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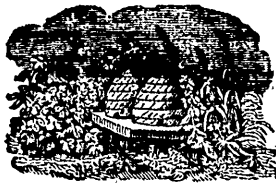
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC'R 30, 1835.

NUMBER XXXII

### 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, 6s., 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, 85s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

### PICTOU COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Convention for the District of Pictou, will be held at the West River, in the Rev. J. Ross's Church, on Wednesday the 30th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M., agreeable to a recommendation of the Eastern Convention, and the different Societies interested are requested to appoint Delegates to attend the same.

J. DAWSON, Secretary.

7th Dec 1835.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Pictou, 7th December 1835.

### NOTICE.

THERE is in possession of the subscriber, a lot of 8rd Irons, which were shipped on board the schooner *Pictou*, from Halifax. The owner will please call, and pay freight, and take delivery of his goods.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

New Glasgow, Dec. 8th, 1835.

### 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.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4.

### VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold, by private contract, a valuable tract of Land, situate near the River of Ansgay, containing 150 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are under cultivation and fit for the plough. The capabilities of the soil, its situation being in so desirable a spot either for the farmer or the fisherman, being bounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence, are so well known that further description is unnecessary.

There is on the Premises a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and substantial BARN—it is well fenced, and abounds with firewood.

Terms, which will be easy, and other particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM GILLIES.

Arisaig, 23d Nov., 1835.

### THE SOCIAL AFFECTIONS.

[An Essay delivered before the Literary Society, of this place, on the 16th inst. by G. A. BLANCHARD.]

THE two parts of which man consists, the body and the mind, are altogether different in their nature and qualities. The material part is naturally a dead, unintelligent mass; but the lamp which illuminates it, is an active intelligent existence, distinct from every thing else of which we can form a conception. Among the numerous qualities of matter, philosophers have mentioned its *inertia*, or incapacity of self-motion, and, accordingly, when the mind is separated from the body, that which was once all life and motion, is impotent as the dust on which we tread.

Power being a simple idea, does not admit of logical definition.—We know its existence and nature only by the effects which it produces.

The mind possesses two kinds of power, speculative and active. The former comprehends the intellectual faculties; the latter, the principles of the will. It is not by the powers of the understanding alone that we are distinguished from the inferior creatures. Our active principles partake of a more exalted character, assume a more laudable direction, and, notwithstanding the incitement of our appetites and passions, we can disregard their imperative calls to gratification, deliberately choose—and, like Scipio with the captive princess, act that worthy and honourable part which no inferior creature has the capacity even to discern.

In philosophical language, the term *action* refers to every voluntary exertion of the mind, and it is an effect originating in circumstances that excite our volitions, and determine the course of our conduct. The active powers form an essential part of our constitution, and are variously classed by philosophers. The indulgent Author of nature has given us all the principles that are necessary for our own preservation and comfort, and for the preservation and comfort of society, and if we permit them to assume an improper direction, we commit an irreparable injury to ourselves and do not fulfill the ends of our existence.

Our social principles are generally known by the designation of Affections or Passions. The former is certainly the more appropriate term; as the word *passion* is better adapted to the violent exhibition of all our active powers, than to the moderate exercise of any in particular. In common language the term *affection* seems to have acquired a specific meaning, being confined, in its application, to the benevolent feelings; but analogy warrants a more extensive signification—and it is justly applicable to all those active principles, which have persons for their object, and necessarily imply our being well or ill affected to some other animated being. In this essential property, they differ from the appetites and desires which have not persons, but things for their object.

Our affections include all those active powers that tend to the promotion of the happiness or misery of others, and therefore, may be considered as either Benevolent or Malevolent. They are thus distinguished, not because they are directly opposite in their nature—the one necessarily tending to the good, the other to the injury of our fellow beings—but because they possess distinguishing features which render a separate classification necessary. In this they

agree, that they are both exercised towards animate beings, susceptible of happiness and misery, and affected with pleasure or pain, by their operation.—In this, they differ, that they spring from a perception of distinctly opposite qualities in their object, and are attended by opposite sensations. Our benevolent affections are of various kinds, and their different operations depend on our various connexions with society.

Before Reason becomes the director of our volitions, we feel their influence, so that they cannot be said to originate in a rational regard for ourself or. As soon as the infant's lips are taught to whisper its parent's name, the smile that accompanies the half-uttered word, seems to say, "There is a magic in the sound." This is only the natural expression of filial feeling—the first benevolent affection that operates in the mind. The earlier efforts of nature are comparatively weak, but time and kindness give energy to the principle, till it acquires a very powerful ascendancy over our conduct.

The youth advances in life—his brothers and sisters grow up around him—he feels himself bound to them by an attachment coeval with his first recognition. The casualties of life may remove them to a distance; but imagination leaps over the intervening space, and the heart glows, with unabated regard, to these companions of his playful years. This is the operation of the Benevolent principle, called fraternal affection.

When arrived at the years of discretion, he begins to mingle more extensively in society. He sees around him beings who possess a congeniality of sentiment and feeling—kindred spirits; and with persons of this description, he forms a thousand attachments—the expressions of another Benevolent feeling, termed Friendship.

But at this period of life, he also becomes the subject of the tenderest and most un governable of the social affections; which, from time immemorial, has been the song of the enthusiastic bard, but must not be excluded from the grave discussions of philosophy. This principle, which has been the occasion of so much joy and grief, and has often proved its imperial power in moulding the character and conduct, in strengthening or breaking the cords that bind us to earth—sometimes flowing, like a stream with a calm untroubled surface, and at other times, whirling us, like an irresistible torrent, through the vortices of life, in its violent paroxysms, most emphatically deserves the name of Passion, which, with much less judgment, has been applied to all the Benevolent affections. It is a feeling which, in the warm flights of fancy, the Poet represents as surviving death:—

"Hush'd were his Gertrude's lips, but still their bland  
And beautiful expression seem'd to melt  
With love that could not die; and still his hand  
She presses to the heart no more that felt."

When this passion is restrained within the limits of reason, and meets with a suitable return, there is none of the Benevolent principles, that contribute more to domestic felicity; but, when fed by imagination, it is a flame in the young [and] susceptible heart, that burns brighter and higher, till it consumes the form, that contains it. A victory over this passion in its more violent form, is the greatest that man can attain.—

"Let conquerors boast  
Their fields of fame—his who in virtue dwells"

A young worm spirit against Beauty's charms,  
Who feels her brightness yet denies her thrall,  
Is the best, bravest conqueror of them all."

This principle was evidently intended to guide us in the selection of a partner for life; and it alone can hallow the connubial state, and secure a permanently happy union.

When man enters on the sphere of domestic life, he has new duties to perform. His children depend on him for protection, maintenance, and education. In affording these, the duties of a parent consist; and Nature has not left this work to reason alone, but has implanted, in the human bosom, a principle of parental solicitude, which begins to operate, as soon as there is an object for its exercise. This is the most disinterested of the social affections. It is an enduring love that survives the ingratitude and misconduct of the child, and as the tide of nature ebbs and flows, it is soon through the storm of life, floating on the surface, and bulfetting the swelling billows that threaten its destruction.

A well regulated family is but a diminutive picture of a nation, governed by wholesome laws, with a kind parental monarch to superintend its interests, and promote its welfare. In this more extended sphere, we exhibit that peculiar attachment which every one possesses for the land of his birth. Ancient Historians inform us that the patriotic Brutus, under the figurative allusion of the oracle to his mother, kissed the earth, and felt that flame burn brighter in his bosom which purified his country from a despot's power. The inanimate earth was not the object of his love, but his fellow-countrymen that trod its surface, made it, in his estimation, hallowed ground. So divine is the influence of this principle of patriotism, that an elegant writer has styled it "the very image of God in the soul—diffusing its benign influence as far as its power extends, and participating in the happiness of God, and of the whole creation."

Such is a concise view of the principal Benevolent affections; a more complete enumeration is given by Stewart, in his *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, as follows; "The parental and filial affections—the affections of Kindred—Love—Friendship—Patriotism—Universal Benevolence and Pity to the distressed. Whether these are all original parts of the constitution, or, many of them may not be resolved into some general principle which, according to circumstances, exhibits itself under different modifications, is, among authors, a subject of controversy. Thus, some maintain that love and friendship are but different gradations of the same affection, the one necessarily preceding the other, and partaking, in kind though not in degree, of similar emotions. Though we are prepared to dispute the correctness of this theory, there can be little doubt that one benevolent principle is frequently excited by the operation of another, and to this Dryden, in his beautiful Ode on the power of Music alludes:

"'Twas but a kindred sound to move,  
"For pity melts the soul to love."

Whatever be our opinion as to the number of the Benevolent affections, we cannot overlook their complete adaptation to all the circumstances of life, and to reflect how cheerless, without them, our prospects would be, not a stream or vale to relieve the ruggedness of the scenery.

From the preceding observations on the kind affections, it is evident that there are some qualities common to them as a class, others applicable only to the species. In the nature of the emotions produced by their operation, they are essentially different, though the qualities of this difference scarcely admit of explanation. By reference to our own feelings, and a consciousness of the power producing them, we shall find sufficient to warrant a logical distinction, and justify the classification already given. In the following properties, however, they agree, that every exhibition of them is attended by an agreeable feeling, and their natural tendency is the happiness of the object towards whom they are exercised. We must, however, carefully distinguish the necessary result of their exercise, from its contingent consequences. The original agreeable feeling which they produce, may by circumstances be supplanted by the most pungent distress. What, for example, are the delightful sensations of the sympathizing heart in alleviating distress, yet how is it wounded by the ingratitude of the unworthy objects of its generosity. The tender mother watches over her sleeping infant, and kisses, with the most ardent affection, from its pale and hollow cheek, the dew of death—she feels a grateful emotion in the act—but how agonizing is the thought (although suggested by parental solicitude,) that she will soon be permitted to kiss a cheek no more for ever. In these instances of joy and sorrow, we can easily distinguish the natural result of Benevolence, from its contingent consequences.

Whenever our kind affections are unappreciated,

there must be corresponding pain; but their reciprocal exercise forms the strongest pledge of human comfort and happiness. Without this mutuality of feeling, the slighted lover seeks for a place whether to bestow his broken heart, or garnering up his blighted feelings and withered hopes, as so many testimonials of human unkindness, he fortifies his spirit with the dark suggestions of misanthropy, and sees mankind through a false prism, all the brighter colours of the ray being obscured from his view. Pass through society from its lowest pillar to its very pinnacle, and observe how necessary is the exercise of our Benevolent affections, to the enjoyment of life. Enter the cottage of the peasant, and ask the cause of that perpetual smile that beams on the countenances of its inmates. Go to the haunts of the sensualist and the numerous voices that join in Bacchanalian discord, are ample testimonies of the happiness attendant on social intercourse, from the reciprocal display of the kind affections. Visit the hall of the nobleman when his friends are assembled to unite in the gay dance; and, as Byron beautifully expresses it, "a thousand hearts beat happily" and "all join merry as a marriage bell." Such is the pleasure attendant on the mutual exercise of our Benevolent principles; and so sensible have authors been of the enjoyment naturally produced by their operation, that, in all tragic compositions, they are made the principal vehicles of pleasure. Poetry, indeed, wants its principal charm, unless it is an appeal to the feelings, and makes the heart—not reason its umpire. Nature doubtless intended those agreeable emotions, as an inducement to cultivate principles, so essential to the preservation and happiness of society. They are an amiable feature in the human character and properly regulated give a dignified tone to the conduct. But though our external actions are for the most part under our power, we do not possess a perfect controul over the affections. Reason may endeavour to assert her supremacy; but she cannot always "guide the helm when passion blows the gale." We frequently fix our affections on objects without being able to assign a reason; while by a singular perversion of our faculties, faults are varnished into virtues, and imagination supplies natural defects. All our benevolent affections, therefore, cannot be said to originate in a rational perception of merit in their object, deliberate reflection being totally disconnected with their exercise. They are an inseparable part of the constitution, without which man would cease to be man.

But since the mind first became the subject of investigation, philosopher after philosopher has appeared on the great theatre of the world, and doctrines as different as their dispositions have been advocated, and left for the sober approval of posterity. The difficulties naturally attending the investigation of the mind, nay, in some measure, account for this diversity of opinion;—but other circumstances undoubtedly had their influence, in the propagation of doctrines of which error and absurdity are the principal recommendations.—*Concluded in our next.*

[FOR THE BEE.]

VISIT TO THE INDIAN PREACHER PETER JONES,  
AND HIS ENGLISH LADY.

"Dundas-Street (U.C.) Wednesday, April 8, 1835.  
—Left the City of Toronto at one o'clock p. m., took the Lake Shore, rode to the river Credit, about 15 miles. Here I struck off 2 miles to the northward to the Chippeway Indian village. I had felt anxious for some time to see Peter Jones the Indian preacher, and his English lady; and embraced the opportunity of having my curiosity gratified. The people of New York might imagine that they were more actuated by proper feeling when they indulged that sickly sentimentalism which appeared in some of their public prints, on the occasion of the marriage of this delicate fair one, with the rough and brawny son of the forest. But if they had an opportunity of inspecting the interior of their dwelling, they would not have been so ready to speak of spreading Turkey carpets on the floor of a wigwam. I found Mrs. Jones rather indisposed, reclining on a sofa. She appeared to be a very delicate lady, quite small in stature. There is nothing extraordinary about her countenance, unless it be a pair of brilliant, light-coloured eyes. The features are rather prominent. The physiognomy however *en tout ensemble* mild and pleasing. She was dressed in a d. shabille of printed cotton, of a truly Indian pattern, and made up very much in the Indian fashion, with white frilled wrist-bands, which appeared to belong to the under dress. She had on her

head a noat, though plain bobinette cap, and her hair was parted plainly to each side of the forehead. She was not so unwell but that she could occupy herself a little with her needle. She appeared perfectly at home.

But what kind of a subject is Peter himself? what attractions does he possess that could have allured her from the home of her fathers, and from all the endearments of British society, to take up her residence in this retirement in the wilds of Canada? Peter Jones, alias Kakhwaquowby is a firm set, stout man, not much under six feet high. He has a truly Indian contour of countenance, though, however, there is nothing in its expression by any means harsh or forbidding. He has the large mouth, black eyes, and coarse black hair of the true Chippeway. It is said however, that he has some European blood. Mr. Jones was well dressed. He had on when I seen him, a black frock coat, black vest and stock, and blue pantaloons. He had laid aside the *moccasins* and substituted a pair of very neat boots. Of his education I cannot say much; for the few minutes that I was with him I thought it rather impertinent to enter into such close conversation as to interrogate him respecting his scientific attainments. His knowledge of the English language is good, for he speaks it with the utmost freedom and propriety. He has made some progress in the translation of the scriptures into his native language. The gospels by Matthew and John are published, and the book of Genesis is in the course of preparation for the press. A small sketch of the grammar has been published by John Sumnerfield, alias Sahgahjewagabawoh. Jones says it is very incorrect. As yet there has no attempt worth mentioning been made to compile a dictionary of the language. Jones is one of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Mr. Jones' wigwam is one of the better sort. It is a neat frame house, painted white. On entering through a passage from the front, I was ushered into a small carpeted room which did not appear to be much used; from this I was conducted into the parlour, where I found Mrs. Jones. The room was well furnished with chairs, tables, sofa, carpet, windowhangings, &c. &c. Mrs. Jones' library occupied one part of the room. It contains, I should think, upwards of 200 volumes, apparently in the finest style of binding. An air of neatness, even elegance, pervaded the whole apartment which the pleasing and unassuming manner of Mr. J. tended much to enhance. I was treated to a glass of Port, and after staying about half an hour, not a little gratified with my interview, I departed."

## FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

**MOST IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.**—We are enabled to say on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated 25th Oct., received yesterday by the Josephine, states that a formal demand had been made by our Charge d'Affairs on the French Government, for the payment of the instalments now due to the United States, as settled by the Indemnity treaty; that a long conference was in consequence held between the President of Council, the Duke de Broglie, and the Minister of Finance, M. Humann, and that on the 26th a refusal was communicated to our Charge, and a full and explicit explanation of the President's Message required.

The following paragraphs, confirming that of the Courier, are from a London paper of the 29th of October.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—On Sunday last there was a long conference between the Minister of Finance and M. de Broglie, in consequence of a visit made by the Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the President of the Council. It was said that M. Humann persisted in requir-

ving not to make any payment without obtaining clear and absolute satisfaction.—*Courier Français.*

Changes in the French cabinet continue to be spoken of. M. Humann, it is said, will resign—and the resignation of Messrs. Thiers and Duckatel is also spoken of as probable.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Barton was urgent for an immediate decision of the French Government relative to the demands he was authorised to make, and it is not unlikely that he may have obtained that decision in time to forward it by the first of November packet from Havre.

The late David Carnegie, in Haughs of Bervie, had two daughters whose fates are remarkably linked together. They are twins—born within a few minutes of one-another. As they grew up they were so much alike, that it required an intimate acquaintance to be able to distinguish them. If one of them happened to be indisposed, the other was sure to be soon affected in the same way. On the same night, and in company together, they commenced a courtship with two young men, whom they afterwards married. They were married at the same time, standing up together; and now, within a few days of each other, are become the happy mothers of two fine boys, who were baptized on Saturday last.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Evening Star of yesterday, says, that an order has been received from the secretary of the navy, to open a naval rendezvous at that city; and that the order embraces the recruiting, not only of full seamen, but also of ordinary seamen and boys.

We can state, also, that great activity has prevailed for some little time in the U. S. Arsenal at Troy in preparing gun-carriages and other munitions of war for the fortification of this harbour.

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY performed lately at Buffalo. The audience immediately discovered that there was no mystery in the affair,—that her husband is a Ventriloquist and gave all the answers just as they were given to him, while the "mysterious" lady sat mum, merely moving her lips. They were flatly charged with the fraud by the Assembly, which so much disconcerted them, that they fled the city forthwith.

NAILS,  
ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r AMER, from Montreal, a large consignment of best bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced. JAS. DAWSON.  
December 1.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.  
Pictou, 16th September, 1835

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of ROBERT BROWN, Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r. THOMAS KERR, THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs.  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

REMOVAL.

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

TO LET.

Entry Immediately. THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

ALMANACS FOR 1836,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 7½d. viz: Belcher's Farmer's Almanac, Temperance do. Cannabell's Nova Scotia do. Pictou, Nov. 11.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gahie, bho cheanna aghaid, agus ri bhli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar roiceadar ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD, Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdaim ceangailte, na Cug Tasdam, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Coudaa, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Paudrig Gramd.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu groaunte.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigonish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.
  2. That HOUSE and LOT in Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.
  3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.
  4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.
- A liberal Credit will be given, THOMAS G. TAYLOR.  
15th December, 1835. m-m ce-s

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

"Resolved, That Messrs. Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Primrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John Geddie, while Overseers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and Jotham Blanchard, Esquires, be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due."

Now notice is hereby given, that the said commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unsettled claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

"By order of the Commissioners." Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835. if

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am. per bbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh, per lb.	2d a 3d
BUTTER	3d a 9d "
CHEESE, N. S. per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
COKE per chal.	16s
CODFISH per Qtl.	12s a 14s
EGGS per doz.	3d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	none
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	25s
No. 2.	20s
MACKAREL	30s
MUTTON per lb.	3d. a 3 1-2d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	none
PORK per lb.	3d
POTATOES per bush.	1s. a 1s 3d
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
TURNS per bush.	1s 6d

NOTICE.

The sale of Robert Robertson's Stock of Goods, will take place on the 9th of January, instead of the 19th, as already advertized. 22d Dec'r, 1835.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN MCKINLAY,

Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE Subscriber has, during his recent visit to Hartford, been duly authorised by the 'Protection' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to an arrangement mutually entered into between those two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against Fire will therefore in future please designate the Office at which they wish it done, (the rates being the same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows, viz:—

For the Etna Office against Fire  
Protection Office against Fire  
upon application to

J LEANDER STARR.

Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to JAMES DAWSON, Pictou.  
Oct. 29.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and will continue to do so until the 20th of October. Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.  
24th Nov. if

## AGRICULTURAL.

From "The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist."

## NEAT CATTLE.

Neat Cattle form a very important part of every farmer's live stock. In selecting them, two things are very material: first, the health and soundness of the stock from which they are purchased; and secondly, the quality of the soil on the produce of which it is intended to feed them. Stock for the dairy or the butcher should be selected from a breed of which you know or can ascertain every particular relative to their general health and soundness, and the manner in which they have been reared, including their food shelter, &c.

The Farmer's and Grazier's Complete Guide by C. Lawrence, an English writer, observes, "Much has been written as to what breeds are the best; and a considerable greater stress has been laid on this part of the question than is borne out by any positive result; there are good and bad of all kinds; and provided you select sound and healthy animals from warranted stock, you will, if you treat them properly, have little to care for and less to fear."

"Always purchase cattle that have been fed on lands of a *poor* quality than your own; but you must not too suddenly put them to the richer food or they will be liable to several dangerous diseases. It rarely happens, however, that cattle purchased from rich lands thrive well on poor soils; but on the contrary, those from poorer farms do well on good land. The choice of neat cattle, therefore, for the stocking of farms, must, in a great degree, be regulated by the nature and quality of the soil intended to feed them on."

It is also essential that the cattle should be young, as well as healthy and of sound constitution; for the younger they are, the more likely they will be to do service. Their age may easily be known by the teeth; like sheep, they have no fore teeth in the upper jaw; it is in the lower, therefore, by which this must be determined: the horns also afford some guide in this respect.

The eight fore teeth of the lower jaw are shed and replaced by others which continue through life: the two middle fore teeth fall out at about two years old, and are succeeded by others not so white. At three years old they have two more next to those of the previous year; and thus by the two succeeding years all the fore teeth are renewed, they are then termed full mouthed, and are five years old. At the sixth year the row is even, the last two being completely up. Besides these they have ten grinders in each jaw.

At the age of three years the horns are smooth and even; in the course of the fourth year, a wrinkle or circle forms round the basis of the horn near the head; this is every year succeeded by another, which always seems to move the other forward. At looking therefore at the horns of neat cattle, if the first circle be considered as three years, it will be an easy task to tell the age of the beast at any subsequent period. An implacable reliance cannot, however, be placed on these remarks, particularly in purchasing of strangers, or cow jobbers, such persons have been known to file down some of the animal's teeth and alter the appearance of the horns so as to give them the semblance and marks of young cattle of the most valuable breeds, and pass them off as such to strangers.

*Cows for the dairy.* In selecting cows for the dairy, the following indications should be attended to. Wide horns, thin head and neck dew-lap large, full breast, broad back, large deep belly; the udder capacious but not too fleshy; the milk veins prominent, and the bag tending far behind; teats long and large; buttocks broad and fleshy; tail long, pliable; and

small in proportion to the size of the carcass and the joints short. The Alderney breed, gives a very rich milk. The Durham short horns, however, exceeds them as respects quantity; and we have the testimony of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, late governor of Massachusetts, that the milk of Denton's progeny, a branch of that race, is not only abundant, but of excellent quality.

Cows should be milked regularly morning and evening, and as nearly as may be at the same hours. At six in the morning and six at night is a good general rule, as the times of milking will be equi-distant from each other. But if they are milked three times a day, as Dr. Anderson recommended, the times may be five, one, and eight. He asserted, that if cows were full fed, they will give half as much again if milked three times as if only twice. At the same time, it would prevent too great a distension of their bags, to which the best cows are liable.

The cow which is desired to remain in perfection, either for milking or breeding, should not be exhausted by drawing her milk too long after she becomes heavy with calf. It is paying too dear for a present supply of milk. She should be suffered to go dry at least two months before calving.

The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed is as great and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept the difference of breeds will be scarcely discernible by the product of their milk. Some have therefore supposed that it is the food alone which makes the odds in the quantity and quality of the milk. This supposition is very erroneous, as may be seen by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milk cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of "naked sheep," such as Swift mentions in Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf that is from a poor milk, or of a breed of little value, is as foolish as he would be if in clearing land he should burn on the ground the birch, maple, and walnut, and save white pine and hemlock for firewood. And yet many sell the calves of the best milk cows to the butchers, because such calves are fattest!

Those cows which give the greatest quantity of thin milk are most profitable for suckling calves, for rich milk is said not to be so proper food for calves as milk which is less valuable for dairy purposes. Milk which contains a large proportion of cream is apt to clog the stomachs of calves; obstruction puts a stop to their thriving, and sometimes proves fatal. For this reason it is best that calves should be fed with the milk which first comes from the cow, which is not so rich as that which is last drawn.

Mr. Russell Woodward, in the *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, says, "I have found that young cows, the first year that they give milk, may be made with careful milking and good keeping to give milk almost any length of time required. But if they are left to dry up early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year; if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much beyond that time in any succeeding years."

\* I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves till near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

A writer in the *Bath and West of England Society's Papers*, states that if at any time a good milk cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf and put it to her in order to preserve her milk against another year; for it is well known, if a cow goes dry one year, nature will lose its power of acting in future.

Cows should be treated with great gentleness and soothed by mild unges, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender; in which case the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking and touched with great gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in great danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to a person she dreads or dislikes. The udder and paps should be washed with warm water before milking, and care should be taken that none of the water be admitted into the milking pail.

The keeping of cows in such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or other roots, at nineteen cents a bushel, amount to about eighteen dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at three cents a quart, twenty-seven dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.

The keeping of cows is very profitable. Allowing one to give only six quarts a day, for forty weeks in each year, and this is not a large allowance, her milk at two cents a quart will amount to upwards of thirty three dollars; which is probably sufficient to purchase her and pay for a year's keeping.

A farmer some years since kept eighteen cows on a common, and was often obliged to buy butter for his family. The common was inclosed, and the same person supplied his family amply with milk and butter from the produce of four cows well kept.

Great milkers seldom carry much flesh on their bones, but they pay as they go and never retire in our debt. The difficulties in cow keeping are these: the expense of their food is considerable, more especially with respect to any which must be purchased, and if the produce be inconsiderable it may be a losing concern. You may be feeding a spring milk-er into flesh, and if you stint her or allow her only ordinary food you get neither flesh nor milk.

Amateurs in this line should procure the largest milkers, and I had almost said give them gold, could they eat it. In this case it may be depended on, milk is always of more value than the best cow-food; and a cow, the natural tendency of which is to breed milk, will convert all nourishment, however dry and substantial, into that fluid; in fact will require such solid kind of nourishment to support her strength and induce her to take the bull.

Keep no more cows than you can keep well; one cow well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover, during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows

should by all means be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed and but half of them stabled, sell ten and give the remaining ten food in amount equal to what the twenty original had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles for food for milch cattle; and they occasion the milk and butter to assume a finer flavor and color, as well as increase of quantity.

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**  
That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop. This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.  
For Particulars, please apply to  
**ABRAM PATTERSON.**  
Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835.

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

**GOODS,**  
which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low,  
**FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:**  
**PRINTED** Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,  
**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,**  
Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.  
Leghorn Hats, gent's Gosamer, beavor and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Lacos and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambrie MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,  
**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,**  
imitation and linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,  
**WHITE & GREY COTTONS,**  
linng do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furnituro, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

**HARDWARE.**  
Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisols, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hoarth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs, Idy 6ly Sdy 10d, & 3ody NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenter's Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, slinging Hatchets.  
**CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,**  
Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-pans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & nik'l Hooks.  
**STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,**  
col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

**GROCERIES & LIQUORS.**  
White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint.  
Also.—For sale, for cash only, **OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR.**

R. ROBERTSON.

**POSITIVE SALE.**

**TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,** at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

- DWELLING HOUSE, STORES,**  
1. Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
- TWO LOTS on the West** of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
- A LOT on the East** of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.
- A LOT** situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 26 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.
- A WATER LOT,** situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 26 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.
- A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES,** being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.
- THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES** (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.
- THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND,** adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late S2nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Camaron.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.
- A LOT OF LAND** on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.
- A LOT OF LAND** fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 25 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq, containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate in New Annapolis, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.
- A LOT OF LAND** situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

**22. A LOT OF LAND** situate upon the forks of Rive. John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**  
Sole Executor and Devisee.  
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

**NOTICE.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
**HAVE REMOVED** to their  
**NEW STORE,**  
immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of  
**PRIME GOODS,**  
will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand  
W. & J. IVES.  
Nov. 18, 1835. if

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

**JAMES CARMICHAEL.**  
**JOHN MCKENZIE.**  
N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. if

**R. DAWSON**  
**HAS** just received, per the **SIR WILLIAM WAERHALL**—  
**BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWES & ANVILS,**  
**SWEDES IRON,**  
Cast, Crawley, and German **STEEL,**  
Cross-cut **SAWS,** Horse-shoe **NAILS, &c.,**  
Superior **PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.**  
Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and  
CHILTON from Hull,  
**200 TONS** fishery SALT  
20 Bags fine do  
Linos, Twines, Mackarol and Herring Nets  
40 tons well assorted **IRON**  
Boxes Window Glass, assorted  
Kegs Nails and Spikes  
Boxes Soap  
Do. Candles  
Do. Starch  
Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone  
Crates well assorted **CROCKERYWARE**  
Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas  
60 M Bricks  
200 qtrs. Wheat  
150 Kegs Paint  
Linsced oil, sole Leather  
Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality  
**CLOTHS,** bleached and unbleached **Cottons,**  
**Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels**  
**Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,**  
with a General Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Suitable to the Season.

**ALSO: ON HAND—**  
Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted  
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour  
Palm Leaf Hats  
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine  
Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,  
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
July 1. **GEORGE SMITH.**

**MADEIRA WINE.**  
**10** CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale  
by **ROSS & PRINROSE.**  
24th Nov. if

## COLONIAL.

Quebec, 11th Dec.

The Assembly has very generously paid itself the Indemnity of its Members, and the contingencies, which were eagerly granted by Lord Gosford and his unknown advisers; a number of despatches, having no real bearing on public, but upon personal considerations, have been granted to the Assembly, thus endangering confidence, and limiting the freedom of communication among men, whose opinions were of no consequence to the public, nor ever contemplated as likely to become public.

All this has been mutually consented to. Yet, strange to tell, one dispatch, having reference to the immense outlay of English funds for the civil disbursements of this Colony, has been, in the usual spirit of intrigue in the Assembly, refused,—years 9. says, 41—by the Speaker and his colleagues, while the scribbler, in his correspondence from his seat in the Assembly, sneers at the idea of £7000 being due to England!

We do not know what to say of all this; but there are reforms, which have commenced, so incompatible with the known rules of doing business under every English colonial system we have read or seen, that a few years must make our public men as mean and selfish intriguers as most of those who have figured where they were slaves of every popular whim or reputed popular whim.—*Gazette*.

RAIL-ROAD FROM CANADA TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A deputation, composed of the following gentlemen of St Andrews, N. B., viz.—James Rait, Henry Hutch, John Wilson and John McMaster, arrived on Wednesday to consult the merchants and inhabitants of Quebec on the project of forming a rail-road to New-Brunswick. They saw some gentlemen of the Board of Trade yesterday, and, we learn, are to meet it to-morrow.—*Id.*

Dec'r. 11.

The Montreal papers to Saturday furnish some local news, and of this, an advertisement for raising "a Rifle Corps" of 500 men, which we have extracted, is not the least curious. We trust that the Constitutionals will be able to restore themselves to their place in the Constitution, without any suspicious efforts. Undoubtedly, one step has been taken by Lord Gosford, which the English Ministry, if it has authorized it, must sooner or later be obliged to contradict. It is wholly impossible that one branch of the Legislature can lawfully spend at their will, under the pretence of Session expenses, public money which may be directed to conspiracies against the State. Such a thing is an outrage to reason and to the undoubted rights of Englishmen. They will not submit to it. Besides this, much of the conduct of Lord Gosford has been considered as partial, and, we hear, even partizan-like, which his position cannot admit of, without injuring that dignity and character, as representative of His Majesty and of the justice he has formerly promised us, he ought to temper by the greatest discretion. He has apparently yielded a great deal too much of information, and allowed the prerogative of the Crown to be infringed in regard to commissions. He and his advisers do not appear to have had a just estimation of the danger of concessions to men who stop at nothing, and who, because a local majority, think they will be permitted to dive into all kinds of projects, against all experience. We do not altogether despair that Lord Gosford will return to constitutional measures, and that he will see that it is impossible, without certain and fixed principles, to ward off the excesses in this Colony, of the characters who have, unfortunately, got a preponderance in the Assembly.

Without depriving the "majority" of the As-

sembly of the rights of other subjects, all its republican, revolutionary and extraordinary projects ought at once to be resisted, as they should have been long ago. There is no danger in doing what is lawful.

The use of any but the usual constitutional exertions, at this time, we are sure, will not be encouraged by those who have at heart both rational freedom, and the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.—*Gazette*.

An Ice Bridge over the St. Lawrence was formed last night opposite Carouge, and held fast to-day; this is as unusual as the late sudden and severe cold, after an uncommonly mild and even warm fall.—*Id.* Dec. 7th.

The Assembly voted from £10,000 to £12,000 on Friday night. Among the sums are £300 and some shillings to Dr. Tessier, a claim twice or thrice refused,—£98 to Beauhien, of Montreal, for services during the cholera of 1832,—and all the expenses last year of both Town Councils for Cholera.—*Id.*

LOSS OF THE ENDEAVOUR, MERLIN, AND BARGE ALCEUS.—These vessels left Quebec on Wednesday week last, the night preceding the first severe frost; and there never was any probable prospect of their getting to sea. We are happy that all the other vessels which sailed the day before—the *Ottawa*, *Horatio*, and *Zephyr*—got safe. The pilot of the latter, (John Smith) has arrived, and he lay too, during the westerly gale! in the *Zephyr*, when the rest that had sailed with him were fifty miles ahead, and he states:—

That the *Merlin*, Atkinson, went ashore on the upper end of Green Island, on Thursday last, with four feet water in her hold.

That the *Endeavour* was off Cacona, abandoned and waterlogged, with stern under water, on Wednesday at noon; the people ashore supposed the crew to be on the Island of Brandy Pots, as they saw fires there, and preparations were making to go to them. She had been two days drifting in the ice, and was some time off White Island Reef.

A schooner, bound to Cacona with provisions, after drifting about, had got between Apple and Basque Islands; crew saved, and cargo expected to be landed on Apple Island.

The barge *Alceus* was ashore at Riveire-du-Loup; and would land her cargo safe.

The following later intelligence was furnished yesterday to the Exchange Reading Room:

The Pilot of the *Merlin* returned yesterday morning—left the vessel last Wednesday—the greater part of the materials had been landed—he reports that the *Endeavour* fell over and over and had disappeared.

The crew of the *Endeavour* were still on Hare Island on Friday morning—Peltier the pilot and some others were in readiness to go to their assistance on the first favourable opportunity, which it was thought they would accomplish that afternoon.—*Id.*

P. E. ISLAND, Dec. 15.

The following vessels all bound for Charlotte Town, have got into Three Rivers, where they will winter: *Brothers*, Kelly, Newfoundland; *Lady Clements* and *Sarah Ann* from Halifax; the *Betsy*, Woods, and a small fishing vessel belonging to Mutch and Robinson, from Canso. The *Venus*, Burke, *William*, Deagle, and *Nancy*, Deagle, from Halifax, have arrived at Rollo Bay.

The *Despatch*, Gallant, which sailed from Halifax on the 9th November, bound for this port, with a full cargo, is supposed to be lost with all the crew. Part of a vessel, answering her description, had been washed on shore at Whitehead, between Halifax and Cape Canso. The persons on board were, Sylvester Gallant—the Master, Firman Blanchard, Peter Blanchard and Michael Doucetto.

The *Cadmus*, Jones, from hence for Ply-

mouth, was wrecked on the 30th ult. at Broad Cove, Cape Breton—Master drowned.

The *Jane*, Bishop, from Halifax, for this Island, is on shore at Isle Madame.

The *Experiment*, Maholan, from Crapaud, bound to Cork, was spoken on the 6th inst. in the Gut of Canso, all well.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 15th Dec. 1835.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Edward H. Harrington, Esq. to be High Sheriff of the County of Sydney, in the place of Kenneth McDonald, Esquire.

HEAD QUARTERS' Halifax,  
21st December, 1835.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Starr, of the 3rd Halifax Reg't of Militia, and Captain Edward Cunard, of the Second Halifax Reg't. of Militia, (with the rank of Major) to be his Colonial Aides De Camps.

Surgeon Samuel Head, from the third Battalion Halifax Reg't. to be Surgeon General of the Militia.

EDWARD WALLACE, A. G. S.

THE WEATHER.—We have had the visitation of Winter in earnest, and before his time. On the 27th November the first snow fell, since which date only about a day's mild weather has been experienced, and that the last twenty four hours. The wind has prevailed from the north-west with unexampled cold for the period. On the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th inst. the mercury in the thermometer fell to 10 below zero, and continued so throughout the day. Such extreme cold has not been known in Halifax for a number of years. Sleighing was never better, affording great facility to farmers in bringing their produce to market; and those who take delight in that amusement, have almost a certainty of pleasure for two months to come, so deep is the snow, and so well covered and beat are the roads.—*Times*.

## C M E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1835.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S MESSAGE, AT THE OPENING OF CONGRESS, has come to hand; it is as usual a document of great length. 15,000 copies of it were printed for use and distribution of the senators and representatives: it is said it was conveyed from Washington to New York, 227 miles, in 12 hours and 30 minutes, and to Boston, 456 miles, in 25 hours and 15 minutes.

The topics it embraces are ranged in the following order:

1st. It descants on the general prosperity of the Country, its institutions and commerce.

2nd. It takes a general review of their foreign relations, which are said to be in the most gratifying and pacific condition, with the following exceptions: The North East Boundary Question remains unsettled with Great Britain, and the Indemnity negotiated to be paid by France for spoliation on the commerce of the United States, has not been paid. The "New York Courier and Enquirer," sums up this case as follows:

"After thus detailing the history of this entire negotiation with France and the acts and proceedings resulting from it, the President proceeds to state

That "the French Government having received all the explanation which honour and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the

money, was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged."

And he adds that in consequence of this refusal, he "caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States."

All idea of any further apology or explanation being made to France is not only disavowed, but in the following very specific terms. "The honour of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed."

He concludes his remarks on the subject of our relations with France, by assuring Congress that he is in daily expectation of hearing the result of Mr. Barton's application, and that when received, it will be made the subject of a Special Message.

There certainly is nothing apologetic in the tone of this document; but on the contrary all that he has alleged against France is respectfully but firmly insisted upon; and there is evidently pervading the Message the anticipation of a rupture with the French Government."

3rd. It next takes a review of the Public finances, which are stated to be in the most prosperous condition. It announces that all the public debts have been cancelled, and that there will be nineteen millions of dollars in the treasury at the end of the current year. 11 millions of dollars of the year's Revenue have arisen from the sale of Public Lands. It recommends that a liberal sum should be voted for the service of the Navy, and in Frontier and Sea-board works of National defence. In speaking of this, the following singular language is used, "If however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil, until the great changes contemplated in our Tariff Laws have occurred." There are few countries afflicted with this species of evil.

4th. The Bank question is next referred to, and the President strongly defends the line of policy he pursued in relation to it, and says the withdrawing the Public Deposits from this National monopoly has resulted in much public good, but admits that the final settlement of the question may properly become a subject of Legislation.

5th. It applauds the Military Academies as Institutions of great usefulness, in training up intelligent Officers for the Army, and accomplished military Financiers and Engineers.

6th. Viewing the Militia as the great bulwark of National defence, it recommends a more efficient organization of that body.

7th. It refers to the late removal of the Indian Tribes to the Far West, and the laws which have been made for introducing education and the useful arts, and to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits among them, as measures of great humanity.

8th. The Post Office department is stated to be in a most flourishing condition, having a balance of about \$300,000 of unappropriated funds.

9th. It points out some defects in the mode of appointing the President and Vice President of the United States, and requests a Legislative remedy.

10th. It recommends a general revision of the Laws regulating the Judiciary system.

THE Constitutional Society of Montreal lately held its annual Meeting, and heard the Report of the Committee; the following is one of a number of resolutions that were subsequently passed:

"Resolved,—That the threatening aspect of public affairs in this Province leaves the enlightened and independent, of whatever origin among the population, no alternative between vigorous action and humble submission, and as the latter is not to be thought of, that means to insure a greater efficiency of action

be taken, and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to adopt such measures as they may deem fit, for the assembling in Congress, at some central point, deputies from the various Constitutional Societies in this Province, and from our fellow subjects in the sister Colonies."

THE following are a few of the leading measures that have occupied the attention of the Assembly of Lower Canada, during the present term. None of them however are perfected; indeed it is astonishing how little of the public business has yet been brought to maturity.

1. A Bill for providing for the election of Magistrates by the people.
2. A Bill for the better qualification of Magistrates.
3. A Bill for the recovery of Seamen's Wages, adapted to the late Imperial Act.
4. A Bill to regulate the Notarial Profession.
5. A Bill for the Indemnification of Jurors.
6. A Bill to provide for the nomination and appointment of Township Officers.
7. A Turnpike Road Bill.

In consequence of the demise of his Excellency Sir A. W. YOUNG, the government of P. E. Island has been assumed by the Hon. GEORGE WRIGHT, senior member of the Council.

THE last Fredericton Gazette announces the formation of a Literary Society in that Capital.

WE have solicited and obtained Mr. Blanchard's permission to publish the Essay he delivered before the last Meeting of the Literary Society. We have done so not so much on account of any superiority it may possess over others of the same kind, but more because the subject of which it treats will be generally interesting to our readers. We shall be happy as often as we can find room, to publish similar productions.

NEW MEMBERS RETURNED:

- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| HUGH BELL, Esquire,      | Halifax,  |
| REUBEN CEMENTS, Esquire, | Yarmouth, |
| JOHN CROW, Esquire,      | Truro.    |

All of the above have been returned without opposition, and we believe we are correct in stating that they were all put in nomination by the Freeholders.

We should like to see this mode more generally adopted at future Elections; it would be the means of procuring us a much more efficient House of Assembly than we at present enjoy; it would prevent much ill feeling among both candidates and electors, and the saving must be evident to all.

[COMMUNICATED]

ON Wednesday last, the school in this town, under the direction of Mr. George Christie, one of the Students of the Pictou Academy, was examined. The subjects of examination were, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The pupils went through the several exercises with the greatest readiness and precision; indicating at once their own diligence, and the ability and assiduity of the teacher. The Spectators were much pleased with the whole exhibition, particularly with the expertness of the scholars, in solving mentally, without the use of slate and pencil, a great variety of arithmetical calculations. This is certainly a most profitable exercise, and is now beginning to be introduced extensively into the best schools, both in Britain and the United States. Those who have never witnessed it can form no proper conception of the accuracy and quickness, with which, under judicious training, even in a short time; it can be accomplished. The sooner this mode of instruction becomes general, in Nova Scotia, the better. It is not the mere knowledge of figures that is thus acquired, but it is directly calculated to produce intellectual strength, which, with facility and effect, may be applied to any useful purpose. That kind of education which chiefly appeals to, and interests the judgment, is to be considered always as the best. The exertion of memory only, is, in

comparison, but unprofitable drudgery. Mr. Christie and his scholars merit great commendation.

[Abstract of the Report of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, for 1833.]

This Society has remitted this year £33 10 0 to the Parent Society: and since its formation, £477 17 0. The Report gives a pleasing account of the lively interest taken in the Institution, by a number of individuals in Miramichi, and the neighbouring settlements. Of the funds of the present year £17 6 6 were free contributions.

A TEMPERANCE PAPER BLESSED.—A short time ago, a temperance paper, which was used as wrapping paper in this office, went into a settlement where no Temperance Society existed; it was read, and produced a meeting of a few neighbours, who immediately signed a pledge of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. This movement has since then resulted in the formation of a Temperance Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have been obliged to defer several Communications until our next.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,  
At Mrs Davison's,—Mr. Perry and Daughter, Mr. Wolnar, Mr. Louit, Mr. J. Van Embury, and Messrs Shay, Bastarfield, Millar, Munro, and Bowlin.  
At the Royal Oak.—Mr. Tobin.

DIED,

At Pictou, on the 28th instant, Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, widow of the late Edward Mortimer, Esq., in the 71st year of her age. It is due to the memory of this lady, whose death we announce, to state that it is the lot of comparatively few, to pass through such a series of years, so deservedly and so generally esteemed. By her unassuming deportment she commanded the respect of all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance: And we may justly add, that, when her friends felt in her kindness a strong bond of attachment; in her example, all around her might perceive a regard for christian duty, which illustrated the excellence of religious principle, and evinced her to be a follower of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

At Halifax, of scarlet fever, on the 16th Oct.—Samuel G. 7th Dec.—Elizabeth I. 10th—Susan F. V. 12th—Harriet A. 14th—Mary Ann—all children of Mr. J. Smith of that place.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES CARR,

of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from this date: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY CARR, Administratrix

ROBERT MCCONNELL, Adm'r.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE: BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States

- and Canada
- Bills Lading
- Seamen's Articles
- Indentures
- Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
- Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
- Law do do and do
- Declarations and Subpoenas
- Carriage Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
- Arbitration Bonds
- Mortgage do
- Writs of Enquiry
- Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits

[December 30.

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST for sale at this Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.



## POETRY.

## MY OWN FIRE-SIDE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

"It is a mystic circle that surrounds  
Comforts and virtues never known beyond  
Its sacred limits." Southey.

Let others seek for empty joys,  
At ball or concert, rout or play;  
Whilst far from fashion's idle noise,  
Her gilded domes and trappings gay,  
I while the wintry cold—  
'Twixt book and lamp the hours divide;  
And marvel how I e'er could stray  
From thee—my own Fire-side!

My own Fire-side These simple words  
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;  
Awaken fooling's tenderest chords,  
And fill with tears of joy my eyes.  
What is there my wild heart can prize,  
That doth not in thy sphere abide,  
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,  
My own—my own Fire-side!

A gentle form is near me now;  
A small white hand is clasped in mine,  
I gaze upon her placid brow,  
And ask what joys can equal thine!  
A babe, whose beauty's half divine;  
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide  
Where may love seek a fitter shrine,  
Than thou—my own Fire-side!

What care I for the sullen roar  
Of winds without, that ravage earth,  
It doth but bid me prize the more  
The shelter of thy hallowed heart—  
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth—  
Thou'st let the churlish tempest chide,  
It cannot check the blameless mirth  
That glads—my own Fire-side!

My refuge ever from the storm  
Of this world's passion, strife, and care;  
Though thunder-clouds the skies deform,  
Their fury cannot reach me there.  
There all is cheerful, calm, and fair,  
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife or Pride,  
Have never made their hated lair  
By thee—my own Fire-side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,  
Where no harsh feeling dates intrude,  
Where life's vexations lose their sting,  
Where even grief is half subdued;  
And Peace, the halcyon, loves to brood.  
Then let the pampered fool deride;  
I'll pay my debt of gratitude  
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Shrine of my household deities!  
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys!  
To thee my burthened spirit flies,  
When fortune frowns, or care annoys,  
Thine is the bliss that never cloy's!  
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried,  
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys  
To thee—my own Fire-side!

O, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,  
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,  
Thus ever guide my wandering feet  
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary!  
What e'er my future years may be  
Let joy or grief my fate betide;  
Be still an Eden bright to me,  
My own—MY OWN FIRE-SIDE!

Who taught the natives of the field and wood,  
To shun their poison and to choose their food?  
Search the least path creative power has trod,  
How plain the footsteps of the apparent God!

## MISCELLANY.

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The former article under this head, referred only to the adornment of the person, this is devoted to a more important subject, the education of the mind.

The common system of Boarding-school education for Young Ladies, is generally admitted to be very defective, and, in some instances, worse than useless. At those schools, young ladies acquire almost no useful knowledge, and have their minds crammed with nonsensical trivials which are of no real utility. After passing through the boarding-school the young lady, now an accomplished woman, goes out into the world to display in her future conduct, the fruits of the education which she has received. Some ladies indeed, by mere strength of mind, overcome, in after life, the habits of inattention which they have acquired, but a great number abandon themselves to those frivolous follies by which the lives of fashionable ladies are distinguished; and thus woman's mind, the noblest work of God, is debased and degraded, and totally unfitted for the uses for which it was destined by its Creator. To the wrong direction of the studies of females we may also attribute at least one half of the crimes which are committed, as the conduct and opinions of mothers have an immense influence on their children. These results are rendered still more certain by the conduct of a class of gentlemen sometimes called "Beaux;" of this conduct I may give one example. If a member of these gentlemen happen to be talking on any serious subject, and, while they are thus engaged, ladies enter the room, the conversation is instantly dropped, and its place supplied by talk consisting of "compliments" and other nonsense. This conduct is generally considered by young ladies as an act of politeness, but they should rather view it as an insult; and they would do so, if they heard the reasons given for it in their absence, as for example, that "the change in the conversation was necessary, as the ladies could not understand it," and the same effect would be produced, if they heard the persons who, when they are present, call them "Angels," in their absence, speaking of "the natural inferiority of women." These are insults to which young ladies should not submit, and the way to be freed from them, is to show the gentlemen that your minds are not inferior to theirs. But though I am sorry to confess it, I must own that the minds of ladies are often, in point of information, far below those of gentlemen; let not young ladies however be discouraged by this, as it is only the effect of education, and may be easily remedied by a little perseverance.

Some ladies however may object to the study of useful knowledge, from a dread of the odious appellation of "Blue Stocking;" but this fear is unfounded as no woman can be called a blue stocking, unless having a smattering of learning she seizes every opportunity for its display, in season and out of season. Another class devote themselves to frivolous pursuits from a desire of "catching husbands;" these should remember the saying of the Greek poet, that this conduct is like angling without a hook, the fish may greedily swallow the bait, but you cannot keep him.

Let then young ladies employ at least a small portion of their time in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and they will find its advantage, both with respect to their own happiness, and that of those with whom they are connected.

Great talkers are like modern banks, they issue ten times their capital.

PRACTICAL PRINTERS.—It is singular how many practical printers are at the head of the newspaper and periodical Press at this time, both in Great Britain and this country; and how many gentlemen of the same profession have been conspicuous in the halls of legislation, and the walks of science and elegant literature. Notwithstanding the sneers of would be gentlemen, and their affected depreciation of the very individuals by whom they subsist, we do not know a prouder or more gratifying title than that of a member of the "art preservative of all arts," by which currency and stability are given to the fleeting and otherwise transitory speculations of the philosopher and the moralist; by which the bright conceptions of the poet are embodied in a durable form, and are conveyed wherever a wave dances, a wind blows, or a languo is spoken; by which the business of life is realized; which is the source of every refined and elegant pleasure; to which all the modern cultivation, and improvements of science owe their origin; to which the liberal arts are indebted for their expansion and influence, and every member of which is as much superior to the supercilious and sneering acoliist in literature and manners, as the man of sense is to the drivelling idiot, or the polished inhabitants of New York, London and Paris, to the half naked savage of the Feejee Islands. There is scarcely a country newspaper which is not edited and printed by the same individual, and the majority of the journals of the cities are similarly circumstanced; which is a high eulogium on the industry, talents, perseverance and enterprise of these gentlemen, and at once proves the profession to be well entitled to the designation of a liberal art.—*New York Mirror.*

HOME.—The only fountain in the wilderness, of life, where men may drink of waters totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes forth in the calm and shady recesses of domestic love. Pleasure may heat the heart into artificial excitement; ambition may delude it with its golden dream; war may indurate its fine fibres, and diminish its sensitiveness; but it is only domestic love that can render it happy.

It has been justly remarked by an ancient writer, that of the actions which claim our attention, the most splendid are not always the greatest; and there are few human beings who are not aware, that those outward circumstances of pomp and affluence which are looked on with admiration and envy, seldom create happiness in the bosoms of the possessors. It is in the unrestricted intercourse of the domestic circle, where the heart must find that real enjoyment, if experienced at all; not in threading the complicated labyrinth of politics; not amidst the glare of fashion, nor surrounded by the toils of state.

A countryman a few days ago, remarked to an Irishman that the winter had set in unusually early.—"Right," quoth Pat, "an' the sooner we get it over the better!"—*Am. paper.*

PICKPOCKETS.—The town is quite infested by these vermin chiefly young lads, who are trained up regularly to the profession. Yesterday five or six were brought before the Mayor, at the police court, and committed to the sessions for practising upon the pockets of his Majesty's lieges in various parts of the town.—*Liverpool paper.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Niramichi—Rev. 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 HARTSMORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arishtat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.