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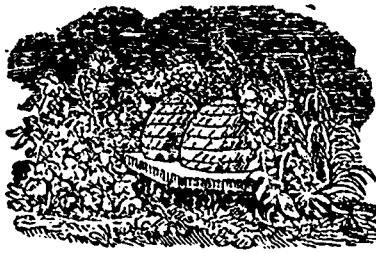
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 2, 1836.

NUMBER XXIV.

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

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

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	19s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	“	2 none
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	none
“ Quebec primo	50s	“	2 30s
“ Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	“	3 20s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
“ Sydney,	28s	“ Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	“ Nova Scotia	90s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, good,	50 a 60s
“ Fine	47s 6d	Salmon No 1	65s
“ Quebec fino	45s	“	2 60s
“ Nova Scotia	40s	“	3 55s

### DR. KIRKWOOD

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

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.  
N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

### FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

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

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.  
October 5; 1836.

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

### DEVIATIONS FROM NATURE.

DRSS.

WHEN man surveys creation, he finds little that is ludicrous except his own conduct. In the behaviour of most animals there is a grave consistency—an un-deviating propriety—that is quite delightful. The kid and lambkin dance, but it is only through playfulness. The birds sing, but it is only to express their happiness. No animal but man can be said truly to play the fool.

Human folly is never more conspicuous than when it consists in deviations from those natural laws which other animals either observe instinctively, or are not, from the peculiarities of their character, called upon to observe. While the animals, for instance, eat and drink only what is necessary for sustenance, man has a luxury of mouth which leads him to take too much, and to indulge in things decidedly noxious to his constitution—errors only to be expiated by suffering. While the lower creatures, again, derive a vesture from nature exactly appropriate to their various necessities, man, sent into the world naked, plays such fantastic tricks in tailoring, that one individual becomes the laughing stock of another, and the health of many is much injured.

Confining our views for the present to dress, we shall scarcely find any part of the human frame, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, which has not been, and is not at this moment, almost universally mistreated. We laugh at the Chinese ladies, who have their feet constrained by iron moulds into mere bulbous appendages to the limbs; but we never reflect that, amongst our more civilized selves, errors only inferior in degree are constantly committed. The foot naturally spreads out, fan like, from the heel to the toes: look at the foot of any new-born infant, and the toes will be seen to radiate from the front of the foot, so as to cause the whole to terminate in something like the base of an isosceles triangle. Instead, however, of having our shoes formed in the same triangular shape, they are made in a lozenge form, truncated at the front, the toes being thus perverted from their radiating arrangement, into one exactly the opposite; so that they become crushed under one another, and deprived of a great part of that muscular power by which they were designed to propel our bodies in walking. Formerly, the front of the shoe was pointed, by which the toes must of course have been thrown still more out of their natural arrangement; the heel of the shoe being at the same time two inches high, so that the front of the foot was plugged down into a tapering space, and deprived of almost all its natural energy. The errors of the present form of our shoes are not so great, but they are still considerable. No shoe is ever seen of which the sole is at all conformable to the natural shape of the foot. From a point which may be called the axis of the foot, at the roots of the toes, the shape invariably narrows, instead of expanding as it ought to do; and the heels are still in general, too high. If any one were to request from a shoemaker a pair of shoes conformable to the original shape of the foot—that is, expanding towards the front—and low in the heel, for the sake of preserving the elasticity of the toes, he would only excite a smile in the tradesman, and, if he succeeded in obtaining the ar-

article, make himself a kind of world's wonder. Yet reason points out, in language not to be mistaken—that such shoes alone are what ought to be worn.—The ordinary unnatural kind produce corns, impede circulation, diminish and ultimately extinguish the muscular energy of the part, and even, by a mysterious sympathy, occasion in some instances troublesome affections of the stomach and breast, hæmorrhage from the nostrils and lungs, and, in rarer but still not infrequent instances, apoplexy and pulmonary consumption. It is surely desirable that the very risk of such evils should be avoided, and it might be so by simply wearing shoes of a proper form.

To do justice to the present generation, it is not addicted to nearly so many absurd and pernicious habits in respect of clothing, as some of those which have preceded it. Those who are old enough to remember the buckskin mania, will readily allow that man, in his middle region, is in a much more rational condition than formerly. This article of apparel was made to fit so close to the person, that the maker and a couple of assistants were usually required to assist at the ceremony of trying it on. In some instances, it was found necessary to suspend it from the ceiling by machinery, the wearer then descended into it, and endeavoured, partly by the influence of his natural gravity, and partly by the pullings and haulings of those around him, to get home into the shell prepared for him. The effect of three hours' work of this kind in warm weather may be imagined. “And when by a horse power or two,” says a late writer, “the garment was at length induced, then began the tug for motion. The victim of fashion walked as if some of his joints were ankylosed, and others tightly bandaged on account of recent dislocation. From the waist downward there was less pliability in him than in the limbs of a centenarian, or a gourmand stiffened by chronic gout. Nor was this all. His blood, being denied a free passage in a downward direction, like that of the Plantagenets, mounted upwards, made his neck and his face swell, and his eyes protrude, and turned his cheeks as red as the gills of a fish.

This inquisition work, long persisted in, could not fail to be productive of mischief. The whole, however, being an act of homage at the shrine of fashion, the dandy submitted to it with the devotion of a new-made saint, and the imperturbable firmness of a martyr; and to test to the uttermost his truth and constancy, getting out of his trammels was sometimes a more awful toil than getting into them.”

Though an improved taste has long rejected the coarse vestment, we still impede the circulation of the blood, and the play of the muscles, by tight braces, cravats, and stocks. The immediate effect of these injudicious appliances is much inconvenience: the remote result is a diminution of the general strength and health. But all the errors of the male sex sink into insignificance, when compared with one to which the fair are liable. We need hardly say that we allude to the great corset monstrosity. In the construction of the human chest, nature has provided ample room for several important viscera, the functions of which cannot be in any degree disturbed without a wrong being inflicted upon the whole system. Here reside the heart, the lungs, the liver, and the stomach.

fine ladies may affect to shut their mind's eye to the existence of such things; but the daintiest of their emotions depend upon the right state of those very viscera, without which they could no more think, speak, and act, than they could cast languishing looks without eyes, or melt our hearts by catching minstrelsy without a tongue and fingers. In the natural state, the external figure at this place tapers gently downwards. The waist of the Venus de Medici is of that form, and its perfect elegance is never challenged. But the woman of the ordinary world have set up for themselves a different standard of beauty. A fine waist in their estimation, is one which tapers rapidly below the arms, and is not above two thirds of the natural girth. It must also be strictly round, although the waist of nature verges upon the oval.—In order to reduce themselves to the desired shape and price, almost all the unmarried, and not a few of those who are otherwise, brace themselves in to a greater or less degree with corsets, which no doubt produce the requisite slenderness and roundness, but at the expense of all the internal organs upon which health depends. The false ribs are pressed inward; the respiratory and circulatory systems are crushed and thrust out of their proper place; the alimentary system is deranged; and even upon the exterior of the person, deformities of the most glaring kind, such as humped shoulders and curved spines, are produced. Custom to a certain extent enables the victim to endure the inconvenience; there are even some who feel so little trouble from it, as to deny that any harm ensues from tight lacing. But a violation so great cannot be otherwise than mischievous. We have seen a young lady's sash which measured exactly twenty-two inches, showing that the chest to which it was applied had been reduced to a diameter (allowing for clothes) of little more, perhaps, than seven inches.—All who are aware of the internal organs at that part, know very well it is impossible for them to exist in their natural condition within so small a space.—Bruised, impeded, and disordered, they must of course be, and accordingly cannot fail to become a source of dreadful suffering to the wretched being who outrages them. Palpitations, flushings, dyspepsia, determination of blood to the head, and consumptions, are among the evils which Physicians enumerate as flowing from this sacrifice to vanity. Another of a most kind is acknowledged to be of by no means an infrequent occurrence: in order to soothe the painful sensations produced by the constraint, spirituous liquors and cordials are resorted to, and thus habits of the most degrading nature are formed. Another evil still, respecting which a hint may be sufficient, is the withholding of the system for the duties of a mother. How many domestic afflictions, which are submitted to, in a spirit of resignation, as the unavoidable decrees of Providence; how many of the saddest scenes which this world ever presents—gentle and tender girls pining away under the eyes of hopeless parents—beloved wives torn from the arms of husbands and children, at the very moment when prolonged life was most needful; must be owing to a cause too trivial and unworthy to be mentioned in the same sentence with its so dire effects! No doubt, it is well to submit meekly to such afflictions; but while they are ascribed in all humility to a Providence which is upon the whole only another term for Mercy and Justice, let us not be blind to the fact that they accrue through violations committed by ourselves upon laws established by Providence for our happiness, and might have been avoided by a different course of conduct. It has been decreed that the human waist cannot be habitually compressed without deranging the vital organs, and consequently producing, in some instances, death, an observance of the law—for which there can be no other source than the highest—seems, in our humble apprehension, to be as much demanded as that pious resignation which all will allow to be the spirit in which the actual results of the law, if violated, ought to be received. The fashion of tight lacing obviously owes its origin to a design on the part of the ladies to attract admiration. It is of little importance to point out that they are quite wrong in their calculations as to the effect, and that the other sex, so far from admiring a waist of extreme tenuity, shudder at it as something unnatural, and inconsistent with true beauty. Without regard to this fact, though it is in itself sufficient to settle the question, we would press upon the guilty parties, and all interested in their welfare, that tight lacing is a practice which cannot be long persisted in without the most disastrous consequences. It is painful to reflect that parents, so far from discouraging the practice, are so ignorant as often to force it upon their children. We have heard of a young lady whose mother stood over her every morning, with the engine of torture in her hand, and, notwithstanding many remonstrances and tears, obliged her to submit to be laced so tightly as almost to stop the power of breathing. Park's account of the Moorish mothers who forcibly cram their daughters with koukouss, in order to make them fat, supplies the only parallel we can recollect

for this atrocious conduct; the result of which is, that the unfortunate victim is now severely afflicted with asthma, and has fallen into a state of low health.—As a general rule, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who have the care of young persons, that all clothing should sit lightly upon the figure, so as to allow of the full play of every part of the system. In consequence of having been accustomed, from our earliest years, to see constraints put upon nature, both in ourselves and others, we are apt to form the conclusion that natural life is one thing and artificial life another; that there is no retouching the two; and that human nature has at length given a kind of consent to submit to the latter only. But human nature is the same at the commencement of every new generation, and as much is now required to produce a complete perversion of it as at any earlier period of the world's history. Pointed shoes might be worn for centuries, without saving a single corn at the last.—Waists might be tightened for ages, and still the hearts of pretty maidens would require as wide a space to sport in as ever. Nature holds out against every attempt to alter her stated features, and requires as implicit an obedience to her dictates from us as from the patriarchs. Again, then, we would say, let dress be accommodated to the structure and organic functions of the body. Individuals may occasionally feel some inconvenience in the attention which they will attract by following the fashions dictated by nature; but they will in the end reap a rich reward in preserved health and spirits, while the scuffers, perhaps, are enduring the penance due to a different course of conduct.—*Chambers's Journal.*

### UNITED STATES.

**Snow Storms.**—The snow was from a foot to two feet deep in the western part of the State of New York on the 28th and 30th of September.

**New York, Oct. 10.**—A letter from a friend in Skeneateles, written on Thursday last, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in this State. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely through the whole of that day, and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place between the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow rested upon them. Such a storm, at such a period of the year, is altogether without precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.

### JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

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

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

#### ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

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

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

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 2d, 1836. if p:6

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

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

### J. JOHNSTON,

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

### TO FARMERS.

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

JAMES DAWSON.

September 25.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**A**LL 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. f

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JAMES SKINNER, M. D.** now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

**KEN JNO McKENZIE**, } Execu  
**JOHN HOLMES**, } tors.  
Pictou, 20th September, 1836. r-m

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

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

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **ANGUS McKAY**, of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND** } Exrs.  
**DONALD McKAY**, }  
Sept 7, 1836. m-m

**A**LL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late **MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR**, of Knyddart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

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

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late **HUGH DENOON, Esq.**, of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

**CATHARINE DENOON**, Adm'rs.  
**JAMES PRIMROSE**, Adm'r.  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. f

**A**LL 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's.  
**THOMAS KERR**, } Adm'r's.  
**THOMAS McCOUL**, }  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JESSEY LOGIE**, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.


**PETER DONALDSON**,  
Administrator.  
13th April, 1836.

**BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL**

AND **JEAN DUN**, FROM SUNDERLAND,  
**A**ND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:  
1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvas No 1 a 8,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin senno,  
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,  
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

**GEO. SMITH.**  
25th May, 1836.

**COLCHESTER HOTEL.**

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

**JOSEPH R. DODSON.**  
Truro, 1st June, 1836.  
N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

**MRS. STALKER,**  
**SILK DYER,**  
HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF,  
PICTOU,

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


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

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


**NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.**

**H. R. NARRAWAY,**  
Agent for A McGrigor.

**R**ESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage  
**Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.**


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

**FOR SALE, OR TO LET:**

 THAT Dwelling House and Garden, formerly occupied by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses therunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known

**ABRAM PATTERSON.**  
12th May, 1836. f

**FOR SALE.**

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

**JAMES BAIN**  
Halifax, August 8th, 1836. f

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

BY **WILLIAM MCKAY.**

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

Halifax, August 5, 1836.  
Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**R**EEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
September 21. f Druggist.

**I**NDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by  
**ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
October 26.

**LANDING**

From Brig Commerce, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC SALE,**  
At the house of George McLeod, Esq., Merigo-mish on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

**EXCELLENT FARM,**  
situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knyddart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to  
**GEORGE McLEOD,**  
**MICHAEL McDONALD,** } Ex'rs,  
**JOHN McGILLEVRAE,** }  
Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836 cb-w

**NOTICE.**

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

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

**FINAL NOTICE.**

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

**ALMANAC, FOR 1837.**  
For sale by **J BAWSON.**  
October 26.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

## FARM BUILDINGS.—No. 16.

Mr Dawson, Sir,—Much of a farmer's comfort, and not a little of his profits depend upon the buildings being properly constructed, and in a suitable situation: Utility, convenience, and elegance ought to be combined in the design of a farm steading. As a general rule, it may be well to proportion the house to the weight of the purse, the barn to the size of the farm. This in general, as yet, has composed the most of a Nova Scotia farm steading; but, as there may soon be a change in other respects, so I have little doubt but there will in this. Where circumstances will permit it, the steading should be near the centre of the farm, the house in front of the court of offices, five or six yards from the barn yard, the barn standing parallel to it, the wings composed of other buildings, forming three sides of a square, the other side being left open to admit the free ingress and egress of cattle, carts, &c.

I shall submit the plan of a barn, adapted to stall feeding, to the consideration of your readers, that I conceive would answer a good purpose. The length of the barn to be 38 feet, divided into 16, 12, and 10; the width to be proportioned to the stock; the most convenient site is a rising little hill or from ten to fourteen feet elevation: a space the whole size of the barn to be dug into the side of this hill, to the depth of six feet, to be completely walled round (doors excepted) to the height of seven feet and a half, and the sills of the barn to be laid on this wall. The 16 feet below for the largest cattle, the 10 feet space for the smaller stock, and the 12 feet space below the thrashing floor, a cellar for turnips and other roots, through the winter. The cattle to stand with their heads towards the thrashing floor, and a walk for the feeder three feet wide before them, running all the width of the barn. The stalls for cows & fattening cattle should be partitioned off double, and one tied at each corner; this will be found preferable to the practice that now prevails of putting the cattle up in stand-sills. The other parts of the barn to be built in the way they now are, the large door being in the opposite side from the barn-yard. Those who may not think it proper to have the horses in the same apartments with the other cattle, may have a stable very conveniently by the side of the barn next to the yard, and adjoining the thrashing-floor, off which they are to be fed.

A house for holding the implements of husbandry and firewood, with a granary above, may make the one wing, and places for the sheep, hogs, and poultry, the other: there should be a dung-pit in the centre of the yard, over which a shade may be erected.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

## COMPARATIVE PROFITS OF COWS AND SHEEP.

From my own observations, and other lights on the subject which I have been able to obtain, I judge that on an average, it will require one ton and a half of hay, or its equivalent in other keeping to winter a cow. This will be rarely estimated at less than \$12. To keep her through the summer will require about two and a half acres of good pasture. This will be estimated differently, according to the different valuations of land, but I will say it is equal to \$7. The interest on the capital vested in the cow, may be \$1.50. According to this estimate, which I am satisfied does not vary far from the truth, the annual expenses incident to keeping a cow, are equal to \$20.50.—It is generally understood that cows are about as much to keep a cow one year as she is worth. Such

appears to be the fact, and yet she is a very profitable animal. It is believed that none is more so. The value of her produce is next to be estimated.

A good cow, (and when I say good, I mean no other than an ordinary cow of the native breed,) may under proper management be expected to produce annually at least 200 pounds of butter. This will be yielding at the rate of about four and a half pounds a week for ten months, during which time it is supposed the cow will give milk. The butter then at 9d. the lowest price, will be worth \$25. The skimmed milk, which may be given to the calf, or to hogs, may be worth \$3. The dung which the cow will be the means of making, may be worth \$1. According to this estimate, the annual produce of the cow will be equal to \$29, and the balance standing to her credit, after paying the expenses of keeping her, will be \$8.50. Nothing is here estimated for the expenses incident to taking care of the cow, and making the butter. Be these what they may, it is clear that a handsome profit will remain after all charges are paid. Butter making is probably the most profitable use to which dairy cows can be applied, especially when the scale of business is small, and only a few cows are kept. But when cheese making is the object, the average produce of cows, in that article, is said to range between three and four hundred pounds annually.

In regard to sheep, I assume it as my data, that it costs about the same to keep twelve sheep through the year as one cow. It requires also about the same investment of capital to gain possession of that number of sheep, as to become the owner of a cow. It may appear to cost less to winter 12 sheep than one cow, because sheep are not usually fed from the barn as long as cattle are. Yet they derive their living from the farm, and are justly chargeable for what they consume. If then it costs the same to keep twelve sheep as one cow, which I am satisfied will not vary from the truth, the expense of keeping that number of sheep through the year will, according to preceding estimates amount to \$20.50. Let us see now what will be the value of their produce.

The fleeces of twelve sheep may weigh 36 pounds. This quantity of wool, at 50 cents a pound, may be worth \$18. The lambs which the flock will produce, may be worth \$6. The annual income then from twelve sheep, will be 24 dollars, while the expenses incident to keeping them will be \$20.50. The result is a clear profit of \$3.50. From these estimates it appears that keeping sheep is a profitable branch of husbandry, but I think it appears that keeping good dairy cows is still more profitable. In either case the husbandman receives considerable more than a full compensation for all his labor, and the use of the land which is devoted to these purposes. Under such circumstances, how can he fail of becoming a thrifty farmer.—*Genius Farmer.*

CULTIVATION OF FOREST TREES.—It is to be wished that the value of trees might be still better understood than it is, even by those who take the pains to plant the few that are planted. The time will come, when trees must be cultivated, not for ornament or for shade merely, but for all their various and important uses. Then shall we lament that those who planted forgot to plant for others, as well as themselves. Even now, our spontaneous forests are felled faster than new ones can arise to supply the demand. In France, the cutting of the forests which supply nearly all their fuel, is conducted on a very good system of economy, enforced by law.—*Novasport Herald.*

## COLONIAL.

[From the Novascotian, Oct. 26.]

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

If, in other countries, the right to return, by voluntary suffrage, an entire Branch of the Legislature, be regarded as a great privilege—still more highly valued should it be by the people of Nova Scotia, for it is almost the only privilege they have. In the United States—in England—even in Prussia—all the local affairs are under the direct controul of the people, who appoint their own Magistrates and other public functionaries, and dismiss them when they please.—Here they have no such power. In this town, for instance, the Governor may appoint two or three Magistrates—some of them the most worthless and incompetent to be found, who exercise very extensive power for good or evil—levy taxes—purchase property—mismanage our Institutions—and do what seems right in their own eyes, and yet the people have no means of redress. Thousands of pounds are annually levied and collected, not only without the consent of those who pay them, but often in direct opposition to their wishes, and against their sense of justice—and, although we know that the money is improvidently squandered, we cannot enforce economy by stopping the supplies. A freeholder has no voice in the general Government under which he lives, but once in seven years—by the local Government his wishes and opinions are never consulted at all. From end to end of Nova Scotia, there is not one office in the gift of the people but that of Member of the Assembly. They cannot choose a Healthwarden, or a Firewarden, or even a Scavenger. One hundred men may organize a Volunteer Militia Company, and may spend one thousand pounds of their own money in purchasing dress and accoutrements; and when they have done, they cannot choose an officer, from the Captain down to a Corporal—and, indeed, some of the very best companies that have ever been created in this town, have been broken up and destroyed, from the arbitrary and contemptuous disregard, in the selection of Officers, of the feelings and wishes of the bodies over whom they were to exercise command.

If this be true, and we believe we shall not be contradicted—how highly should the People value the privilege which they will be called upon shortly to exercise? With what jealous watchfulness should they scan the merits and claims of those who ask for the only office which, in seven long years, they have to bestow? with what firmness and decision—with what indignant scorn—should they resist any attempt to influence their judgment by means other than those which reason and argument afford.

The Savage who builds a camp to-day that is to be deserted or thrown down to-morrow, is not very particular about the materials with which the structure is raised—but he who erects a stately edifice which is to last for years, weighs well his plan, and chooses a framework in which permanence and security combine. If we were in Rhode Island, where the Representative body is chosen every year, it would be of less consequence if improper selections were made; in one Session but little mischief could be done; and the opportunity for correcting errors would very soon come round. But the building which is about to fall to pieces, has lasted long enough to satisfy the Constituency of the necessity for the greatest care and deliberation in the erection of a new one.

The new House will—like all preceding ones—be partly composed of old, and partly of new materials. It would be an invidious task for us to point out to the Country—even if we had the vanity to believe that our advice would be taken—what portions of the former should be discarded or what preserved.—Though our opportunities have been ample—and though, perhaps, upon individual cases we may have formed an opinion, this is a responsibility which we will not assume. Those who have served the Country,



or abused its confidence in the last House, have a right to a fair hearing upon the Hustings—and to a fair construction of their conduct, founded on their acts and sentiments during that period. So far as lay in our power, we have furnished much information to guide to a right decision. By the aid of the published reports, and access to the Journals, the general bearing of every man's acts and sentiments, upon all the great leading questions that have been agitated, can be readily ascertained—and by these, and not by the opinions of any Newspaper writer, ought they to be judged.

There have been men in the last Assembly, who have been so steady in their opposition to the interests and wishes of the people—who have been the obsequious tools of the local Government, upon all occasions—who have studiously scoffed at the idea of public opinion; and voted, through thick and thin for almost every measure, without a single exception, tending to strengthen those influences which are opposed to the peace and prosperity of the country: these, the people require no ear mark to distinguish, and we trust that, at this day of reckoning, they will be brought to a sharp account. On the other hand, there are some whose course has been so devious and extraordinary—who have been vaunting conservatives one Session, and violent reformers the next—who, pursuing, no consistent line of policy tending to advance avowed and important objects, have been hugg'd to the bosoms of the officials one day, and cast out like adders the day after—with these it will be extremely difficult for the constituency to deal.—It seems hard to remind a man, who is now on the right track, that he has been straying in error's ways two thirds of his time, and may possibly lose his road again—and it is quite as unfair to overturn for two or three impolitic and unpopular acts, a life of public labour and general utility. We make these observations, because—although we desire great and important changes in the tone and temper of our Assembly—changes which can be only attained, we fear, by a change of materials—still, we seek for no crude and ill-judged alterations, which are not deliberately weighed, and sanctioned by a sound experience. The last House was chosen amidst great, and, under the circumstances, extremely justifiable public excitement. Let this be calmly and judiciously selected—and, so far as the old Members are concerned, let them neither be saved by one virtue, nor condemned for a single crime. As regards all new aspirants to a seat in the Legislature, the same should be observed.

Though we ourselves may be thought to be included in our own caution, we cannot but acknowledge, that it is not always those who are most forward in finding fault with others, who are most to be relied upon to avoid or correct the very errors they condemn. The people should weigh well, therefore, the motives of those who rush into the arena—and, with jealous care, contrast their present pledges and professions with their past lives. For the work they have to do, they want men of talent if they can be had—but, above all things, men of probity, consistency and firmness—who, whether they succeed or fail in their endeavours to reform the Institutions of the country, will lay the foundations of public improvement deep in the hearts of those, who, as they are rising in greater numbers and with greater intelligence, will have a fairer prospect of success. They should not confine their choice to those who thrust themselves upon their attention, or who are put forward by the personal regard or active zeal of friends and partisans—but, looking calmly over the Townships and Counties for whom Representatives are required, they should select those who are most conspicuous for qualities, which, while they fit them for public life, have made them loved and trusted by the business or social circles by whom they are best known.

A great deal depends upon the mode of Election. If the old practices of personal canvass and sollicita-

tion, of drunkenness, intimidation and expense, are to be adored to, why then it is in vain to talk about the people's making deliberate elections—guided by their knowledge of political and moral qualities, with a view to rational reforms.

We are back upon the old sea of profligate adventure, and may beat about in it for twenty years to come. Another system has been tried, and found to answer well. Let the Freeholders in every town and County be forthwith summoned to meet each other, by formal requisition to the Sheriff, in some public place, there to weigh the characters and claims of each person as shall be named. Let these be no party meetings, called by little knots, for particular objects, but grave and unanimous assemblings of all those interested, who meet for the purpose of despatching with courage and intelligence, a business in which the general character and prosperity of their common country is involved. There may be cases in which Public Meetings will be held to no result; or where parties, deeming such expressions of the general sentiment not sufficiently decisive, will still try their chance upon the Hustings—but, in the majority of instances, it will be found that the popular cause has gathered strength from these preliminary discussions and deliberations. Persons will be named, and characters brought out, that, but for these, might have remained comparatively unknown and unvalued; and thus the range of selection becomes widened, and the chances of a just decision multiplied by hints and suggestions which many are prepared to give. Besides, the person who in private would threaten a poor man or cajole a weak one out of his vote, dare not attempt to influence the solid deliberations of hundreds of freeholders, each one protected by the other's countenance and support, and all disinterestedly disposing of the business in which they are engaged.

#### CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 18.

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the North American Bank was held at the Commercial Inn last evening, when it being found that the number of Shares allotted to this Island had been subscribed for, arrangements were made for communicating the information to Mr Carter, remitting the first instalment, &c. The Meeting agreed to recommend the Hon. John Brecken and William Mackintosh, Esq. as Directors for managing the affairs of the Bank in this Island.—*Gazette.*

STEAM MILL JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—A Meeting took place at the Commercial Inn, on Thursday last, to form a Joint Stock Company for the above purpose, when the outline of the Constitution was submitted and a number of shares subscribed for. An undertaking so likely to be generally beneficial to the town and neighborhood, cannot fail of meeting with that liberal support, which (considering the short time it has been agitated) it has already experienced; and when the security its constitution affords to subscribers is considered, it would indeed show an apathy to the welfare of this rising Colony, if it had been met with indifference. Another meeting will take place on Wednesday evening next, for the final arrangement of the Constitution and election of officers, as there will then be a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its going into operation. It is respectfully requested all those who feel interested in the adoption of a sound and liberal constitution for this first effort to establish a Joint Stock Company here, will meet with such support and consideration, as will show we are alive to our interests, and that small means united and devoid of mistrust, the bane of small communities, will produce great and lasting effects.—(Communicated.)—*It.*

John Allerington, a passenger on board the barque Victoria, which arrived here on Thursday last, in 52 days from London, was found dead in his berth the morning before her ar-

ival. He had retired to rest the evening previous, apparently in his usual health. The deceased, who was 72 years of age, was a native of Suffolk, and had relations settled in this Island.—*It.*

The following are the particulars we have obtained of a very lamentable occurrence which took place at Montague River yesterday, and which has awakened a great deal of melancholy interest in that neighborhood. It appears that on some of the boys entering the school kept by Mr Hugh Brodie, at that place, a slate was perceived, on which he had written, that it was his intention, to put an end to his existence, and describing where his body would be found, and that he had made a Will, which would be found in one of his pockets. On repairing to the spot, the unfortunate man was found, suspended from a tree, and quite dead, and the Will in his pocket as he had described. The Coroner left town this morning for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. We learn that he attended the sale of the Globe Lands at Georgetown on Wednesday, for the purpose of purchasing a lot which he had long set his mind on, and that he evinced much excitement at losing it, in consequence of its bringing a much higher price than he anticipated, and this circumstance preying upon a mind of morbid temperament, is supposed to have led to the unhappy result. He was a person much esteemed by the community in which he resided, for his mild and amiable disposition; he bore an excellent moral character, and was considered very successful as a teacher. He was the author of several poetical pieces which have from time to time appeared in this paper, under the signature of 'A Stranger,' which are by no means devoid of merit, and we have some unpublished pieces now in our possession, which were lately forwarded to us by the deceased. He was a single man of about 40 years of age, and was a native, we understand, of Fort William, in Scotland.—*It.*

[The subject of the above paragraph, taught school some years ago in this Town, and subsequently at Little Harbour, where we understand, he made an attempt at suicide, before his departure to P. E. Island. A Correspondent, in the Island, who was on the Coroner's Jury, has politely favored us with a copy of the writings referred to in the Gazette, which are as follows: ]

[EDITOR BEE.

In his pocket was found a paper, of which this is a copy—

"My conduct has lately been so bad, that I am ashamed to meet with mortal man; I have a Cousin on the Island, whom I wish to heir all that belongs to me; do not wrong him, he is a poor man. God have mercy on my soul."

On a slate in the school house, was found written as follows:

"I may be found down near by Halley's place, dead, as I hope to be. Farewell, Heaven bless you and pardon me. I have written a few lines in the dark; I wish well to all mankind, and I blame none so much as myself."

On the 11th ult. a Deputation from King's County, P. E. Island, waited on his Excellency Lt. Colonel Sir J. Harvey, and presented a Petition signed by 1,300 inhabitants, setting forth a variety of grievances, under which they have long laboured, and praying his Excellency to dissolve the present House of Assembly, to which his Excellency gave a very energetic but respectful answer, declining however to comply with the petitioners' request.

On the 17th, by command of his Excellency, the Secretary published in the Royal Gazette, a Despatch from Downing-Street, dated 10th August last, stating, that the address of the House of Assembly, praying that measures may be taken for revesting in the Crown such

lands as are liable to forfeiture for non-settlement had been received.—which the Colonial Secretary states, His Majesty's Government must at once decline to advise His Majesty to accede to. But with a view to apply some remedy to the evil complained of, Lord Glenelg reminds them that similar grievances existed, and were complained of in Upper Canada, and that recently the Government of that Colony had passed a law levying an assessment on all granted lands of every description, with a proviso, that where arrears are allowed to accumulate eight years, a portion is allowed to be levied on and sold to pay the debt. He advises them to do the same, and as a guide, sent them a copy of the Upper Canada Act which had received the Royal assent.

His Excellency also caused the Despatch of Lord Glenelg, (1833.) relative to the commutation of the Quit Rents, to be re-published in the Royal Gazette, for the information of those persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of the offers made therein.

#### QUEBEC, October 12.

Highway robbery, murder, arson, house-breaking and theft are succeeding each other rapidly in Quebec. We mentioned in Monday's paper a cruel case of highway robbery on the Carouge road, on Saturday, the place was, however, indistinctly laid, it was at the brook between Spencer Wood and Mr Shepard's. On Monday a peaceable inhabitant of St. John's Suburbs, Antoine Belleau dit Larose, the father of a family of five young children, who, with his wife, depended on his labor for their support, was killed by a blow with a bludgeon near St. John's Gate, in the evening, when returning to his work at Mr. Turner's Bake-house, Fabrique-street, where he has been long foreman. The same night, an attempt at arson was made at Messrs Gilmour's property, at Wolfe's Cove, and every night there are thefts and attempts at house-breaking.

The insufficiency and unfit state of our gaols have produced a number of hardened and associated criminals, who are periodically let loose upon us. The multitude of low taverns, brothels and abandoned women, the want of all police, the general laxity in the execution of the laws, and the demoralizing effects of political squabbles, party spirit and division of the citizens, have given a new impetus to crime of every description, and the facility of communication by steam has established a frequent transfer of rogues, and vagabonds of the worst character between Montreal and Quebec and even New York, besides importations by sea.

The Magistrates, as we have already stated, are without any pecuniary resources for objects of police. They have nothing but gratuitous, onerous and disagreeable duties to perform, which are sure to be unsuccessful. The citizens have little energy or disposition to act in concert for the common welfare, and there is no law to authorise compulsory measures or raise funds. All efforts at protection are reduced to individual efforts, which must ever be unavailing, and give rise to new disorders, injustice, breaches of the peace and a total contempt of the public authority, in fact the disorganization of society, unless sufficient public spirit should revive among the citizens, to submit to some sacrifices, and arm the public authority with means and general support for the protection of all.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

Snow has been falling since noon to-day, and the whole of the surrounding country is now covered with it. Snow storms have before occurred on the 29th September. The first fall has never been known to remain on the ground throughout the winter.—*Id.*

October 14.

The mail from Quebec to Halifax was robbed at Cap St. Ignace, while the driver was changing Horses. The robbers carried off the New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia bags, which contained money letters belonging to Sir John Caldwell £250, a draft of Mr Hayes £100, and Messrs Marison and Tobin £10. The bags for England were left.

The Mail Portmanteau has been found in a wood—cut open and empty.

Amongst other notes there were the following: One of £5 of the Halifax Banking Company, No. 1393, dated 1st July 1826. One of £5 of the Bank of Nova Scotia, No. 2939, Mark A. dated 2d June 1831.

A reward of \$200 is offered by the Deputy Post Master General, for the discovery of the author or authors of this robbery.

This, we believe, is the first mail robbery that has occurred in Lower Canada.—*Id.*

Fire.—Saturday, Sept. 10.—Great fire in Lower Town.

Thursday Evening, October 6.—Fire in Palace Street.

Friday Evening, Oct. 7.—Fire in St. Paul's Market.

Monday night, Oct. 10.—Incendiary attempt at Wolf's Cove.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 12.—Fire near the Exchange.

Loss to the City, about half a million of Dollars.

The fire on Wednesday evening broke out about 9 o'clock in one of Mr. Bateau's houses, corner of St. James and Arthur-Street, occupied by Mrs Leighton, as a boarding-house. The flames were penetrating through the roof when it was discovered, and must have originated in the garret. No timely assistance was at hand, or it might have been saved, as the fire penetrated but slowly into the apartments underneath. The wind was strong at North-East, and it was only by great exertions, favored by the rain which was falling at the time, that the whole range of Mr Bateau's buildings were saved.

The Commissariat, Ordnance and Alliance engines were the most efficient. They saved Mr Atkinson's house opposite, and the wooden stores in the rear, with the aid of some axemen who cleared away the wooden communications with the house on fire communicating with these stores.

The house burnt was divided into two under the same roof; the lower story of that occupied by Mrs Leighton was occupied by Tremann and Moir, merchant, and the other by Rodger, Dean & Co.—Great quantities of merchandize and furniture were removed from these houses and the adjacent houses and stores, most of which sustained damage and loss.

The following, we believe, are the insurances of the principal sufferers:

Mr Bateau's house, £1200 at the Quebec Office.

Mrs Leighton's furniture, £600 at the Alliance.

Messrs Rodger, Dean & Co., goods, £1300 at the Quebec.

Mr Deau's furniture, £500 at do.

Tremann & Moir, £150 at do.

The latter had also £1300 on goods in the store in the rear, at the Quebec.

The rear wall of the two houses burnt fell in this afternoon *en masse* with a most tremendous crash. Fortunately, no person was hurt.—*Id.*

October 17.

At a meeting of the Magistrates held at the Court House on Saturday, four Magistrates were named for each of the Divisions, to wit: 1 = the Upper Town, 2 = the Lower Town, 3 = St. Roch's Suburbs, 4 = St. John and St. Louis Suburbs, to endeavour to organize Pat-

rols in each of them; it having been deemed unadvisable to open a general subscription to cover the expenses of patrols and light.

The proposed patrols, if they are speedily organized and go into operation, will afford some immediate security against the evils that now afflict the town; but they will not reach the root of the evil.

The ill-governed taverns, low and disorderly boarding houses, brothels, and receivers of stolen goods, must be reached and checked. The thieves and vagabonds must be watched and followed in all their movements and connexions, and lodgings provided for them where they can be held to labor. The laws against crimes and criminal offences, must be faithfully executed; and the complainants and witnesses encouraged, and protected against the loss of time and expences. Known and daring criminals associated in the gaols must no longer be let loose on the public without security, to renew their depredations and intimidate their former victims and the witnesses against them.

Such a course would be the commencement of a reform. This commencement, however, cannot take place under the present system. Two Magistrates, acting weekly in rotation, without pecuniary means, without well paid, intelligent, trusty, zealous and active peace officers, are no match for the hordes of rogues and vagabonds and their abettors with which the town is now infested, both native and imported, associated and compelled, as it were by vice and loss of character, to war on the community and live at its expence. Nothing but one intelligent mind, with a tolerable knowledge of the criminal law and the regulations, at the same time well acquainted with the town and country, is adequate to the task, which would require his whole time and constant exertions.

The most that could be done by an able and systematic superintendence and the efficient execution of the existing laws would, however, be only a commencement. The mind, particularly of the rising generation, must be operated upon. Laws, gaols, and penitentiaries, are at best but poor substitutes for a sound religious education. The spirit of the age is reasoning men out of their reason. They do not see that their reason, which they take as the supreme umpire, is nothing but the conclusion they come to in favor of indulgence in passions inconsistent with their own permanent happiness and the welfare of society; that when the first step in vice and crime is thoughtlessly or fearlessly taken in ignorance or contempt of the established rules, all their reasoning faculties are employed rather to excuse their conduct or to continue it, than to find out truth, while every repetition of their fault renders them more liable to repeat it, less capable of discovering their error, and less powerful for self restraint.

This once happy country is rapidly falling into decay, morally, politically, and materially. It is to be hoped that there is still a sufficiency of intelligence and public spirit for putting a stop to the rapidity of its downward course.—*Id.*

On Thursday, the 6th instant, there was good sleighing at Cayuga Lake. The first frost that killed the vines, was on the 25th and 31st August.—*Id.*

#### A PUBLIC CATTLE MARKET

WILL be held at the Three Mile Inn, on the second Tuesday of November, inst. November 2.

#### WANTED,

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

WM. BROWN.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1836.

[FOR THE DEK]

ACROSTIC.

AND hast thou slept the long, long sleep of death?—
Murd' in the tomb, alas! is that fair form
Endear'd to many and admir'd by all;
Lovers are the doating friends who, hope-beguill'd,
In thee had centered all the fond desires,
And with thy wail had blended half their own.
Death'd is the meteor halo hope had rais'd
A round thy head, of pleasures unalloy'd,
Reserv'd to plums; numerous years to come.
Alas! how soon those airy dreams have flown!
How sadly soon its baneful mid dew blight
Death o'er the flattering scene has drawn!—
In vain the tear of anguish flows; in vain
Corroding grief the acting bosom heaves—
Soon sorrows wail can ne'er reverse the doom
Seal'd in the corridors of Eternity
On death's chill realms no flowry spring can smile,
No summer bloom upon the lonely grave.

Pictou, October 23d, 1836. MONIMIA.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1836.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the Ship Empress arrived at New York, from Malaga, (Sept. 26th) advices have been received of the defeat of the Carlist army, 11 000 strong, under Gomez on the 21st Sep. by the Army of the Queen, under Gen. Alais.

YANKEE ELECTIONS.—The election of Members of Congress, were at last dates making progress throughout the Union. In Pennsylvania, and New Jersey they had terminated in favor of democracy; little doubt is now entertained that Van Buren will be elected President.

BANKING—Two new Banks are in progress of formation in Fredericton, N. B., one with a capital of £50,000, and the other £15,000. The Charlotte-County Bank has just declared a dividend of 4 1-2 per cent. for the last six months. The Bank of England has raised its interest on advances to 5 per cent.

THE ELECTION.—We were not a little disappointed in finding the last Halifax Gazette did not contain a Proclamation of the expected Dissolution; and the more so, when we find the Editor of that paper coinciding in the general expectation, that such an event is unavoidable. What the Council can intend by such unnecessary delay we are left to conjecture; much inconvenience to the freeholders will no doubt be the result.

We intended to have offered to day, some further remarks on the great importance of a judicious choice of Representatives, and the urgent necessity of immediately calling a public Meeting, to decide what candidates should be put in nomination and supported; but finding that the talented editor of the Novascotian, has fully anticipated us, we have copied his remarks entire, and recommend them to the attentive perusal of our readers.

DEARTH OF FUEL.—All the late American papers complain of the high price of coal and other descriptions of fuel. At Portland, coal was at \$12 per chald, and every where else along the sea board, from 8 to 12 dollars was the current price. Here, altho' nearly at the mouth of the mine, we have been threatened with starvation. A remonstrance from the inhabitants on the subject was presented last week to the acting manager, and we are glad to say that it procured a partial supply, with a promise of a more ample one very soon. We sincerely hope that the company will be enabled to adopt measures in future to enable them to meet both the domestic and foreign demand.

We have received a very interesting account of the first operations at the coal Mines near Providence, the discovery of which we lately noticed, and intended to lay it before the public this week, but are obliged to defer it until our next.

LARGE POTATOES, &c.—We are informed by a gentleman who lately visited Cape John, that he saw on the farm occupied by Mr Hampshire, potatoes, 31 of which made a half bushel, and a pumpkin which measured 4 3-4 inches in circumference.

The Rev. H. J. Jarvis, a native of New Brunswick, has been appointed Rector of Richibucto.

PUBLIC DINNERS to councillors is all the go in the Sister Province. We are informed by the last Miramichi Gleaner, that the hon. A. E. Botsford was lately entertained in this way by the gentlemen of Campbelltown, county Gloucester, when bumpers, songs, toasts, and speechifying were the order of the night.

Last Thursday's edition of the Novascotian, says, "The Proclamation dissolving the House will appear in the next Gazette. The Elections will probably be held about ten days after."

MARRIED.

On Friday evening, in St. James' Church, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr. James Poulan to Miss Clementina Jane Rettice, both of this town.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev Charles Elliot, Mr. William Wright, of Pugwash, to Mrs. Irvin of this town.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Janet Pictou, aged 69. She was a native of the parish of Drysdale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—Mr Ingalls, Mr and Mrs. Treiman, Mr W. Treiman, of Quebec, and Miss Treiman, Rev Mr McDonald, Mr A McDonald, Mr. Brimen, and Capt. Scott.

At Mr. Harper's.—N Clough, Esq, and Mr Fraser, At Mr Lorrain's.—Capt. Todd, Mr Biglow, Mrs Hull and daughter, and Capt. More.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mussta. Gardener, Thresher, Parkins, and Mignowitz

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, Oct. 29—Schr Temperance, Mr Phee, St. John N. B.—bal; Perseverance, LeBlanc, Halifax—general cargo.

Thursday—Brig Jean, Nicholson, Exeter—ballast; Friday—Sloop George, Wood, P E Island—do; Shal. Nancy, Fongeron, Arichat; Schr Two Brothers, McLean, P E Island.

Saturday—Schr Dove, Cormier, Magda'en Islands—oil, pickled fish and 100 qts codfish; Mary, Landries, do—dry and pickled fish; Isabella, Sutherland, Miramichi—ballast.

Monday—Brig Zephyr, McLean, Liverpool—bal; Schooners Crescent, Stacy, Marblehead—5 bls. cider; Teazer, Roads, Marblehead—apples and cider; William, Gregory, Marblehead—bal; Cornithian, Chase, Westcasset—do; Bee, Graham, Miramichi—do; Messenger, Siteman, Halifax—hard ware, dry goods, &c; Kate, Green, fishing ground—pickled fish; Hannah, Mow, Liverpool, N.S., bound to P E Island; John, Fongeron, Arichat—leather, &c.; Elizabeth, Simpson, Crow Harbour—salt, &c.

CLEAR'D.

Wednesday, 26th.—Schr Pan Matanza, Bears, Boston—coal; Davenport, Baker, New Bedford—do; Rapid, LeBlanc, P E Island—do; Mary, Gertour, P E Island—do.

Thursday—Shallop Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John; Brig Canton, Drinkwater, Philadelphia—coal.

Friday—Brig Tuscany, Prince, New York—coal; Mary Ann, Graham, Bathurst—corn meal, porter and beef.

Saturday—Schr. Temperance, McPhee, Miramichi 309 bls. corn meal; Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax.

Monday—Schr Sailor's Retain, Dodge, New York—coal; Brig Catharine & Hannah, Sunderland—tumber; Wiltinwood, Stockdale, Cork—tumber; Schr. Two Brothers, McLean, P E Island—coal.

Tuesday—Brig Grand Turk, Bartlett, New York—coal; Sloop George, Wood, Prince Edward's Island—coal, &c.

The ship Zebulon, Foster, from Liverpool, for Richibucto, was totally lost on the Magda'en Islands, about the 4th ult. Crew saved, and arrived at Pictou.

A fine barque of 407 tons (old measurement), was launched by J. Jardine, Esq. at Richibucto, on the 15th ult. called the Despatch.

P. E. ISLAND, Oct 13—The Brig Independence, of Sunderland—(C Olson, Master)—was wrecked on the night of Wednesday the 12th inst on the North coast of this Island, about three miles to the eastward of New London, the wind at East, blowing a gale.—The crew and materials have been saved.—Gaz.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 26th Oct'r, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock, A very complete Assortment

OF IRON- & CONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

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

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

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

R DAWSON.

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

PROSPECTUS

Of a Work about to be Published, entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHewing

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

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

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

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

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Meeting of the Freeholders of the Township of Egerton, will be held on the first Monday of November next, being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. at CHRISTOPHERS INN, New Glasgow; to provide for the support of the Poor of said Township, for the present year; and all Constables are hereby notified and required to give notice 10 days previous to the day of said Meeting, to the said Freeholders residing within the limits of said township, to attend at said time and place, for the purpose above mentioned: at which time also the several Assessors and Collectors who shall be deemed necessary will be appointed.

JAS. FRASER, Jr } Overseers
JAS. MCGREGOR } of Pocr.

New Glasgow, Oct. 17, 1836.



## POETRY.

## THE POET'S INHERITANCE.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN.

WHAT is the bard's inheritance?  
Whence do his pleasures flow?  
Are his the joys that fortune yields—  
That wealth and power bestow?  
A nobler heritage is his,  
Far in the shady bowers,  
With all the woodlands waving green,  
And not the world of flowers.

For him a thousand songsters sing  
In brambly brake, or dell;  
Their language is not known to all,  
But he doth know it well!  
The linnet pours to him her plaint,  
The stock-dove tells her woes;  
The thrush unfolds to him her tale,  
In words no other knows.

The sunny streamlets, in silver bright,  
For him in gladness run;  
And he partakes of every joy  
That sparkles 'neath the sun;  
'Tis his to strow each path with flowers,  
Life's pilgrimage along,  
His mornings are with music crown'd,  
His evenings close with song!

And oh! how bright are poets' dreams,  
All free from care or pain;  
They rise from lowly earth 'o heaven,  
And come from heaven again.  
They picture forth a world of joy,  
All lovely to the view.  
Where woman reigns in virgin pride,  
And virgin beauty too!

They are not poor whom men call poor,  
For there's a glory given  
To all who bow at Nature's shrine,  
Be't ocean, earth or heaven!  
And who is Nature's worshipper  
Like him who walks abroad,  
And talks with hills and woods and streams,  
The children of his God?

There is a bound to wealth and fame,  
A limit given to power;  
And soon the pomp and pride of state  
Exhaust their little hour!  
But what can bound the poet's soul—  
Wha' chain his spirit free?  
He bursteth o'er the bounds of time,  
And grasps Eternity!

## MISCELLANY.

**MILITARY ANECDOTE.**—The following anecdote connected with the battle of Orthes, relative to Lieutenant Macpherson, whose heroism at Badajoz, we have already recorded, will not be uninteresting. He was still a lieutenant at the period of the battle at Orthes, attached to the light company of the 45th foot. Just before the attack commenced, the regiment was drawn up in line, partly hidden by a kind of hedge or bank. The bugles had sounded the recall, and the light troops were hastening back to form in the rear. As the files opened to let them through, some of the enemy's trailblazers had followed them nearly up to the line, which made Macpherson anxious to see the whole of the men fall in before he himself retired. The skirmishing was still kept up as they fell back, and an occasional man fell on both sides, as these expert shots rapidly loaded as they moved, and then with deadly accuracy turned to stop the advance of their enemy. The gallant Macpherson, in his anxiety to do his duty, was left al-

most to the last, when he was about to effect his own retreat: but just at this moment he perceived one of the enemy's sharpshooters, within about twenty yards, raising his piece to take a deliberate aim at him. This man had ventured thus far alone; for his comrades having come within range of the fire from the line, had commenced retiring. Col. Macpherson's own description of his reflections are at the same time amusing and painful.

I saw the man taking a deliberate aim at me. What to do I did not know. I could not get at him before he could fire; while to run would be equally useless—I should be shot in the back; for I knew he was one of those picked men who never missed any thing: in fact, I could think of nothing else to do, but to stand fire. The fellow was a confounded long time taking his aim, as if determined to make sure of his mark; I put myself in an attitude, by presenting my right side to him, putting my arm straight down to cover me, and screwing myself up as small as possible; but I can assure you I felt smaller than I looked, as I stood like a target to be shot by a fellow that could hit any one of my buttons he pleased.

At last went his piece, and I felt in a moment he was right, I did not fall, but staggered a few paces backward, and then felt very much inclined to reach my soldiers, some of whom had witnessed the whole affair without being able to lend me assistance. My right arm was rendered unserviceable, and I felt confident that the ball had entered my body, but I was uncertain whether or not it had found its way out. I staggered towards the line, but must have fallen had not a brave fellow—named Kelly—an Irishman, and one of our crack shots—seeing that I was hit ran forward to support me. As soon as I felt his friendly grip round my body, I mustered fresh strength, although bleeding profusely, both inside and out.

Kelly commenced a dialogue, observing, 'by my soul, sir, you're badly wounded, sure.' I felt very faint, but replied, 'Yes, Kelly, I think so, feel if the ball is out.' Kelly winced at its course, and then placing his hand upon my loins, where it should have made its exit, exclaimed, 'No, by my soul, then it is 't, and you're spaking yet. But where's the man that did it?' Without, at the moment, any feeling of revenge towards him whom I then thought my destroyer, I pointed in the direction from whence he had fired, and there, on the very same spot, stood this daring fellow, deliberately re-loading, to have another shot at my assistant or to finish me. But Kelly quitted hold of me for a moment, and I saw his unerring gun raised to his shoulder. The French soldier was unmoved. Kelly fired and he fell dead.—The Colonel, in relating this incident spoke with much regret of the fate of his gallant enemy.—*Robinson's Life of General Pitcairn.*

**SWEDISH LAWS WITH RESPECT TO INTOXICATION.**—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigour in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual be found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to a twelve month's punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an' auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his ap-

pearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if it is a layman, who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended and he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayer of the church; it is forbidden to give, and more especially to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained till sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of those fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers,) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement.—Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in his house.

**EXPERIENCE.**—'To most men,' says Coleridge, 'Experience is like the stern-light of a ship, which illumines only the track it has passed.' This is very pretty, and very true; but like a great many pretty and true things, it does not amount to much. Suppose experience were like a light on the bow. What would be the difference? It would then only show you the danger, just as you would be on the point of feeling it. It would not penetrate the gloom sufficiently to point it out in time to avoid it. For my part, I do not calculate largely upon the benefit which the human family is likely ever to derive from the lights of experience. A cool, cautious, well-balanced head will carry a man safely over a sea in which experience would wreck him in any minute.—*Blackwood.*

**A PRETTY PAIR.**—The St. John Papers recently told a good story, of a fellow who called on a lady for a suit of dry clothes for her husband, who, he said had fallen into the water near the site of the new Bridge. Having provided himself with a handsome coat and trowsers, and all the appliances to boot, he made himself scarce, before the gentleman returned—dry as dust—to hear from the lips of his wife an account of the "melancholy accident." A game of the same sort was playing in Halifax about the same time, and for a while seemed to be rather more successful. A young girl, of the name of Bilby, about fifteen years of age, who had been learning the dress making business, went round to about a dozen ladies—young and old—in succession, and delivering the compliments of each to the others, borrowed a handsome dress for a pattern—she seemed to have a peculiar fancy for shawl dresses, and had collected a valuable stock—besides some handsome articles, got from dry good stores under similar pretences, with all which she probably intended to have made off. But suspicions were excited—the lady was traced—the Police officers got their hands upon her, and she has been lodged in prison. If the New Brunswick Sharper should be in want of a wife, this is a Girl worth his notice; he would have nothing to teach her but—how to get off.—*Novascotian, Oct'r 19.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN  
Miramichi—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 HARTSHORN, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Alicat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.