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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1837.

NUMBER XLV.

### THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at two 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, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

**IN THE PRESS,  
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
(At this Office.)  
A NEW SELECTION OF  
CHURCH MUSIC,  
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."**

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

As but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

#### 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

#### LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 32d Grant, at Merigomish,  
CONTAINING ABOUT 460 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 Merigomish, or to the Subscriber J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

#### SEEDS.

AMERICAN RED CLOVER, FLAX,  
TURNIP, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEANS;  
with an extensive assortment of  
GARDEN SEEDS,

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON.  
A few thousand HEDGE THORNS may be had as above, on early application.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW Copies of "THE CLOCKMAKER,"—price 6s. Also, Howe's Trial for Libel, price 1s 3d.

JAMES DAWSON.

March 22.

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

From the Novascotian.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### Debate on the Council's Message, Continued.

Mr Uniacke rose and spoke as follows:—Sir, I have waited patiently till this period of the day, in hopes that some of those gentlemen who have led us along for the last two or three weeks, would adduce some sound and substantial reason why we should strike to the ground all the resolutions which we have passed in that time, and begin anew. From the course which I have personally taken, in these measures, I cannot but feel, whatever disastrous consequences may result from the position in which the house has placed itself, that I, at least, shall be exempt from blame; and, in the steps which are now to be adopted, I should like to act, not from any personal considerations, but with a view to uphold the dignity and respectability of this House. Sir, the people of Nova Scotia have their eyes steadfastly fixed on us. They can not be deluded by flimsy pretences. They look at your body, and listen to its deliberations with breathless anxiety, they possess the feelings of freemen and Britons, and watch with the closest scrutiny the course which is pursued in every measure in which their rights and liberties are involved.

The majority of this house have already driven heading, ~~regame every morning, under a position~~ which they are unable to retain; they now turn to force us back with as much precipitancy as we have advanced, but let us pause before we take the irrevocable step. I ought, perhaps, to feel gratified at seeing the Hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax, now about to adopt the course which I myself formerly pointed out, to foster a bantering, when he was too fond to trust me with his own, to take under his maternal care, the child of his own creation, like mine, but differing in legitimacy, for his is of bastard birth. At the very outset of this debate, I sketched out the course which is now proposed to you. When we arrived at the objectionable resolution, and I found the house were ready to give their assent to it, I pronounced it might pass any thing afterwards. If language like that of this resolution could be used, without the interference of the council, we might do any thing with impunity. But, Sir, my warning voice was disregarded, the resolution passed, and you proceeded with the rest. Once more I attempted to arrest the impetuosity of the house. When the last resolution for the appointment of a Committee was proposed, I submitted an amendment, but it met with the same fate as all my other efforts. I ought, perhaps, then to feel vain that the Hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax, has been so far reformed to my opinions. The conduct of the house is more liable to censure because the offensive language was not the essence of the resolution. It was not requisite, when we asked the Council to throw open their doors, to charge certain individuals of that body with wilful and corrupt legislation, and therefore the insult is gratuitous. But what is now proposed? not to remove the unjustifiable charge, which is the source of offence. No, say the leaders of the opposite side, we will not do that, but we will evade the question. Well do I remember the debate which took place when the resolutions of the hon. gent. from the County of Sydney

were rejected. It was then said that this house would act manfully, whatever should be the consequence. Yet, what are we now about to do? If we were right, we could have gone on as we commenced, in defiance of all consequences; if we were justified in using the offensive expressions, we need not hesitate in retaining them upon our Journals, but we were not justified, and the course which is now proposed, will only add insult to insult.

I am not astonished that these bitter expressions should have crept into a resolution passed by the hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax. That gentleman's mind is, as I have told him before, so thoroughly imbued with this subject, that he sees every thing connected with it through the magnified powers of his own excited feelings. But are we to follow him wherever he pleases to carry us? I trust the house are not prepared to obey the impulse of every whim, which may agitate his mind. By one effort of his magic powers, putting of Resolutions as long as a kite tail springs into existence, one stroke of his wand is now to resolve them into their original nothingness.

Sir, I freely ascribe to the hon. gentleman the character of usually urging forward his measures in such a way, as entitles him to the appellation of a brave and bold soldier; but I fear the present step will deprive him of that character. On a former occasion his language was lofty and strong, "the Council dare not keep their doors closed, the people will dash past their threshold like a toll bar," and other expressions replete and big with boldness and bravery. But now what a change has come over the spirit of his dream! "We have insulted the Council and they resent it, therefore let us retreat—we have restlessly invaded the rights of the other branch, but they offer resistance, therefore let us fly from the contest." Sir, if the hon. gent. had told us from the commencement, that the moment a Message came from the Council, we were to abandon our position and fly for our lives—I feel persuaded this House would not have followed him with the same confidence. We are willing to be led by the brave and bold soldier, who is as undaunted in action as he is adventurous in conception, but not by the braggart who will talk of fighting while danger is at a distance, but who shrinks from his post when the contest is at hand. Sir, well do I remember the thrill of pleasure, on reading the expressions of an English drummer boy, captured by and enrolled in the ranks of the enemy. He was asked to play some air for the amusement of his captors, and he played the roast beef of old England, he roused their feeling as he struck Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves, and soothed or exasperated every heart with God save our noble king, but, when asked to sound a retreat: "That, cried the boy, "an English soldier never learns." What is the position we are now placed in? when we can go forward, we advanced talking loudly of our intentions, the columns of every newspaper were filled with expressions of our magnanimous designs, and now, when I look round me—I can scarce believe that it is on the floors of the same House, that this longing policy is about to be adopted.

The hon. Gentleman from the County of Halifax tells us that he expected all this, because the Council are mad, I ask if a Commission of Lunacy were issued,

Carried to page 357.

[FOR THE DEF.]

Mr Dawson,

By your paper of the 15th of this month, it appears that in almost all quarters of this continent, there is a scarcity of provision for the support of mankind. In Prince Edward Island and Pictou it is reported that applications are being made, for the relief of the poor and destitute inhabitants.

In your paper of the same date we read that Mr Smith has presented a petition from one Donald Henderson, of Cape John, praying to be encouraged in the manufacture of Whiskey. If the produce of the country were so abundant that it would be difficult to find a market for it, this application for Legislative encouragement would not appear so monstrous. But at a time when so many are in danger of starving for want of the necessaries of life, and when in my of the most respectable inhabitants of the Province, are combining for the purpose of suppressing the common use of spirituous liquors—both on account of the numerous evils which it occasions, and because it destroys the fruits of the earth, which at present are so much needed for the support of human beings, this application appears something worse than absurd, and presents the character of the Petitioner to the contemplation of strangers in any thing but a favorable point of view.

Instead of affording encouragement to the distillation of whiskey, is it not more reasonable to expect that the House of Assembly will impose a duty upon it as is the case in Britain. There is a Brewery in Pictou, and another in New Glasgow, where a considerable quantity of barley is appropriated to objects of very doubtful utility. Mr Henderson's establishment is of a still more suspicious character. In a year of such great scarcity as the present is universally acknowledged to be, would it be reasonable for the Legislature to encourage them to destroy the fruits of the earth at pleasure, and thus increase the scarcity of provision, the number of our paupers, and the amount of crime and misery which will undoubtedly flow from the increase of the use of whiskey, which it is the object of Mr Henderson's establishment to produce. If he cannot be prevented from distilling, let him at least pay one shilling of duty upon every bushel of barley he destroys, or on every gallon of whiskey which he distils, and let this sum be appropriated to the support of the poor, which it is the effect and consequence of the use of spirituous liquors to make. If Mr Henderson has more barley on hand than he needs for seed, or for bread, he will find no difficulty in disposing of it at a handsome profit; and if there be found some who need it for these purposes, and are unable to pay for it, we have no objection that Government would advance the price for it, in the manner contemplated by many benevolent persons at present. But we confidently trust and hope, that the House of Assembly will never grant the prayer of Mr Henderson's petition, or any similar petition from Mr Any-body-else.

Yours &amp;c

A. B. C. SUNDRIES.

March 22d, 1837.

[FOR THE DEF.]

Mr Dawson,

Sir.—Every member of this community must had with delight the organization of an Agricultural Society among us: it is exactly what our necessities demanded. But if the members of that Society wish to have their exertions well directed and crowned with success, they must adopt a very different course in choosing members of Committee, from what they did last Thursday evening. To such a Society, sir, it

is of vital importance that its Committee should be men well skilled both in the theory and practice of Agriculture; and when we see persons placed on that Committee by the Society, totally destitute of all practical farming qualifications, in room of some who year after year discover to us such convincing proofs of their scientific and practical knowledge, as no one in our vicinity can mistake; when such acts I say distinguish our Agricultural Society at its outset, we need scarcely look for any beneficial results in the end. It is a Society, sir, calculated under proper management, to do much good; but its members should recollect that their Committee of Management should consist of men of good information, and well skilled in the arts of Husbandry. Surely five such men can be found among our farmers at hand, without applying to individuals who know as little about farming as a farmer does about ploughing the ocean. I do not by the above remarks mean to insinuate, that all the persons on the Committee are unqualified; some of them certainly are eminently so; but others I hesitate not to say, are totally unfit. Hoping these hints may do good,

I am, Sir, yours &amp;c.

VERITAS.

[This Correspondent must be aware, that the Office Bearer of the Agricultural Society were elected by ballot, according to the rules, all the members being present except one or two. It is premature to censure their choice till the result be known; if it proves not to be what the society would wish, in nine months they will have an opportunity of applying a remedy.—Ed. Rev.]

## UNITED STATES.

Boston, March 14.

TEXAS.—A New Orleans paper of the 1st March has the following statement:—

"A gentleman just from Texas informs us that the utmost quiet prevails throughout the republic, that the government is fully sustained by the people and that the whole population appears to be satisfied. Families have returned to their farms, and preparations are being made for an immense corn crop. They have established a line of ten block houses, the whole distance from the Trinity to San Antonio. To each block house is appointed fifty mounted rangers. The people entertained no fears of the Indians, and apprehend nothing from their old age. The emigration is unparalleled."

A letter from Washington states that the Texan Ministers, Messrs Hunt and Wharton, have been duly accredited by the President. A diplomatic intercourse has, therefore, been established with the Republic of Texas, and her independence is, thereby, fully acknowledged. A tremendous rush is already making from the South and South-west into Texas. Vast numbers are gone, going, or preparing to go, with their domestic slaves, even from the fertile lands of Mississippi and Alabama.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTION ABOUT TO BE PEACEABLY REMODELLED.—A Convention of the People of the State of Pennsylvania is to be held next May, to alter the Constitution of that State. Among the amendments recommended to be introduced, it is proposed to curtail the Executive patronage, as that at present enjoyed is too extensive for Republican Government; to reduce the term of service of Governor to two years; to have Justices, Prothonotaries, Clerks of Courts, Registers and Recorders elected by the people; the Governor to appoint no officer for life, but Judges to be appointed for a term of years by him, with the concurrence of the Senate; and finally, if the

Legislature do not repeal the charter of the United States Bank, the convention is recommended to repeal it.

It must be acknowledged that "our neighbours" have a happy knack of improving their political condition. They have not, like us, poor Colonists, to be working for half a dozen years for an improvement in our "Constitutions," and after all to be as far off as ever from having our wishes accomplished. They meet quietly in "convention," and the work is done! — *Montreal Vindicator*.

THE PRESIDENCY.—General Jackson retired from the Presidency of the United States on the 4th instant, and was succeeded by Mr. Martin Van Buren. The administration of the Government of the Republic was honorable to the former, and the high estimation in which the talents and character of the latter are held by his fellow citizens, leaves little doubt but that the interests and prosperity of the Country will be advanced under his protecting care and guidance.

## COLONIAL.

CRIME IN LOWER CANADA.

The Criminal Term for this District commenced yesterday, as will be seen by the proceedings in another part of this number. We understand that the term will be very heavy, as independent of the great number of accused now out of prison on bail, the following table of the inmates of the gaol yesterday morning will fully establish.

	UNDER SENTENCE.		
	Males	Females	Total
Death	12	0	12
Imprisonment	21	9	30
			— 42
	AWAITING TRIAL.		
	Males	Females	Total
Crimes	44	5	49
Misdemeanours	19	5	24
Contempts	3	1	4
Vagrants	2	6	8
			— 85
Military Convicts			17
Debtors			10
			— 154

There is but one accusation of murder, but there are numerous cases of arson, burglary and other capital offences. — *Montreal Gazette*, 25th inst.

The Legislature of Lower Canada, passed an act three years ago (early in 1834) for the regulation of contested elections and other purposes, the Legislative Council and Governor-in-Chief (Aylmer) assented, the law was printed by royal authority, sent all over the Province, and to England, where the King in Council had no fault to find with it. No more was heard on the subject till last month, when an order came from London to strike it instantly out of the statute book of the Province without any vote of repeal by the Legislature! Lord Gosford accordingly proclaimed it out of the statute book, where it had been the law for nearly three years, and the *Montreal Gazette* of February 14, tells why. He says that the British party (so he calls the Tories) found that law made against them, and that obliged women to stay at home and prevented their coming to vote at the hustings, therefore the Tories addressed the colonial office, and the law was blown to atoms, in order that they may be the better able to crush the Canadian people next election.—This is an honorable, a horrible tyranny. How would Englishmen like the people in Washington to have the power of the purse and the gallows in London so as to enable them at will to cry down a British statute! — *Vindicator*.

UPPER CANADA.—We have Toronto papers of the 22nd inst. On the night of the 21st, a fire broke out in the city, which destroyed seven or eight houses and stores. The Assembly voted the supplies for the ensuing year on the 20th. Salaries of £1000 each have been voted to two additional Judges, and another £1000 a year has been voted to a Vice Chancellor. The Attorney General has got nearly \$2000 addition to his salary. The remainder of the officials are equally well provided for.

A bill to prevent a dissolution of Parliament on the death of the King, was passed through the Committee of the whole and reported on the 18th, by a majority of 11—Yeas 24; Nays 13.—*Vindicator*.

HALIFAX, March 22

We are concerned to learn, that in many parts of the Province great privations and distress are experienced by the poorer class of the inhabitants, owing, in a great measure, to the failure of the Crops last year. Numerous Petitions for relief have been transmitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, and to members of the House of Assembly. A few days since, His Excellency, by Message, called the attention of the House to the circumstance, and strongly urged the necessity of relieving those who are now suffering from want, and require assistance to enable them to procure Potatoe Seed &c. for planting in the approaching Spring.—*Halifax Gazette*.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Ballot formerly used in England for the Election of Members of Parliament!—The *Cheltenham Free Press* says:—We were surprised to find, in reading the other day some old state tracts, that in the time of William III. it was customary to elect members of parliament by ballot in the borough of Lymington. The following is the extract:—"It is customary in the borough of Lymington, in Hampshire, to elect by ballot. \* \* \* This method I know to be of great advantage where it is made use of. It prevents animosity and distaste, and very much assists that freedom which ought to be in elections. No man in this way need fear the disobliging of his landlord, customer, or benefactor."—*STATE TRACTS, King Wm. 1 vol. 161*. The method adopted is also described; it was by giving to each elector a number of balls of different colours, one for each candidate. He then dropped those he voted for into the urn, and the rest into a refuse box for the purpose. The objection to this is, that a man might by ignorance or accident put all his balls into the urn, and so nullify his vote. The system of marking printed cards is by far the best, and subject to no valid objection whatever.

**ALBION MINES' RAILWAY.**

**ESTIMATES WANTED**

FOR the formation of the two first sections of the *Albion Mines' Railway*, from the Foundry to New Glasgow Bridge.

**SEALED OFFERS**

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of Friday the 23th of April next, to whom, or to Mr Peter Greer, apply for plans, specification, or other particulars.  
Albion Mines, 25th March, 1837. e-w

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by  
JAMES D. B. FRASER.  
March 29, 1837. if

**BUFFON'S NATURAL HISTORY,**  
VOL: 3d.

THE Person who has borrowed this book, will oblige the Subscriber by returning it immediately  
ROBERT MCKAY.  
March 29.

**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  
if

March 23

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

1000 Feet, clear, 1 inch PINE BOARDS, seasoned. Apply at this Office.  
March 29.

**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, Alton 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

**FALL, 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 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 of Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter

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

**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 Gen. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.  
Halifax, August 5th, 1836. if

**ANNUALS FOR 1837.**

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

- The Token, The Now-Years' B. x.
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir.
- The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by  
JAMES DAWSON.

**BARGAINS.**

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Thrum Cutler, Sheffield, late Furness 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. e-w

**HEALTH SECURED,**

BY MORISON'S PILLS, The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

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

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

**OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,**

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

Nov'r 23, 1836 JAMES DAWSON.

**JUST RECEIVED**

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

18 CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.  
ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.  
JAS DAWSON.  
Pictou, November, 1836.

**ALMANACS, FOR 1837,**

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by J. DAWSON.

**To be Sold or Let.**

THAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

**ALSO,**

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called Point Pleasant, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

**SEVENTEEN ACRES.**

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough, there is on the premises a good freestone Quarry, and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to  
JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 5, 1836.

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

November 8, 1836

J. DAWSON

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground'; and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,  
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

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 Wednesday the 15th 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, abatted 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 here tenements 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 prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff,  
By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

Thomas Dickson, }  
Att'y of Pleas. }  
Pictou, January 15th, 1837. if

## 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 RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,  
Druggist.

September 21. if

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigomshie, deceased, are requested to render 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  
DUNCAN McDONALD, Esq.  
Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, 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, 29th 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, (Glasco,)

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 to

KEN JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu  
PETER CRERAR, } tors.  
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-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  
13th April, 1836.

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, 1835. 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 MCOUL, }  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

## FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, 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, BLACK-SMITH 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

## NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.

COLIN MCKAY.  
New Glasgow, 29th Nov. 1836.

## NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.  
Pictou, January 4, 1837. if



## TO LET:

The SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchen. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.  
January 4, 1837. if

## 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

## 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

## 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. if

## 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, Carpenter.  
March 22. c-w

Debates, continued from first page.

which branch would become inmates of Bedlam, most likely; the Council who were alive to their rights, and have the spirit to protect them, or who have spent three weeks in passing these Resolutions, and are now, at one word of resistance, to consign them all to destruction? But, says the hon. Gentleman, there is only one way to get rid of the question, we must rescind all the Resolutions. I say, Sir, there is another way; let us rescind that expression which has given offence, and which has nothing to do with the spirit of the Resolution in which it stands. Let us tell them the fact, that they keep their doors closed contrary to approved usage, and the wishes of our Constituents, and let us throw away the rest of a complicated sentence, framed in that way that we might have an opportunity of thrusting a poisoned weapon at the private feeling of individuals. Think you they will be satisfied by rescinding all the Resolutions, and appointing a Committee to draw up an Address, embodying their essence? never. Let us see how we would act in private life. Supposing that one of you had written an offensive letter, and, when an explanation or apology was demanded, you were to say 'True, I have written you this letter, but I will put it in the fire, and to-morrow I will write you another as offensive.' Think you that would give satisfaction? Yet what else are we urged to do? I feel persuaded that the hon. gentleman who has led this measure would not act so in private life, and I should like him to tell me the distinction upon which he could justify such an action in public life. Sir, the hon. gent. from the County of Cumberland has told you that I am the ignis fatuus of the House, I could ask him now, who is the ignis fatuus? I would ask him if he is not now in a morass that requires all his ingenuity to escape from; if he is not where he will be torn with thorns and brambles to his heart's content.

Sir, I voted against the amendment of the learned gentleman from Windsor. It asked me to rescind a resolution which in the main I was in favor of. It asked me to deny that it was desirable to have the doors of the Council opened, when it is my expressed conviction that it is desirable. I want to rescind the needless and cruel insult which is embodied within it. But, says the hon. gentleman from the County of Sydney, our masters have ordered us to rescind it; and therefore we must do so. Sir, I will tell that gentleman that there are upon these benches men who acknowledge no other master than the sovereign voice of the people—who feel no responsibility but to those whose interests they have been freely chosen to protect; and I will tell him that those constituents require us not to advance one inch beyond those precincts which are settled, by the wisdom of our constitution, for the protection of its different branches and their rights. I will tell him that we have, notwithstanding, exceeded that limit; that we have dealt blow after blow at the other body, every one of which was an infraction of its privileges; and that we are now compelled to eat our own words. In vain you try to get rid of the matter by evasion, you must come to it at last; and I tell you that the course which is now proposed is as gross an insult as the one we are deserting. If you send out a committee to prepare an Address, founded upon these Resolutions, it must mean something or nothing.

*Mr Howe*—The learned gentleman mistakes. The Resolution before the House does not state that the Address is to be founded on the original resolutions.

*Mr Uniacke*—Well, perhaps I am mistaken. The resolution itself does not say so; but if I understood the observation of the hon. gentleman, it was, that after the original resolution shall be rescinded, a committee was to be appointed to frame an Address, embodying the substance of them. Sir, I will grant that it is an ingenious manoeuvre, but it cannot accomplish the object of extricating us from our difficulties. The Council will say—'We have been already insulted, and we will not do business with the House, till we have seen by their address whether they mean still to adhere to the expressions which have been so gratuitously employed.' In the very speech which the hon. gent. addressed to the chair, he told us that his plan is a nice evasion. When that debate goes forth to the public, and the Council are told that the steps which have been taken here in rescinding our resolutions are merely to give us the opportunity of renewing the insult, by gaining the vantage ground, think you they will not have the spirit to protect themselves against the threatened blow?

Sir, I really feel embarrassed to strike upon any plan which we can adopt with dignity or consistency. We have, ever since the Session commenced, been walking upon stilts; we have been elevated by our own high imaginations, to breathe an air to which we are unaccustomed; and now, that we are dashed to the ground, we are stunned by the fall. Sir, it is because we are wrong and the Council right, that we are embarrassed;

if we had justice on our side, we would be base and unmanly to yield to the threats of the other Branch; but it is because we feel and we know that we have gone further than our constituents will uphold us, and we fear to fall back upon them for support. If the course that is proposed be pursued, the address will be a milk and water affair, and useless, or it will be couched in the language of these resolutions, and then we will be sent to our homes. The Council have a check upon us. The Revenue bill is yet to be passed, and think you they will put themselves in your power, by removing the only barrier in your way. Thus we have lost, by our own impetuosity what we might obtain in moderation. Had we been contented in expressing no more than was necessary for the purpose we had in view, we ought to have obtained it with ease; we have deviated from that course to gratify feelings of no very creditable nature, and we must now lose our Revenue or Address.

Sir, it is fortunate that the Council possess the control which they have over our proceedings. It is fortunate, when the majority of this House are prepared to run mad, that there is another body that can exercise over us a wholesome restraint. Sir, I can easily imagine the feelings of this hon. mover of these resolutions at the present moment. I can picture to myself the vultures which was gnawing at his heart; and I know that there are in his ranks some whose hearts defy the vulture's iron tooth, or if it penetrate the mind, it would seek its vain for blood to slake its thirst.

Sir, this is a question of our rights, and had we acted as we ought to have done, our course would now be clear. If we had contented ourselves with no more than our duty, we would not now be in a situation where, perhaps, it is our duty to recede. The Resolution was not passed without consideration, I proposed an amendment, which left out the unnecessary sarcasm; but the House were unwilling to support me in the alteration. We were desirous of doing too much, and we will terminate by doing too little. I can see the embarrassing situation in which we are placed, but I look in vain for a glimmering of light, in vain for a clue to guide us through the labyrinth of difficulties.

*Mr Howe* was aware that there were difficulties to be encountered in politics as in war, but his rule was to fight as the field lay before him, and, following the example of the ablest commanders, he was prepared to advance or retreat as circumstances compelled him, keeping always in view the great object to be attained—the final conquest and discomfiture of the enemy. I will frankly confess, said he, that the movement we are about to make, is one that exposes us to the small shot of my learned friends on the other side—they have been consistent in their opposition, but they will excuse us if we neither take their advice, nor turn from our course for the annoyance we may meet by the way. We will not be such fools as allow the foe to choose our ground, nor form our line of battle. I was in hopes to have formed a compact with the learned gentleman from Windsor, by which he was to cease from eternal references to the Press, and I was to spare the jests with which he tempts me to reply. Let me tell him, once for all, that he cannot efface from the minds of the people of this country, the facts and reasoning, which the Press has industriously instilled. He cannot change their opinions on the great questions now at issue between this House and His Majesty's Council. On a former day, the learned gent. compared me to a pirate, to day he has compared me to an ungallant soldier—he will pardon me if I seek for him a more humble comparison in Goldsmith's Schoolmaster:

Whose words of learned length, and thundering sound,  
Amazed the gazing rustics seated round;  
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew—  
That one small head should carry all he knew.

He believes that by taking the step I now propose we shall sink ourselves, in the opinion of the country, into the lowest abyss of degradation. How little he knows of our position or his own. Why, Sir, if I wanted a justification for my conduct in the eyes of the People—no matter what was the question—it would be only sufficient to show them that I was on the opposite side to him. If I voted with him it would excite their suspicions—against him, they would have a substantial reason for believing I was in the right. We have heard abundance of military illustrations from both the learned gentlemen on the other side—and no doubt they would both be delighted, while they and their friends in the other end of the building make the most of their resources, and practice every species of manoeuvre against the majority in this Assembly, if we, regardless of consequences, rushed on when they hoped to catch us in their toils. Such generalship might be worthy of an old Martinet, but it is not what a Napoleon or a Wellington would recommend. The vultures, of which the member from C.B. has spoken, prey upon my heart no more to day than it did the first day I sat in this Assembly. It is the same that preys upon every

man's heart—which has for years fattened on the vitals and destroyed the prosperity of this country; and, when we attempt to drive it off—to startle the foul bird, then the cry arises from its learned friends and defenders, "Oh! this is not the time—not the tone—nor the mode;" and therefore it is that I am afraid of their advice—and I caution the majority, who have steadily supported the Resolutions, not to be frightened or wheeled out of their course. Whatever is to be done, let them do it; and, so long as they are true to themselves, there is no danger in their present position. If wisely used, a great good will result from it; as it will show to the People and the Sovereign a practical proof of the statements to be embodied in the Address. Both will understand that the Resolutions are rescinded, not because they are not true, but because this house, being powerless is compelled by the public officers in the Council, whose salaries are provided by permanent laws, to sacrifice its forms, or else to sacrifice the Revenue. The language they hold is—"tell the King the truth, and it shall cost the Country £40,000." I trust that we shall tell him the truth, but we will choose our own time. They demand the pound of flesh, they shall have it, but not one iota more. If we sacrifice our Resolutions, their spirit, if not their very language, shall rise in judgment against them.

But, it has been said, if the obnoxious words had not been in the Resolution, the difficulty would never have occurred. I differ with the learned Gentlemen—were you not compelled, on a former occasion, to scold at the Bar one of your most talented members, for merely using his right to freedom of speech; did they not destroy the Revenue, because you resisted their impudent claim to control the ways and means? Has not almost every act of their intercourse with you this Session been an insult: They know their power, and at any moment will jeopardize the interests of the country to preserve it. But I am glad they have raised this question—I thank them for the position they have forced upon us—for I am much mistaken if this day's debate does not do more to reform their body than fifty Resolutions. Though a question of rescinding might fairly be debated with closed doors, ours thank Heaven, are open; the public eye is upon us, and the public ear drinks in the reasons for our conduct; and there is not a true friend to the principle for which we have been contending that will be for a moment deceived. Gentlemen boast of the warnings they gave us—they did, Sir; while we advanced in the march of reform, they were always in our front, now that we retire they hang like Puthians on our rear. I trust the solid column of reformers will not lose its presence of mind, though a few arrows may be thrown into its ranks. There is one question I wish the learned Gentlemen on the other side to answer—had we not moved in those matters, is there a man in the minority who would; would one of them have prepared a single resolution; or pressed forward to obtain any substantial reform? I knew they would not, and therefore it was, that I have all along cautioned, and still caution the majority, against their suggestions. They do not feel as we do—their opinions and their objects are not the same—they are separated from us by broad lines of demarcation, which I trust the country distinctly understand. I would gladly have so modified these Resolutions, as to have carried along a vast and overwhelming majority, but I knew it was impossible—they are not to be charmed by the spirit of substantial reform, charm it never so wisely. But we have spoken the real sentiments of the country, and even in their message the Council do not dare to contradict the facts, but complain of the discourtesy of our language.

In private life my own disposition is not to give offence; and if a party can convince me I have done him wrong, it gives me pleasure to make him amends—and I would carry the same feelings into public life too. But, when the folks in the other end of the building seek to put down the truth by taking us at disadvantage, I do not scruple to turn upon them those forms which enable us to defeat them, which the learned advocates daily use against each other in the Courts and in this Assembly. They are an extraordinary body, and only to be destroyed by extraordinary means. Only fancy, sir, that in England the Lords should refuse to do business with the Commons, and then have the power to dictate to His Majesty the course he should pursue to settle the dispute. The people of England would not submit to such a state of things, neither will we—and this Message, and its debates of this day, will go far to put an end to it. Let me caution gentlemen, therefore, not to be alarmed. Let them keep shoulder to shoulder, and march on, cautiously but firmly, till their object be obtained. If we thought proper to waive our advantages in this affair, and place the matter on other grounds, we might contend that the Council have no right to notice resolutions which are mere instructions to a committee—which have not received the final sanction of this House—but which may be either amended or finally

struck out when we come to consider the Address. As well might they attempt to interfere with the clauses of a bill that has not been frigidly passed. I may be mistaken, but this is my opinion—and upon this point, if so disposed, I think we might make our stand. But we have a broader path open before us. They say they will do no business till this resolution is rescinded—to withdraw one would be to apologise, to deny its truth—that I will never do. Let us rescind the whole—appoint a committee to prepare an Address, and then the whole matter will be intelligible to the Government and to the country. It is not for me to say what will be in the Address, I may not be on the committee, but I trust, when reported, it will speak the truth, and be as unacceptable, to the Council, and the minority here, as if it were founded on the original resolutions.

Mr Doyle said, that on the first hearing of the Message, he had felt disposed to go the whole length—in vindication of the Resolutions which had been passed. They did not contain one word which he had not believed, or when he did not at that moment believe; and with such a feeling, anxious as he was to go with the hon. leader of these Resolutions, he could not but feel the full force of the arguments, used by the learned Gentleman from Cape Breton. The only course, said he, which is now left to us appears to me to be, that, as the Council have refused to do business with us—we, in our turn, should refuse to do business with them. What is the position in which the House now stands? The Commons of the Province have been for three weeks making up their mind upon the character of an Address to be sent to the Throne, & the gentlemen at the other end of the building, after half an hour's discussion end down and tell us we had better alter our determination. Are this house in such a state of degradation, as to be made the sport of their caprice? Are we to resolve and determine, just so far as they may please to let us, and whenever we have advanced an inch beyond the line of their pleasure, retreat at their command? Sir, if I could think that this House had arrived at such a pitch of degradation, glad would I be, if the opportunity of leaving this body, which it was the object of the Bill brought in by the learned gent. from Sydney to afford, were open to me. Had I the power, I should resign my seat before three days. So help me God. I should go back to the people and say to them you sent me to protect your liberties and interests, but it is in vain, they must bend before the dominant power at whose feet the whole Province is prostrate.

Sir I believe that it is the large minorities of this house which induces the other Branch to take such unwarrantable steps—I believe that the warning voice which the learned gentleman from Cape Breton tells you that he raised here, has been heard beyond these walls, or the Council would never have acted as they have done. Since I left this house last evening, I have been turning this matter over anxiously in my own mind, to find out what course we ought in consistency with our dignity and duty to adopt—I can see but one, and I would do injustice to my own feelings did I not say to the hon. gentlemen from Cape Breton and Windsor that I wish them to second the amendment which I now propose, to the effect that the house will adhere to their resolutions.

Mr Fairbanks said, that there was no gentleman to whom he listened with more pleasure than to the hon. member from the County of Halifax. There was generally so much straight forwardness in his plans, that those who were inclined to go as far as to do could follow him with safety. But, said Mr F. If it were not in this proceeding the same ingenueness which usually distinguishes that gentleman.

It has been stated that the minority on this question have been the decided opponents of the measure. That, Sir, I take the liberty to contradict. The minority have not been opposed to the principle of any one of the Resolutions, except the last; but they have been opposed, and I think justly, to the warm and unmoderate language in which most of those Resolutions are couched. Had the Resolutions been expressed differently, (and they might have been so expressed, without at all affecting their essence,) I should have given them my decided support. As it was, I was compelled to vote against many of them. I thought the language unparliamentary and improper; but, Sir, when this Message reached the House last evening, I was determined, though I voted in the minority on many of the Resolutions not to be one of a majority now to compel them to be rescinded. The subject now presents quite a different aspect; formerly I was supporting my private opinion on the expediency of the separate resolutions, now it is my duty to support the dignity and independence of the House.

As to the generalship which has been spoken of, I see no reason why the same straightforwardness which actuates a man in private life, should not be his guide in public life. I understand no distinction.

I have always acted, and am determined to act, from no other impulse than my own sense of right and I shall not deviate from the plain path of duty to accomplish any end by management or stratagem.

Sir, if those Resolutions are now rescinded, it will show that those who voted against their original adoption were in the right. In taking the step which is now proposed, the majority feel that they are inconsistent, that they are rejecting what they have declared themselves to believe; but they are desirous that we also should be involved in the inconsistency, and have put the question in such a shape that we must either vote that resolutions to which we were opposed should stand, or retract our recorded opinions on many which received our support. Sir, I am not so awake to the tactics of the house as some other gentlemen in it, and I look at the position in which we are placed with the eyes of plain common sense. When the address has finally passed the House, embodying, as we are told it will, the sense of the Resolutions which we are now asked to rescind, and has been brought under the consideration of the proper authorities, what evidence will the pages of our Journals afford? That the House did at one time come to the decision that the facts stated in the Resolutions were true, but afterwards by their solemn act retracted their opinions. Think you that this inconsistency will add weight to our representations? Or that an address can be depended upon which proceeds from a body with such changing sentiments.

But Sir, suppose the address should contain the language of the offensive Resolution, would it be likely to forward our ends? We charge certain individuals with corrupt legislation, and then ask for a reconstruction of the body to which they belong.—Were the Government to act as we ask them, they would violate every principle of British liberty. They would convict without a hearing, without a shadow of proof, those who are seated at that board, and fix upon their characters and their names the indelible stigma of corrupt legislation. No sir, if we wish to accomplish our desires, that is not the way. Let us show, from the principles of political economy, and of common sense, that the constitution of our Government is wrong, but let us not avail ourselves of the opportunity to aim a shaft at the private feelings and reputation of individuals.

It has been asked whether any of the minority would have brought forward this measure, if it had not been introduced by some of those who voted in the majority. Many of the grievances contained in these Resolutions have long been the subject of complaint, and, with respect to the Crown Lands, I had intended to introduce that matter myself, and have now in my pocket a Resolution framed before I left home, to obtain an alteration in the system by which those lands are managed; but, when I saw the same subject introduced into the Resolutions of the hon. gentleman from the County of Halifax, I was willing to leave the matter to better and abler hands. The measure which that gentleman brought forward was introduced at the earliest possible period of the session, and I feel assured that, if he had not done so, there are many on these benches who have voted in the minority on a number of his Resolutions, who are as anxious as himself to get rid of our real grievances, and who would have originated measures for that purpose.

Mr John Young rose, he said, to address the House on this occasion, deeply sensible of the difficulty with which the question was beset. Before he had determined to speak, and while he was musing on his seat, his mind involuntarily turned in all directions to discover some safe course, which he could approve himself and recommend to others. The House was in a situation the most perplexing, and every one felt that we had approached a crisis, which summoned and called for, in behalf of the Country, the greatest prudence and circumspection. This embarrassment was fully exemplified in the speech of the learned member for Cape Breton; for, after exhausting every topic the debate suggested—after amusing us with some strokes of wit—after condemning in unmeasured terms the proposed Resolution, he concluded that he could see no way to shape his course—not even proposed any amendment, for the adoption of the House. His learned friend from Isle Madame was equally oppressed with the subject. It had disturbed his rest; and tossing on his pillow, he had turned every way for some mode of escape, from our delicate and perplexed situation, and finding none to satisfy his mind, he had resolved on firm and determined resistance. Mr. Young frankly acknowledged, that he himself had also passed the night in uneasy slumbers, in watchings and anxieties, and considered himself as if drawn within the circle of the magician's spell, where every object around dazzled and confounded the understanding, and disturbed and threw into disarrangement, all the ordinary trains of thinking.

In this dilemma he would cast behind him all that he had heard in the course of the debate, would try

to forget alike its arguments and its eloquence, and appeal at once to the known principles of common sense. He would introduce no refined or labored reasoning to the notice of the House, but simply surveying our position, ask himself and others, in what way we would best surmount our present difficulties. The breakers lay before us and we must take care not to make Shipwreck of the peace of the Country.

The most obvious remedy would be, to expunge the "offensive words" to which the Council alluded in their message, and along with them the original Resolution that contained them. That had been already tried, and lost by a minority of seven. An overwhelming majority has thus pronounced, that they will not submit to satisfy the Council in that way; for even the learned Gentleman from Cape Breton voted against it. Since the House has determined not to rescind that Resolution by itself, there is nothing left but one of two alternatives, either to abide by the whole string, reckless of consequences, and during the Council to do their worst—or to expunge the whole proceedings, containing many assertions unannouncedly acceded to, and which not a man in the Province would be bold enough to deny. The first of these meets the approval of the learned member for Isle Madame; and I am free to confess, that such was the first impulse of my own mind, said Mr Y. on hearing the Message read, and I declared last night, after the adjournment of the House, and when standing on that figure in the carpet (and he pointed to it with his finger,) that I would not assent to the rescinding of those Resolutions, as being inconsistent with all my ideas of that self respect, which the House should entertain for itself and its acts. But, Sir, man is a compound being, made up of different sentiments and propensities, which draw him in opposite directions. He has a sense of personal dignity and importance, which gives firmness and decision to his conduct, and prompts him to repel insult and aggression; and he has too a sense of prudence, cautious of looking into futurity. If we obey the first, we would rush into a quarrel with the Council, and maintain our Resolutions at all hazards; if the last, we will weigh consequences, view the evils we entail, and yield to the dictates of reason and judgement. I must tell the House, that I deprecate a collision at this moment, being aware that we are in no condition to bear the mischiefs that are inevitable. When I look back to the unfortunate difference of 1820, and recall the passions which then agitated the Assembly—I recollect that the blood in my veins throbbed much higher than now, and that I placed myself in the foremost ranks of the opposition to His Majesty's Council. But, Sir, at that period they taught me and they taught the Country a dreadful lesson. To uphold their exorbitant power, they were not only willing, but they deliberately proceeded step by step, to throw the Province into confusion. We lost the Revenue Bill, and they refused to pass the Appropriation Bill, although containing nothing to which they had not previously assented. This was their last act, and thus the Road vote of 13,000 was suspended. When the new House came back, they found an empty Treasury, containing little more than they had left in it, so no duties could be enforced or collected; and accordingly the House obtained, in 1831, no additional sum for the Road service, except £1431 for over-expenditures. In 1832, in order to relieve the public embarrassment, and keep up the internal communication of the Country, an issue of Treasury notes to the extent of £25,000 was called for. The Saving Bank then also first came into operation, and under it we have borrowed and expended £15,000, besides other £6000 we obtained by loan in 1834. That last sum is paid off, but it was by borrowing £10,000, of which six thousand was applied to the liquidation of the last loan, and the remainder to paying off £4,000 of the old 6 per cents. The whole of this debt ought not to be attributed to the rupture of the two Branches, but true it is that the last House, from 1832 to 1836, has added £46,000 to the permanent debt of the Province. We issued of Treasury Notes £25,000, of which £20,000 have been since funded at 5 per cent; we have taken and appropriated £15,000 of the saving Bank, and we borrowed £6000, which, although repaid, still stands part of £10,000, borrowed by the Governor. The interest of this debt is crippling our resources; and, as there has been evoked hitherto no disposition to economize in our ordinary expenditures, every additional amount of interest is augmenting our difficulties; and we must be doubly cautious, on a mere point of honor, not to peril on any account, our revenue, and lay ourselves under an injurious necessity, to have recourse either to an issue of Treasury Notes, or to a new loan, by which to carry on the needful business of the Government. If we do not rescind the whole Resolutions a dissolution is inevitable, the consequences of which touch not the Salaries and emoluments of His Majesty's Council, but will deeply affect our Constitution. I am willing therefore, to make concessions, rather than plunge the country into all the mischiefs which hang over it, like a portentous

cloud. Supposing that we are now dismissed, it would be impossible to issue the writs and call another House before the 31st March, when the Revenue laws expire. Let that event take place, and an unusual activity would show itself in the disposal of all dutiable articles. Abundance of capital about Halifax would be instantly called into action, and the year's revenue would be lost and sacrificed before any effectual measures of a remedial character could be adopted. We have been tauntingly addressed and urged to strike the note of proud defiance, to display our courage, to brave all consequences, but the melancholy state of our financial affairs speaks a different language. We are not at liberty to follow the dictates of high minded pride, or gratify our own temper, because we are the guardians of the public interests, and must consult, not what is most spirited, but what is most prudent. We must then expunge the whole string, and, on bringing in our Address to the Throne, shun the phraseology which has been the cause of all this trouble.

While this course is sufficiently mortifying, it has at least the recommendation of being safe. It shows to the country what they have been too long ignorant of, that this House have no substantial power. It can be bruised and crushed and trodden under foot by the other Branch with perfect impunity, and it has no relief save in tame submission. We dare not tell the truth in our Resolutions, except the truth itself be mixed up with the honey of flattery, and conveyed to the ears of the Council in the smooth and vapid and silvery phrase of obsequious courtesy. What degradation! that we dare not give utterance to our very grievances in a firm and manly tone, without hazarding the quiet and prosperity of the country. The words of the Resolution, to which the Council have taken exception, are strictly accordant with truth,—‘that some at the Board evince a disposition to protect their own interests and emoluments, at the expense of the public.’ Will any man rise here and say that that is false? (Mr Uniacke, I say it is not true.) Mr Young rose to a high key, and said it is, and that he would easily prove it, in the case of the Judges' Fees. Was not a bill passed unanimously in this Assembly to abolish those fees, on the express conviction that they were demands without authority. Did not resolutions pass, declaring them ‘unconstitutional and unlawful?’ And has not that Bill been rejected by the other Branch over which the Chief Justice presides; and, notwithstanding our Resolutions, are they not exacted to this hour in the very teeth of our authority, who, by the constitution, have the sole right to impose taxes on the people. Does not then the Chief Justice sit at the Board and protect his own emoluments, and are not those emoluments raised at the expense of the Public? The Message affects not to deny the fact, it only reprobates the language. How many poor settlers in the woods, who are dragged in to Court from inability to pay, contribute to swell and amass those fees; what privations they often suffer, what hardships they endure, in their rigorous collection by course of law!

My support to the rescinding of these Resolutions is not dictated by the fear of being sent back to my constituents; any honorable Member who has espoused the cause of the people in this contest, need not be burthened with any such apprehensions. A right minded Constituency never desert the man who has stuck by them in the hour of trial and difficulty, and his return to this house, in case of dissolution, is as certain as sunrise. But the situation in which we are now placed has not come upon us unexpectedly. I told from the very first, the hon. mover of these resolutions that they ought to be postponed till toward the last of the Session, for that they would infallibly lead to a collision. It is not so much any particular terms in which these resolutions are couched, as the bold and indignant spirit of reform which breathes in them, that is the object of abhorrence to His Majesty's Council; and this controversy would have been stirred up, even although the whole words which are taken as the ground of quarrel had been omitted.

I have said before that we have no power except carrying the key of the treasure. We have the liberty of opening it to the Council, to allow them to take out what sums they please, and for what purposes they approve of, clogged with such conditions as they choose to impose; and they have this year refused their assent to the £10,000 for the Road service, till we first set apart a certain portion of it to Post Roads—thus encroaching on our undoubted privilege, and divesting us of the shadow of authority. While I feel this wrong, while I consider the seat I here occupy as hold in dishonor, I am constrained, for the sake of the country, to vote for blotting out the whole string of Resolutions, although I voted for every one of them in their order, except the last, which proposed an Elective Council, an innovation that I thought too hazardous, and repugnant to the genius of our excellent constitution.

[The learned gentleman from the County of Sydney was followed on the same side by Messrs Huntingdon,

Lewis, W. Young, and Howe, and Messrs Holmes, Bell, Doyle, Forrester, and Uniacke spoke against it,—when the question was taken on the original Resolution, which was carried, 25 to 14.]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1837

TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—It was with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that we announced in our paper of the 15th instant, the formation of an Agricultural Society in this place, which we sincerely hope is the precursor of many similar Institutions in this fine section of the Province.

The Society met on Thursday evening last, and elected the following gentlemen Office Bearers for the current year, viz: J. W. Harris, Esquire, President; A. Patterson, Esquire, Vice President; R. Dawson, Treasurer; J. Dawson, Secretary; Matthew Patterson, M. J. Wilkins, Esquire, D. Fraser, D. Hockin, and J. D. B. Fraser, Committee.

The Rules having been submitted to the public in our last paper, the Agricultural interest of the County generally, are now invited to patronise the Society. It is by the united efforts of many, that the natural resources and capabilities of the soil can be most effectually developed. We are aware that many will be disposed to start the question, ‘What advantages are we likely to gain from joining such an Institution?’ This question we shall answer as far as our memory at present serves us. The advantages flowing from Agricultural Societies class themselves under two heads—namely, such as the members themselves more immediately enjoy, and those in which the community at large participate. Of the first class we may name, 1st, ready access to Books, Magazines, and Papers on Agricultural Subjects; 2d, Seeds of the best quality, and Agricultural implements of the most efficient description, at prices varying from 15 to 30 per cent lower than they can be procured elsewhere; 3d, frequent changes of seed, and the introduction of approved breeds of Live Stock, and lastly (though not least), the enhanced value of seed, stock, and other productions, as well as the lands of Members, being the result of skill and science, will be a munificent remuneration.

The second class of advantages, or those in which all the community may participate, will be found in a free competition for the Society's premiums, for the best and largest samples of Agricultural productions, experimental results, new discoveries, &c., and the facilities afforded for procuring at second hand, good seed, stock, and agricultural knowledge.

Leaving this subject for the consideration of an intelligent people, we would now drop a hint which may be of service to many. For a number of years past, we have observed that our farmers have been too late in sowing their grain and planting their potatoes; and to this cause more than any other, may be attributed the failure of the crops. An impression seems to have got abroad that wheat, oats, and barley, are tender, and will perish with the cold and rains in April; but nothing can be a more fatal error than this; they are all hardy seed, and the superabundant moisture of the soil and atmosphere at the season we have mentioned, is absolutely necessary for their ready and vigorous vegetation. Every attentive observer of the last season, must have seen, that those who committed their seed early to the ground, regardless of the lingering remains of winter, had abundant crops of well filled grain, and their cellars stored with fine, dry, mealy potatoes;—while all others who protracted their sowing and planting till late in May, had their crops overtaken with the frosts, and nearly, if not altogether destroyed.

No one need be afraid to sow his grain if the soil be stiff enough to bear up the cattle's feet; but care should be taken after the harrowing is performed, that the plough be passed along between every two ridges

to draw off the standing water in the time of rains—because, if this be neglected, the standing water will unquestionably destroy the seed. These remarks apply to all soils except those which are perfectly level, or so nearly so as that the water will remain in the furrow after the plough.

Next week, we intend to recommence our Agricultural department.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY have evidently come to the present Parliament, with an accession of strength, in the confidence and affections of the people; this is fully admitted by the Tory organs themselves, and it is proved by the fact that in both Houses of Parliament, the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was carried without an amendment;—that in the Lords having been moved by Lord Fingal, a Catholic Peer; and that in the Commons by Mr Ashford Sanford. This intelligence, we believe, will be universally gratifying.

MR DICKSON'S Book, entitled, ‘A Guide to Town Officers,’ is now neatly printed off; but it will not be issued for a few weeks, to afford the Author an opportunity of appending any alterations, which may become necessary from the Acts of the present Session of the Legislature.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last meeting Mr J. W. Dawson lectured upon ‘Volcanic Action.’ This evening Mr M. Gunn will read a Paper, entitled, ‘Thoughts on the present extent and prospect of human Knowledge.’

CORRECTION.—We have been desired to contradict a statement made in the communication signed ‘A Farmer,’ in our last. The late Overseers Messrs McKenzie and Geddie, did not give Mr Crichton a personal obligation for the balance of his account against the township of Fictou.

SUMMARY.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Colony has passed an Act for loaning a considerable sum of money to those settlers, who have unfortunately lost their crops by the early frosts of last year.

The three Members whom we mentioned some time ago as having been taken into custody, by order of the House, for an alleged misdemeanor, were still in *du-rance vite* at our last advices. The people of the Island seem very generally to participate in their opinions; meetings had taken place at several places, at which resolutions were passed, expressive of their indignation at the conduct of the Executive and the House, and of sympathy for the unfortunate victims of their tyranny. A disposition appears to prevail, that the people should send a Petition to the King, direct from themselves, without transmitting it through the usual channels of Communication.

NEW GRENADA.—The differences existing between Great Britain and the Government of New Grenada, have been amicably settled—the latter having submitted to the terms dictated by the former.

A further decline in the price of American Flour is noticed in our last papers; S. F. averaged from \$11 to \$11 50c.

A new Commission of the Peace has been issued for the Island of Cape Breton.

VICE ADMIRAL, the Honorable Sir Charles Paget, K. C. B. is appointed to succeed Sir Peter Halkett, on the North American Station.

THE LEGISLATURE of Upper Canada, was prorogued on the 4th instant.

The Death of the Earl of Dalhousie is confirmed.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday evening last, by the Reverend Donald McIntosh, Mr Murdoch McKenzie, to Miss Marion McLeod.

In Halifax, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr B. L. Kirkpatrick, merchant, New Glasgow, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hutton, Esquire, of this town.

By the Rev. John McKinlay, on the 21st inst., Mr William Fraser, to Miss Clarinda Herbourn. Also, on the 23d, Mr Alexander Falconer, Toney River, to Miss Catherine McKenzie, Carriboe Island.

DIED.

On Friday last, aged 75 years, Mr William Bannerman, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

On the 3d inst., at St. Stephens, Charlotte County, N. B., the Rev. Peter McIntyre, Minister of the parish of St. James's.

At Arichat, on the 10th inst., Thomas F. Chandler, Esquire, Merchant.



## POETRY.

From the Scotsman.

## THE YOUNG MOURNER.

BY MARY HOWIT.

LEAVING her sports, in passive tone,  
'Twas thus a fair young mourner said,  
"How sad we are now we're alone—  
I wish my mother were not dead!"

I can remember, she was fair;  
And how she kindly look'd and smil'd,  
When she would fondly stroke my hair,  
And called me her beloved child.

Before my mother went away,  
You never sigh'd as now you do;  
You used to join us at our play,  
And be our merriest playmate too.

Father, I can remember when  
I first observed her sunken eye,  
And her pale hollow cheek: and then  
I told my brother she would die.

And the next morn they did not speak,  
But led us to her silent bed;  
They bade us kiss her icy cheek,  
And told us she was dead!

Oh, then I thought how she was kind,  
My own beloved and gentle mother!  
And calling all I knew to mind,  
I thought there no'er was such another!

Poor little Charles, and I! that day  
We sat within our silent room;  
But we could neither read nor play—  
The very walls seem'd full of gloom.

I wish my mother had not died,  
We never have been glad since then;  
They say, and it is true," she cried,  
"That she can never come again."

The father checked his tears, and thus  
He spake, "My child, they do not err,  
Who say she cannot come to us,  
But you and I may go to her.

Remember your dear mother still,  
And the pure precepts she has given;  
Like her, be humble, free from ill,  
And you shall see her face in heaven!"

## MISCELLANY.

## THE LONG LOST HEIR.

Intelligence from Ennis announces the arrival of a gentleman in that town on Friday last, whose return from Jamaica cannot have proved very agreeable to two families of distinction in the county of Clare, Sir Edward O'Brien and Mr Arthur. The history is very singular. Twenty-four years since, as the statement of the family of this stranger runs, he, then a boy of eleven years was at a school in England, where he had been placed by his father, Mr Smith of Clare. (the father of Lady O'Brien, Mrs Bran, and Mrs Arthur also.) He was there told that all his relatives were no more, and that he was left destitute, and was urged to seek his fortune in the West Indies, under the assumed name of Crosby. There he struggled on in comparative poverty until an advertisement from Mrs Bran, long continued in the journals of Europe and the Colonies, attracted his observation. It is understood that his death was stated to have taken place at the English school alluded to, and to have been followed by a mock funeral. Mrs Bran heard that the stranger in Jamaica, on reading her advertisement, remembered enough of his earlier

days to enable him most unequivocally to declare that he was the individual sought for as Tom Smith, whose father, so far from leaving him destitute, had bequeathed to him property worth about £35,000, which, on his disappearance, fell to the families of Arthur and O'Brien. The present members for the county of Limerick, Mr Smith O'Brien, was to have enjoyed a great part of the property left to Tom Smith on the demise of his mother, Lady O'Brien, in whose possession it now is. Mr Arthur, a gentleman who lives also in the world of fashion, has possession of another portion. Mrs Bran having satisfied herself that her alleged brother was indeed alive, furnished him with money, and he arrived in Limerick on Thursday last. As he drove into Ennis, he pointed out localities on the road which he named accurately. Conducted to the woman who had nursed the lost heir, she, having examined his features, declared that he was no impostor. Subsequent examination by the family and connections of Mrs Bran, so clearly convinced them that he was the long-lost Tom Smith, that doubt after doubt vanished, and every reliance was placed on the connected detail of the interesting stranger. Mr Bran, long sceptical on the subject of the strongly-conceived belief of his wife in the existence and possible return of her brother, at length satisfied, welcome him to the commencement of those proceedings, which are at once either to thwart all his hopes, or fully restore him to a distinguished place in society and an elegant independence. It will be naturally asked, who would have carried into effect the horrid act of banishing the son of a respectable gentleman, and depriving him of family and fortune? The high character of Mr Arthur forbids all doubt in that quarter. Sir Edward and Lady O'Brien are also far above suspicion, so that the matter remains at present as much enveloped in mystery as the past years of him were who toiled up to the age of thirty-five years in a tropical climate for a precarious existence. The manners and personal appearance of Mr Smith are in his favor. He is intelligent, if not well-educated; simple and unpretending in conversation.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Herald.*

DEATH OF A MISER.—Saturday morning an old man, between sixty and seventy, well known for the last twenty-five years as a sweeper of crossings in Scotland-yard and Parliament Street, expired at a miserable lodging in Westminster. After his death, documents were discovered of property which was invested in the funds, amounting to the enormous sum of one thousand six hundred pounds, which he had accumulated by his avocation of street sweeping. The general appearance of the deceased miser was most abject, and his living most humble. It is stated that he has bequeathed the whole of his property to his relatives, who are particularly respectable, residing at Colbrook, near Uxbridge, where at one period of his lifetime he resided, and kept an extensive farm.

GROSS SUPERSTITION AND IMPOSITION.—A case was decided on Tuesday last, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, which created considerable interest. The circumstances are these:—A Woman in a humble sphere of life, in High Street, got her chest opened in her absence, and money, &c., to a considerable amount carried away. No trace could be got of the thieves, but strong suspicions fell upon some of the neighbours, and the loser, in order to discover the thief, had recourse to divination. She waited upon a person who professed a knowledge of the black art and who engaged, by the performance of certain rites, to bring to light the whole matter. For this end he directed the deluded female to steal a black

cat, and take it along with such of the neighbours as were suspected, to the public Green at a certain hour at night. With this advice the foolish woman complied, and at the time fixed appeared in the Green with a black cat, and a number of her female neighbours.—There the "warlock," as he was termed, formed a circle with a rusty sword, into which they were desired to enter; the cat tied up in a bag, was to be loosed, all present were to go in, and the person who was last in the ring was to be declared the thief. But matters did not end there: she was accused before the authorities of being the thief, and apprehended on a Sheriff's warrant. She lay in jail fourteen days, and was at the end of that period liberated, from want of evidence against her. She then brought the present action against the loser of the money, &c., claiming £5 damages. The Court, after hearing parties and proof, awarded 10s. of damages against the loser. Mr. Douglas commented in severe terms upon this gross delusion; he thought all persuasions of Christians were better informed, at this advanced age of reason, than to believe in either witches, warlocks, or the mystic art; and hoped never to hear of a case of the kind again.—*Glasgow Argus.*

SPEED OF THE FOX.—The Dedham (Mass.) Patriot states that a Fox accidentally got on a track, before the engine, on the Providence Rail road, a few days since, and it being rather slippery was nearly run down. Reynard was aware that if he attempted to turn to jump the enemy would be upon him, and he was obliged to scratch for dear life. It afforded considerable sport to the engineer, to observe how nicely the cunning fellow calculated the distance when he made the final leap.

DEATH PREFERRED TO DISHONOR.—During the Irish "Reign of Terror" in 1798, a circumstance occurred, which in the days of Sparta would have immortalized the heroine; it is almost unknown, no pen has ever traced the story. We pause not to inquire into the principles that influenced her; suffice it that, in common with most of her stamp she beheld the struggle as one in which liberty warred with tyranny. Her only son had been taken in the act of rebellion, and was condemned by martial law, to death; she followed the officer, on whose word his life depended, to the place of execution and besought him to spare the widow's stay; she knelt in the agony of her soul and clasped his knees, while her eye with the glare of a mummy, fell on her child beside him. The judge was inexorable, the transgressor must die. But, taking advantage of the occasion, he offered life to the culprit on condition of his discovering the members of the association with whom he was connected. The son wavered—the mother rose from her position of humiliation and exclaimed. "My child, my child, if you do, the heaviest curse of your mother shall be poison in your veins." He was executed, the pride of her soul enabled her to behold it without a tear—she returned to her home, the support of her declining years had fallen, the tie that bound her to life had given way, and the evening of that day that saw her lonely and forsaken, left her at rest forever. Her heart had broken in the struggle.—*New Monthly Belle Assemblée.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Mironicht—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Annapolis—JOHN S. BADLAINE, Esq.