long period of severe labor, and exposure to cold and wet, they succeeded in clearing it out. Thus toiling to the middle of April last, they sunk to the depth of 27 feet, when they came to coal. They then concluded that the worst was over, but they suddenly met with an impediment which proved a serious one; and that was, a stream of water, which loosened the sand near the bottom of the shaft; and the timbers which supported the bank began to give way, so that they were compelled to abandon the pit altogether, from the fear of being crushed. Thus after six month's labor through the extreme cold of last winter, they found themselves just where they commenced, with the exception of time and money. Such, however, was the confidence entertained, that a thorough exploration would be attended with success, that it was decided to make one more effort. This last effort did prove successful, but it was at the expense of the life of one of the Messrs Masons, who was killed by the falling of a heavy mass of coal. Both before and after this melancholy occurrence, Mr A. and his associates had to endure the taunts and jeers of many who thought them engaged in a wild and ruinous speculation.

It was at the last May session of the General Assembly, that Mr A. and his associates became an incorporated company with the name of the "New England Mining Company." The future prospects of this Company, are of

course, entirely dependent on the quantity and quality of their coal. Those who have used it in their factories, counting rooms, and houses, and the many who have seen it burn day after day at the Franklin House, speak in the most favorable terms of its quality, and many of them consider it not surpassed by the best coal from Pennsylvania. The coal sells at the mouth of the mine for \$6 per ton—the price fixed upon—and is called for at this price much faster than it can now be supplied. Then, as to the quantity. It is the opinion of a number of gentlemen, who before were of a different opinion, upon descending into, and inspecting the mine, that it cannot be soon exhausted. Mr. Alexander himself says that no human effort can ever exhaust it. Hitherto the company have used horse power alone, in the process of mining. Now a large building is erected over the mouth of the mine under which preparations are far advanced for a steam engine, and the engine will be in operation in the course of ten days. When this is done, and the miners who are engaged arrive from Pennsylvania, the Company will be able to supply very much faster than they are now able, the pressing calls for their coal, both from town and country.

For the erection of dwelling houses at a convenient distance from the mine for the accommodations of the miners, &c, the company wish to raise within 60 or 90 days, the sum of \$10,000, and this they propose to do in the following manner: It is proposed that the original five members keep to themselves nine hundred shares out of one thousand, and that the remaining one hundred be offered for sale at the rate of one hundred dollars per share—twenty-five of which have already been taken.

Fifty per cent can be realized, the proprietors think evident. They say thus—

"The selling price of coal in Pennsylvania, at the pit's mouth, is \$2 25 per ton; if we allow 10 per cent as the profits of the miners, it will leave \$2 03, less 40 the rent usually paid, which leaves the absolute cost per ton \$1 63. The Cumberland mines is said by the miners to be as favorable as the average of the mines in Pennsylvania; and if so, the expense of working will be the same; and as 30,000 tons per year is nothing more than a medium business, the Cumberland mine will produce, at the present selling price, \$6, (which by the way is \$2 less than might be obtained on the ground) will give \$180,000, from which deduct \$48,00, the cost of mining, and there remains a clear profit of \$131,000; but, if instead of 30,000 tons, only 12,000 should be raised, being the smallest quantity of which the company have any knowledge, as the produce of one shaft, we shall then have - - - - - \$72,000  
From which deduct the cost of mining  
as before - - - - - 18,560

Leaves a profit of - - - - - \$52,440  
Being more than fifty per cent on the investment.

The proprietors further say that though they propose to retain nine hundred shares out of the thousand, yet they are willing that the subscribers for the remaining one hundred shall have the power of outweighing them in voting.

Whether the terms offered by the company be unreasonable or not, every one will judge for himself. Whoever considers them so, and thinks he will not get a handsome return for his money will, of course, decline the offer. All expenses thus far have been paid, and the coal is now ready for market. By raising the sum the company propose, they will be enabled much sooner to afford large supplies of coal than they will be otherwise, but at all events the work will be prosecuted with the same spirit with which it has hitherto been conducted.—*Providence paper.*

FALE, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Store ware, Powder and Shot, No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms; and the highest prices will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash, for Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Work about to be Published, entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS, SHOWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 8vo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

\*\* Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf: 1000 hhd's Liverpool salt, 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON, Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage, Canvass No 1 a S, Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores, 1 Caplin seine, Chain Cables, 1 1-4 & 1-2 inches, and 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each, Anchors of all descriptions,

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

WANTED,

A S an Apprentice to the House-Carpenter Business, a smart active Lad, about sixteen years of age.

WM. BROWN.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1836.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6.

## UNITED STATES.

[From the Providence Journal.]

**MEXICAN AFFAIRS.**—Senor Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, has demanded his passports, and is about embarking from this country, the cause of his departure, we learn, is the persistence of the Government in the order under which Gen. Gaines entered the Mexican territory.

His departure, however, at the request of the Secretary, was postponed, until the return of the President from his Western tour, when the negotiations were renewed without success. Senor Gorostiza, being unable to procure the recall of Gen. Gaines, merely awaits his passports to return home. The National Gazette says, "We cannot but express our surprise with an intelligent contemporary, that the public should have no official information on the subject." The *N. Y. American*, in reference to this matter, makes the following remarks:

"If this should prove true, we shall be in great danger of a war with Mexico, than which none could prove more disastrous to our commerce. With every thing at stake on our part, in every sea, Mexico offers not a vulnerable point. Her only weak part is Texas, now all but an ally to the United States, and as for commerce she has none, and pestilence around her sea-coast secures her from invasion in that quarter.

In such a war, Mexico has every thing to gain and nothing to lose; the United States every thing to lose and nothing to gain—not even glory.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1836.

The October Packet has arrived at Halifax, but not having received our latest English papers, we are unable to give the news till next week. Paris dates by way of the United States to the 24th Sept. state that the French Ministry has been completed; Gen. Bernard having accepted of the War Department. The revolutionary movements had extended to Lisbon.

**THE ELECTION.**—Last Wednesday's Gazette contains the Proclamation dissolving the late Assembly, and summoning a new one. The Writs bear date 23 November, and are returnable on the 12th January next. By the Sheriff's notice in the same paper, it appears, that the Poll will be opened at Pictou, on Monday the 14th, at New Glasgow on the 15th, and at Berigonish on the 24th instant, for the purpose of electing two County Members. No notice is taken of our Township Member, which we presume is an omission, but one which we trust Mr Sheriff Sawyer will correct with the least possible delay; and we hope he will arrange matters so that the Freeholders of this Township will neither be delayed, nor need to return from their homes a second time in consequence of this omission.

In the last two Numbers of the BEE, we directed public attention to the propriety of holding a public Meeting, for the double purpose of selecting good and true men to represent us, and to avoid a contested Election; but from the intrigues of intending Candidates, of whom our columns to-day present a fair sample, and the supineness of the constituency themselves, the opportunity has now been lost, and we are back upon the old system.

A variety of Candidates have offered, and many others are spoken of. There is therefore no lack of office-seekers; but our Freeholders seem to forget, that it is very seldom that the man of real worth is to be found a-

mong those who are the most active in pushing themselves into notoriety. It may therefore happen, that among all those who have offered, or who may yet offer, the best qualified men to represent us may not be found. We know some men of sterling worth, and unbending integrity in this, and the adjoining counties, who have not offered, nor would any thing induce them to do so, short of a general, if not a unanimous call, from their fellow-citizens. These are the men who would in all probability, have been brought forward at a public meeting, men who would have acted with credit to themselves and advantage to the public; and hence the opposition manifested by some of the Candidates to such an ordeal.

A late writer has said that, "the people of almost every civilized country have got infected with a mania for censuring the conduct of public men. No sooner do they get installed into office, than the censorious tongues of the nation are at work, and their best deeds and intentions, are often converted into subjects for reprobation." There may be, and no doubt is, a great deal of truth in this sentiment, and hence it is, that of late years, we find men of the first rate talents, declining the Magisterial and Legislative offices, leaving them to be occupied, and their onerous duties to be performed, by men of inferior talent, but withal crafty and ambitious.

From what we already see of the aspect of the approaching contest, and the materials from which the constituency seem to be selecting their Representatives, we will venture to predict, that in the space of one short year, the new House will be as unpopular as the last, and that we are destined to endure six or seven years more of misrule on the one hand and grumbling on the other. We are apt to speak of Spain, Turkey, and other countries, under despotic and feudal rule, as being unfit for the reception of free institutions, but we forget that Novascotians evince a high degree of incapacity in the exercise of the chief right which distinguishes them from the Serfs of these countries.

Hitherto we have fearlessly discharged the duties of the Press—we have pointed out the surest and easiest mode of obtaining a faithful representation; if the Freeholders, in rejecting our counsel, have laid the foundation of their own disappointment, in suffering the consequences they will neither deserve nor obtain the sympathy of their fellow-men, in the surrounding Colonies.

By an order in Council, Miramichi has been declared a Free Port.—*Scotsman*.

Halifax, SS.

Supreme Court, Michlemas Term, 1836.

Mr David Matheson, having taken the usual oaths in the open Court, was this day duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of the said Court. [Halifax, 1st Nov. 1836.]

The Parliament of U. Canada is to meet for the Despatch of Business, on the 8th instant.

**LITERARY SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday last, the Session was opened by an introductory Lecture on Chemistry from Mr J. D. B. Fraser. This evening Mr G. A. Blanchard will read a Lecture "On the Prevention of Crime."

**SUICIDE.**—On Sunday, the 23d ult., at break of day, Michael Ruth, residing with Mr. Wm. Corbett, in this town, left the house in a state of temporary mental derangement, and, notwithstanding every diligence was used to discover where he went, nothing was heard of him until Wednesday last, when his body was discovered in the tide, near Messrs Ross & Primrose's wharf. The following is a copy of the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, taken 2d

Nov., "That the deceased came by his death by drowning himself, while in a state of insanity."

We are obliged to defer the communication of "J. W." and some other matters till our next.

## MARRIED,

At River John, by the Rev. Edward Doyle, Mr. Richard Kirwin to Miss Joanna Dooley, both of Pegg-wash.

## DIED,

On Wednesday last, after an illness of five days, Donald, second son of Mr. Alex'r McKay, Town-gut, aged 7 years and 4 months.

## TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr Nelson and Son, Miss Heyrin, Messrs Perkins, Candell, Munro, Catter, Mundell, Gardner, Fraser, Davison, Walker, Coston, Lord, and Longwith.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Hon'ble S Canard, E. Canard Esq., and Capt. McLean.

At Mr Harper's.—Rev. Mr Hudson, Messrs Platt and Glassills.

At the Royal Oak.—(Not obtained.)

## SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

## ENTERED.

Thursday, Nov. 3.—Barque General Starke; Paul, New York—hny, &c.; schar Sarah, Mat-tetal, Tatamagouche; Richard Smith, Lang-lois, Quebec—flour; Brothers, Fougere, Halifax; Mary Bell, Cameron, do.; Emily, Le-Blanc, P. E. Island; Queen Adelaide, Claw-son, do.

## CLEARED,

Thursday.—Brig Shaw, Scott, Lancaster—wood goods; barque William Smith, Safford, Portland; brig Sterling, Chase, New York—Bee, Graham, Miramichi, Eley, Wall, Phila; delphin; Glenlochwood, Thompson, Hull; Enterprise, Pierce, Plymouth.

Yesterday.—Schar Sarah, Smith, New Bedford; Ravena, Hartman, Boston; Peleu, Mason, Stamford.

## TO LET,

For one or more Years,

THE HOUSE AND LOT three Miles from the town of Pictou, on the Halifax road, formerly occupied by Benjamin Steins. For particulars, apply to JOHN PATTERSON, Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of EDWARD CROY, Cooper, late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.  
Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

## INDIA RUBBERS.

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

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

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

November 8, 1836

## ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

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

The Union Annual, JAS. DAWSON, Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

All persons having any demands against the Estate of

**JOHN DOULL,**

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

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

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

**JAMES SKINNER, M. D.**

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

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

All persons having any demands against the Estate of

**DONALD McDONALD, (Glenca)**

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

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

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

**ANGUS MCKAY,**

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Execs.  
DONALD MCKAY, }  
Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

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

**MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,**

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.  
JOHN McDONALD, }  
Upper District, County of Sydney,  
21st July, 1836. if

All persons having any demands against the estate of the late

**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.  
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.  
Pictou, 23d April, 1836. if

All persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

**ROBERT BROWN,**

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.  
THOMAS MCCOUL, }  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

**JESSEY LOGIE,**

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

PETER DONALDSON,  
Administrator  
18th April, 1836.

**NEW BOOKS, &c.**

The subscriber has just received by the ACANTAN, from Greenock, via Halifax, the following valuable addition to his Stock, viz:

**THE EARTH, THE AIR, THE HEAVENS, THE SEA,** in 4 vols, by Mudie.

These books comprise a vast body of information in Natural Philosophy, which is presented to the mind in the most pleasing and fascinating form. They will form a rich repast to the intellectual reader.

Spirit of Chambers's Journal, 3 vols.  
Penny Cyclopaedia, vols. 1 to 5  
Saturday Magazine, vols. 1 to 8  
Penny do do vols. 1 to 5  
Chambers's Journal, Nos. 1 to 236.

— Hist. Newspaper, Nos. 1 to 39, complete  
— Information, Nos 1 to 49, do  
— Educational Course, consisting of— Infant

Education, 186d.— Introduction to the Sciences, 186d,  
History of the British Empire and its Resources, 386d,  
— History of English Literature, 386d.— Rudiments of Chemistry 2s.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vols. 18, 19, 20,  
Combe's Constitution of Man

— Phrenology  
Lives of Eminent Missionaries, 3 vols.  
Griffin's Library, Nos 1 to 5, at 1s each, viz: The

Mother's Book, Sailor's Varns, Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Anecdote Book, The Astrologer.

Riddiman's Latin Rudiments  
Bertrand on the Revolutions of the Globe  
Quetelet's Natural Philosophy

Lawrence's Geology in 1835  
Call's Catechisms, Keys, and Scripture Helps  
Children's Juvenile Books and Pictures, from 1-2d to 2s, each.

Song Books, Plays, and Letter Writers  
Cowper's Works  
Burns' do.

A Treatise on Phrenology  
Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries  
Drawing paper and Card Boards

School Bibles and Testaments  
Very elegant pulpit 4to Bibles  
A choice assortment of Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books,

Testaments, and Psalm Books, in sheep, morocco, roan, embossed and extra calf, gilt bindings  
Seebing's Bible, Testaments, Prayer, and Psalm Books, in do.

Psalm Books, with Brown's Notes  
Do. with Music appended  
Penny Drawing Books

Splendid Port-folios, 4to and folio  
Account Books, all sizes and patterns; from 1 to 10 quires

Print, post, and foolscap Writing Papers  
Quills, Wafers, Wax, and India Rubber  
Backgammon Boards, at 10s, 15s, and 20s

Religious and Temperance Tracts, (variety)  
Lak Powders and steel Pens  
Music Paper.

An assortment of Annuals daily expected,  
October, 1836. JAMES DAWSON

**COLCHESTER HOTEL.**

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his Friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment; together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.  
NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

**TO FARMERS.**

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, if of good quality, viz: BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED.

JAMES DAWSON.

J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 29.

**ALMANACS, FOR 1837.**

For sale by J. DAWSON.  
October, 26.

**Prospectus, of a Work to be Entitled THE MEMORANDUM BOOK, OR LAND-SURVEYING;**

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages. Price 10s.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist,

September 21. if

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS,** consisting of—

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c. for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.  
October 26.

**LANDING**

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber;

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.  
6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC SALE,**

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigotish on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

**EXCELLENT FARM,**

situated on the second division of lands, Bca Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillivray (John Vamey's son deceased), containing upwards of 100 Acres, near square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE McLEOD,  
MICHAEL McDONALD, } Esqs  
JOHN McGILGIVRAY, }

Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

**FOR SALE, OR TO LET:**

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockin's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if

**NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.**

H. R. NARRAWAY,

Agent for A McGrigor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copr works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Iy where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. newly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware, Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.



## POETRY.

## THE SOUL OF NATURE.

BY DR. HOWRING.

If I had hatred in me, if my heart,  
Stung by a sense of injury, deep and strong,  
Sought but to recompense the wrong with wrong,  
Here would I come, and learn "the better part,"—  
For here discordant passions all depart,  
There is such music in the bird's sweet song,  
There is such power, such pathos in the throng  
Of beautiful objects, which around me start,  
That hatred seems impossible, and love  
The omnipotent spirit of the scene;—  
So are we trained to better things above;  
So out of hallowed moments that have been  
We gather up the thoughts of what will be,  
When hopes and memory blend in ecstasy.

From the Token for 1837.

## A NAME IN THE SAND.

BY H. F. GOULD.

ALONE I walked the ocean strand,  
A pearly shell was in my hand,  
I stopped and wrote upon the sand  
My name, the year, the day.  
As onward from the spot I passed,  
One lingering look behind I cast;  
A wave came rolling high and fast,  
And washed my lines away.  
  
And so, me thought, 'twill shortly be  
With every mark on earth from me!  
A wave of dark oblivion's sea  
Will sweep across the place  
Where I have trod the sandy shore  
Of time, and been to me no more,  
Of me, my day, the name I bore,  
To leave no track nor trace.  
  
And yet, with Him who counts the sands,  
And holds the waters in his hands,  
I know a lasting record stands  
Inscribed against my name,  
Of all this mortal part has wrought,  
Of all this thinking soul hath thought,  
And from these fleeting moments caught,  
For glory or for shame.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Family Magazine.

## THE CHAMOIS HUNTERS.

WHOEVER has crossed the noble road made by Napoleon over the Simplon, most doubtless remember the appetite with which he seated himself at the inn in the little village called Sempione, near the summit of the mountain, to enjoy, perhaps for the first time in his life, a piece of Chamois.

The pursuit of these animals is by no means unattended with danger; they are followed by the hunters amid rocks, and ice, and snow: these hardy mountaineers pursue their game, having only bread and water for food, and a rock for their pillow at night. They leave their homes before dawn, in order to arrive at the first break of day at those spots where the chamois feeds. Arrived here, the hunter looks around with his spyglass to see if he can discover any game. If a chamois is seen, the hunter approaches silently; as soon as he can distinguish the horns of the animal, he considers himself within gun-shot, and fires his rifle; if the chamois is killed, the hunter runs to it, cuts the ham-strings, and if it be young, carries it home to his family. If, however, he is a long way from home, he merely takes from the animal the skin, which, as well as the horns and feet, are very valuable. But if the vigilant eye of the chamois perceives the hunter, as often happens, it flies with a rapid step over glaciers and rocky precipices. Now begins the

fatigues of the hunter, especially, if instead of one chamois, he has discovered a herd of them. When his labours are suspended by the approach of night, he sets himself down at the foot of a rock; there, without fire, and without a light, he takes from his haversack a morsel of bread and cheese, which is frequently so hard that it must be broken with the hatchet he carries to cut steps in the ice. His repast finished, he lies himself down to sleep. The next day he pursues the same course, encounters the same hardships, exhibits the same contempt of danger and death, until he is fortunate enough to wound the nimble animal. These hunters often remain several days in these dreadful deserts, while their wives and families are in the greatest state of anxiety, being afraid even to sleep, lest the dead hunter should appear to them; for it is believed in that country, that the hunter, after death, appears to his nearest friends and tells where his body lies, that it may be buried.

The passion for the Chamois hunt is so great, that a young hunter who had been married for only six months to a beautiful woman, remarked: 'My grandfather and father died in the chase, and I am so certain of following their example, that I call this dress my shroud, feeling confident that I shall have no other; and yet the most brilliant fortune would not tempt me to renounce the chase.' Six months afterward his foot slipped when he was on the edge of a precipice, he fell, and perished. The following anecdote also proves the dangers and incidents of the pursuit of the chamois: A hunter named Gaspard St. Veri, while pursuing the chamois with two of his friends, fell into an abyss, formed by the melting of the ice. His companions gave him up as lost. But anxious to do all for his safety, they ran to the nearest cottage, which was several miles distant, to procure ropes. Finding none, however, they cut an old counterpane into strips, and ran to the gulf into which their comrade had fallen, and whose downward course had been arrested at the depth of thirty feet by the ice; half of his body was immersed in water: chilled with cold he had resigned himself to God, in expectation of a lingering death. His comrades, however, called to him and he answered; the counterpane was lowered to the bottom, he tied it to himself and it was drawn up: just as he had reached the edge of the precipice, and was safe, a strip broke, and the unfortunate man fell again into the gulf, and broke his arm. His comrades, however, encouraged him, again tied the bands together and twisted them to render them more strong. Gaspard now tied the end round his body, was again drawn up, and miraculously saved.

The small number of these hunters who live to an advanced age, carry the marks of their profession in their faces; they have a wild and haggard look. It is doubtless this bad expression of features which has led the superstitious peasants to believe them to be sorcerers, and that the devil finally throws them down the precipice.

MADNESS AND CIVILIZATION.—It is a curious fact, but impossible to be controverted, that madness is one of the attendants upon civilization and intellectual cultivation. According to many well authenticated accounts, it is comparatively unknown, among savages. Although we should consider the statement very questionable, we can easily imagine that in a state of barbarism its virulent activity is rarely excited. It is easily conceivable that the mere animal in the shape of man, who eats, drinks and sleeps, giving no thought for the morrow, is less liable to become deranged than he of a more polished and meditative character. Van Humboldt states that he had found few cases of insanity among the American Indians; and a similar remark may be applied to Russia, China, and Turkey—in which we may instance the hospital at Grand Cairo, a city containing 300,000 people, wherein N. Desgenettes found only 14 afflicted with a nervous malady.—*Nevelle on Insanity.*

LIST OF LETTERS  
Remaining in the Picton Post Office, 1st November, 1836.

Archibald Isaac M R	Ingram Alex'r M T
McAulay Rod'ic	McKay Murdoch N L
McAulay John C J	" Alexander M D
Brown Margaret G H	" John E t
Blakie William G H	" Donald M B
Beck Peter W R	" David M R
Bryden William R H	" Alex'r S m B
Bartho Angus M T	McKenzie Alex'r L B
Baxter John W R	" " M T
Campbell John W R	" " M B
" Alex'r "	" Donald C
" Duncan R J	" Kenneth M R
" Alex'r M R—2	" John (farmer)
" John N L	" Hector C
" William E t	Kelly James
" Duncan W R	Kennedy Edward
McCara John R H	Keer John W R
Crocket John M R—2	McLeod David W R
Christie Peter—2	" Robert
Cameron Ewen S H	" Jannet M R
Carmichael Francis F G	" Murdoch M T
Cameron Rebecca L B	" Mrs. " -3
Calder Angus M D h	Lamont Peter S m B
Chisholm John—care of	Logan Alexander
James Clew	" John H H—2
McCulloch Roderick R H	McDonald William
McDonald William	" Angus M T—2
" " L H	" " John
" Robert R H	" Donald M B
" James S H	" John Kt. Bridge
" Mrs.	Munro Donald M T
" Mary	" Hugh S H
" Thomas L H	" Murdoch G m B
" William M R	" Andrew E t
" John C	Miller James R H
" Murdoch M R	Matheson Donald
" William from	Murphy Thomas
Invernesshire	McMullin G. William
McDonald John W R	Oliver Robert
" Alexander and	" George M R
Duncan M R	Oats William
Dolany Patrick S S, C H	Powell Nathaniel L H—2
Douglas Hugh N L	McPhee Alex'r C
Dridon John forks, M R	" Angus
Dexter Eleazer	Polson William B B
Evert George	Perry G. David B H
McEwen James P or G H	McQuarry William W R
Fraser Alex'r. F, M R—2	McQueen Angus L H
" Hugh W R	Ross Donald W G
" William G H	" George W R
" Alexander M R—2	" John D h
" " Aberc. F	" Robert W R
" William from Inv's	" James
" " M R	" William D h
" Peter H H	Russell Alex'r C
" William M R	Rosa Alex'r M R
" " W R	" John "
Forbes Ann (widow)	Robson James S m B
Falconer John N L	Robinson Suttia
Giles John	Sutherland Angus R H
Gollan Alex'r C J	" John W R
Gallo David R H	" Alex'r. L B
Graham James R H	" Donald M R
McGuigan John	" John G H
Hogg John W R	" " M R
Hayward William C	" " R H
Hays Cornelius	" Andrew C
McInnes John S H	" Catharine R H
McIntosh Donald M T	Scott Mrs. John
" John G m B	Waters Robert G H
	Thom Daniel 4 m B

CORDAGE, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM,  
for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.  
12th October.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCUREY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichet—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.