



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1836.

NUMBER XLVII.

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.

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For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	20s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s a 35s
Butter, - 8d a 9d		Mutton pr lb		3d a 4d
Cheese, n s - 5d a 6d		Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d	a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork	pr lb	3J a 3 1 2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	pr bush	1s a 1 3d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	12s a 14s	Shingles pr m		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow pr lb		7d a 8d
Flour, n s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush		1s 6d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Veal	pr lb	8d a 1d
" Canada fine - 40s		Wood	pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2 17d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	25s	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	80s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	75s a 80
Corn, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	42 a 45s
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS M'COUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown, that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit indiscriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close
March 2nd, 1836.

THE HUMBLER EMPLOYMENTS OF LONDON.

It is perhaps pretty well known that the metropolis, like a vortex, draws a multitude of persons from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as some parts of the Continent, to assist in those ministrations which are required for the comfort and luxury of the middle and higher orders. It procures its porters and day labourers from Ireland, its bread bakers from Scotland, its milk suppliers from Wales, and its sugar bakers from Germany. At particular seasons of the year, you may observe that a vast deal of work is performed by draughts of individuals from different parts of the country. Wales seems to be a fruitful source of a most industrious class of persons of this description. Roused by the din of vehicles on the streets, and feverish from the closeness of a London atmosphere, you sally forth from your lodgings, early of a summer's morning, to see what it can possibly be that is causing such a hurly-burly on the thoroughfares. In a moment you behold the source of disquietude. It is the market gardeners driving in their loaded wains of vegetables, along with other rustic drivers with their wagons of trussed hay, huge moving castles of country produce for the craving necessities of a million and a half of human beings. Say that it is the delightful month of June—the strawberry month—and you are strolling along one or other of the great approaches, you will have an opportunity of witnessing female industry to an extent you had little idea of. Along the roads there come pouring numbers of women, amounting often to twenty or thirty, closely following each other, and bearing on their heads circular baskets full of strawberries, raspberries, and other such fruit as would be bruised by any other mode of conveyance to market. These diligent early risers are chiefly from Wales, and are deserving of notice for their economy and perseverance. They leave their native hills in parties, the young placing reliance on those who have previously been so engaged. Immediately on their well-calculated time of offering their services, they are employed by the growers of fruit for the London markets. The youngest and the weakest are set to gather strawberries into small wicker baskets called pottles, which contain about a pint; these pottles are strung round the waist by a cord, and, when filled, are delivered to a director at so much per score for gathering; the pottles are packed carefully in the large circular baskets before mentioned, each containing from thirty to forty pounds weight, and dispatched to an agent in the market. The payment for carrying is regulated at sixpence per journey. Some of the stoutest Welsh women have been known to make five trips in a day, or a distance of twenty miles with the load, and twenty back with the empty basket—an extraordinary exertion when continued during the space of six weeks or two months. We have been told that nearly all the Welsh females thus employed in the fruit gardens, save sufficient to support themselves, and often an aged parent throughout the year.

Another description of early occupation is the posting of bills or placards announcing public amusements, exhibitions, sales, losses, &c. The persons thus employed are called bill-stickers; they receive the placards, some of which are between two and

three feet square, from the proprietor, with orders to place them in the most conspicuous situations. This they do most effectually. No surface which can be used is free from being plastered over with papers of all colours, and letters of all sizes. Let a house become uninhabited, and the windows and walls are covered three deep in a few days. When a house is burnt down, the billmen fly in crowds to the spot. While the ruins are yet smoking, and the gaping multitude thronging to see the effects of the catastrophe, up go the flaunting placards on the gaunt gables of the adjoining domiciles. In a few hours the whole exterior of the ruin is an universal show of bills, of every imaginable colour and capability of attraction. Bill-sticking is a science. It requires "machinery." To hoist a square yard of wet paper fifty feet in height, and there impose it on a dead wall, is a feat which it is no easy matter to perform. The sticker's machinery consists of a number of ferruled sticks, which, like a fishing-rod, can be lengthened by joints; in the front he carries a large tin box, containing his paste and brush. As soon as he reaches a proper place for the display of his placard, his padded cross-piece is fixed to the first joint, the paper is pasted, the handle lengthened, the notice mounts thirty, forty, or fifty feet, is stuck on the spot, and, being dexterously dabbed on the edges, is left in security and lofty attraction until obliterated by succeeding billstickers.

The trade of the billsticker is less peculiar to London than that of the street-grubber. In the streets of London and Westminster, which have not been macadamized, persons may be seen with a large leathern bag attached to their girdle, and in a stooping position scraping between the paved stones of the carriage-way, with a flattened piece of wood, in search of nails that may have dropped from horses' shoes. It is said gold and silver at times go into the leathern bag, but the old horse nail is the ostensible object of search, being valuable as iron properly welded, and best suited to be made into good nails for the shoeing of horses in perpetuity.

The cries of London about which so much has been written and said, seem to be softening into comparative silence; there are some, however, to which our fathers were strangers. "Dog's meat," and "Cat's meat," especially, cannot fail to attract the notice of strangers. This food for domestic animals is carried through the streets in miniature carts drawn on two or four wheels by one or two dogs, who appear to be as well acquainted with the regular customers as the master, for they never fail to stop at the proper doors. These dealers are supplied with the meat by men who purchase old worn-out horses for the sake of their flesh, bones, and skin, and who possess large premises, where the animals are skinned, and the flesh boiled, and sold at moderate charges to the dog's-meat-men, who cut the masses of flesh into slices of a quarter of a pound each, through which a skewer is stuck, and thus handed to the servants. Persons in the country, who generally contrive to support their canine attendants by the offal of their tables, will be surprised to learn that the people of London purchase a peculiar aliment for them; but their surprise will lessen, when they reflect on the high price of all kinds of butcher-meat in the metropolis. This causes families to purchase only as much as will leave none to be wasted,

thereby leaving their domestic animals to be fed on inferior and lower priced victuals. Besides, there are great numbers of warehouses and shops, where no cooking is carried on; and hence the cats and dogs of such establishments require special diets for themselves. If the dogs of London be well cared for in this respect, care is also taken that they do something in return; their life is no sinecure. In all directions you see them yoked to little carts, belonging to various descriptions of tradesmen. It cannot be said that there is any peculiar breed of dogs employed in this branch of industry. You find individuals in harness of every imaginable tribe, from the thick headed mastiff down to the puniest mongrel. We would advise no dog who values a leisurely idle life, to set his nose within the precincts of London.

The English are the cleanest people on the face of the earth. No doubt there are many in Scotland who might compete with them in this respect; still they must be allowed to carry off the palm of victory in all that respects perfect tidiness in the household menage. The English excel all the world in the matter of cleaning their windows and doors, and really give a wonderful air of neatness to their dwellings. The Scotch are not a window-cleaning nation—the English are decidedly so. The window-panes glitter and sparkle like diamonds, from the Borders all along to the British Channel. The London housekeepers are not only remarkable for this particular, but also for the brilliant whiteness of the stone-steps and paths in front of their doors. They do not stop them over with the hazy trash called *caumstone* in the north, but have them rubbed with a much superior material, which they denominate *hearth stone*. "Hearthstones" is still one of the famous cries of London. We think we still hear it sounded along one or other of the pretty little streets in the environs of the metropolis, and see the trimly-decked servant-girls tripping from the houses, and negotiating the purchase of a "penn'orth."

There are other descriptions of persons who, with horse and cart, cry through the streets "Blooming flowers for the garden," and in the season display many of the choicest productions of the florist's care, as well as the ordinary shrubs and annuals; the charge being regulated by the rarity or peculiar beauty of the plant. When reasonable in price, the stock is soon disposed of, either to decorate the windows, or to enrich the little plots of ground in the rear of the dwellings, which, by successive additions, are often kept in a beautiful and highly gratifying state of luxuriance.

Within a few years past, vendors of potatoes have multiplied surprisingly. The cry of this class of persons is "Taters all hot;" and while thus sounding the name of their wares, they bear about large tin boxes, arranged with charcoal fires at the bottom; above are several drawers, in which are layers of potatoes baked, or baking—those on the top being steamed by the moisture from those below. The purchaser is supplied with a n'rsel of butter and salt at discretion to a potatoe, and all for a halfpenny. These dealers are much encouraged by the industrious poor, and they deserve to be so. They sell a warm mouthful to many a cold and wearied passenger.—*Chambers' Journal*.

MAGNIFIED DANGER.

A farmer from the neighbourhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting at Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalcules professed to be contained in a drop of water came to be shown off: these seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others; she sat patiently, however, till the "water tigers," magnified to the size of the twelve foot, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude's sake, come awa, John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show!—gude keep us a', man, what wad come o' as if the awlu' like brutes would break out o' the water?"

A RUNAWAY COACH.

One day, two Highland drovers, while travelling to Paisley, were overtaken by one of the steam carriages, then plying in that direction. The Celts, who had never either seen or heard of carriages being impelled by any other power than horses, stood lost in wonderment for a time. "Pless me, Dougal, did you ever see the like of that before—there is a coach rin awa frae ta horse? Run, run, Dougal, like a good lad, and frecht him back."

Conscience is the chamber of Justice.

Cruelty to females is the crime of a monster.

COLONIAL.

BROCKVILLE, U. C. March 13.

By papers just received, we are informed that on Saturday last the whole of the Executive Councillors resigned their places. The cause is not certainly known, but it is rumoured that it was because Sir Francis did not consult them in relation to the carrying on of the Government. Monday's Gazette gives the following as the persons who are to compose the new Executive Council: Robert Baldwin Sullivan, John Elmsley, Augustus Baldwin and William Allan. This change renders it more imperative on Reformers to press forward to the polls at the coming Election for this County (Leeds).—*Recorder*.

DIED.—At Quebec, on Saturday night, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, at the advanced age of *One hundred and thirty eight* days, to the great joy and relief of the office-holders, Tories, Constitutionalists, and other evil-doers of this Province, THE QUORUM OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY! This respectable gentleman derived his descent from a long line of ancestors. He was called to Quebec on matters of great importance to the Province, on the 27th of October last, having in the preceding spring refused to transact any business with Lord AYMER, on account of his Lordship's unconstitutional conduct. He was not many months at his post when he discovered that the system under which the country had so long suffered, under preceding administrations, was to be continued under the present, and that there was to be no essential change, except in the name and title of the person at the head of the Executive. Under these circumstances he became disgusted—took the state of the Province into consideration—exposed various high crimes and misdemeanours of which public functionaries in this Province have been guilty, to the oppression of the subject—passed 107 Bills for the amelioration of the country, and the benefit of the good people thereof, and departed this life crowned with the respect and gratitude of all those who are friendly to REFORM in Lower Canada; to an *Elective Council*, and to responsibility in the Provincial Government.

The people of this Province in lamenting the death of this respected and worthy Patriot, have one great consolation. That is, the satisfaction of knowing that he has left an Heir, who will be of age to succeed his parent, at the opening of the next session of Parliament, and we doubt not but he will prove himself in all respects the stern and unflinching son of his uncompromising predecessor.

The last act of the late quorum was to demand the suspension of an unworthy Judge (THOMPSON). Like the great CHATHAM, he fell in the Execution of those high duties to which he had devoted his life, and from which he shrunk not until the icy hand of death dragged him from his Post!—*Indicator*.

"OUR SISTER IS NOT DEAD, SHE BUT SLEEPS!"—We have seen a letter from Prince Edward's Island, written by an influential Gentleman of that Colony, by which we are informed that a very friendly feeling exists in that quarter towards the Reformers of this Province. We have all along thought that it could not be otherwise. The cause of Reform here is the cause of all our Sister Provinces. We are but fighting their battles. Circumstances and more immediate and direct mis-government, have placed us in the van of the combat, and those Provinces who understand their rights will not be found wanting should at a future day their assistance be required.—*Id.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, March 21.

This day at three o'clock, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, came in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and

being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The advanced season of the year, and the want of a sufficient number of Members in both Houses for the dispatch of public business, render it expedient that I should prorogue this Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is to me matter of sincere regret that the offers of peace and conciliation, of which I was the hearer to this country, have not led to the result which I had hoped for. The consequences of their rejection and of the demands which have been made to His Majesty, I will not venture to predict.

"In the Speech with which I opened the Session, I announced, that should you consent to discharge the arrears due to the Public Officers, and provide for the maintenance, pending the enquiries which His Majesty had commanded to be made in the Province, no part of the surplus Revenues of the Crown should be touched during those enquiries without your assent.

"As no provision has been made for the purposes contemplated in that proposal, I shall be under the necessity of applying the Revenues at the disposal of the Crown, as far as they will extend, to the payment of the public servants and towards the current expenses of the Civil Government. What further measures may be adopted for the removal of the difficulties to which the affairs of the Province are reduced, the authorities in England must now determine.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Of the fifty-nine Bills that have passed both houses during this session, I have given the Royal Assent to all save one, namely, the Bill for establishing a Rail Road between the River St. Lawrence, and the Province Line. As this Bill affects the King's prerogative in the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act makes it necessary that I should reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and it is probable that the omission of the formalities required by that clause will be altogether fatal to the measure. "I shall continue to do all in my power for the advancement of the public good, and the furtherance of that paternal policy which has been enjoined upon me by our Most Gracious Sovereign; and you, gentlemen, will, I doubt not, each in his individual capacity, labour to preserve the peace and to promote the real interest of the community.

UNITED STATES.

THE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.—Charleston papers of the 11th inst. bring us additional information respecting the situation of General Gaines, and the battle with the Indians on the Withlacooche. It will be seen that the army is not in so critical a situation as has been represented. A letter from General Gaines himself states that on the 29th, at 10 o'clock, the Indian force, believed to be about 1500 strong, attacked two sides of his encampment and approached so near his lines, as to wound men on the opposite line, a distance of 200 yards. The attack lasted two hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Lt. Duncan is among the

wounded, 10 in number, and one or two killed in the last attack.

A letter from an officer at Fort Drane, dated March 1st, says Gen. Gaines had 1004 men and was on his way to Tampa Bay when the action took place. They left Fort King at 8 A. M. Feb. 26, and reached the river the same day. —While the General, with General Smith, who commands the Louisiana volunteers, were reconnoitering in person, an old crossing of the river, they were fired upon by the Indians, and then the firing became general from opposite sides of the river —Among the wounded were Capt. Saunders, late Suter, and Capt. Armstrong, U. S. schooner *Motto*. The firing of cannon was heard at Fort Drane, 35 miles distant, for two days. On the 27th an express arrived at Fort Drane from Gen. Gaines to Gen. Clinch, requesting men, provisions, ammunition, &c. —The firing also was still heard. —On March 1st, another express arrived, stating that Gen. Gaines had entrenched himself, while he was preparing boats, bridges, &c.

Gen. Clinch has only about 450 men around him, 200 of those volunteers. Col. Bankhead, we learn, is on the march here from Picolata, with some 400 volunteers. Gen. Eustis is east of the St. Johns, and Gen. Scott, at the last accounts, was at Picolata; I think, however, he will be here before many hours. No supplies of any kind have reached this post yet, but we are in hopes they will soon, as there is much anxiety as well as necessity, to move down to Gen. Gaines. The wagons were sent down to Picolata on the 28th for provisions, only leaving some one or two small carts. They were dispatched before day this morning with ammunition and a few stores and 25 head of beef cattle, to Gen. Gaines, but upon receiving the express this day at 12, a message was sent after them to order them back, as the Indians would assuredly get them. Gen. Gaines, when he left Fort King had only 10 days' rations, and those Gen. Clinch took up at this place, leaving but little here. The weather is becoming very warm.

CAMP AUGUSTA, March 2d, }
Opposite Picolata. }

We have arrived here in safety. On our march, two expresses passed us, bearing important intelligence from Gen. Gaines. The news is, that Gaines had met the Indians at Outhlacoocho, where 1300 warriors were encamped, and had fortified for the protection of their women and children. The wary old gentleman only permitted 200 of his men to appear, and kept the remainder in ambush. This was done with the hope of enticing the Indians to cross the river. The ruse did not succeed the first day, but it is said that a number of Indians passed over the river on the second, to give battle. Fifty Indians were killed, and General Gaines lost four regulars, two volunteers killed, and many wounded. If Gen. Gaines is able to maintain his ground for one week, which he will do, if Gen. Clinch supplies him with provision, there is no doubt he will humble the power of the Seminole forever.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA!

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—The following extract of a letter received in this city from an officer in St. Augustine, dated 5th inst. furnishes some details which supply the want of completeness in the following account. It appears that Gen. Gaines had proceeded from Camp King to the banks of the Withlacooche, with eight days' provisions, and on arriving there found the Indians in considerable force on the other side of the river. He fought them for two days across the river, and on the third day having formed an entrenched camp proceeded with two hundred men for the purpose of cutting them across the Withlacooche. He succeeded, and the Indians had the temerity to attack him to his entrenched camp, when he

committed great slaughter among them, having killed 300 of their number. The trace chains were removed from the wagons and fired among them.

The force of General Gaines when he left Tampa Bay was 1110 men, composed of militia from Alabama and Louisiana. Gen. Scott was between 69 and 70 miles from him, and the Indians between them.

GRAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 5.—Mr. Baring, on the part of Lord John Russell, gave notice, that, on the 9th Feb he should ask leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

Lord D. Stuart gave notice, that, on the 16th of February, he should call the attention of the House to the effects which the policy of Russia towards Poland had upon British interests.—(hear, hear!)

Mr. Ripon gave notice, that, on the 19th of April, he should move a resolution to the effect that Doans and Chapters, not having cures of souls, were useless, and that their revenues should devolve upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed by the Crown.—(Cheers.) The hon. member then gave notice, that, on the 26th of April, he should bring in a bill to relieve the Bishops and Archbishops from their attendance in the House of Lords.—(Laughter and Cheers.)

Mr. Robinson gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should move a series of resolutions relative to the present state of the taxation of the country, with a view to its revision.—(Cheers.) And, on the 24th Feb'y he should bring forward a motion relative to the manufacture of foreign grain in bond, into flour for exportation.

Sir A. Agnew gave notice, that on the 1st of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. D. W. Harvey gave notice, that, on the 17th of March, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to revise all pensions charged upon any fund under the control of Parliament, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payments thereof were justified.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice, that on the 8th of March, he purposes bringing in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the stamp duty on newspapers.

A proclamation has appeared for the issue of a new silver coin of value of four pence.

The intelligence from the Continent does not change the aspect of affairs; but in consequence of a proposed increase of the naval force, it is apprehended that the relation with the Northern Powers is not upon the most satisfactory footing. It is even said that the Earl of Durham, in his Despatches, expresses fears of an approaching tempest. On that account, it is said, the passage in the King's Speech relative to the close alliance of England and France, was inserted.

The trade and commerce of Great Britain is represented as being remarkably good; and the manufacturers are very generally in active employment. The country is tranquil.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.—The shipping belonging to the Port of Liverpool have so increased of late, that we can now boast of possessing upwards of one thousand vessels owned by Liverpool merchants and others engaged in the foreign trade of this port. Several hundreds of other British vessels, the property of Yarmouth, Plymouth, London, Whitehaven, Workington, and the shipowners of other British ports are also engaged in the foreign commerce of Liverpool.—*Liverpool Standard.*

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 12.

We can conceive nothing more frivolous than the ground upon which the Duke of Wellington moved an amendment upon the Address in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons. The part of the Royal Speech which afforded a pretext for this display of petty party spirit was that wherein His Majesty says,

"You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded on the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland."

As an amendment on this passage, the Duke moved that the following be substituted:—

"Being in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, we will proceed, without delay, to the consideration of any defects and evils which have been shown to exist in those institutions, for the purpose of applying such remedies as may obviate just causes of complaint, and insure the impartial administration of justice."

As there is abundance of "damning proof" of corruption and misrule contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland, the object of Ministers will be accomplished if the Duke of Wellington and his party will honestly abide by the pledge given in this amendment, which was adopted by Ministers as a harmless concession to the irresponsible and hereditary legislators.

Sir Robert Peel so far mistook the essential difference between an unreformed House of Commons, as to venture upon the *sumo* experiment in the latter which the Duke of Wellington had made in the former; but his failure was as miserable as was the logic which he employed on the occasion. He would not, forsooth, pledge himself to a principle which he did not understand! Now the principle was that of the English Municipal Bill; and if Sir Robert does not understand that by this time, he must be a very dull scholar, and not a very fit man to be the leader of any party, if it be true, as we are told, that "when the blind lead the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch."

But if Sir Robert Peel does not understand the principle of the English Municipal Reform there is one thing which he must fully understand by this time; and that is, that he and his party cannot shake the stability of the present administration, supported, as it is, by a commanding majority in the House of Commons, and by a vast majority of the people of Great Britain.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Albion Mares' Store, on Monday, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon: That WELL-KNOWN FARM,

at Fox Brook, East River, formerly occupied by one Colin McKay, containing one hundred Acres;—the soil of said Farm is of excellent quality and is well wooded and watered.—there is a

GOOD FRAME BARN AND HOUSE

on the farm; from thirty to forty acres of it are cleared and is situated within one mile of Gray's Mills, at Hopewell, and the main Road leading from Hopewell, to the Middle River runs through it. For terms of payment and further particulars, please apply to the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JAMES GERRARD.

Albion Market, April 1th, 1839.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber.

40 Sides Neats Leather,

6 sides sole do.

1 dozen Calf skins.

Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.

March 30.

J. DAWSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Menegonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 2], 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,

JOHN M'KENZIE.

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4.

NAILS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

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

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

SPECIAL.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

FOR SALE.

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop,

A LARGE FRAME BARN, and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber,

A. McDONALD,

Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 11th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the

west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 19 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 59 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annap, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

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

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

The above SALE is postponed until the 31st day of May next.

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Ranner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS, door Latches and spring Bolts; Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fire Irons; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazott, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbinnet, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's, and youth's Hats, Keg's white Faint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, ploughlines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking.

CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs,

Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets,

Iron Ears No. B., black and kin'd do., No. 1 & 3.

Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety

of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE,

immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of

PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835. if

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect, and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.

This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 7.

CROPS MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SOIL AND SITUATION.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir, The adaptation of crop to the different soils and situation of the farm ought to be attended to by every farmer: The want of care in this respect often occasions disappointment and loss. A field that will scarcely pay for seed and labour under wheat, might yield an excellent crop of barley or oats; although wheat, where it succeeds well, is perhaps the most profitable white crop that can be raised, yet it is very precarious in many cases, and I think barley might be substituted to advantage in its place, where it is apt to fail from rust, blight, or mildew. The soil and climate in general upon the lowlands of this country is congenial to the growth of wheat, but there are situations where it fails in which it is not easily accounted for; what is called the hull beside the village of Truro, is an instance of this; I have heard it imputed to a shrub, cultivated in a hedge there, taking the air with noxious vapours; I rather think it proceeds from the dense aqueous vapours passing and repassing betwixt the bay and the valley of the Salmon river; other places similarly situated are known to be affected in a similar way. Whatever may be the cause, it might be attended with profit in such situations to turn the attention to stock than raising grain, as I believe it does not affect either hay or pasture. I know one farm in an insular situation where wheat is often a failure, and oats sometimes, that produces excellent barley, perhaps rye might answer well, but I cannot speak from experience. In Poland, which is an excellent grain country, rye makes a great proportion of their crop. The highlands in general are not so favourable to the raising of wheat, the cold dews at night seem to have a baneful effect upon it; in the neighbourhood the farmers seem to be aware of this, and are now raising oats to great advantage. I have a hope that the time is not far distant when winter wheat will be raised to considerable extent; I gave it a trial last year upon a small scale, and it succeeded beyond my expectation, the grain was superior to what I sowed, which was from England; I have tried it again, and shall communicate the result, if favorable. The common field bean is another species of grain deserving a fair trial; I have raised a small extent of them for some years in succession, at the rate of eighty bushels to the acre; mixed with oats they are excellent food for horses, and ground into meal, I have little doubt would fatten swine well, and a third or fourth part bean flour mixed with wheat flour makes good wholesome bread, the straw of them are much relished by horses, and they thrive well upon it—they are shy about it at first, but when used to it they prefer it to hay; they may be raised in good strong soil in any situation. Peas may likewise be cultivated in most situations to advantage, a good strong dry soil is the most suitable for them.

Agriculturists generally classify the different kinds of crop into Culmiferous and Leguminous; I prefer saying white and green, being sooner done, and will be understood by most readers; white crops are those which have white straw and narrow leaves, and which are supposed to draw the most of their nourishment from the soil. Green crops are those having green straw or stalks and broad leaves, and are supposed to derive a considerable part of their nourishment from the air. As to grasses, timothy belongs to the first class, and clover to the last. In green crop we shall begin with the potatoe, and as most people are acquainted with their culture, I shall say nothing farther

than that a good dry soil, moderately rich, is the fittest for them. The same kind of soil suits turnips; carrots require good, deep, rich mould. Flax may be raised to advantage upon any low moist land;—if it is something cold it is the better. Where the soil is dry a great proportion of the seed for hay should be clover, and if moist, timothy.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

FRANCIS POSTS.—An excellent method of rendering these durable in the ground, is published in the American Eagle. It consists,—1, In peeling the posts, and in sawing and splitting them, if too large; 2, In stacking them up, under cover, at least one entire summer; and 3, In coating with hot tar, about three feet of the butt ends, which are to be inserted in the ground—after which they are ready for use. We have no doubt the advantages of this mode of preparation will more than remunerate for the labor and expense.—Our reasons for this belief are briefly as follows: The sap of all non-resinous trees, will ferment in the presence of heat and moisture, and cause the decay of the wood. To prevent this natural consequence, the first object should be, when a tree is felled to expel sap from the pores of the wood. This is done by peeling, splitting, sawing, or hewing, and exposing the wood to the drying influence of the sun, or at least the air. The process is facilitated too by immersing the wood in water for a time, which liquifies the sap, and favours its expulsion. And when the moisture has been expelled, the next object is to keep it out by paint, tar or charring. In the mode recommended above, the moisture is expelled by the peeling, sawing and summer drying, and its return is prevented by the coating of tar. The retention of the bark upon the timber is particularly prejudicial, not only in preventing evaporation, but affording shelter to various species of the borer, which, under its cover, carry on its depredations upon the timber. We have seen pine logs nearly destroyed in a summer by worms, where the bark had been left on, while those which had been peeled remained uninjured. The best timber is obtained from trees which have stood a summer or a year, after they have been girdled and peeled.—*Cultivator.*

EGGS.—The reason why hens do not lay eggs in the winter is because the earth is covered with snow so that they can find no gravel, or other calcareous matter to form the shells. If the bones of meat or poultry be pounded and given to them, either mixed with their food, or by itself, they will eat it greedily, and lay eggs as well as in warm weather. When hens are fed with oats, they lay better than when fed on any other grain.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

In the communications, which in relation, to the temperance question, I have already sent you, I stated some particulars, in which I conceive both the friends and enemies of the cause, to be under mistake. There is only one additional circumstance, which, on this part of the subject, I would beg leave to notice. There is no want of evidence, that temperance Societies have done, and are still doing, much good. This, all who take a candid and dispassionate view of the case, must allow. Not a few who formerly were worse than useless to themselves and to society, have been reformed. They account it a happy day, when they commented relinquishing what had nearly proved their utter ruin. Many indulge in much more limited extent than before—ardent spirits not appearing now on their tables once for fifty times, in which they were presented on former occasions. Pernicious example has in proportion been diminished; a strong feeling, which tells powerfully on practice, in favor

of temperance, has gone abroad; and is daily increasing in vigour. As formerly there was scarcely any social connection—meeting of strangers, acquaintances, or friends—business, however trifling, transacted, without ardent spirits; as these seemed to be essential to almost all kinds of common intercourse (indicating a most vitiated state of public feeling), so now, multitudes can meet, transact the most important business, while the absence of the former essential is never felt. These things are undeniable, and plead with mighty force in behalf of temperance. By some accordingly they are viewed as decisive of the question.

Without deducting any part of the weight which legitimately belongs to such views, nay, while I readily admit, that these rise very high in the scale of evidence in behalf of temperance, still I presume, that some of the friends of the system, fixing their attention on these considerations only, have drawn conclusions from them more sweeping than the premises will justify. So often as they do this, they weaken their own cause. The substance of their argument is this: "Temperance Societies have done, and are still effecting much good, therefore they must be right." But is it quite accurate without farther proof, or availing ourselves of the light which other sources supply, to come to an inference so unqualified? Against reasoning of this description, a dexterous adversary will hurl troublesome weapons. It is not sufficient to show, by an appeal even to undeniable facts, that Temperance Societies have effected much reformation, are therefore of beneficial tendency, and operate strongly as a means of preventing inebriety. In order to make good the position, that they are right throughout, considerations must be adduced which apply to the principles on which they are founded, as well as to their palpable and acknowledged issues. It is chiefly from the latter however, that the friends of the system have hitherto been accustomed to draw their conclusions; but it would require to be shown, that the former, viz. the principles on which Societies rest, are, at least, not wrong, since it is evident, that many measures in themselves vicious, actually become the occasion, nay are productive, of much that is beneficial. Who can doubt that it is of incalculably greater advantage to the world, that the territory of the United States should be under the control of its present occupants, than still in the hands of the Aborigines? But will this superior benefit justify all the the steps which have been adopted to drive the red man from the hunting grounds of his fathers, to make way for others of fairer colour, and farther advanced in civilization? In no case are we to do evil that good may come. I am far from maintaining that temperance societies, while productive of much good, are objectionable in principle; what I assert is, that the friends of the cause are not warranted, reasoning from mere consequences, to draw conclusions of so unlimited a nature as they frequently do. To such partial views and inadvertencies, I therefore object.

On the other hand; while most of the opposers of the system admit, that it has done, and is still doing good, they maintain, at the same time, that (in other respects it must be of course) it is not good, nay, that it is positively faulty. But it must be plain to any person who has carefully examined what they have written on the subject, that this is either mere assertion, or that what they adduce in the shape of argument, is unsound. They have as yet completely failed in proving, that the principle of temperance societies is objectionable. To some of their pleas I have already adverted, and have shown that they are quite fallacious. The pretence, that there is an attempt to substitute temperance in place of religion will not serve their cause; nor does the circumstance, that not a few members of the societies in question violate their pledge, afford them stronger support. These effect not in the slightest degree the real merits of the case. What then is the difference between the two

aiders in the present stage of the discussion? The friends, it is true, at least some of them, have not proved all that they assert: in this respect they have been hasty. But much that they do assert, or rather, much that temperance societies, have, as respects their actual effects, demonstrated for themselves, the most strenuous opposers of the cause allow; while as yet they have advanced nothing, which can be viewed in the light of sound argument against the system. It is not therefore difficult to ascertain, where the greater strength lies.

To the merely zealous advocates of the cause, it will probably seem, that the plan I have hitherto adopted, is rather a strange mode of defence; and that I ought to have written in terms of approbation only, of all they have done and uttered. To point out however what ground is untenable, that they may be induced without hesitation to abandon it, I consider as doing them a service. To labor to retain whatever is of this nature, is a waste of strength. Some of the principal strongholds of the system, I shall, agreeably to my former promise, endeavour to specify in my next.

M.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—I am pleased to see such a spirit of independence and a sense of the true interests of the country, has been manifested by the people of Wallace in deliberating upon the choice of a representative to the House of Assembly. If the example set by them were followed by the country at large, the most salutary result might be expected. In place of the Assembly being composed of the partisans of the few, they would be the real Representatives of the many.

I do not wish or expect that then it would be all new members that would be chosen; Those of the old who have discharged the trust reposed in them with fidelity, should and would have the suffrages of the people, but insinuating place and pension hunters would look in vain for being returned.

A CORRESPONDENT.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—As the conductor of a Public Journal, and a Fire Warden, besides a deep personal interest in the prosperity of the Town of Pictou, you will, I am certain, appreciate the motives of a fellow Townsman, for his anxiety to guard against the fearful devastation to which our Town is daily liable from fire. I feel also certain of your ready co-operation of any feasible plan to combat and mitigate the apprehended evil, by all rational and human means within our reach. I do not presume to offer the following hints as perfect in themselves, to answer the end, but to be improved on by you and fellow Fire Wardens. In the first place, every householder should furnish a couple of water buckets, to be forthcoming by himself or some one of his family, at all alarms of fire, for the purpose of supplying the fire engine with water; (those commonly used for domestic purposes would answer.) In the 2d place, that 11 active young men be solicited to act as a Volunteer Fire Company;—the above addition to the present Fire Establishment would raise it to 40 effective men, a sufficient number if judiciously directed, to act with effect. No other person to enter a house on fire, but those connected with the Fire Company, this would be a guarantee against such disgraceful acts as too commonly occur on such distressing occasions. The service of many able and willing is now lost, as they remain about the Fire Engine in order to be servicable, when they might be employed to advantage in supplying water, &c. By adopting the foregoing plan, those persons would have neither the wish nor excuse of standing by and looking on. It is creditable to the population of Pictou, the exertion and alacrity exhibited this morning. It is also gratifying that those exertions were crowned with success. But sorry am I that an act too frequently

committed on such occasions has taken place. Happily our Town hitherto has been highly favoured by almost its total exemption from this formidable element that has proved so often destructive to the industry, and comforts of thousands. Confusion and precipitancy are the natural results of a want of experience;—that misdirected zeal was applied this day is but too manifest, and that unnecessary injury was done to the property is too apparent. This only points out the necessity of a systematic course to be adopted in future, and not allow every zealous, well-meaning neighbour to give directions, or act by tearing down property, when a moment's reflection would point out the impropriety of so acting. That the orders of the Fire Wardens will be cheerfully executed, I have not the smallest doubt; but the combined efforts of any given number of individuals, should be under the direction of those appointed for that purpose, and then there will be always a prospect of success; but the orders should be of that decisive character as not to leave any alternative but to execute them. The well-known character of the Board of Fire Wardens individually, and the stake they all hold in this Town, will warrant my own confidence, and that of my fellow Townsmen, that such prudent measures will be adopted as are required by circumstances. Give this a place in your paper, with a view of eliciting some more improvements on a subject in which we are all deeply interested.

I am

A HOUSEHOLDER.

Saturday, April 9th.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Novascotian.]

Close of the Session.

The Legislature was prorogued on Monday, 4th inst. The Governor's Speech is made up of regrets—and we are not sorry to see them, for it is of less consequence to displease the Executive than to displease the people; although, unfortunately, during their term of service, some members have been rather tardy in adopting the opinion. We only hope they may come back with half the spirit they have displayed this winter upon some questions, although we are not very sanguine. The Speech delivered by Sir Colin Campbell was as follows:—

Mr President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the supplies you have granted for the Public service during the present year. It shall be my study, as well as my duty, to see that they are faithfully applied.

I am concerned to observe that the usual grant to the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia has been omitted, but I confidently trust that next Session you will continue that grant, as the means of maintaining that Constitutional Arm of Defence and security of the Province, in a state of efficiency.

I regret that the Union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges, as submitted to you at the commencement of the Session, and as recommended by His Majesty's Government, has been postponed. I trust that in the next Session you will co-operate in accomplishing this measure, as it is evident that there are not means within the Province, for maintaining two Colleges, without depriving some of the useful public Seminaries and Parochial Schools of part of the grants now so liberally made to them by you, for the education of the children of the great mass of the people, who are so widely dispersed in this Province.

I also regret that a more favourable consideration has not been given to the improvement of the Great Roads and Bridges, leading from the Capital through the Province; I regret this the more as I had been led to entertain better hopes of the resolution expressed by you in the last session.

In now relieving you from further attendance, in General Assembly, I cannot but convey to you my best acknowledgements, for the zeal and ability with which you have discharged your Legislative duties; and I am sure that, upon your return to your respective homes, you will continue to inspire and cultivate those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this happy and contented Colony.

The Members of the House of Assembly dined together on Monday at Medley's Hotel. We were not present, but we have an invisible Reporter always at hand, against whom the House, even in its convivial hours, cannot close its doors. He states that the entertainment was sumptuous, abounding in every luxury of the season, and the raciest and richest wines. William Lawson, Esq. Father of the House, occupied the President's Chair, supported by S.G.W. Archibald, Esq. the Speaker, and W. Crane, Esq. late Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick—L. O' C. Doyle, Esq. acted as Vice President. The evening was spent in "the feast of reason and flow of soul," and all past political differences seemed "lost on the tide of the cup." Some of the Toasts follow:—

The King, God bless him.

Sir Colin Campbell.

Chief Justice and Legislative Council—all quarrels about Brandy are forgotten over our Wine.

The Legislature of New Brunswick—a speedy redress to their complaints.

The people—our masters. *We are their most humble servants.*Our worthy and long tried Speaker—may it be long ere the mandate of his Sovereign calls him from the service of the People. *By the Vice President.*

Our Guest, W. Crane, Esq. as a delegate about to proceed to England—may he shorten his voyage by getting "half seas over" to night.

Our two patient Chairmen, Messrs Rudolf and Lovatt—may they be enabled by their Constituents to "report such progress" as will allow them "to sit again."

Many a humorous and eloquent passage lent wings to old time, and as the adjournment does not appear on the Journals, we cannot precisely say the time; the Assistant Clerk thinks it was "the grey of the morning."

THE JUDGES' FEES.—The letter of the Secretary, and the documents forming the Chief Justice's defence of his fees, transmitted to the Assembly through the Executive, will be found in this number. We have also inserted the Address of the House to His Majesty on the subject. The defence made no impression on the Assembly—on the contrary, those members who had taken a lead in endeavouring to abolish the fees, declared that its very weakness was an ample justification of all they had said and done. Messrs Young, Morton and Doyle, declared that it had removed any doubts they had on the points involved—and satisfied them of the propriety of characterising the exaction as both unconstitutional and illegal. Mr O'Brien said he felt anxious that the fees should be abolished, and although he could not vote for the resolution which went to condemn a high officer without granting him an opportunity of answering to the charge brought against him; yet, under the circumstances, now that the letter of the Judge was submitted to the House, he was relieved from the dilemma, and could say that he believed the fees were improperly exacted; and, as the Judges were extravagantly paid, considering the means of the country, he should support the address—and hoped it might be a means of preventing this obnoxious tax in future.

Some discussion arose on the Address, and some expressions, deemed unnecessarily severe in the original draft, were modified; but it is strong enough to do good, and will be received with satisfaction by the country.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1836.

We are without later European dates than those furnished in our last, but we have made a variety of interesting extracts from the latest papers,—to which we refer.

UPPER CANADA.—On the 16th March, the Lieutenant Governor sent down the Correspondence between himself and the late Executive Council, to the House of Assembly. The following is the concluding paragraph of his reply to their Communication of the 4th March; it shows that his Excellency is no mean tactician, and his perfect readiness to part with such means and measures as may be inimical to the public good. The result of this Correspondence will be found in another column.

"The Lieutenant Governor assures the Council, that his estimation of their talents and integrity, as well as his personal regard for them, remain unshaken, and that he is not insensible of the difficulties to which he will be exposed should they deem it necessary to leave him. At the same time, should they be of opinion that the oath they have taken requires them

to retire from his confidence, rather than from the principles they have avowed, he begs that on his account, they will not for a moment hesitate to do so."

We were under a mistake when we stated, that the Legislature of P. E. Island had been prorogued. It had adjourned to enjoy a short recess, and was again in Session on the 25th March. Our latest advices from there are to the 5th instant, at which time it had not been prorogued.

FIRE.—On Friday last, the dwelling house of Mr. Anthony Smith, on the West River of Pictou, was totally consumed by fire, together with a quantity of grain and other valuable articles. A considerable part of his furniture was, with much difficulty, saved.

On Saturday, an alarm of fire was given about 7 o'clock in the morning, in this Town. The fire was discovered to issue from the house of Mr Joseph Volzooen, carpenter, and in an amazing short space of time, the Fire Wardens, Fire Engine and Axo Men, together with the principal inhabitants, were on the spot. In a few minutes after the Engine arrived, a double line was formed of upwards of 100 yards in length, to the nearest supply of water; and, in less than half an hour the fire was completely extinguished.

Great praise is due to the inhabitants generally, for the readiness they evinced in obeying the orders of Fire Wardens, and it is gratifying to observe that it is to this probably, more than to any other cause, that Mr Velzeer's house was preserved from destruction.

There were some, however who displayed great ignorance in the mode of extinguishing fires. We mean those who smashed in the windows and other parts of the house; it ought to be clearly understood by every one, that both doors and windows of a house on fire, should be kept close, till the fire be got under, except where the Engine is playing. The moment the air is admitted by the opening of the doors or windows, the strength of the fire is increased tenfold, and the chances of extinguishing it proportionally reduced.

We observed at the late fire, that many of the boys, some of them not more than six or eight years of age, exhibited traits of manliness and tractability not to be expected of their years; they fell into the ranks at once, at the expense of ungratified curiosity, and remained there till the fire was extinguished; this is highly commendable.

The Fire Wardens offer their thanks to the Fire Men and Inhabitants generally, for their prompt and effective assistance in extinguishing the fire this morning, in the house of Mr Velzeen. April 9.
Extracted from the minutes by
JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

Mr J. VELZEEN has also requested us to convey his thanks to the Community, for the same laudable purpose.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES PRIMROSE delivered a Lecture on the Causes of the diversity of the Form and Colour of the Human Race; and on Wednesday next, Mr. J. W. DAWSON will deliver an Essay on **GEOLOGY.**

INFANTICIDE.—On Wednesday last, while a man was removing an ash pile from behind a house in the East end of this Town, he discovered a male child among the ashes. An inquest was immediately held, and continued its investigations three days; yet we are concerned to state, no discovery has been made of the unnatural parents.

This, we are glad to say, is a crime of very rare occurrence in this community, and we hope for its credit, the perpetrators of this inhuman act, will yet be discovered and brought to punishment. The following is the *Verdict* of the Jury: That the said male infant was found dead, and concealed in an ash heap, and that the said child was there so concealed by some person or persons unknown to the Jurors.

(Signed) JOHN M'KAY, Coroner,
and Twelve Jurors.

MARRIED.
At the West River, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, Mr. Ewan Johnston, Capo John, to Miss Rose, New Lairg.

DIED,
At the house of Mr. Maxwell, on Saturday last, Mr. Philip Goff, aged 58 years.

At Knoydair, Gulf Shore, on the 4th instant, Mr. Martin McDonald, senior, in the 75th year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place, and an upright man, and his memory will be long held in remembrance by a large circle of relations and friends. The deceased was a native of Invernesshire, North Britain.

At St. John, N. B. on the 5th inst., Mr. Angus M'Aulay, son of Mr. Malcolm M'Aulay, of Pictou, N. S., aged 22 years.

In Boston, on the 20th ult., Mr George C. Barrett, aged 27 years, Proprietor of the *New England Farmer*, and of the Seed Store connected with the Farmer Office.

In New York, on the 17th ult., John Lang, Esq. Senior Editor of the *New York Gazette*, aged 67, having been connected with that establishment since 1797. He was the father of the profession in that city and state.

SIXTH ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. T. R. MUTER,

MOST respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pictou, that he will give an Entertainment in the **MASONIC HALL**, to-morrow evening, 4th April.

Doors open at half past seven o'clock.—Mr M. will commence at eight.

Tickets 1s 3d each, to be had at the store of Mr. J. Johnston.

Mr. M. respectfully requests these that intend to be present to-morrow evening, to take tickets before the hour of admission, and so prevent confusion at the door. April 13.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate credit will be accepted.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

April 13.

**FOR SALE,
OR TO LET.**

THAT old and valuable FARM, situated in New-Lairg, adjoining the high road, leading from Pictou to Stewiack, formerly owned by Mr. John Campbell; about 45 or 50 acres of this farm is cleared, the greater part of which is under cultivation; there are on the premises good Buildings and outhouses, and also an excellent mill seat.

Apply to

WILLIAM MATHESON.

West River, Pictou, March 30, 1831. nw.

LANDS

For Sale.

FIRST, Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigonish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation; There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

SCOND, That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 150 Acres, 50 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Interval, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a well finished

Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable.

Both the above properties are well accommodated with wood and water. Terms of Sale Liberal. For particulars apply to B. L. KIRKPATRICK.
New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

THE person who picked up a GUNTER'S SCALE on Monday last, in front of the Academy, while the owner was pursuing his horse, will please return it to this office.
April 12.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.
FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, viz Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of

which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Druggist.

NEW SCHOONER FOR SALE.

LENGTH of keel 30 feet, breadth 12 ft. depth 5 ft., admeasures about 25 tons and has two masts. If not sold by private sale before the first day of May next, she will then be sold at public Auction, of which due notice will be given.

Terms—a credit of twelve months, on approved security. For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

22nd March. r-w Little Island

THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbel, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses.

HUGH McLEAN.

Arisaig, Gulf Shore, }
1st March, 1836. } cl-w

SEEDS,
Growth of 1835.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

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

TO LET:

FOR one or more years, and possession given on the first of May next: That well known crop and grazing FARM, commonly called East Point Farm, situated on the Harbour of Antigonish. Apply to William C. Hierlhy, Esq. at Antigonish, or to A. A. Ogden, Harbour.
Antigonish, March, 1835.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada
Bills Lading
Seamens' Articles
Indentures
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions Law do do and do
Declarations and Subpanas
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
Arbitration Bonds
Mortgage do
Writs of Enquiry
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.
[December 30.]

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 23.]

POETRY.

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

THE more we live, more brief appear

Our life's succeeding stages:

A day to childhood seems a year,

And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,

Ere passion yet disorders,

Steals lingering like a river smooth

Along its grassy borders.

But as the care-worn cheek grows wan,

And Sorrow's shafts fly thicker,

Ye stars that measure life to man,

Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,

And life itself is rapid,

Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,

Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change

Time's course to slower speeding?

When one by one our friends have gone,

And left our bosoms bleeding.

Heaven gives our years of fading strength

Indemnifying fleetness;

And those of youth, a seeming length

Proportioned to their sweetness.

MISCELLANY.

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES IN PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

—Abundant examples might be cited of cases where the remarks of experienced artists, or even ordinary workmen, have led to the discovery of natural qualities, elements, or combinations, which have proved of the highest importance. Thus (to give an instance), a soap-manufacturer remarks, that the residuum of his ley, when exhausted of the alkali, for which he employs it, produces a corrosion of his copper boiler, for which he cannot account. He puts it into the hands of a scientific chemist for analysis, and the result is the discovery of one of the most singular and important chemical elements, *iodine*. The properties of this, being studied, are found to occur most appositely, in illustration and support of a variety of new, curious, and instructive views, then gaining ground in chemistry, and thus exercise a marked influence over the whole body of that science. Curiosity is excited; the origin of the new substance is traced to the sea-plants, from whose ashes the principal ingredient of soap is obtained, and, ultimately, to the sea-water itself. It is hence hunted through nature, discovered in salt-mines and springs, and pursued into all bodies which have a marine origin; among the rest into sponge. A medical practitioner (Dr Comdet, of Geneva,) then calls to mind a reputed remedy for the cure of one of the most grievous and dangerous disorders to which the human species is subject, the *goitre*, which infests the inhabitants of mountainous districts, to an extent that in this favoured land we have, happily, no experience of, and which was said to have been originally cured by the ashes of burnt sponge. Led by this indication, he tries the effect of *iodine* on that complaint, and the result establishes the extraordinary fact, that this singular substance, taken as a medicine, acts with the utmost promptitude and energy on *goitre*, dissipating the largest and most inveterate in a short time, and acting (of course, like all medicines, even the most approved, with occasional failures,) as a specific, or natural antagonist against that odious deformity.

In needle-manufactories, the workmen who point the needles are constantly exposed to

‡ Large wens, or swellings about the neck and throat.

excessively minute particles of stool, which fly from the grindstones, and mix, though imperceptible to the eye, as the finest dust in the air, and are inhaled with their breath. The effect, though imperceptible on a short exposure, yet being constantly repeated from day to day, produces a constitutional irritation dependant on the tonic properties of the stool, which is sure to terminate in pulmonary consumption; insomuch that persons employed in this kind of work, used scarcely ever to attain the age of forty years. In vain was it attempted to purify the air, before its entry into the lungs, by gauzes, or linen guards; the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients, till some ingenious person bethought him of that wonderful power, which every child who searches for its mother's needle with a magnet, or admires the motions of a few steel filings on a sheet of paper held above it, sees in exercise. Masks of magnetized steel-wire are now constructed and adapted to the faces of the workmen. By these, the air is not merely strained but searched in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom arrested and removed.

Who would have conceived that *linen-rags* were capable of producing more than their own weight of *sugar*, by the simple agency of one of the cheapest and most abundant acids (the Sulphuric)? That *dry-bones* could be a magazine of nutriment, capable of preservation for years, and ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life on the application of that powerful agent, steam, which enters so largely into all our processes, or of an acid at once cheap and durable? that *saw-dust* itself is susceptible of conversion into a substance bearing no remote analogy to bread; and though certainly less palatable than that of flour, yet no way disagreeable, and both wholesome and digestible, as well as highly nutritive? — *Herschell's Natural Philosophy.*

DESTRUCTION OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY THE

COLD.—We have just learned the particulars, says the *Haverstraw Times*, of one of the most melancholy circumstances it has ever fallen to our lot to record. During the protracted inclement weather, much tear has been entertained for the safety of the more poor destitute inhabitants that reside far up the mountains, and to approach whom has been impossible, from the vast body of snow upon the ground. The few warm days have, in a measure, dissipated the late snow drifts, and persons have ventured into the mountains in quest of timber-wood, or in pursuit of game. Many are the objects of suffering and distress that issue from the mountain cabins, some with frozen feet, some with frozen hands, and some brought to the verge of the grave by absolute hunger. Last Saturday a person was passing through the mountains, when, beyond Orange county line, he saw a man, near a cabin, in a sitting posture and partly covered with snow. On approaching, he discovered he was frozen to death, and that he had in his hand a wooden shovel with which he had evidently been labouring to open a passage from his snow-bound habitation. Satisfying himself that the man had been sometime dead, he entered the cabin, upon the floor of which, to his infinite horror, he found the frozen bodies of a middle aged woman and two children. He immediately raised the neighbors, the nearest of whom resided at a distance of a mile and a half, and on further examination, it was ascertained, from appearances, that they had consumed every particle of food and fuel, and perceiving no likelihood of the storm abating, it is supposed that the father was attempting to clear a path to some wood, which lay a short distance from the cabin, when he expired; and the mother and children being

destitute of food and fire, and poorly clad, could not have long survived him. It is difficult to imagine a situation more replete with horror and distress than was that of this unfortunate family, when they felt all the torments of cold, hunger, and approaching death.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.—Every housewife knows how to make *herb tea*. The herbs are put into a cup or dish, hot water turned upon them, and they are suffered to steep—why not to boil? Because a large portion of their medicinal virtues, and particularly the principle of flavor, the most volatile property they contain, is dissipated by boiling, and the virtues of the tea lost. In the processes of boiling and fermentation, the natural flavor and aroma of the choicest vegetable production are dissipated and changed. Yet though every woman knows how to make *herb tea*, few seem to know how to make *green or black tea*, or *coffee*; or knowing, do not reduce their knowledge to practice. A mistaken economy, to get all the strength, induces them generally to boil the latter well, and often the former; and the consequence is, that instead of a grateful refreshing beverage, they give us a dull, acrid, or insipid substitute, retaining nothing pleasant but the color and heat. The aroma, which gives the liquor its value, and which should be recognized by the nose as well as palate, is gone—with the steam, and with it much of the flavor. They not only boil out the strength but they waste it. Now, without intending to infringe upon the prerogative of the good wife, we do advise, that she will make her green and black, as she does her herb tea, without boiling; and that she will only leach her coffee, by putting it, when recently burnt and fresh ground, into a strainer, fitted to the top of the coffee pot, and turning upon it as much boiling water as would suffice in the old mode. We can assure our fair readers, from reason as well as experience, that this is the best way, not only to gratify the taste, but to promote economy. Less tea and coffee are required in the steeping and leaching, than in the boiling process, and the beverage obtained by the mode recommended is more tonic, exhilarating and pleasant.—*Cultivator.*

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOOLS.—The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform throughout, and it is always better to have them too hard than too soft, as use will reduce the temper. If you wish to restore the temper, yourself, melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened its surface, plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface, then keep it in again until the steel assumes a straw colour, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) rub it again with tallow, and let it cool; if yet too soft, wipe the grease off, and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot, plunge it into cold spring water, or water and vinegar mixed. A saw too hard may be tempered by the same means. In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and at the same time sufficient hardness.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.
 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 HARTSHORNE, Esq.
 Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
 Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.