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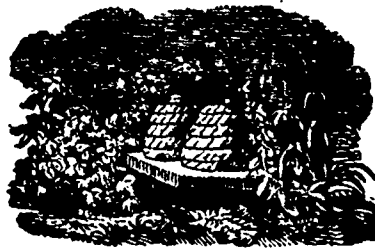
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1837.

NUMBER XXXII.

THE BEE

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s	
Boards, pine, prim 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s	
" homlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none	
Beef, pr lb	3d 11	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of railroad	17s	Salt pr hhd	
Coke		Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl	16s a 18s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	none	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N S	25s	Turnips pr bush	
" American s r	none	Veal	none
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, at 65s a 70s		" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" "	2
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
God oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	55s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS.

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837. b-w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCEP SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF NOBODY.

THE "pensive public" has of late years been overwhelmed with "Lives," "Memoirs," "Reminiscences," "Autobiographies" and Biographical Sketches. "Diaries," "Note Books," "Conversations," and after dinner chat-chat have issued, as a torrent from the press. In truth we have been so nauseated with the "Life, death, last dying speech and confession" of anybody, and every body, that, by way of variety, we have determined to present our readers with a biographical sketch of Nobody.

Nobody is so exalted above other men, that no human being can be brought, however remotely, into comparison with him. Nobody is older than Mr. Hu-e-elah when he died. Indeed, when nature was emerging from chaos, and the Spirit of the Almighty breathed upon the shapeless mass, Nobody was by. Nobody plucked the olive leaf with which Noah's dove returned to the ark; and, when the waters had subsided and Noah left his floating habitation and placed his foot again on the stony earth, Nobody was there to receive him. Nobody communicated to Joseph the purport of the dreams which he interpreted to Pharaoh's butler and baker while in prison.

When Pharaoh attempted to pass through the Red Sea, in pursuit of the Israelites, to the destruction of himself and his host, Nobody escaped. Nobody recollects the building of the Pyramids; Nobody had the honour to trim the beard of Nebuchadnezzar during the entire period of his banishment; Nobody saw the she-wolf affectionately suckling the brothers, Romulus and Remus; and, when "the eternal city" was in flames, Nobody danced to the fiddling of Nero. During Napoleon's campaign in Russia, Nobody anticipated the early frost and the burning of Moscow. Nobody saw the devil sling an inkstand at Luther, in his study, and Nobody interfered to prevent its taking effect. Nobody was present when Eugenio Aram committed the murder for which he suffered.

Nobody has traversed every part of the globe, and encountered perils of every description. When the *Royal George* went down with Kempenfeldt and his eight hundred men, Nobody was saved. Nobody enjoyed the squeeze and suffocation in the black-hole at Calcutta.

Nobody has a perfect knowledge of the laws to which the several phenomena of nature may be referred. Nobody is acquainted with the kind of matter of which the earth's centre is composed. The various phenomena of light, heat, electricity, galvanism, &c., are as familiar as the first three letters of the alphabet to Nobody. The principles of aerostation are fully understood by Nobody; and when poor Cocking fell a victim to his temerity, in descending in a parachute of his own construction, Nobody was astonished. The Newspapers the other day, favoured us with a long and very circumstantial account of a balloon, which was seen descending in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's Lane, from which narrative it appears, that when the gaping and breathless multitude, who had been watching its progress, reached the car, they found Nobody in it. Nobody can steer a balloon in a direction exactly opposed to the current of the wind; it is, accordingly, Nobody's amusement, atmospheric-

cally to circumnavigate the globe in order to acquire an appetite for dinner.

Nobody is credulous on all subjects and occasions, believing, for instance, the statements contained in the travels of Gulliver and Munchausen, American newspapers, hustings' declarations of parliamentary candidates, epitaphs, and love letters. When Mr Waterton published a book, and prefixed to it a frontispiece, representing himself astride a large crocodile which appeared to be trotting very obediently to the next village—the reptile's fore legs serving for a bridle—and stated that the event actually occurred, Nobody believed him.

Nobody is universally generous. Burns experienced his bounty, for he says,

"I have a penny to spend,
There—thanks to Nobody
I have nothing to lend,
I'll borrow from Nobody."

When Otway, the gifted, the neglected Otway, was so reduced by misfortune that a penny tart was to him an almost unattainable luxury, Nobody relieved him! In fact, most of the sons of genius have risen to eminence despite the sleek dunces who fattened on their brains; and if some have escaped obscurity, misfortune and indigence, they have been indebted for their comparative good fortune to Nobody.

Nobody has read every work that has proceeded from the press, of whatever country. Accordingly, the literary knowledge of Nobody is universal. Nobody knows who was the author of the series of letters published with the signature "Junius." Everybody has read some of the works of the Laureate—Nobody read them all. Many people made desperate attempts at his "Vision of Judgment," but Nobody liked—Nobody comprehended it; most people quizzed—Nobody failed to laugh at it. We are bound, in candour, to acknowledge that, as an author, Nobody surpasses Mrs Trollope in falsehood, vulgarity, ignorance, and conceit; yet Nobody can, when he pleases, by the force of his eloquence, make a man believe himself to be another person. Nobody can, by dint of mere rhetorical flourish, convert a ditch into "a river," a swamp into "a lake," a dung heap into "a gentle declivity," an old tumble-down house into "an ancient mansion," better than George Robins. Nobody thinks that Lord Londonderry wrote the "History of the Peninsular War," which bears his name, for Nobody doubts that Mr Gleig wrote it for him. When the clever author of the Pickwick papers attempted to delineate what he had evidently never seen—a type of that class of ignorant hypocrites who hover on the skirts of all sects of Christians, as suttlers and fortune tellers do on the track of an army, yet have as little in common with the former, as such vagabonds have with the latter, Nobody recognised the portrait, and no wonder—it represents Nobody.

The knowledge of Nobody is without limit. Everybody has his or her opinion as to the justice and propriety of entailing on us the national debt, but Nobody knows when or how it is to be liquidated. Nobody knows the meaning, purport and use of the "Unknown tongues." Nobody has witnessed the performance of an Irvingite miracle. Nobody knows how the vast sums of money appropriated to the repair and altota-

tion of Buckingham palace can have been absorbed by that sponge-like piece of deformity. Nobody can tell what will be the result of any known suit in any existing court of law; for our legislators appear to have taken great pains so to frame the laws which they have made, as to render them intelligible to Nobody. There is an ecclesiastical law, too, which appears to have been enacted for the especial benefit of Nobody—Nobody may marry his grandmother!

Nobody is of so sympathetic a nature that he mourns for all who die. An instance of Nobody's extreme sensibility is narrated in an old epitaph, which we quote from memory:

"Beneath lies John Tomkins. When he died
Nobody sorrowed, and Nobody cried;
And where he has gone to, and how he fares,
Nobody knows, and Nobody cares."

This John Tomkins must have been a very particular friend of Nobody.

Nobody is wise at all times, but Nobody likes to be considered a fool. Nobody is insensible to pain, therefore Nobody likes to have his corns trodden on. Nobody likes to be a principal in a duel with a good shot for his antagonist. Nobody perfectly understands wherein consists the justice and honour of shooting a man whom you have offended, or suffering him to shoot you; and, when two men quarrel, fire at each other, and, as is usually the case, both miss, yet immediately become reconciled. Nobody comprehends on what rational principle the reconciliation is effected. Nobody prefers cold boiled mutton to hot. Nobody is responsible for the neglect and omissions of the whole human race, for "what is every body's business is Nobody's."

We could furnish the reader with many more interesting anecdotes of Nobody, so as to make our narrative as long as the biography of Anybody. But we have no particular desire to be esteemed by Nobody, and if we extend our article we are sure Nobody will be pleased; suffice it then, that as Nobody has existed from the moment of creation, so Nobody will continue to exist till matter shall be no more; and when the elements shall be resolving into their original nothingness, the mighty flames which shall embrace a universe in their destructive grasp, will possess power to effect the annihilation of Nobody.—*Halifax Pearl.*

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 2.

All accounts agree that the rebels are mustering their forces in considerable numbers north of this city, and are building fortifications and making other demonstrations of an intended engagement with the Queen's troops. The Post Master at Vandrevil is reported to have joined the rebel camp, and the mail bag to Bytown, had to be sent back to this city, as it was not deemed safe to carry it further than St. Eustache.

About fifty families of loyalists have been under the necessity of seeking security for their lives in timely flight, and arrived here on Thursday and yesterday. The number of rebels is stated to be much greater than at St. Charles, many of whom have, in all probability, joined their friends in the North.

From the Montreal Morning Courier, Dec. 4.

Latest from Colonel Gore.—Occupation of St. Denis and St. Charles, Pursuit of the Rebels to St. Hyacinthe.

We are happy to be authorized to state that the detachment of Her Majesty's troops under Colonel Gore, after spending Friday night at St. Ours, entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning. Yesterday they were at St. Charles; and to-day they are to march upon St. Hyacinthe,

in pursuit of the rebels, PAPINEAU and NELSON, who are supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other principal villages on the Richelieu are to be occupied until further orders.

We ought to add, that the howitzer, and the five wounded men left behind on the 23d ultimo, were recovered; and that the property of the rebel Nelson, as well as the houses from which he and his gang fired on Her Majesty's troops, were burnt.

Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in extent of the most populous and wealthy portion of this district been traversed in arms by Her Majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country, and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms against their lawful Sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government.

From the St. John N. B. Observer, Dec. 19.

LATEST FROM CANADA.—The Boston *Atlas*, (a paper favourable to the Lower Canada Insurgents) received by last night's Mail, contains a Proclamation of Lord Gosford, dated 6th instant, proclaiming the District of Montreal under Martial Law, and authorising Sir John Colborne to act upon its authority.—Large rewards have also been offered for the apprehension of Papiueau, and other leading rebels, the particulars of which will be found below.

The *Atlas* also gives extracts from Buffalo papers, [very doubtful authority, Buffalo being warmly in favour of the Revolutionists,] stating that the Rebels in Upper Canada had taken possession of Toronto, burnt many buildings, some lives lost, and a number of prisoners taken.—It is stated that "they require from the Governor, Sir F. B. Head, that he shall dismiss the Parliament, grant an Elective Council, and that he should leave the Country within two weeks!" This is given on the asserted authority of a letter from the Cashier of one of the Banks in Toronto, and another from Queenston, U. C. dated Dec. 6,—but we think the news will turn out to be false.

From the Boston Atlas, December 13.

LATEST FROM LOWER CANADA.—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.—Our accounts from the theatre of war are up to Monday morning last. Lord Gosford has proclaimed Martial Law in the District of Montreal. Four thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Papiueau, and two thousand for P. S. Brown.

The St. Albans Republican says,—“Families from Canada are flying in consternation from the seat of war, and are sitting down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots, seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with is “stand.”

A party of rebels were surprised near Swanton on the 6th Dec. by a party of Royalists. The rebels lost two swivels, 1300 Cartridges, and two flags, they then retreated with the loss of one man killed, four or five wounded, and one taken prisoner. The skirmish lasted 15 minutes.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a French administration paper published at Montreal, entitled *Le Populaire*, and bearing date Dec. 7th. It confirms the reports which have been current, of the rewards for the apprehension of Papiueau and his accomplices. The *Populaire* contains the following advertisement.—

Rewards offered for the arrest of the Traitors.

A thousand louis or twenty-four thousand francs for Louis JOSEPH PAPINEAU, Speaker of

the Chamber of Assembly, resident latterly at Montreal.

Five hundred louis or twelve thousand francs for every one of the persons named below;—

Then follows a list comprising the names of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas Storrow Brown, merchant, lately resident in Montreal, who has taken the title of General of the Insurgent forces; E. B. O'Callaghan, editor of the *Vindicator*, member of parliament; Louis Ferrault, proprietor and printer of the *Vindicator*; and some dozen other names of the principal patriots.

From the Quebec Official Gazette Extra.

MARTIAL LAW.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, }
Quebec, Dec. 5. 1837. }

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to authorize and command, by Royal Commission, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., G. C. H., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, to execute MARTIAL LAW in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exists within the said District, according to MARTIAL LAW, either by Death or otherwise, for the suppression and punishment of all rebels in the said District.

D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN ON THEIR WAY TO CANADA.—The register of the American Hotel in this city, shows that the Duke de Blacas, Cavalier Tant, and M. de Sally Zolendal, from France, passed through here on Monday last for Canada. The Duke de Blacas, it is well known, was an able Minister of Louis XVIII. and of Charles X. His visit to Canada at this crisis, may be accidental, but it is certainly calculated to create an impression that the rising is less a matter of impulse than of design.—*Albany Etc. Journal.*

There were forty-five prisoners in Montreal gaol on the 1st December, on charges of high treason, thirty-two of whom were taken at St. Charles.

Lord Gosford has issued a merciful proclamation, calling on the people to return to their homes, and promising them pardon.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

December 19.

A detachment of the 85th Regiment, under command of Capt. Power, left town on Saturday morning for Fredericton and Canada. They went on Sleds.

Yesterday morning another detachment of 100 men, under command of Lieut. Colonel Munsell, left town for the same destination.

A third detachment of the 85th started on the same route this morning.—Part of the Royal Artillery in this Garrison, with Capt. Evans and Lieut. Robertson, also proceeded this morning to Fredericton and Canada. They took with them two cannonades and one mortar, mounted on Sleds.—Capt. Evans, we learn, only accompanies them as far as Fredericton, at present.

Another detachment of the 85th, we learn, will leave town on Thursday.

The first detachment of the 43d Regt. left Fredericton for Lower Canada, on Monday the 11th instant, under the Command of Col. Booth. A second detachment, under Capt. Egerton, took their departure on Tuesday, and it was expected the whole Regiment would be on their journey by Saturday last.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PROUDFOOT
HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of
FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
 which he offers for sale
at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce ;
 VIZ :—

BLUE CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Mole-skins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,

LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
 white counterpanes and diapers, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth,

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS,
 shaloon, black and cold merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and balls,

MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS,
 mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,

GROS DE NAPLES,
 tapes, crapes, womens' black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton furret,

NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS,
 Chintz furniture, shirting cottons (great variety),
MIRRORS,

double-bladed knives, hite, red, and white cotton web, and white warp.

December 6. if

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jorral and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Dep'ty Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced
SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST
 his well assorted Stock of the best British
HARDWARE GOODS,
by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,

of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made up.

Also:—Gin and Brandy, in Bond.

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

November 28 if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for, without reserve

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

Nov. 22 if

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONHONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses, butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives, iron and B. M. spoons, coffin furniture; plough traces, door knockers,

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,
(well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files, coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES,** brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cuo irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of
WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK
GOODS.

A few Chinese and other rich **SHAWLS;** Palm leaf **HATS,** by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohem
TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
 superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
 Water street, Pictou, June 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.**
 Illustrated from a series of *Views and Drawings,* by the most eminent artists of the day.
 The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of *Views* taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of *Views* taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET.

THAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1—That large and well known commodious **HOUSE** in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donoosy for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two patches.

No. 3—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahey, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7—A property on the St. Nicholas River, will known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8—A property once owned by Mr Turrel Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostlo, Esq. containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N. B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important.

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,

Or a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE,

October 25.

MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHENIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.*

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, —where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6. *ii*

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousand, 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.

July 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province for a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

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

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, BEDFORD Row,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all Cows found going at large on the streets, will be dealt with according to Law; (and that none may plead ignorance, a copy of the Regulations may be seen at the office of the subscriber;) of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES SKINNER,

Pictou, 15th December, 1837 *if* C. Peace

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE SMITH,

Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. *m-m*

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Exr's.

ALEX FRASER, Jr. For's, } Exr's

ROBERT GRANT, } ca-m

East River, 29th November, 1837.

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr's.

HUGH CHISHOLM, } Admr's.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON } b-m

East River, Sept. 4, 1837.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admr's.

ABRAM PATTERSON, } if

Pictou, 28th July, 1837.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admr's

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } if

J. DREW MILLAR, } if

Pictou, 2d May, 1837.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. *if*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ANNUAL TOWN MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the Poor of the said Township, for the ensuing year; and also, for Voting the Money required to be raised in the Town of Pictou, for Fire Engines, Pumps, Wells, Health Inspectors' Salary, &c.—of which said Meeting notice has otherwise been given, according to Law.

DANIEL DICKSON,

Treasurer, &c

Decr. 18, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. *if*

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S New and much admired System of ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL, Master of the Central Academy, Charlottetown.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose, Pictou, August 16, 1837. *if*

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st

if

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,
1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat.

Apply to J. DAWSON.

TO LET:

ENTIRELY FIRST MAY NEXT, One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply as above. [October 11.]

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED

(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

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

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

[From the Scotsman.]

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

We announced in our last that the Canadian House of Assembly had been dissolved. The Address in reply to Lord Gosford's Message, which led to this step, will be found in another column. The Message will be found in the Scotsman of the 16th inst. We shall take a survey of the contents of this Address, which is a document of considerable importance.

For the last four years the House of Assembly had stopped that portion of the annual supplies which was appropriated to the payment of the judges and civil officers. The 8th resolution passed by Parliament last session, arms Lord Gosford with power to pay them out of British funds in the mean time, the amount under the special Act of British Parliament, unless the Colonial Legislature grant the money, and prevent this strong exercise of imperial authority. On this point the Address refuses all concession. It declares that the stoppage of the supplies is founded on principles recognised by the Constitution as the means of obtaining the redress of numerous grievances the province has long laboured under; that these grievances are acknowledged, and should have been removed before such extreme measures were resorted to; and that they can only regard these measures "as an attack upon the property of the people and upon the most sacred rights of the House, as constituting a serious obstacle to the arrangement of the existing difficulties, and as tending to weaken the ties which bind the colony to the mother country."

Finding that the partial stopping of the supplies did not compel the Government to succumb, the House of Assembly last year put a stop to the whole public business, by refusing to exercise its legislative functions. This also is boldly justified. The House of Assembly resolved "to suspend its deliberations," because "it could not, with advantage to the country, enter into the labours and incur the expenses of a regular session in conjunction with the present Legislative Council, whose anterior proceedings breathed nothing but factious opposition to the wishes, wants, and interests of the people." The people of Britain have some reason to sympathize in this plea. The Legislative Council is the Canadian house of Lords; and were the Commons of Britain disposed to net on the principles of the House of Assembly, they might well decline to incur the expences of a regular session, in conjunction with a body "whose anterior proceedings breathed nothing but a factious opposition to the wishes, wants, and interests of the people!" They profess to be astonished that the British Parliament, after admitting that the Legislative Council is not so constituted as to enjoy public confidence, and doing nothing to remedy the evil, should conjoin with this "an imperative demand for supplies." They hold that "the supplies are granted by the Commons solely in consideration of their entire confidence in the Government; and this confidence cannot exist while the Government leaves untouched a legislative body which it openly acknowledges not to possess the confidence of the public." We must explain, however, that Lord Gosford informed the House in his Message, that the reform of the Legislative Council would have been carried into effect, if the King's death, and the consequence dissolution of parliament, had not interrupted the public business.

They affect to believe that the British Parliament, in passing the resolutions, had acted on "a forced interpretation" of the language used by the Assembly, in declaring its deter-

mination to suspend its deliberations. They mean, we suppose, to repel the idea, that they aim at a separation of the colony from the mother country. The only condition they insist on, as essential to the restoration of harmony, is the establishment of an elective Legislative Council. At all events, they hold that the reforms contemplated by Ministers in the constitution of the Council, must first be made known, before the House of Assembly can consent to resume its deliberations. National pride has been the source of half the wars which have desolated the world; and here we have the pride of the colony marshalled against the pride of the mother country. Grant the Civil List, says the one party, and you shall then have reforms. Let us first see your reforms, the other replies, and we will then consider the Civil List. It is not impossible that the bayonet may by-and-by be unsheathed to decide who shall make the first concession!

On considering all the circumstances, they "find themselves under the painful necessity of adhering to the determination come to last session, of suspending their deliberations until the reforms promised (and that of the Legislative Council above all) are consummated."

In his reply, Lord Gosford expresses his deep regret that the House of Assembly had made the resumption of its legislative duties contingent on a condition which the British Government had solemnly declared it was inexpedient to grant. The House was immediately prorogued, and dissolved a few days afterwards.

We suspend a full discussion of the subject until we have some further details. In the mean time it may be proper to put the reader in possession of a few statistical facts. Lower Canada had 511,000 inhabitants in 1831. Of these 400,000 were Catholics, composed perhaps of 20,000 Irish and 380,000 French. The population must now amount to 650,000, of whom perhaps 450,000 are French. The proportions of the two races has an important bearing on the questions now agitated, but we want precise data for its determination.

The House of Assembly consists of eighty three members, who are chosen for a period of four years. The electors consist, we think, of all the holders of real property, and these may be estimated at one-ninth of the population, or 70,000. Complaints are made, however, that the representation is unequally distributed, no provisions being made to increase the members for newer districts as the population grows, and that in consequence the French inhabitants, who occupy the older districts, have an undue share in the representation. Since the system of lavishing grants of land on favourites ceased, the Government can have no great influence; and the new elections will therefore most probably express pretty fairly the opinions of the people.

Our impression is, that all the matters in dispute between Lower Canada and the mother country will be easily adjusted, except that relating to the Legislative Council. In dealing with the question much depends on a point which, so far as we know, is not yet clearly settled; namely, whether the dominant party in the Assembly is purely a French party, or whether it is simply a Liberal party. If the former, the introduction of an elective Council would take away the only steady barrier against the abuse of power, and enable it to injure or oppress the English settlers. In this case, it would be the duty of the Government to resist the proposed innovation. If it is a Liberal party composed of both races, and if new elections, fairly conducted, prove that the mass of the colonists consider the change indispensable, it may be necessary to concede it. The question does not however, seem so simple to us as it does to many. It is true the

American States have elective Upper Chambers; but Canada is not an independent State: it is a colony, which has been nursed and protected by the mother country at a great expense, and may well submit to some restraint for the advantages, it has reaped from the connection. This does not authorise Britain to inflict bad government upon it; but it justifies her in retaining such influence in the management of its affairs, as shall protect her fair interests in its concerns from invasion. An Upper Chamber, filled by Royal nomination with native Canadians of Liberal views, but sincere friends to British connection, is one means (It may be the only means) of accomplishing this object. Its power be it remembered is nearly negative. It can pass no law, impose no tax, but acts simply as a check on the proceedings of the other House. With an Upper Chamber, such as the present Minister would appoint, and its freely chosen House of Assembly, we firmly believe that Canada would have a much better Government than the mother country now enjoys, or is likely to enjoy for many years. The colonial constitution might, in our opinion, have subsisted if the Tories had not brought odium upon it, by picking the Legislative Council from men of their own creed, haters of popular principles, and sworn foes to improvement. It may be, that the irritation and distrust thus generated, are too strong for palliatives. If so, we trust Ministers will promptly concede an Elective Council. It would be wiser to declare the colony independent at once, than to keep it in subjection by the sword.

[The following article, from the London Globe, may be deemed appropriate enough at the present juncture in this Province; it shows that the people of England are alive to their interests, and Nova-Scotians should follow in their wake,—BEE.]

NECESSITY OF LIBERALIZING THE COUNTY MAGISTRACY.

We have on former occasions spoken of the sort of monopoly of every local and organized power in the counties, by that party who have not yet done celebrating their recent successes in those quarters, and wreaking their vengeance for every independent vote. We do say it is high time for a Liberal Government to break every link within its reach in the chain of that undue domination which has been suffered to take root through the length and breadth of their land, and to push its ramifications far and wide, wherever there were fears or hope to be worked on within the sphere of its influence.

An opportunity will soon present itself, which should not be allowed to be lost, of infusing Liberal principles into the local government of the counties. All commissions of the peace expire within six months from the demise of the crown; and it is customary, as many of our readers are already aware, to issue the commission on such occasions to a number of new persons. The present Lord-Lieutenant, however, for the most part, being Tories, it is easy to anticipate what sort of lists they are likely to send up for the Chancellor to make his election from in renewing or recruiting the old appointments. Unless, therefore, the Liberals in the several counties also take the field, and that speedily, with their recommendations, the Government will have no choice, in the great bulk of instances, but to make the appointments on those presented by their party opponents. The links of Tory sway in the counties will be thus newly riveted; and the ministers of a Sovereign in whom the notion are delighted to recognise the principles which placed—and may they long keep

—her line on the throne, will be in a manner compelled to recognise the exclusive pretension to every local power and trust of an arrogant faction.

This must not be. We do not talk of excluding the Tories, any more than the parsons, from the commission of the peace. We know too well the difficulty of finding fit persons to act, in many situations, to think of professional or party proscriptions. Such proscriptions, besides, have never been in the least to our taste, however they might be warranted in the way of reprisals. What we contend for is, that a large infusion of Liberalism should be made in the new lists—that in every case, the studied exclusions of men of our principles, which have been owing to Tory Lords-Lieutenant, should now be corrected. And we see no chance of this being done with due universality, unless the Liberal magistrates of the counties, and the leading persons in the towns, will set about making their lists to confront those of the Tory officials, and enlighten the "religion" of a well-intentioned Administration. These lists should be forthwith made for transmission to the Chancellor, and signed with the names of such responsible persons as we have above indicated. They should state any remarkable fact, as, very large property—having stood a contest in county or borough—previous rejection on party grounds, &c. It is impossible that Government can be possessed of the circumstances which should regulate their appointments on an occasion of this kind, unless those who best know their respective localities will volunteer immediate and complete information. We need not surely say much to convince those whom we are addressing, of the importance and urgency of the duty which we call upon them now to perform. The enemy is silent, but is not asleep. They are sure of their pretensions being officially forwarded, and have no need to exercise their most sweet voices till the hour of triumph. It rests with our readers whether that triumph shall fall to them—whether their permanent and exclusive strongholds shall be fixed on the field which they claim as theirs.

We conclude, as we commenced, by saying that the Tories must be saved from themselves. If they are suffered to keep and make use of all the local machinery of that political ascendancy which has escaped from their hands, it is morally impossible that they should acquiesce in the more moderate position which they must henceforth hold in the sphere of political action and influence. They will never give up the hope of regaining their former supremacy while the instruments of that supremacy seem in their grasp; and there is a real and formidable danger to the cause of good and tranquil government in the "vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires" of a routed but restless party.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1837.

Our attention has been drawn to a political squib which lately emanated from a junto of worthies in the Halifax Exchange Reading Room, directed against us, and which they have been careful to have copied into all the Halifax papers. It is rather a singular feature of this production, that, though some of the files of Halifax papers on the tables of the Reading Room, of nearly the same date, contained articles infinitely more objectionable than the paragraph they selected from our publication, they should yet fix upon it as the object of their vituperation. It is probable they remembered the rough handling some of their gang got some time ago from a contemporary there; and have hence learned to treat the Halifax press with

respect, deeming it safer to run a tilt with us. We should have left these gentry with the castigation they have just been getting from the Editor of the Nova Scotian, with whom it appears they have also been moddling in a clandestine way; but their spleen at us having assumed the tangible shape of a Resolution, which might prove injurious to us in the estimation of some of our best friends, we feel ourselves called upon to make it the subject of a few remarks.

As our readers have the paragraph already before them, in our paper of the 6th instant, which has given such dire and unexpected offence, we copy the Resolution only, and shall add such explanation of the one and comment upon the other as they seem to demand:

"Resolved unanimously, that the Secretary do take immediate steps for the dismissal from the Room, of the "Boo" Newspaper published at Pictou, in consequence of the editorial remarks contained in its last number, with reference to the removal of the Troops from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, considering them, as the Committee do (without any reference to political differences) degrading and inhuman in the extreme when applied to the British Soldier, who is bound to obey the orders of his superiors, however arduous and unpleasant the duty, and that such sentiments are disgraceful to the Editor, who was born under and now enjoys the protection of the British Flag."

Promising that such language and sentiments are worthy of the men who could approve of Lord John Russell's resolutions, and the late proceedings of the Constitutionalists in Quebec and Montreal, we shall advert to the first charge that is laid against us, viz. "degradation of, and inhumanity to the British Soldier." We deny that our remarks either said or implied any such thing; it is true, we might have given our ideas in less equivocal language; but even in this respect we should be sorry to place them in comparison with the coarse language and invidious insinuations of the Resolution. We have yet to learn what connection there is between neutrality and degradation; or, that suffering a man to pass our door unheeded is tantamount to inhumanity. Our sympathies for the British Soldier are perhaps as strong as those of our accusers, though differing in their operation; but we have also learned to sympathise with our fellow subjects in Lower Canada, who have repeatedly given the most unequivocal proofs of their loyalty, in times of Britain's greatest peril, but who have at length been driven to madness and revolt, by the unwise policy of Government, and the recent outrages on their persons and properties by the Constitutionalists.

Rebellion is what we cannot, and do not justify; yet we cannot withhold our sympathies from a people, many of whom have not committed themselves, and yet may have to bear no small share of the penalty of the guilty, and all of whom having so long and perseveringly sought for redress of grievances by constitutional means; by granting which, Britain might have avoided the present unhappy crisis, and secured the affections of more than half a million of people.

We view war of all sorts as a great moral evil—in almost every instance undertaken for the purposes of promoting ambition or interest, and not unfrequently for the suppression of civil liberty or religious toleration. In the present instance, we see rebellion on the one hand, but we see also previous aggression on the other; and we deeply regret to see the British Soldier, after the lapse of nearly a century, under the necessity of jeopardising his national fame by mixing in the strife of civil war. Calmly viewing all these things, we think that every good and loyal subject in these lower Provinces, will best evince his regard for these amiable qualities, as well as for moral and religious rectitude, by abstaining from voluntary participation on either side; and thus is the sum total of what we have recommended.

Whatever amount of guilt may now be incurred by the L. Canadians, we have no participation in it, and, as it appears to us that the Military force already in

that country, is more than sufficient to restore order, we disapprove of all military array and armed pageantry in these Provinces, while they are happily enjoying the blessings of profound peace. The head and front of our offending, then, is, recommending neutrality, to which charge we plead guilty, and are perfectly content to bear all the "disgrace" which may be attached to the crime, and which is very plainly hinted at in the concluding part of the Resolution.

It appears to us, that in the wording of the Resolution, there is a design to convey the idea that we are disaffected to the Government; but we fling back this insinuation as a thing which may apply to some of those gentry themselves, but by no means applicable to us. When they want to hunt up rebels hereafter, they had better confine their labours to their own corps; at all events, they need not look to the eastward of Mount Thom. Here, we have none but loyal men and true.

It is true that political honesty has sometimes compelled us, in common with many other Editors, both in the Parent State and in the Colonies, to denounce certain measures of Government, such as those adopted for the adjustment of Canadian grievances; and who in his sober senses will assent that it is not to the operation of these measures, and not to any inherent predisposition to disloyalty, that the present disturbances in Canada are to be traced. But we approve of the general form and spirit of the British Constitution; and we are as sensible of the blessings we enjoy under the British Flag, as any of our accusers—not even excepting the individual who put himself to so much pains to get the obnoxious Resolution passed. We happen to know the source whence this squib sprung, and have only to remark on that point, that public bodies form a very convenient vehicle for inflicting private injuries, providing that the unwary can be drawn into the snare, and the assassin kept in the dark.

Were it at all necessary, we could produce very ample evidence of our loyalty, as well in our native as our adopted country; but as those high pressure loyalists of the Reading Room have produced nothing likely to call it in question, we refrain for the present.

We are aware that these remarks will be, by our ingenious and sharp sighted traducers, manufactured into fresh evidence of disloyalty; but let them raise the shout of rebellion as long and as loud as they please, we have the satisfaction to know that few will be disposed to believe them; men of such sentiments form but a small minority in this Province. The people have learned from experience that they possess a great moral power, sufficient when properly exercised, to remove every excess, and controul every abuse which may fix themselves on the institutions of the country. With this they also possess a species of loyalty far surpassing that of these worthies—a loyalty not in the most remote degree influenced by the expectation of either place or emolument under the Government,—a species of loyalty which we much doubt whether any of the gentleman who moved or supported the innendo against us, can lay their hand upon their heart and say with a clear conscience they possess.

We might indeed have taken much higher grounds on the question before us, had we thought it necessary, such as would have unerringly conducted us to views of inhumanity, degradation, and disgrace, any thing but advantageous to our opponents; but as we believe our readers will, generally, be satisfied with the explanation we have given, we would in the mean time invite the committee of the Reading Room to the examination of the lawfulness of War, as respects professors of the Christian faith; and if they conduct this investigation with that degree of attention and impartiality which its importance demands, we feel assured, they will eventually arrive at conclusions very opposite to those which dictated their untoward Resolution.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

FULL many a flower is scatter'd by the breeze,
 And many a blossom shaken from the trees,
 And many a morning boam in tempest flies,
 And many a dew-drop shines a while and dies:
 But oft'ner far the dream that fancy weaves
 Of future joy and happiness, deceives.
 And thou, pale mourner, o'er an infant's bier,
 Brighten thy cheek, and dry the trickling tear,
 This came, though veiled in darkness, from above,
 A dispensation of eternal love.
 He who perceived the dangerous control,
 Tho' heart-torn'd spirit was gaining on thy soul,
 Snatch'd from thine arms the treacherous decoy,
 To give thee brighter hope and purer joy.
 Oh! see how soon the flow'rs of life decay,
 How soon terrestrial pleasures fade away.
 This star of comfort, for a moment giv'n,
 Just rose on earth, then set to rise in heav'n.
 Yet mourn not, as of hope bereft, its doom,
 Nor water with thy tears its early tomb;
 Redeem'd by God from sin, releas'd from pain,
 Its life was punishment, its death is gain.
 Turn back thine eye along the path of life,
 View thine own grief, and weariness, and strife;
 And say if that which tempts thee to repine
 Be not a happier lot by far than thine.
 If death in infancy had laid thee low,
 Thou hadst escap'd from pain, and sin, and woe;
 The years thy soul, the path of sorrow trod,
 Had all been spent in converse with thy God;
 And thou hadst shone in yonder cloudless sphere,
 A seraph there, and not a pilgrim here.
 O! 't is sweet to die—to part from earth,—
 And win all heaven, for things of little worth
 Then are thou wouldst not, though thou couldst,
 awake
 The little slumberer for his mother's sake.
 It is when those we love, in death depart,
 That earth has slightest hold upon the heart.
 Hath not bereavement higher wishes thought,
 And purified from earth thine earth-born thought?
 I know it hath. Hope then appears more dear,
 And heaven's bright realms shine brightest through a
 tear.
 Though it be hard to bid thy heart divide;
 And lay the gem of all thy love aside,
 Faith tells thee, and it tells thee not in vain,
 That thou shalt meet thine infant yet again.
 On seraph wings the new-born spirit flies
 To brighter regions and serener skies;
 And, ere thou art aware the day may be
 When to those skies thy babe shall welcome thee.
 While yet on earth thou'rt ever cradling arms
 Held it securest from surrounding harms;
 Yet even there disease could aim her dart,
 Chill the warm cheek, and stop the fluttering heart;
 And many a fearless tear-drop thou hast paid,
 To view the sickness that thou couldst not aid.
 No ill can reach it now, it rests above,
 Safe in the bosom of celestial love:
 Its short but yet tempestuous way is o'er,
 And tears shall trickle down its cheek no more.
 Then far be grief!—Faith looks beyond the tomb,
 And heav'n's bright portals sparkle through the
 gloom.
 If bitter thoughts and tears in heav'n could be,
 It is thine infant that should weep for thee.

EDMESTON.

THE BEST FRAME FOR DUTY.—Never are men
 more unfit than when they think themselves most fit,
 and best prepared for their duty; never more fit than
 when most humbled and ashamed under a sense of
 their own unworthiness.—LUTHER.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CAPITAL.—PART II.

THE more Capital there is in a Country,
 the better for the laborers, for, the poorer the
 master is, the fewer laborers he can afford to
 employ, and the less sure he can be of being
 able to pay them.

Suppose you were a poor man, in a newly
 settled Country, and asked your neighbor to
 help you to dig a piece of fertile ground, pro-
 mising him a share of the produce for his pains,
 he might say,—I have nothing to live on in the
 mean time, if you want me to dig for you, you
 must pay me daily wages. But if you have
 nothing before-hand except bare necessaries
 for yourself,—that is, if you have no Capital,
 you cannot pay him till harvest. Your land,
 there, ere will remain half-tilled; and he will be
 forced to go into the woods to seek for wild
 berries, or to hunt and fish, to provide himself
 food. Indeed, all would be forced to begin in
 this manner, if you suppose a number of men
 left to themselves, even on the most fertile
 land, without any property to set out with,—
 that is, without Capital. They would have
 great difficulties to struggle against for a long
 time, but when they had advanced some way
 in acquiring wealth, they would find it easier
 to obtain more.

For, as it is, you may observe that wealth is
 always obtained by means of wealth; that is,
 it is gained by the help of Capital; without
 which, labor can hardly be carried on. Corn
 is raised by labor; but a previous stock of corn
 is needed, both to sow the ground, and to
 maintain the laborer till the harvest is ripe.—
 The tools with which he works, are made with
 tools. The handle of the axe with which he
 cuts wood, is made of wood; the iron of it was
 dug from the mine with iron instruments; and
 it is the same with almost every kind of labor.
 You may judge, therefore, how difficult and
 slow men's first advances must have been,
 when they had to work with their bare hands,
 or with stakes or sharp stones for their tools.

Accordingly, in countries that are ill-provi-
 ded with Capital, though the inhabitants are
 few in number, and all of them are forced to
 labor for the necessities of life, they are worse
 fed, clothed and lodged, than even the poorest
 are, in a richer Country; though that be much
 more thickly peopled, and though many of the
 inhabitants of it are not obliged to labor with
 their hands at all.

The wages in money, the provisions, and
 the other things which a farmer spends on the
 laborers, and on the horses, which cultivate his
 land, or a clothier on his weavers, is called
circulating Capital; because he parts with it,
 from time to time, and it returns to him, as in
 a circle, in the shape of corn or cloth. The
 farmer's barns, ploughs, carts, and horses, and
 clothier's looms and warehouses, are called
fixed Capital; because they bring in a profit,
 not by being parted with, but being kept as
 long as they are fit for use.

MISCELLANE.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A short time ago a
 Yankee took up his residence at a public house
 in Philadelphia, kept by a credulous German.
 The morning following, whilst at breakfast,
 he told them that he had dreamed, a curious
 dream, that there was a considerable sum of
 money buried in a certain spot on the other
 side of the Schuylkill, but at the same time
 said he could place no confidence in visions
 of that kind. 'I ha' hert people say,' rejoined
 the superstitious host, 'dat if dey trem ofer
 and ofer again three times dere must certainly
 somedey be in it.'

The Yankee, two successive mornings fol-
 lowing, told his host he had dreamed the same

dream over again. After repeated arguments
 the German persuaded the yankee to accompa-
 ny him; they accordingly prepared themselves,
 and hied to the place shown by the dream-
 or. They dug, and lo! they beheld a box,
 which upon examination was found to contain
 two thousand dollars, seemingly new coined.
 It was agreed between them that the German
 should receive five and the Yankee fifteen
 hundred dollars. The latter told the former
 that as he was going to travel, he wished for
 his own convenience to have his share in bank
 notes, telling him that he had better keep the
 new dollars lying by a while. The unsuspect-
 ing German immediately went and borrowed
 among his friends fifteen hundred dollars in
 notes, which he gave in exchange for the spe-
 cie and with which the Yankee immediately
 decamped. Sometime after, the German
 presented a part of his treasure to one of the
 Philadelphia banks as a deposit, when to his
 astonishment he was told they were all coun-
 terfeits.

HOW TO EVADE THE BIGAMY LAW.—A man
 named Morgan applied to the rector of Tiver-
 ton to put up the banns for himself to be mar-
 ried to a young woman of that town. The
 worthy clergyman, recollecting that he had
 married the man within two years to another
 woman, whom he believed to be then living,
 charged Morgan with the fact, when, he readi-
 ly confessed it, and said—"But that marriage
 wasn't good, sir, cause I had then a first wife
 living, and she be since dead." The fellow's
 law was good, and he was married to his new
 bride, after foreaking the second wife.—*North
 Devon Jour.*

It was stated at a late temperance meeting
 at Montreal, that the Bristol Temperance So-
 ciety, in England, is composed of 3,500 mem-
 bers (now probably double that number,) of
 whom 1,500, nearly one half, were reformed
 drunkards!

A BAGMAN'S JOKE.—"I wonder what these
 ghosts of mail-coaches carry in their bags,"
 said the landlord, who had listened to the
 whole story with profound attention.

"The dead letters, of course," said the Bag-
 man.

"Oh, ah—to be sure," rejoined the land-
 lord. "I never thought of that."—*Pickwick
 Papers.*

SCOTLAND.—"I don't know whether any of
 you ever partook of a real substantial Scotch
 breakfast, and then went out to a slight lunch
 of a bushel of oysters, a dozen or so of bottled
 ale, and a noggin or two of whisky to close
 up with. If you ever did, you will agree with
 me that it requires a pretty strong head to go
 out to dinner and supper afterwards."—*Id.*

An English Magazine gravely describes a
 newly invented railway to take an invalid up
 to bed. A far more useful invention would be
 a railway to make well people get out of bed.

A brother editor thinks that one important
 remedy for the times, would be less fingering
 the piano and more fingering the needle.

A snake has been seen in Ireland, near Car-
 rick!

AGENTS

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