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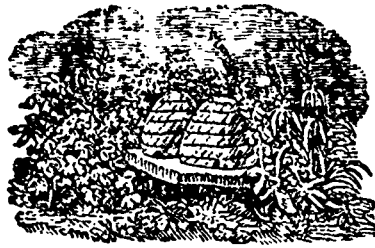
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACLEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTIS QUALIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1837.

NUMBER XLVIII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 8s. 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.

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER :

AN experienced person, to dig a few Chaldrons of Coal, for which liberal wages will be given. He also acquaints his friends that they will be permitted to dig for their own use in his Coal Pit, until the Agents of the General Mining Association will come back to the price we paid in the good days of yore, when the coal was raised in baskets and wheelbarrows, and sold at fourpence half-penny per bushel.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

New Glasgow, 4th April, 1837. m-m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his **FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property, the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May.

For further particulars apply to Mr N Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH.** West River, 20th December. 1836. if

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz—

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.
Large do 6s. 9d. do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

TO LET.

Entry on the first of May next,

TWO Rooms, and two garret do. (above the shop presently occupied by Mr Charles Robson) to which are attached a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar on the ground floor.

Also:—The western half of said building (a self contained tenement) consisting of a Shop 20 feet by 16, three handsomely finished Rooms, 3 do Bedrooms, a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar. For particulars apply to **JAMES DAWSON.**

April 11. a-w

COLONIAL MISCELLANY.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Correspondent and Advocate.

THE mountain in labor once brought forth a mouse. We wish we could say so now.—But instead of a harmless mouse, it has brought forth under Sir FRANCIS'S acouchment, large litters of most noxious things. He was in travail about a year ago; and like a hen disturbed in her nest, chuckled his loud complaints, that the late Executive Council had shamefully disturbed him while laying and hatching HIS REMEDIAL MEASURES. Our mouths have been long and long watering for his good things, his "bread and butter."—But in his speech from the Throne (which is a sort of bill of fare) he gives us nothing but indigestible matters,—more Law, more Courts, more debts, and more taxation !!

What is the first grand remedial measure he now boasts about from the Throne?—"Important Law improvements." We had plenty of Law before, and too much of it. He declared to us last year that our "country exceeds only by one third the single parish of Mary-le-bone in London."—Poor parish of Upper Canada! And he immediately added "the whole of the province does not equal the private fortune of many an English Compeer." Poor Parish! Poor Mary-le-bone like Upper Canada!!—Surely three Supreme Judges would be enough to supply Mary-le-bone with law and justice, without adding two or more rancorous Tories, to poison further what law and justice we have! Besides these supreme Judges we have a District Judge in every District, and Courts of Request in small divisions of every District, and Courts of Quarter Sessions. Yet Sir FRANCIS thought we were starving for law! And, therefore, his first slices of "bread and butter" were more Courts! more Judges. more litigation! more costs!! The largest chunk of bread is all crust, so hard that no one can bite it, so stale that no one can bear it, to w.t.—a Court of Chancery, with a salaried Chancellor, Masters in Chancery, Clerks in Chancery, Accountants, Treasurers, Auctioneers and Solicitors, to the heart's content of this poor parish of Mary-le-bone. Let every farmer ask himself this question.—Have I felt the want of the blessing (in England called a scourge) of a Court of Chancery? If not, why should I be taxed to support this new, expensive, and burdensome Establishment? Why not wait till we exceed the parish of Mary-le-bone, and the income of many an English Compeer?

All this new law, with its expenses, he says is heaped upon us to prevent "the national passion for acquiring wealth, from outstripping the legislative judgment for securing it." What in the world does he mean? To which question a gentleman this morning answered us.—mean? just what he says. that our national passion is after wealth. and therefore he offered the elections before the late election, "bread and butter," and men women and money" as "all they wanted." If he could by any possibility screw the "Legislative judgement" (he sees its ineffectuality) up to the same pitch, as our national passion after wealth, he could exalt the Parliament exceedingly! But Sir F. did not feel his own head very clear about the meaning, and therefore adds, "or in other words"

(worse words we think) "so soon as the will of the people become stronger than the power of the law; but, with satisfaction, I observe, you have wisely guarded against the occurrence of this evil."

This is the language of a little tyrant. What is there (of an earthly nature) that ought to be stronger than "the WILL OF THE PEOPLE" Do they not send their Representatives to Parliament to express their WILL of what shall be law or shall not be law? Is the law to be a tyrant, even above the power of the people whose will made it, and whose will ought to repeal it? And Sir Francis "observes with satisfaction they have wisely guarded against this evil." The countenances of the Tories were lighted up with the most extravagant delight at this sentiment of absolutism, and declared Sir Francis was the most glorious Governor the world ever had, and that they would war with him against reformers as long as they had "bread and butter" to keep body and soul together.

But how did Sir Francis and the Tories combine to prevent the "will of the people" from modifying, changing and digesting "the power of the Law" so as to make it minister in the highest degree to their civil and religious interests? By suppressing the Bill against the Law of Primogeniture, the Jury Bill; the Bill to vote by Ballot, to prevent votes on recent "bread and butter" Patents from Sir Francis at future Elections, to aid and improve the Common and District Schools, to open new sources of trade, and channels of Commerce; to give us the Casual and territorial revenue, unincumbered, as the public wealth for the improvement of the country, to give us the Clergy Reserves for the ample and universal diffusion of the blessings of Education among all the people; and abolish a dominant and Established Church, with its rectories, and its exclusive Ecclesiastical and Spiritual rights and privileges according to the Establishment of the Church of England, and by practically conceding to us, what is necessary to maintain and secure these blessings and all others flowing from them, viz—cheap and responsible Government, and various other matters of like importance; instead of which we have more Law, more Tory Judges, more litigation, more costs, more taxation, till, as Sir Francis says, the Law shall be above the "Will of the People," and to do the thing Tory-like, thoroughly, they conspired to perpetuate the present Parliament, so that the People might be ousted of their Elective Franchise for a new Election in the event of the King's death! And they talked of the King's death, and their new Law to survive him, with as much coolness as a well practised undertaker receives his orders for a profitable funeral.

The second remedial measure of importance, he mentions, is the amendment of King's College Charter. To this honor Sir Francis has no claim. It was the hon. and venerable Archdeacon Strachan who procured the Charter, nor shall Sir Francis meanly dress himself in the peacock's feathers, and his modification has been long proposed and discussed. But it is already by magic, "the principal seat of learning in British North America," even before it has a scholar or a teacher! He thinks an Act of Parliament makes "a principal seat of learning," as brick and mortar make "a church" without a single Christian! Those sister Colonies that long have had their universities in active

operation will blush when they hear of Sir Francis's "principal seat of learning in British North America." And the Republics of America will wonder that he condescended, by the limitation of British, tacitly to concede their superiority. What great good does Sir Francis promise from the University? In truth we expected ample qualifications in law, physic, and divinity, and in all those sciences and universal literature, which might best men for the various public, parliamentary and executive duties required in an enlightened, prosperous, and well ordered community. But Sir Francis's ideas (perhaps he had not a collegiate education) do not rise so high; but are found in the humbler level of "a constant supply" (rather a low mercantile phrase) "of teachers for the remote parts." Surely Upper Canada College, which has already cost £40,000, ought long since, as well as long to come, to have "on hand a constant supply of teachers." But of what avail is a nursery of fruit trees, unless you have fields prepared into which to transplant them? And of what use are these University bred teachers for common schools (too proud for their station) unless the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or some other portion of the public wealth is applied to their aid and encouragement? Will our already depressed farmers be able to pay high tory salaries to your tory teachers from a high tory University? Yet this is a grand remedial measure!

But the third "remedial measure" is internal improvement. And first comes that noble undertaking the Welland Canal? Any farmer can, without our enlarging on the subject guage Sir Francis's profundity upon internal improvement and remedial measures. The Welland Canal has ever been and still is a burden to the Country. Since 1823 it has imposed upon us for interest on money lent, £40,000!! And yet we have given £240,000 more! How can the canal pay the interest on this further sum? If the Americans make their proposed Ship Canal round the Falls on their side, what will become of the Welland Canal and a debt of half a million of money? What will become of the poor parish of Mary le bone? What will become of our less than the income of many an English Commoner? Yet this is a remedial measure! As for the Western Rail Road, the farmers of the Gore, London, and Western Districts are subject to be taxed if the private Company which is loaned \$500,000, so mis-speculate or "leather their own necks" as not to pay the interest!—And will they long pay it when they find that if they don't, the people must? So of the Northern rail road. And ought the people of any district to be rendered liable to be taxed to pay the deficiencies of a private, speculating, perhaps improvident, perhaps fraudulent company, over which they have no control? Yet this is Sir Francis's remedial measure!

What does he mean by his trust that the members of Parliament "will be individually exerted in carrying these operations into effect?" Does he mean to throw the responsibility off himself upon them? The late Assembly appointed the most judicious Commissioners for such purpose. He made it a great complaint, and induced the present House to surrender the right into his hands; and after this act of suicide, he calls for "their individual exertions to carry their operations into effect with the strictest economy?"—Perhaps it is a hint he shall make than all Commissioners as a way of spreading their "bread and butter." This is a remedial measure.

What is the fourth remedial measure? The War Losses, after twenty years' discussion, are to be paid. The Americans have long since honestly paid their losses. Why have not we, belonging to a great Empire, been long since paid ours? But of the sum remaining due, all but £17,000 is to be taken out of the sufferers to pay the sufferers. Yet even after 20 years, this is a "remedial measure!"

The fifth remedial measure is a change in the land granting department, to favor a few speculators in U. E. rights, and, as Sir Francis frankly confesses, to bestow it on "emigrants" "contrary to your own private interests." Our private interests are the last things of concernment! Agents are to be sent to England to "the Poor Law Commissioners, Magistrates, and gentry" "to send us from their parishes the poor and needy; and "contrary to our private interests" they are to receive our public lands. And in case the unhappy paupers, almost transported here by the rich to avoid a contribution to their necessities, should be unable to support themselves, they have passed a law compelling every Township, by a specific rate for that purpose, to support them. What is this, but the beginning of the introduction of Poor Laws? Thus poor Upper Canada is to be the grand British North American "parish of Mary le bone," for all the parishes of England and Ireland. This is a remedial measure; with this difference only, it is, as Sir Francis says, "contrary to our own private interests."

The sixth remedial measure is a singular one, viz: "the re-issuance of all the Bank Bills! Through these banks we demanded we should get money for all the

"remedial measures" pushed upon us; but to our mortification they are sent to Downing street by order of our Lord Glensiz. This is like the cow which first fills the pail with milk, and then kicks it over! Sir Francis says, "here gentlemen are plenty of remedial measures for you, requiring plenty of money—but the banks for the money, excuse me, I am ordered to send to Lord Glensiz!" So much for Sir Francis's remedial measures, of which with his own unconstitutional majority, in his (not the people's) Assembly, he has been lately delivered, after just twelve months' gestation!

He thanks the Assembly for the supplies, and the most exorbitant supplies ever granted, and according to his honorable Executive and Legislative Councilor ELIASLEY, beyond even what was asked.—And more than that, for all the economical retrenchments made by Parliament since 1832, have been this session granted into the bargain, in the name of arrears,—amounting, we believe, to upwards of \$200,000. Yet this is a remedial measure!

Is such a government worthy of our support? Is it one deserting of the supplies vitiated by the late Parliament? And will it be better while we grant supplies to sustain its voraciousness? The Revenue collected at Quebec, has fallen off £50,000 in the year! Can we, then, afford this extravagance?

Sir Francis says nothing about the Casual and territorial revenue. He had imposed such burdens on it, and reduced it to so little value, and proposed the concession of it on such Jewish terms, that not a tory oven could venture to touch it. This was a remedial measure.

Not a word about the Clergy Reserves!—Strange taciturnity upon such a remedial measure. He is so mortified at the failure of his mean attempt, just at the close of the session, when the House was then, after notice of a prorogation, to re-invest them in the Crown for his arbitrary distribution, for the corruption of the Churches, that he could not mention the subject.

Not a word about His Trial for unconstitutional and undue influence at the late Election! not a word about the much vaunted Report acquitting him! It was the best rebuke, by significant silence, which a Governor ever gave to corrupt partizans. Perhaps we doubted their sincerity. Perhaps he thought they actually betrayed him? This was his soliloquy: "Thank them for such a half washing as they pretended to give me, me, the Representative of the King. For such a mere sweating over of such a matter! For such a half washing, as actually showed through it, all the maggot holes and rottenness it was intended to conceal! Treacherous friends! Could they gloss things over no better than that? Thank them for such a mere bespatterment! Slightly work!—Thank them for such care of my character, embarked too, in the same boat with their interests! Shabby performance! Thank them for so slurring over the whole affair, as only made it look confusedly worse! Never.—There—let it go. The least said about it the better."

Well done, Sir Francis—Caio's celebrated Soliloquy is inferior to mine. We honor thy manly repudiation of such puerile services; such puny efforts; such insignificant labors; such paltry contributions and tiny offerings to a degenerate cause. We could recommend young statesmen who have not ballast enough to carry full sail, not hereafter to venture out of their depth.

After all, let us have back our good old slandered Parliament, equally distinguished for prudence, economy, and respect for the rights and interests of the people, as for true loyalty.

From the Vindicator.

The Town of Hamilton, Lower Canada, was illuminated on Wednesday, (5th March,) by order of the Town Magistrates, in celebration of the Anniversary of the first breaking of the ground for the great Western Rail Road! So great is the fever of speculation in that town, that property to the amount of \$260,000 has changed hands within a few days during the last week.

NOVA-SCOZIA.

THE Editor of the Colonial Churchman, in an article headed "Thou shalt not covet," says—

"Witness also the claims now manifested in this Province, to have up the Glebe and School lands, and call in the numberless dissenting bodies to fasten on the dish. We see a very pretty specimen of this in a petition lately presented to the House, respecting the College lands in the neighborhood of Antigonish, which the Petitioners humbly submit to the tender mercies of the Assembly, as a very nice morsel to help out the banquet that is preparing. There would be as much justice in the measures asked for by the petitioners, as in a demand from the Episcopal congregations to have such lands as the Dissenters may have acquired by purchase, gift, or otherwise, equally divided among all denominations. And as to the honesty of the affair, it would be about equal to that of a poor

man who would take from his neighbour's wood pile because it was larger than his own."

If the Editor of the above paper will condescend to inform us by what means the Episcopalians of this Province have got possession of the lands in question, and by what tenure they still hold them, to the exclusion of all other sects no less orthodox than themselves, we will then give him our opinion of the justice and honesty of the transaction; and, perhaps, will also help him to the proper application of his text.—
ED. BRE.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Extracts from the Journals of the House.

April 1st.—Four Petitions of Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, were with the special leave of the House, presented by Mr G. Smith, and read, respectively noticing the petition of David Crichton and James Crichton, now before this House, relative to an assessment of said Township, for a debt due them for supplies for the poor of the Township, and praying that no law be passed for such assessment.

A petition of Freeholders in the Township of Pictou, was, by special leave of the House, presented by Mr Hatton and read, praying that a law may be passed for the Assessment of said Township, for the debt due David Crichton and James Crichton, and any other debts due from the Township, through the late Overseers of the poor—and further, that said Township may not be divided into parishes, until such debts are paid, and the Boundaries of the proposed Parishes settled by proper surveys.

Two petitions of Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Pictou, were presented by Mr G. Smith; and a petition of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr Holmes,—and the said several petitions were read, respectively praying that the sittings of the Inferior Court in the County of Pictou may be discontinued, and the supreme Court held at Pictou, in July and January, and that the Court of Sessions may be held two weeks before the sitting of the Supreme Court; also, that a pecuniary qualification may be established for the Office of Magistrates, and that they may not hold their Courts in their own dwellings.

A petition of Alexander Fraser and others, of the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr G. Smith and read, setting forth that serious evils result from Magistrates charging Fees for their services in deciding on Civil Actions, and petitioners are desirous that such Fees should in future be collected for the uses of the County or Township in which they are paid; and also, that Magistrates' Courts should be held monthly or oftener, at the Court House or some public building—that not less than two Justices should preside at such Court, and a Clerk be appointed to issue Process and collect the Fees to be paid over to the County Treasurer; that petitioners are also of opinion, that the Judges Fees ought to be abolished, and the expenses of the Judiciary reduced, and such improvements made in the Magistracy and Judiciary as may promote the public good.

A petition of James Robson and others, in behalf of themselves and other friends of the Pictou Academy, a petition of Angus McGillivray and others, Inhabitants of the upper settlements of the East River, Pictou. A petition of James Carmichael and others, lower settlement, East River. A petition of Inhabitants of River John. A petition of William Matheson and others, inhabitants of the West River. A petition of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Merigomish. And a petition of A. Campbell and others, Inhabitants of Tanamagouche, were presented by Mr G. Smith and read, setting forth the utility and excellence of the Pictou Academy, before the remodelling of its Constitution by the Legislature, since which, owing to the introduction of a Teacher in the Elementary Branches, it has not been found practicable to retain the second Teacher in the higher and scientific branches of Education, whereby the Academy has become inefficient, and its affairs embarrassed, and praying that the management of the Academy may be entrusted to its former conductors and real friends—that it may be no longer imperative upon them to maintain the Elementary Classes, and other measures taken to restore it to a prosperous and efficient state.

A petition of Robert McKay and others, inhabitants of the County of Pictou. A petition of John Douglas and others, Inhabitants of the West River. A petition of Alexander Grant and others, upper settlement, East River; and a petition of John Wilson and others, River John, were presented by Mr G. Smith and read,—respectively soliciting the attention of this Honorable House to the subject of Clergy and School Lands now in abeyance throughout the Province, and praying that the House will endeavor to procure such an appropriation of said lands as may make them available

for the purpose of general Education, or for such other purposes as may do equal justice to all His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the Table.
April 4th.—Mr Stewart, pursuant to special leave given, presented a Bill relating to the Good Intent Fire Company at Pictou, and the same was read a first time.

April 5.—The following Bills were read a second time, viz :

A Bill to alter the times of holding the Supreme Court in the several Counties of Colchester, Pictou, and Cumberland.

A Bill to amend a certain portion of the Act to regulate and support the Pictou Academy.

A Bill relating to the Good Intent Fire Company at Pictou.

Ordered, that the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A Petition of the Rev. Donald A. Fraser and others, Trustees of the Pictou Academy, and a Petition of the Rev. Alexander McGillivray and others, Freeholders and others, Inhabitants of Pictou, were presented by Mr Holmes and read, praying that the prayer of the Petitions lately presented to this House on the subject of the Pictou Academy, may be refused, and the primary course of instruction preserved in that Institution.

Ordered, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Business of the House has rapidly advanced during the last week. The Committee of Supply closed on Monday afternoon, and yesterday was principally occupied with bringing up the reports, opposing and defending particular votes, and registering names. To-day the Address will be taken up, and the remainder of the week will probably be spent in forwarding or postponing Bills, there being still a great number before the House. We shall sum up, at the close, some of the results of the session, and give the divisions on the more important questions.—*Novascotian, April 12.*

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.
IN COUNCIL, 21st March, 1837.

Resolved, That the Bill, entitled, An Act to abolish one of the Sittings of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, and Pictou, be published, and the consideration thereof be deferred till the next session.

AN ACT

To abolish one of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, and Pictou.

BE it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That hereafter, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Cumberland, and for the County of Colchester, and for the County of Pictou, shall be held but once in the year, that is to say—in the Term of January in each year; and that all such Acts, matters, and things, as are by Law provided to be done in the July Terms of the said Courts, as at present by Law established, shall and may be done and performed at the January Terms of the said Inferior Courts and General Sessions of the Peace.

By Order,
JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, D. C. C.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, has been dissolved by mutual consent; therefore all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment;—and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL FULLERTON.
JOHN FULLERTON.

March 23.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Merigonish,
CONTAINING ABOUT 100 ACRES.

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

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

February 8, 1837

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

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 12 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. If GEORGE SMITH

FALL, 1836.

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

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fuz 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 Chans, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold,

on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Poik, and Butter

R. DAWSON.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

ON Fraser's Mountain, about 30 acres of which is cleared. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the first day of May,
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Terms.—12 months credit on good personal security. Apply to

WM. FRASER,

March 22. e-w Carpenter.

TO LET:

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. If

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullies, 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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

JOHN HENDERSON,

February 22. Blacksmith.

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

CAUSE } WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.
vs
} WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

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

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

TRACT OF LAND,

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

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pltff. }
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. If

The above SALE is Postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., when the same will take place at the place above-mentioned.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

Pictou, 13th April, 1837.

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

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,
13th April, 1836. Administrator

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. If

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-24

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.

AMERICAN STRAW CUTTERS.

The Straw Cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every person feeding stock; and from the great improvement and simplicity of the machines now in use, the work is done with great expedition and facility. It is a subject of great regret to every friend of the agricultural interest, that these machines are not in more general use. Every farmer who is disposed to use fodder to the best possible advantage, and preserve his animals in the best health, in all cases cuts his fodder. For further explanation of the profits and advantages arising from cutting fodder, the following statement is given:

Mr Benjamin's account of the savings made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut Hay and Straw as fodder for Horses:

Mr Hale is proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says,

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1816, (six months) and used at the stage stable, was

tons	cwt	qr	lb.
32	4	0	10

At \$25 pr. ton, the lowest price of hay in 1816,

\$800 00

From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, amount of hay and straw consumed by the same number of horses, viz:

	ton	cwt	qr	lb.	cost.
Straw	16	13	3	10	\$160 23
Hay	13	14	1	0	350 00

\$510 23

Deduct on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, 4 tons more than there was October 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton,

410 23

Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut and uncut fodder,

\$389 77

Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, 25 in number, from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, viz:

tons	cwt	qr	lb.
22	0	0	0

At \$30 pr. ton, the lowest price in Salem,

\$650 00

Whole am't consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817,

	ton	cwt	qr	lb.	cost.
Straw	15	13	0	0	\$187 80
Hay	2	15	0	0	81 00

\$268 80

Saving in using chopped fodder five months,

\$391 20

Total saving in using the straw cutter 9 months, viz: at Newburyport, four months,

\$389 77

At Salem, five months,

391 20

Total, \$780 90

The members of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, were informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from Oct. 1816, to April 1817, than was used from April 1816 to Oct. 1816.

Remarks.—There is not only much saving and gain in cutting fodder, but the animal is kept in better health, more particularly old

horses, and such as may have been injured in their wind.

It is a fact that horses will live and continue serviceable much longer, when fed on cut fodder. The machine invented and manufactured by Mr Willis, known as "Willis' improved Straw and Hay Cutter," is the most durable, and best operating machine that has come to our knowledge; and what is worthy of notice, they require but one person to operate them. In this there is a great saving in cutting feed, and likewise the fodder may be cut of any length required. The knives, being placed in front of the machine, can be at all times examined, and kept in good order. The feeding rollers are so constructed that while the machine is in the act of cutting, the rollers cease to feed, which renders the cutting operation very easy.

It is well constructed, works free and easy, and not liable to get out of order. It cuts from thirty-five to forty bushels per hour. Price thirty-five dollars. For the cost, this is the best machine in use.

[From the New England Farmer.]

COWS.

Cows which are expected to calve, ought to be lodged by themselves in some convenient place, under cover for a week or two before calving, as such care may be the means of saving the life of the calf, and perhaps of the dam also. In order that it may be ascertained what is the time when cows may be expected to calve, an account should be kept of the time when each cow is put to the bull. The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be put under cover, her drink should be like warm, and she should not be exposed to the dampness of the night.

Inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear, apply a common warm mash of bran, with a little lard.

To prevent cows from sucking their own milk, it is said that rubbing the teats frequently with old and strong smelling cheese, is effectual.

The following prescription for drying cows, which continue to give milk till too near the time of their calving; or to expedite their becoming fat enough to be good beef, is taken from *Monk's Agricultural Dictionary*, an English work of established reputation.

"Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey, till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her, and as you see need, repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day, lest her udder be over-charged."

CALVES.—The following mode of rearing Calves, adopted by the Society, denominated Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H. was communicated in a letter from Francis Winkley, to Levi Bartlett, of Warren, N. H., and was published in the *N. E. Farmer*, in 1824; but such have been the changes since that period, in our subscription list that it would probably be new to many of our readers.

"We let calves that come in the fore part of March, suck a week or ten days, then take them from the cow, giving them a moderate allowance of new milk to drink till they have learned to drink it freely; then put in some skimmed milk; and we feed them wholly with skimmed milk, taking care to give it at about the temperature of milk taken directly from the cow, by heating a part of it and mixing it with the rest. Care should be taken not to scald the milk, when heated; also, not to give them any sour milk, for this will make them scour.

The trough or vessel in which they drink their milk, should likewise be kept clean, and not suffered to become sour. We let the milk stand about twelve hours before it is skimmed, giving a calf at first about four quarts, night and morning; increasing the mess as need requires, till he is six weeks old, from which time till ten weeks old, he will require, perhaps about 12 quarts per day.

"When about ten weeks old, we begin to diminish the quantity of milk for about the space of two or three weeks, at which time we wean them. During the whole process, from two to fourteen weeks of age, calves should be well supplied with good hay, salt and provender, such as oats, wheat, bran and oil cake, ground fine.

"The particular advantage to be derived from the above method of treatment, are the following:

"1. It is much cheaper than to let them suck in the ordinary way; whereas it makes a great saving of cream for butter, and that without injuring the calves, if they are properly attended to.

"2. It prevents calves from moaning or pining, so much while weaning as they would otherwise do, when taken from the cows.

"3. It not only prevents the cows being injured in consequence of the calves biting the teats, but also prevents their holding back the milk from the milker, which often serves to diminish the quantity of milk afterwards.

"The only disadvantage to be found in the above method of treatment is, that it requires some more labor to feed them, where they thrive equally well in every respect as those do which are permitted to suck in the ordinary way."

TURNIPS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.—Assuming that 600 bushels of ruta baga (Swedish turnip) will grow upon an acre of ground which will produce thirty-five bushels of corn, and that six bushels of the Swedes will fatten as much as one bushel of corn, it will be seen that one acre in ruta baga will go as far in making beef as three acres in corn with the further advantage that the latter will cost four times as much labor in its culture as the former. We have given an instance of the Swedes yielding more than 1500 bushels to an acre, and the opinion of an intelligent feeder that two bushels are as much for feeding farm stock, as one bushel of corn. The mangel wurtzel, the carrot and the parsnip, may all be raised in field culture, at about the same expense as corn; they will give as great a yield and afford as much nutriment as the ruta baga. The potato, whose culture we are all acquainted with, should be made to yield 300 bushels per acre; and these afford a far more profitable food than grain.

A bullock will consume from 120 to 140 pounds of ruta baga per day;—but if thus fed with this or other roots, they can consume but little hay, and have little or no occasion for water.—*American paper.*

VERY SINGULAR.—The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal says, that frozen potatoes are damaged if thawed in open day, but that if thawed in darkness they do not rot, and lose very little of their odour and properties.

FARMERS.—Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important, but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and apron. Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

IRELAND.

[The following extract from the *Limerick Chronicle* of 4th January, shows the terrific effects of Gun-powder, and the great culpability of those who keep large quantities of it, in towns or cities.]

AWFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.—The citizens of Limerick were last night about a quarter past ten o'clock, terrified by a tremendous explosion of gun-powder, which shook to the very foundation all the houses in the main street of Saint Michael's parish, and even dashed out the window sashes in most of the houses in Patrick-street, George's-street, Denmark-street, Arthur's-quay, and Honan's-quay, covering the flag-ways with a profuse shower of broken glass. The concussion was so violent as to extinguish all the gas lamps, and involve the streets in total darkness, while the report of the explosion was distinctly heard at the extreme ends of the city, and could be likened to nothing else but the springing of a mine close to our very door, the ground itself trembling with the force of the blast. The scene of this appalling calamity was the large house, corner of George's-street and Denmark-street, inhabited by Mr Richardson, the extensive gun manufacturer, whose entire magazine of gun-powder blew up, and levelled the whole premises to the earth, exhibiting at one glance a scene of desolation, wreck, and ruin, awful to contemplate, but the extent of which was unknown for many minutes, under the cloud of darkness which enveloped every object in the vicinity. The mayor, recorder, and all the magistrates repaired to the spot, with the parish watch and policeman to afford assistance. Piquets of the royal regiment and 72d depot were brought up soon after, besides labourers, with fatigue parties of both corps, were set to work by Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, brigade-major, clearing away the immense pile of rubbish in which several persons had been overwhelmed, in order to rescue the sufferers, if possible, alive. At half past eleven o'clock last night seven bodies were taken out of the ruins, and conveyed to Barrington's Hospital, terribly mutilated, yet still retaining the vital spark, though literally black with powder. One of the first victims, and who died in a few minutes, was Mr John Healy, of Bank-place, medical student, a young gentleman who happened to be passing the house when the shock occurred, a great beam having struck him on the head and dashed his brains out. His premature fate is the cause of very general and marked regret. Surgeons Thwaites, Franklin, Brodie, and Kane, attended the hospital all night, administering to the unhappy victims, who were brought in every hour for relief. There are several persons yet missing. The next house in George's-street to that which is now a mere blank or vacuum, and that in Denmark-street, immediately adjoining, appeared tottering to the ground, in a most dangerous state, and exhibit a frightful picture of devastation. They resemble mere shells, the main walls standing, but all the floors torn up and rent asunder. Also the opposite house of Mr Ellard, corner of Patrick-street and Denmark-street, and the house of Mr Bourke, corner of Patrick-street and Arthur's quay, are greatly damaged, the window sashes and shop-shutters blown out of the frame work in every instance, and not a particle of glass remained. The other houses in the vicinity are gutted of their window-sashes, and the fronts of all are much disfigured or shattered.

Further Particulars—We have this morning received the following official return of cases in hospital:—

“Honora Grady, severe laceration, not likely to recover; Dr. John Healy, skull dreadfully fractured, dead; Mary Euright, injury of

head and general contusion, likely to recover; Robert Tesky, wound of head and contusions, do.; Mary Hynes, injury of spine and head, dead; Mary Sheehy, general contusion, likely to recover; Anne M'Mahon, wound of head and general contusion, ditto, Terence Blake, wound of knee, dangerous.

“John S. Thwaites.

“Richard Franklin.

“Thomas Kane.

“Surgeons, Barrington's Hospital.”

Four o'clock.—Hospital crowded. The committee are summoned to provide additional bedding and accommodation for the sufferers yet in the ruins.

Mr Richardson's house, stock in trade, and furniture present one indiscriminate heap of ruins, every article irretrievably lost. The house of Mr M'Mahon, in Denmark-street, adjoining Richardson's is totally demolished, and M'Mahon himself, his wife, and child, buried in the ruins, not yet found. The next house thereto, in Denmark-street, blown into the street, but no lives lost there. Mr Ellard's house is in a perilous state of decay, the walls threatening to fall every instant, furniture and shop goods destroyed. Mr M'Namara, cloth merchant, George's-street, next Richardson's—house dismantled, every window blown out, furniture ruined, shop goods a mass of rubbish, and half burnt. Mrs. Michael Ryan and family lodged there; this lady had her collar-bone dislocated by the shock of the explosion, and her aunt suffered the like injury. Mr Wm Wilson, seedsman, and family, George's-street, had a most providential escape; cannot account for the circumstances at so dreadful a crisis. The houses of Messrs. Barry, Ryan, O'Donnell, Abraham, Hogan, Stevenson, Alexanders, Kelly, London-House, O'Callaghan, O'Brien, Welch, &c., in George's-street, sustained serious injury, windows smashed, and furniture broken. Scarce a shop window in Patrick-street has an entire pane of glass left in the front, and over the doors the fanlights are blown out. Mr Burke's house, Patrick-street, almost reduced to bare walls, shop goods and furniture in a state of destruction, and windows dashed to pieces.

Amongst the other houses in Patrick-street which suffered in a greater or less degree by the catastrophe, are Messrs. Quinlan, Johnston, Barry, Walton, Abraham, Carroll, Connolly, Landers, Trousdell, Ryan, Sykes, Fogarty, Hallowel, O'Gorman, Bowles, Tracy, Wilson, Mason, M'Mahon, Evans, Doyle, Collopy, and Grubb. The interiors of most of the houses have been materially injured, and the loss will be serious to the proprietors. On North Strand different houses lost a quantity of glass and in the house of Industry many panes were blown out of the sashes. The concussion, we ascertain, was felt at several miles distance from town last night, and the blaze, or reflection on the sky, was seen so far as O'Brien's Bridge and Castle Connel, where the report was also heard. Many persons in town were roused from their slumbers by the shock, for the beds literally trembled under them. The crowds pressing this morning to see the dismal spectacle, from all parts of the city, are innumerable, while the groans of the wounded victims, and the cries of their relatives and friends in melancholy unison, raised the most painful emotion as they passed the hospital.

The active and undaunted exertions of the mayor throughout the entire of this dreadful crisis, and occasionally in scenes of great personal danger, were really beyond all praise. He exposed himself to lead on others to the perilous situations, under tottering walls and fragments of missiles, where any likelihood appeared of rescuing a fellow-creature. Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, the magistrates, po-

lice, and military, also spared no effort to render assistance to the sufferers. To the inmates of Mr Richardson's house the circumstances which induced this tremendous and fatal explosion are yet a mystery; but the effect of gun-powder is too faithfully developed.

From a Correspondent of the Times.

DISTRESS OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—Whilst the question of a legal provision for the poor has been so prolific a topic of discussion at the Corn-Exchange, the most harrowing description of their destitution and suffering has been arriving from all parts of the country. The extreme inclemency of the season and the partial failure of the crops have augmented the distress of the Irish poor almost to the extent of famine. In a few—but in a very few—districts, the resident gentry have come forward with contributions towards mitigating the miseries of the multitudes of starving paupers in their neighbourhoods. In Enniskillen for instance, the Earl of Belmore presided at a meeting to raise subscriptions, and his lordship has caused a large quantity of timber to be cut down and conveyed into that town for gratuitous distribution amongst the poor, who have been totally unable to purchase fuel, owing to its scarcity and high price. In the south the charitable donations of the Duke of Leinster, Lady Fitzgerald, and a few others, are spoken of; but, generally speaking, the rich proprietors, especially the absentees, appear neither to know nor care anything about the condition of the famishing thousands on their estates. As an illustration of the extreme distress now prevailing, I subjoin an extract of a letter from the village of Rathkeale, country of Limerick, in which the state of things is not half so bad as in Mayo and other parts of the west of Ireland:—

“There are at the present period over 300 persons in this small town without a bed to lie on. As an aggravation of all our other calamities, potatoes and turf have risen to treble the price they have been usually sold for at this season of the year, and, in addition to all this, the typhus fever is raging with great severity amongst us. So prevalent is the disease, that every day numerous applications of patients for admission into the hospital are obliged to be rejected on account of the already too crowded state of its wards. The poor, having no money to earn, are obliged to sell and pawn every article of dress or furniture of which they can dispose, to purchase food for themselves and their children; and frequently they are compelled to give the money thus raised as payment of the rent to the landlord, and depend upon the charity of the people almost as poor as themselves for the means of existence. Even in this village, the destitute poor amount to almost 1,504 souls.”

KILKENNY.—The distress of the poor at this inclement season is much aggravated by the high price of fuel, and the dampness of their wretched dwellings, caused by the continued wetness of the season. The time is fast approaching when the spread of fever may forcibly operate upon the public sympathy.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

CLONMEL.—Hundreds upon hundreds are suffering at this moment, the complicated afflictions of cold, hunger, and sickness, and the question is, how is the evil to be remedied? The prices of every article of necessary consumption is exorbitant, and, while they have been rising there has been no advance in price of human labour.—*Clonmel Correspondent of the Waterford Chronicle*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the *Novascotian*, April 12.

The John Porter arrived on Sunday last, in 25 days, bringing Liverpool and London files down to the 9th and 14th.

LOWER CANADA.—The English papers received by the John Porter, furnish full reports of the debates in the House of Commons, on the affairs of Canada. These are voluminous and deeply interesting. We copy below the Resolutions submitted by His Majesty's Government, and which were carried by immense majorities, in spite of the determined opposition of O'Connell, Hume, Roebuck, and others; who, supported by about fifty members, withstood the combined efforts and eloquence of Whigs, and Tories. It will be seen that the Resolutions go to deny to the people of Canada, not only an Elective Council, but an Executive Council responsible to the Commons, and therefore are hostile to the views of a vast majority in our Assembly, who consider either one alternative or the other essential to good government in the Colonies. What the arrangements are which ministers contemplate, and which they assume will be satisfactory, remains to be seen; but it requires no prophet to foretell that the old story of responsibility to the Colonial Minister only, with an appeal to Parliament once in twenty years, will give as much satisfaction for the future as it has done in times gone by.

1. That since the 31st day of October, in the year 1832, no provision has been made by the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, for the defraying the charges of the administration of Justice, and for the support of the civil government within the said Province, and that they will, on the 10th day of April next ensuing, be required for defraying in full the charges at present to that day the sum of £142,160 14s 6d.

2. That at a session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, holden at the city of Quebec, in the said Province, in the months of September and October, 1836, the Governor of said Province, in compliance with His Majesty's commands, recommended to the attention of the House of Assembly thereof the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts, showing the arrears due in respect of the civil government, and signified to the said house His Majesty's confidence that they would accede to the application which he had been commanded to renew for payment of the arrears due on account of the public service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the civil government of this Province.

3. That the said house of Assembly, on the 31 day of October, 1836, by an address, to the governor of the said Province, declined a vote of supply for the purposes aforesaid; and for the said address after referring to a former address of the said house to the Governor of said Province, declared that the said house persisted, amongst the other things, in the demand of an Elective Legislative Council, and in demanding the repeal of a certain act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in favour of the North American Land Company; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further adverted to the demand made by that House of the non-exercise of its control over all the branches of the Executive government; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further declared, that it was incumbent on them in the present juncture, to adjourn their deliberations until His Majesty's Government should, by its acts, especially by rendering the second branch of the Legislature conformable to the wishes and wants of the people, have commenced the great work of justice kept and reform, and created a confidence which could crown it with success.

4. That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to make the Legislative Council of that Province an elective body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

5 That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the Executive Council in Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that Province.

6. That the legal title of the North American Land company to the land holden by the said Company by virtue of a grant from His Majesty, under the public seal of the said Province, and to the privileges conferred on the said company by the act for that purpose, made in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, ought to be maintained inviolate.

7. That it is expedient that so soon as provision shall have been made by law to be passed by the Legislature of the said Province of Lower Canada, for the discharge of feudal dues and services, and for removing any doubts as to the incidents of the tenure of land in free and common socage in the said Provinces, a certain act, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, commonly called "The Canada Tenures Act;" and so much of another act passed in the third year of His said late Majesty's reign, commonly called "The Canada Trade Act," as relates to the tenures of land in the said Province, should be repealed; saving, nevertheless, to all persons all rights in them vested under or by virtue of the said recited acts.

8. That, for defraying the arrears due on account of the established and customary charges of the administration of justice and of the civil government of the said Province, it is expedient that, after applying for that purpose such balance as shall, on the said 10th day of April, 1837, be in the hands of the receiver general of said province, arising from His Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, the Governor of the said Province be empowered to issue from and out of any part of His Majesty's revenues in the hands of the receiver general of the said Province, such further sums as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the before mentioned sum of £142,160 14s 6d.

9. That it is expedient that His Majesty be authorised to place at the disposal of the Legislature of the said Province, the net proceeds of His Majesty's hereditary, territorial and casual revenue arising within the same, in case the said Legislature shall see fit to grant to His Majesty a civil list for defraying the necessary charges of the administration of Justice, and for the maintenance and unavoidable expense of certain of the principal officers of the Civil Government of the said Province.

10. That great inconvenience has been sustained by His Majesty's subjects inhabiting the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, from the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of the said Province, and divers other questions wherein the said Provinces have a common interest; and it is expedient that the Legislature of the said Provinces respectively be authorised to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common interests.

TIMBER TRADE.—The price of Pine Timber throughout the whole of the year has been tolerably steady, rather improving towards the close of the season. Circumstances which affected the prices of most other descriptions of Produce (we allude to the monetary crisis, now happily passing over) had little effect upon

Timber, prices remaining steady, with a tolerable demand; and notwithstanding there always will be periodical seasons of activity and dullness in the Trade, yet for the ensuing year we look forward to a healthy state of the Timber Trade, partly from the low state of stocks, and partly also from the progressive increase of the Cotton Trade.—*Liverpool G. B. Feb. 1st.*

FOREIGN.

HOLLAND.—It will be remembered that, by a judgment by default rendered at the Civil Tribunal of Brussels, King William was condemned to pay the sum of 17,495,644 francs, 60 cents. In virtue of this judgment, the bank has just seized the building which serves for a magazine to the Theatre Royal in the rue de la Finance, which is a personal property of King William. The expenses of the proceedings, enregistering, etc., amount to 247,238 francs, 35 cents.—*Providence Journal.*

C W B B B.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1837.

THE COLONIES.—For some weeks past, the proceedings in our Legislature have not been very interesting—as it has for the most of the time been in committee of supply. We have therefore, in our last and present number copied a variety of articles from our British and Colonial files; and in our next we shall resume the publication of such parliamentary debates as may possess interest.

A correct knowledge of what is going on in the adjoining Colonies at the present time, we conceive to be absolutely necessary. In all of them there appears so be uneasiness, agitation, and writtings under existing abuses, in some shape or other; all of them are seeking by constitutional means, to get relief from these abuses or grievances, and there can be no doubt that, unless prevented by timely and judicious concession, a crisis is not far distant.

In Prince Edward Island, the people are groaning under the burthens imposed on them by their British Landlords; and having lately sought relief in an Escheat Law, which was denied the Royal assent, owing to the influence exercised at head quarters by their Landlords—the Executive has lately gone the length to signify its displeasure at their holding constitutional meetings for the purpose of petitioning, and has dictated to the Legislature to deal with some of its Members for presiding at these meetings. The latter has valily and slavishly obeyed the mandate, and thrown three of its Members into gaol during the whole session, thus depriving them of the privilege secured to every Briton by the Constitution, and their constituents of a representation in their local Government.

If we turn to New Brunswick, we see the Crown under a specious show of liberality, surrendering the Casual and Territorial Revenues for a prescribed Civil List, yet secretly intriguing against the fulfilment of its own ostensible act. Our readers are already aware, that the draft of a Bill sent out by the Colonial Secretary, for the accomplishment of the above object, although passed *verbatim* by the Assembly and Council, was, nevertheless, refused the assent of the Executive.

Again, we see another act of petty tyranny in the Assembly of that Province—committing, and keeping in close confinement, unheard and untried, on the mere warrant of the Speaker, an individual who was chargeable with no other crime, save that of commenting freely on the public conduct of some of its members, and aiding in getting up petitions to counteract some of its proceedings.

The unsettled boundary line question in which that province is more immediately concerned than the other Colonies, will, we think, shortly produce some hostile

proceedings. The State of Maine, regardless of British rights and interests, have lately voted a sum of money to defray the expense of surveying the whole disputed Territory.—(Question, will John Bull let them?)—And having already had a geological survey, which has disclosed the fact, that independently of the fertility of the soil, it contains immense fields of Bituminous Coal, Iron stone, and other valuable minerals, the circumstance renders its possession of vast consequence to either party, and therefore we trust our sister province will boldly maintain British interest and control in it, until our neighbors can show a better claim than they have yet set up.

Lower Canada is at present virtually without a government, and will continue to be so until their just and equitable demands are conceded on the other side of the Atlantic. The proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, which we record to day, seem little calculated to do good, but, on the contrary, are *envious* of the future destinies of that fine Colony.

Nothing can be worse than the present state of things in Upper Canada. The population are more than two thirds Whigs or Liberals; yet the late Election through the means of bribery and corruption, resulted in the return of a Tory House. These possess not the confidence of the people, and as might be expected have in their late session, sunk the province in debt to an extent altogether unprecedented in the annals of Colonial legislation. (See a notice in our last, and the leading article in this day's paper.)—What adds immeasurably to the present unhappy state of things in Upper Canada, is the keen, sectarian controversy which has arisen about the *Clergy Reserves*. The Episcopalians of the English Establishment have tried every means, foul and fair, to oust every other competitor; and the Presbyterians who claim descent from the Scotch Establishment, have been equally clamorous for a moiety of the spoils.—What a contrast does this conduct present to that of the Methodists of that province, who lately resolved not to accept of government patronage, fearing that the decline of real religion in their Body would be the natural consequence; or to the Catholics of Ireland, who have nobly resolved—(see our last number)—to decline all connection with the state, in the shape of pecuniary aid—and for why? because (say they) Christ says, My Kingdom is not of this world.

In this Province, we have some deeply rooted grievances still existing, notwithstanding the efforts of the present Assembly to remove them. The Council doors still remain shut; the majority of that body is still composed of individuals whose occupations ought to disqualify them from performing Legislative duties. But we forbear from making further comment, being firmly persuaded that the spirit of renovation which is now abroad, will operate, until it has removed every incubus from our local Government.

A writer in the *Acadian Recorder*, under the signature of "F," recommends the union of the three Provinces of P. E. Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with the seat of government somewhere about the line dividing the two latter on the isthmus. We have no doubt but the plan would be a good one, as it would not only greatly reduce the expense of government, but would also afford the means of sweeping away, wholesale, nearly all the present overpaid and useless nestlings in office. Had this writer named Pictou as the new metropolis, we would certainly have approved more highly of his plan, and also of his patriotism, as he dates his letters from Pictou.

Our ice has wholly disappeared; the snows are melting fast away, and all appearances betoken a favorable spring for the Farmer.

The draft of an Act which we publish to day, from the *Royal Gazette*, for abolishing one Sitting of the Inferior Court, in Cumberland, Colchester, and Pictou, is not the relief the people want;—they want to be

relieved from the two Courts, and the Judge also, and we hope they will give a convincing proof of this at the next opening of the Legislature.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last Meeting Mr Charles Robson read a highly interesting Essay on the "Moral Faculty." This evening Mr J. Hopburn lectures on "Hydrostatics,"—with Experiments.

ACCIDENT.—A Child of Mr William Fraser, Ship-carpenter, about 3 years of age, died on Wednesday last, in consequence of its clothes catching fire about two weeks previous.

The pressure upon the American Money Market still continues—failures, panic, want of confidence, and shaven notes, are the order of the day at the North and South. The English Market was easier.—*Novascotian*, April 12.

We are sorry to observe in the American papers received by the *Acadian* on Sunday evening, that commercial embarrassment appears to be rapidly increasing in the United States. Another House had stopped business in New Orleans, whose obligations, it is said, amounted to Five Millions of Dollars. An extensive failure had also occurred in Philadelphia.—Indeed, throughout the Union, the pressure seems to have been severely felt.—*Halifax Gazette*, April 13.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Yesterday—Shallops Two Brothers and Enterprise—in ballast, from Arichat.
Last evening—Shallops Lucy and Rose—in ballast, from Arichat

The Steamer "ALBION," has commenced plying as usual, between New Glasgow and Pictou.

Arrived at Liverpool, March 7—brig Tory, Halifax, 11th, brig Adminton, New Edinburgh, N.S. Cleared March 4—barque Captain Ross, Morton, Montreal Advertised on 2d March—brig Garland for Arichat and Pictou.



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST,"

CAPTAIN HANBERRY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St. John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th instant, leaving St John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St John. She will also ply twice in each week between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday

STEAMER "GAZELLE,"

Will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837. r-w

CASH will be paid for PLOUGHING, by JAMES DAWSON.

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

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by JAMES D. B. FRASER.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, 15th April, 1837.

Archibald Sarah M. R.	McLeod John Pictou
Asbet Thomas P.	" David W. R.
Bryden William R. H.	Ross & McLeod M. B.
Brayden Edward G. H.	Lamb John R. H.
Beattie James W. R. B.	McLean A. Car. Island
McBean Angus M. R.	McLellan John W. R.
Brayley Mary	Logan Alexander
Bone David Cariboo.	" William Cariboo
Campbell Dun. W.B.P.J.	" Hugh Pictou
" Lauchlin L. H.	" Janet "
Crocket Wm. B. M. R.	Landesbury Alex. W. R.
" John "	Laid Vincent "
Cool Duncan Cape John	Munro Murdoch G. M. B.
Dickson Andrew M.D.H.	" John M. L.
McDonald John Cariboo	" George D. H. M.
" " W. R.	" Donald E. Town
" " L. H.	Murray Angus M. T.
" " E. Town	" Hugh R. H.
" Alexander L. H. 2	" Robert B. M.
" James S. H.	" William E. Town
" Angus L. H.	Murdoch Alex. B. H.
" Allan H. W. H.	Matheson " R. H.
" Robert R. H.	Morrison Hugh
Eraser Catherine M. R. L. S.	Olson Isabella
" Donald R. B. W. R.	McPherson Neil M. R.
" William M. R.	McQuary John
" " M. T.	Ross Donald St. Ryan,
" Alexander F. M. R.	Manager Rail Road
Forbes William A. P. 2	Work, near Cathrine's
" Ann Widow	Cross, No. 84 Pictou.
Ferguson Jas. Cariboo	Ross David, W. R.
Gunn John M. R.	" Hugh H. W. R.
" Donald Berradale	" Catherine M. T.
Grant Peter L. H.	" Murdoch M. R.
Gass Robert	" Andrew M. B.
Irvin Jare R. H.	" Charles M. R.
Johnston Rod'k R. J.	Rose John W. B. R. J.
McKenzie John M. B. G.	Rankin Colin
" William W. B. R. J.	Smith Richard M. R. 2
" Alex'r. Cariboo	" Alex. C. John
" A. M. T.	" Mary M. R.
" Mary W. R.	Sutherland Alex. L. B. 2
McKay John E. Town	" " R. H.
" William S. Cove	" William W. R.
" David W. B. R. J.	" Donald W. B. R. J.
McLeod Donald M. B.	Stewart William W. R.
" Anthony W. R.	Urchard James M. T.
" William Cariboo	Wright Mrs. M. R.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon in 1780, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly. Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquoric Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglas Carriglene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER

September 21.

if

BARGAINS

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg to inform their friends and the public they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [N

POETRY.

From the Novascotian.

RETURNING from the house of prayer,
I went my lonely way;
And thoughts that I can hardly bear—
Oppress my soul to-day.

I think upon the time when last
This very path I trod,
With one, whose spirit since hath passed
Through Death's dark gates to God

Thou wert beside me then my child,
For whom I mourn in vain;
With bounding feet whose motions wild—
I scarcely might retain.

Thy merry prattle on mine ear,
Like pleasant music fell:
Alas! I never more shall hear
The voice I loved so well.

I held in mine the mule hand,
As nearer home we drew—
And on this spot where now I stand,
We paused and bade adieu.

I saw thee pass it once again,
Ere many days had flown;
Slow followed by the funeral train,
And in thy coffin borne.

Breathless I gazed, and only cried,
Oh, God! and can it be—
Thou, who wert bounding at my side,
So full of life and glee?

They pass'd, and then thy tears found way,
And calmer beat my heart:
But a shade fell on my soul that day,
That may not soon depart.

M—Y.

March 24.

MISCELLANY.

THE EMPEROR AT THE PLOUGH.

ON the fifteenth day of the first moon, in every year, which generally corresponds to the first of March, the Emperor (of China), in person performs the ceremony of opening the Grounds. This Prince, in great pomp, proceeds to the field appointed for the ceremony: the princes of the imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an infinite number of mandarins, accompanying him. Two sides of the field are occupied by the Emperor's officers and guards; the third is allotted for all the laborers of the province, who repair thither to behold their art honored and practised by the head of their Empire; the fourth is reserved for the mandarins.

The Emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and nine times strikes his head against the ground, in adoration of Tien, the god of heaven; he pronounces with a loud voice, a prayer appointed by the tribunal of the rites, invoking the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign on his labor, and on the labor of his people, who form his family; he then, in quality of sovereign pontiff of the Empire, sacrifices a bullock, which he offers up to heaven, as the source of every blessing: whilst they cut the victim in pieces, and place them on the altar, they bring the Emperor a plough, in which are yoked a pair of bullocks magnificently adorned. The Emperor then, laying aside his royal robes, takes hold of the handle of the plough, and turns up several furrows the whole length of the field; then, with a complaisant air, having delivered the plough to the mandarins, they successively follow his example, emulating one another in performing this labor with the greatest dexterity. The ceremony concludes with the distribution of money, and pieces of stuff among the laborers there present; the most active of whom finish the remaining labor, in presence of the Emperor, with great agility and address.

Some time after when they have sufficiently labored, and manured their grounds, the Emperor repairs again, in procession, and begins the sowing of the field, al-

ways accompanied with ceremony, and attended by the laborers of the province.

The same ceremonies are performed on the same days, in all the provinces of the Empire, by the viceroys, assisted by all the magistrates of their departments, in presence of a great number of the laborers of their respective provinces. I have seen this opening of the grounds at Canton, (says the writer of this article,) and I never remember to have beheld any of the ceremonies invented by men, with half the pleasure and satisfaction with which I observed this.

GLASS BEADS.—Few persons probably are aware of the amount of trade carried on in this apparently insignificant article. We are told that from Venice, which contains the principal manufactory, whole ship loads are annually sent to different quarters. The principal customers for them, are the various savage tribes in our own Continent, in New Holland, the Pacific Islands, &c. This branch of the glass manufactory still remains to the Venetians, nearly the sole relic of their once boasted superiority in every department of the art. No other nation can rival her in regard to variety and beauty of color, or cheapness of production.

The glass-houses are erected on the island of Murano, about half a league from the city. The alkalis employed, are soda and potash, and the sand is found in abundance on the neighboring coast. The coloring matters are obtained from the mineral kingdom, and so varied that the beads present more than two hundred different shades. While the metal is in fusion the workman dips into it an iron tube, five feet long, and withdraws a certain portion of the adhesive mass. A hole corresponding to that of the tube, is then made through it. Two workmen having tubes thus prepared, join them together by the ends, and then separate them as rapidly as possible, stretching the paste between them. A tube is thus formed varying in length and fineness, according to the distance which can be attained before the glass cools.

In some instances the tube reaches one hundred feet in length, and becomes like the finest hair. They are divided into pieces of two feet in length, and then submitted to the bead maker, who with a sort of hatchet cuts them into fragments of a length to their diameter. These fall into a box full of powdered charcoal and clay, which gets into the beads and prevents their filling up when subjected a second time to the action of fire. Thus cut, and mixed with a certain quantity of this dust, they are put into an iron cylinder, sealed hermetically, and by means of a handle, are turned over the fire until the vessel acquires a red heat. The beads are then sufficiently softened to lose their asperities and become smooth by friction, and when taken out it remains only to wash and sort them—which last operation is effected by a series of sieves of different degrees of fineness. They are then given to women, who thread them in rows of six or seven inches long, and such is the rapidity with which this is practised, that the work can be procured at the rate of a little more than one cent for one hundred rows. This quantity sells at from four to ten cents.

FAMILY PHYSICIANS.—In Burmah when a young woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the physician, that if he cures the patient, he may have her for his trouble; but if she dies under his medicines, he is to pay them her value. It is stated that successful physicians have very large families of females who have become their property in this manner.

Some men are put into office on the same principle that a short piece of candle is put into a high candlestick. The less they are intrinsically, the higher they are raised in the world.

COAL.—An extensive bed of Anthracite coal has been discovered on the bank of the Hudson, in the town of Haverstraw.

EXPANSIVE POWER OF FREEZING WATER.—We remember reading an account of an experiment made at Woolwich in England, several years ago, which gave an amazing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with a plug, or tomion, 12 inches long, made to screw into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove); the cannon was filled with water, the plug screwed in, and moreover fastened with strong chains and ropes to the axles, and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a severe winter night. In the morning the chains were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodily out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled.

In Norway, it is a constant practice with the millstone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible force. They quarry out large cylinders of stone, long enough to make six or eight mill-stones of the usual thickness; then drill a number of holes, about 6 inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder, so as to girdle it by rings of holes at the proper distances. Into these holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly saturated with water, and the frost soon splits the cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.

HOUSEBREAKING.—On Wednesday night, or Thursday morning last, the printing-office of Mr Smellie, Anchor Close, High street, was entered by some thieves, who had found admission by means of breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows, and withdrawing the bolt or screw by which it was fastened down. After ransacking the several desks and drawers of the establishment, they decamped almost as poor as when they went in, having, it would appear, found nothing more worthy of carrying off than an office-jacket belonging to Mr Smellie.—*Scotsman.*

IMMENSITY.—We are assured by Astronomers, that the distance of the nearest fixed star is so great, that the utmost measure we can apply to it—the diameter of the earth's orbit—a space of no less than 192,000,000 of miles—is absolutely too little to measure it by—is, in fact, contained within it so many times that the number cannot be counted!

MINUTENESS. On the other hand, we are assured, that the molecules of matter, of which the objects we see around us are composed, are so minute, that the one-thousandth part of an inch, a measure scarcely appreciated by the unassisted sight, is vastly too large to compare them with, and may, in fact, comprise millions of them!

"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H—, "why my whiskers should turn gray so much sooner than the hair on my head."—"Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," replied a wag.

LOVE OF FAME.—The love of fame not regulated by principle, is more dangerous to the welfare of society than the love of money.

FOX HUNT.—A Mr Fox (says an American paper,) was married to a Miss Hunt, last week, in Troy.

He that sets no value on a good repute, is careless of the actions that produce it.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.

Miramichi—ROVD. JOHN McCURDY.

St. John, N. B.—MR. A. R. TRURO.

Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.

Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.

Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.

Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.

Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.

Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.