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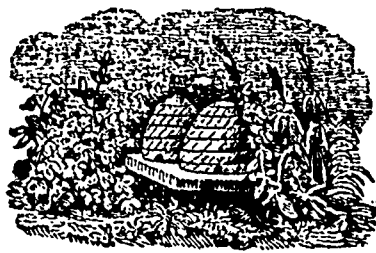
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA SUBENTIVM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI NIENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1837.

NUMBER LI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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Apples, pr bushel	none	Ceese, single	none
Boards, pine, pr M 30s	a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
" fresh, 5d	Mutton pr lb		4d
Butter, 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt		22-6d
Clover seed per lb	1s 3d	Oats	3s a 4s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d	a 5d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes		2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr hhd	10s	a 12s 6d
Coke	Shilmon, fresh	none	
Codfish pr Qtl	16s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N S	27s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	20s	Herrings, No 1	23s
Boards, pine, M 60s	a 70s		2 17s 6d
Beef, best,	5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
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" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s		
Codfish, morch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	32s 6d	" Quebec	none
Coffee	10d	" N. Scotia	110s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fine	none	Salmon, No 1	92s 6d
" Quebec fine	55s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	50s	"	3 77s 6d



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST,"

CAPTAIN HENNERAY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St. John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday the 11th instant, leaving St. John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St. John. She will also ply twice in each week between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday.

STEAMER "GAZELLE,"

Will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837.

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From the Acadian Recorder.

PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES.

CONTINUED.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS is one of the Members for QUEBEC. He is the brother of Charles R. Fairbanks, the Master of the Rolls. A man of a slender build, something below mediocrity in point of stature, and some forty years of age. He addresses the Chair from the Speaker's right, and his voice and manner of speech bear a close resemblance to those of the Master of the Rolls. But to contrast the brothers with regard to intellectual acquisitions, would be to consign the Member for QUEBEC to an unenviable niche; to disparage him without cause, in fact to do him injustice without measure. The speech of the gentleman from QUEBEC on the rescinding Resolution, was decidedly the best I have heard from him during the session. He showed up the absurdity of the measure in a very pointed, pithy, and elaborate address. I see him now—some third of the distance from the library down the seat. Watch narrowly his manner. He occupies an eminence nor attempts to hide it. With what confidence he speaks. Observe you that slight involuntary motion of his head? Howe is on the hip, and there is but one alternative. The hoid must be broken or the fall is certain. The former having been adopted, the only question now is whether or no he has been virtually floored. Fairbanks is an Anti-Performer. He opposed the Resolutions, so frequently alluded to, going at all to committee of the whole House: when there he opposed them *seriatim*, with a few trifling exceptions, and he has left it to be chronicled that his name is recorded in opposition to the spirit they breathe throughout. The patronage of the Church of England, he especially protected, and Dodd was his aid de-camp.

If the popular voice of this Province has already attained an undue ascendancy; if H. M. Council is in the main well constructed; if the Chief Justice's Fees are constitutional, if the Septennial Parliaments are the bulwarks of British Freedom; if the Church of England has hitherto enjoyed, and exercises but a doubtful modicum of extensive patronage; in fine, if the Government with all its English time-worn institutions, is on the very verge of ravishment and ruin, by the ruthless vandalic arm of popular fanaticism—then is the learned member for QUEBEC a patriot, in very deed—Unhike the able defender, the champion of the endangered rights, and liberties of his country.—Wilkins—(*quantum inter viburna cupressi*) let the Bays forth with be girded on this young Hampden's brow. Stowart—the man who hath so self-denyingly renounced for conscience sake, and hath abjured those antiquated doctrines of reform and retrenchment. For him let the ermine be bought which the Judges use to wear, and the salary they are wont to receive, and the wig which is set upon their head, and let this apparel and salary be delivered to the hand of the King's most noble Governore, that they may array the man withal whom the King delighteth to honor, and bring him through the street of the town, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honor!

WILLIAM F. DESBARRÉS is Representative for Guysborough. He is one of the grandsons of the late

J. F. W. Desbarres, Esq. His appearance in the House is his *debut* in public life. He is a man of middle stature, perhaps five and thirty years of age. In person or manner he exhibits no peculiarity worthy of record. I have not observed him much on his feet, and his politics, which are to be gathered chiefly from the Journals, are of a liberal order, and on one or two occasions have been urged with spirit. He spoke at some length on the Quadrennial Parliament Bill, on Howe's Resolutions at an early hour after their introduction, and also on the question of the Judges' Fees; in all which he virtually pledged himself to reform.—He is also a Member of the Bar.

ALEXANDER McDUGALL is from Sydney, and the colleague of J. Young. And although McDougall is of a low stature, yet with regard either to matter or mind, Sydney has her fair share of representation. He is modest, nor often thrusts himself upon the House; and yet if Dame Nature has been somewhat niggard in framing his earthly tabernacle as a whole, in apportioning him his organs of speech, she has made ample amends. His temperament is warm, in speaking he soon becomes excited, and his shrill clear voice fills every part of the House. I need only add that he appears opposed in a great measure to the present order of things, and thus far is entitled to the respect of the Country. He too is a Lawyer.

THOMAS FORRESTER is one of the members for the Township of Halifax.—Forrester is considered the greatest radical in the House. He especially entertains a most unqualified antipathy to Chief Justice and Prothonotary fees. I must describe him to you. See you not that well dressed, stout, portly looking man nearly halfway up the seat—mark the fierce expression of countenance—swarthy of complexion, his huge whiskers bushy and black extending *a-la-Francais* from ear to ear, one might easily imagine him a Roman Senator. But his prominent, wild dark eye, full of fire and energy, the resolute and determined aspect of independence he evinces give his appearance *tout ensemble* a kind of Saracen air, which at once strikes the mind of the beholder so forcibly, as to be almost incapable of obliteration. Forrester has been accustomed to harangue the populace at Town Meetings, public Conventions and the like, and much was anticipated in the House by his constituents. I some doubt if their expectations in this respect have been realized.

He shows no disposition to retract his pledges; and if he is not often found boring the House with *longueurs*, he evinces perhaps as much real tact as some who appear to measure the extent of a man's wisdom by the multitude of his words. He made some very independent and spirited observations on the question of the Council doors; and the attempt of the member for Cape Breton, to ridicule him in his trite allusion to Shakespeare's "beardless boy," by a contrast with his own whiskers, was not his happiest repartee this session. If the member for Halifax fails to accomplish a regeneration in the administration of our Government, his constituents may rest assured that the ability, and not the disposition is deficient.

Let I make these Sketches too tedious, and at the same time that I may make them what I intended they should be, I shall glance hastily at a number of gen-

clemon and rather collectively than individually, yet in a manner sufficiently to distinguish between merit and demerit. During the early part of the session, it was not at all unusual to see W. Sargent, A. S. Dewolf and Mr. Holland and others eagerly seizing an opportunity to possess the floor. Of late, however, especially as regards the former, this has not been the case to so considerable an extent. Sargent is a middle aged, middle sized man, of a pious cast of countenance, and one whose origin of veneration is seriously exposed to the criticism of the phrenologist. Sargent is the Representative of the County of Shelburne, and notwithstanding his repeated assurances, that he is friendly to reform, would, in my opinion, be a dangerous god-father to any very liberal measure.—Sargent a Reformer! and vote against the Quadrennial Parliament Bill—then the sum of the angles of a triangle are not equal to two right angles. Andrew S. Dewolf too, declares himself a Reformer, and yet—blush—and yet he asks delay in this paramount measure. John Morton also, alas! "honest John" said he had not the opinion of his constituents on the question, and unless delayed another session, he too must vote against it—What! the Representative of King's County, the very Eden of Nova Scotia—of Kentville, Wolfville, Cornwallis, Parrsborough—and yet ignorant, entirely unadvised on such a topic, and must vote against it unless delayed. Good people of Kings, notwithstanding your Baptist Academy and your three hundred yearly, the schoolmaster cannot be abroad amongst you. But to return, Sargent, whatever his political principles are, is by no means deficient in point of sagacity. He reasons with some acumen, and seizes with dexterity, the advantageous positions either neglected or evacuated by his opponent. But he introduces into some of his debates a kind of religious cant, totally unparliamentary since Oliver Cromwell's days, with the most obtuse vision, which habit itself ought momentarily to discard. Dewolf is from Kings, a fine, hale, portly looking man—the prototype of good living. His address is somewhat prepossessing, but savors a little of Sunday. His speeches are usually brief, and to the purpose, and in the same proportion that the Tories are pleased to find such men voting occasionally with them, to stifle, what they term innovations, in the same degree it must chagrin the Whigs to see themselves abandoned in an emergency, by professed reformers. And it is in vain to attempt to conceal, that the Wesleyan Methodists, on the 6th Resolution of Howe's twelve, marched rank and file to the support of a tottering Episcopal patronage. Bell, Sargent, Dewolf, Holland, four local preachers of the Wesleyan connection, all responded to the cuckoo cry—and notwithstanding the repeated clamours against the King's College and her narrow tests, notwithstanding that outrage committed on Picton Academy by a certain faction, and which has made her portals like Juggas' temple in time of peace, notwithstanding that flattering report of the loyalty of the hedge dissenters of this Colony, whispers into the royal ear by a high official functionary of this Province, when the word was given, and the main body had already closed nobly with the enemy a pusillanimous column, not merely refused to charge but actually went over to the enemies' camp, and by outnumbering overpowered the Reformers. When the muster roll was next called, the belligerents without much exception were found classed together thus—On the one side—The Churchman, the Quaker, the Methodists. On the other—the Catholics, the Baptists, the Antiburghers. Eighteen stoutly asserting an undivided Episcopal patronage: twenty five as firmly denying it.

HENRY GOUDGE is one of the Representatives for Hants. He is quite a young man, slender in person, neat in his dress, and of an open affable countenance. He frequently addresses the chair from the Speaker's right. In the early part of the session, Goudge was often in possession of the floor. He betrays nothing of that timidity which usually haunts young men entering the Assembly. His voice he pitches, and naturally enough, on a high key; but it never falls agreeably on my ear. It is with Goudge as with some others of the new members who are often in debate, and who have taken a midway course in politics, they experience as yet the forbearance of both parties. But let it be known that such men are decided for or against reform, and many an observation now passed by unheeded, or at most gently refuted would provoke such rapids as must convince the most incredulous that there are men in that House with whom sense is never mistaken for sound. My meaning here has been aptly illustrated already in the case of the Member for Cape Breton, with him of Cumberland: To whom I ask your attention for a moment. Lewis is a tall, slender gentleman, some fifty years of age, you find him now on the Speaker's right, now on his left, often at the lower end of the benches. His very mien is modesty. I have seen him rise three times in succession, and although in fact entitled to the floor by a

timely possession, as often relinquish it to another. He addresses the chair in a low tone of voice almost inaudible in the lobby; but his brief speeches are by no means destitute either of pith or originality. His politics are liberal, and he evinces a disposition to support them in the field, as well as in the closet. He is in a state of discipline; and as I have hunted elsewhere has already benefited by a session or two administered gratis. A little more energy with a *quant. suff.* of confidence would materially contribute to Lewis' usefulness.

And last, though by no means least, let me introduce to you the man who presides over this House of Commons, I mean their Speaker, the Attorney General of the Province, S. G. W. ARCHIBALD. Under the new division of the Counties he claims his seat as Representative for Colchester. His political opponents had flattered themselves that the Attorney General had forfeited all claim to the suffrages of his constituents, and that a new election would convince him of the truth of their repeated, but disregarded prophecies.—But the result of the contest proved that the Speaker has a firm hold on the feelings of the friends of his youth; in fact an almost unqualified control over Colchester County. He was returned by a majority unprecedented in the history of Colonial Elections: and it argues well for him that a man of Logan's respectability and standing in that County, should, in the political struggle, risk but so respectful, so humble an approach. The Speaker cannot lack much of his three score years and ten. I should judge him at least to be 66. Something above the middle stature, of good proportions, stout withal, yet coming under Cicero's description of the *vastus*, the Speaker is courteous, affable, and possesses a countenance bland, and highly indicative of the accomplished statesman. For a number of years he has been at the head of the House, and his dignity has never been sullied in his hands. As a member the Speaker is not forward in debate. And it is only on great occasions that an opportunity is afforded, to mete the man. More than once I have witnessed his *puttings forth* in the House of Assembly. His gestures are graceful, his address prepossessing. His command of the passions there remains without any parallel. The features of his audience become at once and insensibly mirrors of his own. He sports with his subject, your attention is won, he smiles and you cannot but smile—He curls his lip in scorn, you involuntarily imitate him, he lets fly a wincing shaft and the agony of his adversary responds to the twang of his bow. He becomes grave—his countenance is sombre thoughtful—the dark Brutus. The atmosphere overcast—the confounded hum of private conversation is suspended—occasionally a member whispers and you hear it in the lobby—the very ticking of your watch at intervals is distinctly audible.—The storm approaches in the distance—He thunders—you cannot repress your indignation, and the wreck of some reputation lies in fragments around him—Poor Barry! I never think of him without some feeling of pity and yet a thrill of pleasure—of pleasure, because he provoked his own overthrow: of pity, because the parties were so unequal. As was said of a nobler combat, it reminded one of Ulysses falling Ius—when the hero

“Checked his might: yet rising to the stroke
His jawbone dashed, the crashing jawbone broke,
Down dropped he stupid from the stunning wound.”

The Speaker's politics are doubtless of a Conservative character—indeed, as Attorney General of the Province, one could not expect they would be otherwise. They cannot however be of a very ultra nature or he must have been found throwing his powerful influence against some of those liberal measures that have been under discussion this session. He appears carefully to have avoided expressing his opinion on any momentous question. The loungers who loiter in the lobby have entertained some, perhaps not ill founded expectations, of witnessing, this Session, an encounter between the Speaker and John Young. So hopeful were the indications a few days since, that the lovers of fun were all a tip-toe and in waiting. The heaven's themselves were murky, and the parties too appeared to be “gathering their brows like gathering storms.” Verily there was a rumbling in the fell afar—but rible might cast her dark mantle over the matter, and like the Judiciary, it was again adjourned. If I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, this meeting is not one much envied by either party. The Speaker knows the ability of his adversary, and he knows he has 1 toed at many a tournament. He knows too what an advantage a little preparation gives John Young, and that for this engagement he is in a panoply cap-a-pie. He might silence him it is true, and all would expect that he should; but possibly he might not, and an attempt and failure would constitute a signal defeat. On the other hand, Young has bid him defiance: and yet his highest hopes can be but to walk and the shock nor “yield one inch by heavens.” May I be

so fortunate as to be present when the sword makes the horrid circles! If any solicit my acquaintance, my name is

NORVAL.

Grampian Hills, April, 1837.

From the Acadian Recorder.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our columns were so crowded last week, that we had to confine our observations upon the past session merely to the ceremonies of its prorogation.

It is natural that the public at a distance should expect some comments on the general character of the Assembly. At present we cannot venture with confidence upon any extensive analysis of the multiplied matters before the Legislature. Premising that his Majesty's Council which sat throughout “in its coat of darkness” baffles us a little in our investigations, we proceed cursorily to notice the principal events of the last three months.

We cannot pretend to estimate the actual amount of supposititious piety expended in denouncing the first act of the session—the *Chaplaincy*. Numberless lamentations were chanted over the desolate spirit of Legislation. The true import of the question is this, as we apprehend: Not that the House did not recognize fully and to the utmost the wholesome influence of prayer in soliciting the benign guidance of Him from whom all good comes,—but amidst the miscellany of creeds which the people of this Province profess, a studious and hitherto unvaried selection of a minister from the Church of England not essential to the validity of a law in Nova Scotia. We are aware that this matter was abundantly made use of to disparage its authors, but the good sense of the public now thoroughly appreciates the spirit of the resolution and it is understood.

The next subject for our notice is that relative to the Resolutions. They have since reappeared in the *vehicle* of an address, and though its *would-be-Destructives* manifest an apparent content at its general spirit, they now and then a thrust at the principal passage.

Another event apparently unheeded by the Province, yet deeply—momentously importing the future interests of this colony has occurred: the recent *Speakership*. No one, unless—as we are told—one within the *penitential* of the building, can depict to himself the busy, active anxieties of that morning. A wish was expressed among the advocates of H. M. Council to suspend for awhile all thoughts of political differences and to supply the unoccupied chair with one who was the object of their personal attachment. We say it, and have grounds for saying it, that not a few members, and they the utter thorough-paced Reformers, felt a disturbed heart in rejecting claims (they would have cherished) from a deference to a sense of duty. In fact, the late selection was an Exponent of political feeling, decidedly so—“That no opponent of the spirit abroad in this Province should be the First Commoner of Nova Scotia.” Such was our construction of the late step—such was the meaning of the House.

The Quadrennial Bill, which was carried by certain members of the Assembly, did not seem to retain sufficient vitality when it reached the Council to breathe at all. One or two explanatory missions from the House have failed, as we hear, in announcing any thing satisfactory as to its fate. We doubt not that our Provincial Peers can chuckle at the idea of not even vouchsafing conference with the People's representatives, as to their reasons for the suppression of a Bill peculiarly the People's own. Such a course was no doubt *wondrously dignified*—but of this hereafter.

Omitting various minor matters to which we may hereafter refer, we now arrive at the act for "Perpetuating the Evidence taken before the Election Committees." A long, animated and prolix debate has occupied the House on this subject. It is important and should be understood by the country. During the last session some 8 committees have been sitting; only 3 have reported. Thus every thing must again be repeated next year. But all the sitting members and petitioning candidates except those of Cumberland, agreed upon a resumption of the past proceedings at the next Session,—to dispense with the necessity of bringing down the same witnesses over the same ground before the same committee. The House, finding that as the Law of England now is, a committee still continues to proceed at its second session from the spot where it rested at the preceding one, sought to import the British fair play here. It sought it in vain. At first a small majority kept the Bill buoyant; it dwindled to a tie; then (the Government party, close in a serried phalanx) an accidental absence gave Messrs. Stewart and Dickey successful unit, and Messrs Logan and McKim are not only to lose all the expense of attorneys, travel, labor, anxiety and cost of witnesses already sustained, but must at the next session Petition, have a Committee Ballotted for, Nominees chosen, commence again from the first vote and may probably if the sitting members are successful enough, fail in bringing it to a close at the end of the session, and then either venture a third time or desert the standards of their supporters. The loss of this Bill is a damning blot upon the House. What Member who opposed it, would dare to stand for ten minutes upon any Hustings in Nova Scotia and after a correct explanation of the case, venture to justify his conduct? Not one would be listened to. Meanwhile we cautiously forbear to express any opinion on the merits of the return; it is the Bill and only the Bill we speak of.

We fear we are growing tiresome, and will conclude by stating that on returning from a morning walk we met the House on Monday evening, to our surprise, proceeding in a body—the Serjeant-at-Arms and his Assistant, Clerks, &c towards St. Paul's Church-Yard. On inquiry we discovered it was with the Address to Government House. We thought they were solemnizing the obsequies of the Council: we were not far mistaken.

It is with much pleasure we copy the following from the last Halifax Gazette; it shows that a majority in the House of Assembly think with us, about granting money to persons who render no account of their finances. It is a pity they did not adopt the resolution at the beginning of the Session.—Ed. Bee.

In the House of Assembly, 18th April, 1837.—Resolved, That this House will not grant any sum of Money at any future Session, in aid of any Steam Boat, Coach, Packet, Academy, School, or other Institutes or Public Undertaking whatsoever, now or hereafter to be established, unless an exact and particular accounts of its income and expenditure, and of the state of its Funds, duly verified under oath by the Owner or Accountant, and authenticated by the signature of all its Officers, shall be laid upon the Table of the House within the first twenty days of the Session.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be published in the Royal Gazette for one month after the close of the present Session, and for one month immediately before the commencement of the next Session of the General Assembly.

Pursuant to Order,
JOHN WHITTEN,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Colin Campbell, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.
May it please your Excellency,

H. M. Council feel it to be their duty to offer their sincere thanks to your Excellency for communicating to them the address of the House of Assembly, containing complaints against the Constitution and conduct of the Council of this Province.

H. M. Council believe that any serious grievances exist in this retired but peaceful Colony, they would gladly co-operate with the House of Assembly in humbly representing them to His Majesty, with unbounded confidence in the gracious inclination of their Sovereign to redress every wrong.

But deeply interested as they are in the prosperity of a Province which is the home of themselves and their families, they look with anxiety upon every proposal to make important changes in the constitution of a Colony which has hitherto had abundant cause for contentment, and whose happiness they are unwilling to hazard by any experiments that might endanger its Institutions, or diminish the prosperity and peace which it now enjoys.

It cannot be expected that every part of the conduct of any Legislative Body should give universal satisfaction; and when the Council differed from the House of Assembly upon the expediency of any measure which the House have originated, it is neither unnatural nor unusual for the disappointed supporters of such measures to complain of the Body by which it was rejected.

The Council cannot be called upon to vindicate their conduct against general charges, which in their nature are incapable of refutation, and can only be met by the general character of the accused.

To the opinion of their proceedings entertained by the intelligent and upright members of the community, the Council look without apprehension.

Upon those parts of the Address which contain anything like specific complaints, the Council have felt themselves called upon to make some Observations which they do now submit to your Excellency, with a request that you will have the goodness to transmit them, with the Address of the House of Assembly, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies—and they humbly hope that when high Officers lay that Address at the foot of the Throne, he will inform the Sovereign that his faithful and loyal Council in Nova Scotia, are prepared to vindicate their conduct; and to answer every charge that can be brought against them.

LATEST NEWS.

From the P. E. Island Gazette, May 2.

The *Castalia*, 35 days from Plymouth arrived yesterday, bringing London dates to the evening of the 22d March.

In the House of Commons last night (Thursday), Lord John Russell moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Monday, 3rd of April.—Agreed to.

The Electors of Westminster have resolved to call on Sir Frances Burdett to resign his seat.

Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, from New Brunswick; Mr Mayers, Agent for Barbadoes; and Mr Stewart Mackenzie, had interviews with

Lord Glenelg, yesterday, at the Colonial office,

It is now reported in the city that Government is about to send to St. Sebastian a fresh body of Mariners, as well as a ship of the line.

(From the London Gazette)

DOWNSING-TREE, MARCH 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. to be Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. If

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,
13th April, 1836. Administrator

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. If

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. If

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by

JAMES D. B. FRASER.
March 29, 1837. If

TO LET

THE PREMISES
Corner of George & Queen Streets,
now occupied by Mr James Smith. For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing in the house.
WM. RAE.
April 26, 1837. If

AGRICULTURAL.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Rotation of crops, is certainly among the most valuable of the modern improvements in agriculture. The scientific researches of many farmers have enabled them to discover some of the principles of vegetation, formerly but little understood. And it is believed that they will generally soon be fully convinced by experiment of the great benefits to be derived from rotation of crops. The different kinds of vegetables require nutriment peculiar to each class, and by planting the same kind on the same soil for a number of years in succession, the vegetables or plants degenerate for the want of their peculiar aliment; or as the common expression is, the soil becomes exhausted. It is therefore conceded to be an injudicious practice to cultivate the same crop, upon the same soil, for even two years in succession.

The same remark is applicable in horticulture; although a plentiful supply of manure annually, may afford some remedy for a previously exhausted soil.

By a judicious succession of crops, and the frequent use of that most important instrument to farmers, the plough, the fertility of the soil may be maintained. So many valuable essays have of late been published upon this subject, that we will not extend our remarks. Connected with this subject is the adaptation of the different soils to the various kinds of plants. Many skillful farmers acquire some practical knowledge of this subject, without understanding its true principles. Indeed, these principles cannot be well understood without the aid of the science of Chemistry. Chemical Science is indispensable to the Physician; but it falls not exclusively within his province. The practical farmer will find it of vast service in his pursuit. Its study ought therefore to be encouraged.

By ascertaining the food which different kinds of vegetables require, and the nutritious qualities of the various soils, the agriculturist is enabled to decide how he can, generally, produce the largest crops, with the least labor and expense.

He cannot have sufficient foresight to guard against unpropitious seasons; but acting upon enlightened principles and correct theories, his prospects of a good harvest will seldom be cut off. Our present object is to submit a few remarks upon one of our essential agricultural products, the potatoe.

In this section we raise no vegetable of greater profit or more general use than the potatoe.—And its annual consumption seems to be yet on the increase. We learn from aged persons, that some fifty or sixty years ago, ten or fifteen bushels of potatoes were considered as a large crop for each farmer; and at that period, it was as uncommon for a slaughtered swine to weigh 250 lbs. as it now is, to weigh seven or eight hundred.—Now a thousand bushels or even fifteen hundred, is not an uncommon crop, upon a farm of one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres.

It has been believed by many, that high, sandy, or gravelly soils are best adapted to the growth of potatoes. But the modern theory, proved by experiment, is, that a low, cold bottom, or clay-pan is preferable. I have for several years cultivated this vegetable upon a low, level, clay-pan, take care to have proper drains in case of heavy rains; and find that it not only yields largely, but that the quality or flavor of the potatoe is superior to that of those produced on high, sandy soils. A cold bottom is more congenial to them. And it is generally known, that in a cold, wet season, they flourish better, than in a very warm and dry one. But when planted in low lands, the

drains should always be kept open, to prevent overflowing.

It is said that in some parts of Ireland, famous for excellent potatoes, the potatoes are planted in low, and boggy lands, in beds, between which a ditch or drain is cut; and that the mud or most nutritious portion of the soil which gradually collects in these ditches, is taken up to cover the potatoes. The practice, which many farmers are adopting, of laying out their low and marshy lands into beds rising in the centre, of four or five rods in width, with intervening drains, running towards a common outlet, will prove, highly beneficial; and when there shall be a great increase of population, and the value of our lands shall be greatly enhanced, this practice will be adopted by all good farmers. It will then be admitted by all, that our valleys, and swamps contain the most fertile soil. In these, have been collecting for ages, decomposed vegetable matter, which constitutes the deep black soil. This kind of soil conveyed on to high sandy barren land, with a mixture of animal manure, will convert the latter into fruitful fields. And the fertility of the low land is increased by spreading upon its surface, loose sand or gravel from the hills.

The old practice of making the potato hill in an oval form or the shape of a sugar loaf, is very censurable. The same remark is applicable to the corn hill. Because, hills so formed, do not absorb so much moisture, when the rain descends, as hills flat at the top.

It is believed that a former practice of planting small potatoes, is now universally condemned. Many are yet of opinion, that it is as judicious to plant cut potatoes, or slips, or the eyes, as whole potatoes. This practice is contrary to the course of nature. Nature is always right, in all her operations. The Farmer should take nature for his great and unerring guide.—Hundreds of various theories had been published upon this important point. The result of our observation and reflections, respecting it, is, that it is always best to plant the best potatoes whole, except those containing too many eyes, of unusually large size. The latter may be divided. I raised a potato, perfectly sound, of an oval form, weighing two and a half pounds. This I cut into twelve pieces, which from twelve hills, yielded two bushels. If slips are planted, the plants or sprouts come up more slender and feeble. In favourable seasons, they may often look very well, but not so well as those from the whole potato. Care should be taken to prevent the growth of too many sprouts or stalks. Four or five in a common hill are sufficient. The size of the potato depends very much upon the number of stalks, and the size as well as richness of the hill. Potatoes degenerate by means of an improper mode of cultivation, and not from the climate. This vegetable of inestimable value contributes most to the health, growth and fatness of cattle, after being boiled, or steamed. It ought never to be given to swine in a raw state, unless, possibly, in the warmest season of the year, and after being partially dried.

[From the New England Farmer.]

MARL.—It would be well if every cultivator was aware of the important fact, that whoever finds marl, finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature; proper for all soils and all crops. Marl is usually found under moss or peat, in low, sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as those insects bring up small pieces of shells from their holes. It may be known by the application of a mineral

acid, and even good vinegar will cause an effervescence.

"To find the composition of a marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask; place them in a scale and let them be balanced; then reduce a few ounces of this dry marl to powder; and let this powder be carefully weighed, and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no farther effervescence is perceived. Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed, by which the quantity projected will be known.—Let the balance then be carefully restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected and that requisite to restore the balance, will show the weight of air lost during the effervescence. [That air proceeds from calcareous earth alone, which contains 44 per cent, of this carbonic acid air. Suppose 500 grains of marl lose 44 grams by the escape of air, then that marl contained 100 grains, or one fifth part of the whole weight of lime stone.] If the loss amount to 20 or 25 per cent. of the quantity of marl projected, the marl assayed is calcareous, or marl rich in calcareous earth. Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only 8 or 10 per cent. of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same proportion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick.

NEW METHOD OF FEEDING CALVES.—M. Labbe, member of the council of administration of the Agricultural Society finding that the carrot is one of the most nutritious kinds of food for cows, greatly increasing the quantity of milk, and furnishing a richer cream, he reduced half a pound of carrots to a pulp, boiled it four or five minutes in half a pint of water, and added the whole, in two portions, to the noon and evening mess of a calf, five days old. The same food, as a substitute for milk, was increased daily, so that on the eleventh day the boiled carrots were given as the entire food, except that after the eighth day a boiled potatoe was added to each of the three daily messes. The calf not only thrived finely, but grew so fat, that on the twentieth day; not intending it for the butcher, they were obliged to moderate the food.

WHEAT.—A farmer advises his brethren to roll their wheat, so as to throw under the earth the roots that are now on the surface.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

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

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

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

Nov'r 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

A WET NURSE WANTED.

Apply immediately—at this office.

May 3

C O M M E N T A R I E S .

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

BLESSED FRUITS OF UPPER CANADA TORIISM.
The Receiver General of Upper Canada gives notice in the *Official Gazette* of that Province, that he is prepared to borrow the sum of £927,757 11s 4d, at 6 per cent per annum interest. This said interest amounts to nearly £60,000 a year! and to meet it, not a penny can be spared, says the *Brockville Recorder*, from the ordinary Revenues of the Province. Do the People of Upper Canada comprehend the ruin that their Tory Legislation and Governor are bringing on their heads? If they do not, their "ignorance is bliss," indeed.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.—Mr McKENZIE says that he is not without hope that the effect of the petitions to Congress from Upper Canada will be an order to the Collectors of the customs on the whole Canada line, to grant, in the form of drawback, the whole of the United States sea duties on all articles of foreign growth or manufacture, purchased in the Union for the Canada market. It is probable that this regulation will be acted on immediately.—*Vindicator*.

It is full time that the appointment of members of the Legislative Council be placed in some other hands than that of the Crown local Governors and King's Ministers, who have had the patronage and power of nomination for the last half century, and what has been the result?

The *Courier* of Saturday vows, that "with five or six exceptions," the Legislative Council of this Province is composed of "some official grab-balls, a few old wives, and some weather-cocks."

If the people of the Province were invested with the right of Electing members to that branch of the Legislature, things would go very hard with them indeed if they could not make a better selection than the above.—*Vindicator*.

LOWER CANADA.

From the *Liverpool Albion*, March 13.

The political state of Lower Canada occupied the House of Commons during two nights of the past week. Although all history proves, that sooner or later, Colonies pass from under the sway of the mother state, history contains not an instance of the mother spontaneously allowing the daughter to set up for herself. The independence of Colonies has always been the result either of the decrepitude or of the defeat of the mother country. When the independence of Canada shall be established, we know not to which of these causes it will be owing. Of this we are certain, that England never will spontaneously recognise the independence of Canada or of any other of her Colonies. They must seize it for themselves.

From the *Vindicator*, April 14.

The die is cast; the British ministry have resolved to set the seal of degradation and slavery on this Province, and to render it actually, what it was already only in repute—the "INLAND" of NORTH AMERICA.

On the 6th March, Lord JOHN RUSSELL introduced in the House of Commons a series of ten Resolutions on Canada affairs, embodying an atrocious attack on, and violation of, the most important rights belonging to the Colonies. The sum and substance of these resolutions are that the Legislative Council is not to be rendered elective; that the Land Company is to be inviolable,—and lest it should not be sufficiently insulting to the people, thus

summarily to reject their oft-repeated prayers, our oppressors go one step further, and have resolved to dispose of the money of the people of this Province, by a British act of Parliament!

We have commenced the debate which took place on this occasion, in this day's number. Mr LEADER, member for Bridgewater, followed the Home-Secretary with an amendment in favor of an Elective Council. This was opposed by Mr. "Vile Sharper" ROBINSON, Chairman of the Land Company, by Mr P. M. SREWATER, and Sir GEO. GREY, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The principal resolutions were ably opposed by Mr O'CONNELL, (whose speech we particularly recommend to the perusal of our countrymen;) by Sir Wm. MOLESWORTH who denounced the ministerial atrocity in no measured terms, and plainly declared that if it were carried, the Canadians were morally bound to rebel. Col. THOMPSON followed Sir WILLIAM, also in favor of Canada, and to the gallant Colonel succeeded our indefatigable agent—Mr ROEBUCK,—who spared no pains nor exertion—no argument nor illustration, in order to avert from this ill-treated country the slavery which is prepared for her. Want of space obliges us to postpone the publication of this splendid piece of eloquence until Tuesday, when we shall publish it at length.

The debate was resumed on the 8th March, when Mr HUME raised his voice in defence of our rights. He was opposed by Mr GLADSTONE, (under Secretary to Lord ABERDEEN when Colonial Minister) by Mr LABOUCHERE, by Lord STANLEY, of infamous memory, by Mr SPRING RICE, and Lord HOWICK, and at length the committee divided, when there appeared For Lord JOHN RUSSELL's first resolution, 318
Against it, 56

Majority against "Justice for Canada," 262

The next division was on the fourth resolution when Mr LEADER moved his amendment, which was negatived on the following division:—

For Justice for Canada, 39
Against it, 337

Majority against Justice for Canada, 248

Mr ROEBUCK, seeing that the House was running headlong in its determination to trample down the constitutional rights of the subject in Canada, called on them to postpone the consideration of the remaining resolutions until the evidence of 1834 be printed. Lord SANDON, Tory Member for Liverpool, and Mr. SPRING RICE, opposed the delay, and thereupon Mr HUME moved that the chairman leave the chair.

For Mr Hume's motion, 14
Against it, 176

Majority, 162

A motion was next made that the chairman rise and report progress, but this was also negatived.

Nays, 164
Ayes, 18

Majority against the motion, . 146

The question on the main motion was then put, and the resolutions were finally agreed to on the following division:—

For Coercion for Canada, . . . 144
Against it, 16

Majority against Canadian Rights 128

Progress was thereupon reported, and the Report was ordered to be received on the 9th March, and the House adjourned at a little before three o'clock.

Mr RICE declared, in the course of his

speech on the 8th., that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Resolutions were to form the ground-work of a bill which would empower the Government to pay away public money of this Province, to the amount of £142,160 14s. 6s., among the office-holders of the Colony.

The attack thus made by the British Ministry and House of Commons on the liberties of the North American Colonies, commences another and more important era in the political history of Lower Canada. A foreign Parliament, in which the people of this Province are not, and cannot be, represented, are determined to dispose of our money, without the consent, and against the will, of those to whom of right it belongs; they have resolved to make another Ireland of this Province. But they will find before many years, to their cost, that they are but making her the *Massachusetts* of the North American Colonies.

During the cruel struggle which to her dishonor, the mother country has permitted her authorities, both Imperial and provincial, to wage against a patient, forbearing, though abused people, the hope was always entertained that justice would be obtained at least from the British Parliament. That hope is now destroyed. The British Ministry and the House of Commons now rank in iniquity on the same level with the degraded and treacherous Colonial office, and the people of Lower Canada are told, in terms not to be misunderstood, that it is idle to look for redress of grievances to the other side of the Atlantic. The Inhabitants of a colony have nothing to expect there but degradation and insult—the people of AMERICA have naught to expect at the hands of aristocratic England, but slavery and chains.

Thus deprived of all justice from the other side of the water; cast off, and rejected, by those in whom they foolishly put their trust, one duty alone now remains for the people of Lower Canada. Let them study the HISTORY of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Therein they will find wisdom, consolation, encouragement. Their British rulers, strong in their brute force, and insolent on account of their numbers, have rejected the lesson which that History teaches. It is for the people to profit by the wisdom which their rulers reject.

England, in 1765, determined to oppress the old Colonies which she then possessed on this Continent. She passed a Stamp Act, on which occasion there were only fifty votes in favor of American liberty in the House of Commons. How did the Americans meet that act of oppression? Did they lie down and patiently brook the insult? No. They were made of sterner stuff. They determined to attack British commerce; not to consume those products which were imported from England or her possessions. They resolved to attack her in her most vulnerable quarter, and force her merchants to become the allies of the colonists, and advocates in defence of American freedom. Combinations and societies were every where formed, to abstain from the consumption of foreign luxuries. The consequence was, that the obnoxious Act was repealed early the following year.

The people of Lower Canada must "go and do likewise," if they wish to preserve their liberties, and hand them down unimpaired to their posterity.

The monies which fill the coffers at Quebec, and which are about to be illegally disposed of by the British Parliament, are collected by duties, on Brandy, Rum, Wines, Tobacco, Tea, and such like articles. The people must abstain from the consumption of these articles. Instead of drinking Brandy or Rum, let them drink home-made Whisky, if they require such like stimulus, and encourage the smuggling of

Ten, Tobacco, and other articles, from the United States. In this lies their only salvation. By this means, they will destroy that Revenue of which England now illegally and unconstitutionally disposes, and paralyze the arm of the oppressor.

We have no room to enter further on the consideration of this important subject to-day. We shall return to it again. In the mean time, we hope our friends, and the friends of colonial liberty throughout the Province, will turn this hint over in their minds, and communicate it to their neighbours. Our freedom must be preserved, even at the expense of every other tie.

CANADIAN NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1837

PARLIAMENTARY MEASURES FOR THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.—In another column of this day's paper, we have copied from the *Indicator* an article, which may be considered expressive of the opinions of a vast majority, on the proposed parliamentary measures for the relief of Canada; and it will be seen, that these are much more likely to lead to open hostility, than to conciliation. It is truly deplorable to see in the present enlightened age, and with the events that led to the American Revolutionary war before them, a British House of Commons, pursuing with the same blind infatuation, a course which must hasten the alienation of these Colonies from the Parent State. We were utterly astonished when we read the Resolutions brought forward by Lord J. Russell; and still more so when we learned that they passed by a large majority. It is consolatory, however, to reflect that, although we have not a Chatham to denounce the madness of the men and their measures, his mantle seems to have fallen on a Hume, a Leader, and a Roebuck. These patriotic men have portrayed in strong but honest terms, the consequences that will certainly flow from coercion. It is not known yet what movement the Colonial Secretary will make in the House of Lords; but if the spirit of the Common's Resolutions is supported there, the "die will indeed be cast," not for the Canadas only, but for the British N. A. Colonies; thenceforward they will look upon all the measures of the Home Government with distrust; and brute force alone will be able to maintain the public tranquillity.

It is truly surprising what ignorance some British M. Ps. display in regard to the real state of those Colonies: some of them represent the people of British and French origin as arrayed against each other, and are unwilling to admit the fact that any real grievances exist, or that principle has any thing to do with Canadian complaints. They will perhaps find when too late to retract their steps, that Englishmen as well as Frenchmen have real grievances to redress; and that when arrayed side by side, they are of the same nature.

As one proof of the ignorance we have alluded to, we give the following paragraph from a speech of Lord Stanley:—

"If we do not extend protection to them they will protect themselves. In six months after you concede to them an elective council the British subjects in the Canadas will determine, as you refused them protection, that they will take it into their own hands. They will call in the aid of their compatriots in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick; and if need be, they will seek the aid of the United States, and, with the assistance thus afforded them, they will refuse to be governed by the French republicans."

His Lordship, and also the Colonial Secretary and others on the coercion side, will have their eyes opened as to the sort of help their cause is likely to get from Nova Scotians, when the Address of our Assembly is received.

We have laid the Council's Address before the public to day; but the "Observations" on the Assembly's Address, which accompany it are drawn to such a

length, and contain so much political dishonesty under the specious show of truth, that we believe they have been penned for the very purpose of deceiving the unwary. We shall therefore, in the mean time not print them.

Mr D Dickson's Work, entitled, "A Guide to Town Officers," is now in the Bookbinder's hands, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. Copies will be sent to Subscribers here next week, and to Agents in the Country as soon as possible. Those who have subscription lists in their possession, are requested to inform us or Mr Dickson what number of copies they will require.

The recent failures in New Orleans, New York, and other commercial cities in the Union, are producing almost unexampled suffering among all classes, from the recently opulent merchant down to the day labourer. The failures themselves are stated at from \$50 to 70,000,000, while the following is only one from among the many pictures of misery with which the press is teeming. We would advise every one, who can make a comfortable living where he is, to remain and be content.

"There are more than 2000 mechanics of various trades out of employment, at present in New York."

In addition to the above extract, we observe the following, taken, from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 15th April:—

"Something like five thousand laborers were discharged from their employment in the city on Saturday, for want of money to pay them; and it is anticipated that five thousand more will be discharged on Saturday next, for the same reason."

FUNERALS.—At a meeting which was lately held at Lunenburg, N. S., the following Resolutions were agreed on:—

1. Every person who shall hereafter be requested to attend any funeral, either as a mourner or pall-bearer, shall provide himself at his own expense, with a crape, hat-band, and gloves. No other appendage shall be used on such occasions—it being the sense of this meeting that the use of scarfs for the mourners should hereafter be discontinued.
2. Any minister of the Gospel, or physician, required to attend any funeral in future, shall provide himself with hat-bands and scarfs, at his own expense.
3. The use of refreshments of any kind at funerals, shall from henceforth, be discontinued, and the procession be required to return from the grave to the door of the late residence of the deceased, and there separate.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY closed its third session on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Fraser read a highly interesting Paper, "On the sources of Heat"—with Experiments.

The following persons were then elected as Office Bearers, for the ensuing year:—Robert McKay, Esq. President; Mr James Primrose, 1st Vice President, and Thomas Dickson, Esquire, 2d do. Mr Charles Robson, Sec'y & Treasurer. Mr G. A. Blanchard, Dr Anderson, David Matheson, Esquire, and Mr T. G. Taylor, Committee of Management. Mr James Hogue, Librarian.

It was resolved, that the available funds of the society be disposed of in purchasing books for the library, under the direction of a special committee then appointed.

From the P. E. Island Gazette.

His excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in his recent speech on proroguing the General Assembly of this Island, was pleased to express himself in terms of marked approbation of the harmony and unanimity which distinguished their intercommunication with each other during the late protracted Session. As a proof that the encomium bestowed by His Excellency was not altogether unmerited, we may state that out of five Bills which originated in the Council, one (for the appointment of Deputy Coroners) was lost in the Assembly; and out of Thirty Bills sent up to the Council by the House of Assembly, one only, and that of no public importance, was rejected by the former body. When we contrast this with the state of affairs in Lower Canada, where, for several years past, one great cause of complaint has been that

almost every useful Legislative measure which originated in the House of Assembly, was sure to be obstructed in the Legislative Council; we cannot help viewing our political condition with some degree of self gratulation.

SUPREME COURT, HALIFAX, Easter Term, May 2.

William J. Ritchie, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Court, was admitted a Barrister, and James R. Lovett, Charles Young, James Fogo, George H. McCulla and Frederick W. Grantham, Esquires, having taken the usual oaths, were duly admitted and enrolled Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

The Members of the Agricultural Society are informed, that there is some Timothy seed at the Drug Store of Mr J. D. B. Fraser for their use, at cost and charges;—what is not called for by Monday next, will be sold to others.

MARRIAGE.

At St Paul's Church, May 6 by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, George Augustus Elliot, Esq. Commander of H. M. Ship Melville, to Alice Ann, only daughter of the Hon. T. N. Jeffrey, collector of H. M. Customs, at Halifax.

On Thursday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr Scott, Mr John Ross, proprietor of the Eastern Stage, to Christina, only daughter of the late Mr Donaldson, merchant of that town.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation to the Wise Disposer of all things, Jeze Legate, wife of Mr Archibald Hart, aged 43 years—only two years from the City of Glasgow; she was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. She has left a husband with two children, and a circle of friends and acquaintances to lament their loss.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOL.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, May 3—Brig Lida, Smith, Newfld.—ballast; Sch'r Mary, Jenkins, P. E. Island—ballast; Elizabeth, Hayden, R. John—plank; Two Brothers, Boutin, Arichat—ballast.

Thursday—Barque Hazard, English, Providence—flour and rice.

Friday—Sch'r Alicia, Currie, Halifax—gen'l cargo, bound for Miramichi; Waterloo, Esen, do. do. do.

Saturday—Barque Isabella, Auld, Greenock—Brit. Goods and 250 passengers; sch'r Catharine, McDonald, P. E. Island—boards.

Monday—Brig Montana, Gray, New York—corn, meal, tobacco, and flour; sch'r Oceanus, Porter, Yarmouth, N. S.—rice; Lucy, O'Brien Halifax—general cargo.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Sch'r Enterprise, LeBlanc, Halifax—coal; Two Brothers Fougere, do. do.

Thursday—Sch'r Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—potatoes, &c; Rosa, Fougere, Portland—coal; steamer Cape Breton, Graham, P. E. Island and Miramichi—passengers and mail; sch'r Mary, Jenkins P. E. Island—ballast; Isabella, Kenedy, Miramichi—ale and pork.

Saturday—Sch'r Lively, Cummings, Halifax, Coal.

Monday—Sch'r Catherine, McDonald, Magdalene Islands—salt.

The steamer Cape Breton has commenced plying between P. E. Island, Miramichi, and this Port.

LAUNCH.—On the 7th instant, the barque "Countless Mulgrave," was launched from the ship yard of Mr Lowrey;—burthen 596 tons, new measurement.

ALBION MINES' RAIL ROAD.

ESTIMATES WANTED

FOR the Formation of the Rail Road from New Glasgow Bridge to the Loading ground.

SEALED OFFERS

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to whom, or to Mr Peter Crerar, apply for further particulars.

Albion Mines, 8th May, 1837.

GEO. FESTER, of River John, returns his thanks to those individuals whose benevolence has in some degree, enabled him to recover from his recent loss by fire. (May 9,

TO BE SOLD,
BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Before the Court House in Pictou, on Friday, the 10th day of June, at ten o'clock, a.m.

SIX EVEN LOTS, marked A, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on a plan of the late Mr Mortimer's Estate to be seen at Mr Dawson's, and exhibited at the sale. They contain about

TWO ACRES EACH,

and as they lie within a short distance of the Town, are well adapted for building or gardens. Possession will be given at the end of the year. The title is unexceptionable

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; 25 per cent more on delivery of the deed; the remainder with interest, in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

Belonging to the heirs of the late John Tuller, lying on the northern side of River John, and bounded by lands granted to Robert Patterson and others.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; the remainder on delivery of the deed

Wm. YOUNG

Pictou, May 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscriber's business, he is under the necessity of calling in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he sincerely hopes this notice will render other measures unnecessary.

JAS. DAWSON.

May 10.

NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late

THOMAS ELLIOT,

of Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ELLIOT.

6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his present business forthwith, requests all to whom he stands indebted to present their accounts for payment; and those who are indebted to him to come to an immediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the first June next, will be put in a legal course of recovery, without further notice.

GEORGE MCKAY.

Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

TO LET.

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January J, 1837. if

LANDING

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

QUAIN CABLES, 1-2, 3-5, 3-4, 7-8 1/2 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron shanks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of **LAND**, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tuller, 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 *Abraham Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or Messrs Young, Halifax.*
October 5, 1836. if

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the *AWN* from Liverpool, and the *ACADIAN* from Greenock A very complete Assortment
OF IRON-PONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

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

ALSO ON HAND—A small assortment of *SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c.* No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold,

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

R. DAWSON.

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

For Sale.

(And immediate possession given)

AN EXCELLENT FARM,

Fronting on the Gulf Stream, the property of the Subscriber, consisting of about

110 ACRES,

Sixty of which have been ploughed.

There is a **DWELLING HOUSE** and **BARN** on the premises; a school about 3-4 of a mile distant, and grist and saw Mills about 1 mile off. Salmon, herring, codfish, &c. may be caught off the shore in their season. Hundreds of cart loads of seaweed are annually thrown on the shore, which may be advantageously used as manure. The mail road from Pictou to Cape Breton passes the House.

ALSO:

Separately, or with the said farm, a lot of **WOOD LAND,**

consisting of 50 acres, distant from the House half a mile, and from the mills quarter of a mile.

For particulars apply to James Purvis, Pictou, or here to **JOHN McDUGALL.**
Marigomish, 15th April, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, has been dissolved by mutual consent; therefore all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment;—and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL FULLERTON.

JOHN FULLERTON.

March 23.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

- The Token, The New-Years' Box,
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

JUST RECEIVED

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

IS CASKS best bonding cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case **MACHINE-CARDS.**

ALSO—**T**O CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

SEEDS.

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

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON.

A few thousand **HEDGE THORNS** may be had as above, on early application.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Premises, at the West River of Pictou, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Governor and Council: A L. that Farm belonging to the estate of the late John Jamecon, Esq., deceased, situate on the West River of Pictou, aforesaid, facing the public highway, and about 8 miles from the town of Pictou, containing

ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY ACRES, more or less. There is a **BARN** and **STABLE** on the Premises. **TERMS** made known at the time of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

The above Premises will be sold subject to a lease which will expire on the first day of May, A. D. 1839

JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r.

Pictou, March 27th, 1837.

The above Sale is **POSTPONED**, until Tuesday, the 30th instant, when it will positively be made at the **COURT HOUSE**, in Pictou, precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH CHIPMAN.

Pictou, May 3d, 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.

vs

WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on the eighteenth day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, have expired.

J J SAWYER, Sheriff.

By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Puhl. }
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

The above SALE is Postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., when the same will take place at the place above-mentioned.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldin in 1780, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of **SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. if

Wanted by the Subscriber, immediately:

- 100 bushels good Potatoes,
- 2 cwt. best milled Barley,
- 2 bushels seed do.

Pictou, May 3. JAS. DAWSON.

POETRY.

From the New York Emancipator.

THE LAST OF THE RED MEN.

TICK Sun's last ray was glowing fair,
On crag and tree and flood;
And full, in mellow softness, where
The lonely Indian stood.

Beneath his eye, in living gold,
The proud Pacific lay;
Untuffed there, a skiff might hold,
Its bright and fearless way.

Far! far! behind him, mountains blue,
In shadow distance melt;
And far beyond the dark woods grow,
Where his forefathers dwelt!

No breathing sound was in the air,
As leaning on his bow,
A lone and weary pilgrim there—
He murmur'd stern and low.

"Far by Ohio's mighty river,
Bright star, I've worshipped thee;
My native stream, its bosom never,
The Red Man more may see!"

The Paleface rears his wigwam where
Our Indian hunters rove'd;
His hatchet fells the forest fair,
Our Indian maidens lov'd!

A thousand warriors bore in war,
The token of my sires,
On all the hills were seen afar,
Their blazing Council fires!

The foeman heard their war whoop shrill,
And held his breath in fear;
And in the wood, and on the hill,
Their arrows pierced the deer.

Where are they now?—the stranger's tread
Is on their silent place!
Yon fading light on mo is shed,
The last of all my race!

Where are they now?—in the Summer's light,
Go seek the Winter's snow;
Forgotten is our name and might,
And broken is our bow!

The White Man came, his bay'nets gloam,
Where Sachems held their sway;
And like the shadow of a dream,
Our tribe has passed away!

Cur'd be their race! to faith untrue!
False heart! deceitful tongue!—
Hear me! O! evil Manitou,—
Revenge the Indian's wrong!

I hear him in the hollow moan
Of the dark heaving sea!
And whispers murmur in the tone,
Of vengeance yet to be!

What if no stone shall mark the spot,
Where lonely sleeps the brave—
Their mighty arm is unforgot,
Their glory has no grave!

But to our foes we leave a shame—
Disgrace can never die,—
Their sons shall blush to bare a name,
Still blacken'd with a he!

So be it ever to their race;
False Friends and bitter cares;
By fraud they have the Indian's place,
The Indian's curse be theirs!"

EXCERPLANY.

From the Pickwick Paper.

THE PATENT SAUSAGE MAKER'S
"FELO DE SE."

"Werry n' e porkshop that 'a'e, sir." "Yes it seems so," said Mr Pickwick. "Celebrated sausage factory," said Sam, "Is it?" said Mr Pickwick. "Is it!" reiterated Sam with some dignity. "I should rather think it was. Well, I see your innocent eyebrows that's vere the mysterious disappearance of a

respectable tradesman took place, four years ago." "You don't mean to say he was burked, Sam?" said Mr Pickwick, looking hastily round. "No I don't indeed, sir," replied Mr Weller, I wish I did, far worse than that. He was the master o' that 'ere shop, sir and the inventor o' the patent never leavin' off sassaage steam engine, as ud swaller up a pavin' stone if you put it too near, and grind it into sassaage as easy as if it was a tender babby. Wery proud of that machine he was, asit was nat'ral he should; and he'd stand down in the cellar a lookin' at it, ven it was in full play, till he got quite melancholy with joy. A wory happy man he'd ha' been, sir, in the possession o' that 'ere engine and two more lovely infants besides, if it had'nt been for his wife, who was a most ow-dacious wixen. She was always a follerin' him about, and dinin' in his ears till at last he could'nt stand it no longer. 'I'll tell you what it is my dear,' he says one day; 'if you persevere in this here sort of amusement, he says, 'I'm blessed if I don't go away to 'Merriker; and that's all about it.' 'Your'e an idle willin,' says she, 'and I wish the 'Merrikens joy of their bargain.' Aster vich she keeps on abusin' him for half an hour, and then she runs into the little parlour behind the shop, sets to a screamin', says he'll be the death on her, and falls in a fit, which lasts for three good hours — one o' them fits which is all screamin' and kickin'. Well next mornin' the husband was missin'. He hadn't taken nothin' from the till, hadn't even put on his great coat, so it was quite clear he warn't gone to 'Merriker. Didn't come back next day, didn't come back next week; the misses had bills printed sayin' that if he'd come back, he should be forgiven everythin' (which was very liberal seein' that he hadn't done nothin' at all,) all the canals was dragged, and for two months afterwards, venever a body turned, it was carried as a reg'lar thing, straight off to the sausage shop. Hows'ever, none on 'em answered, so they gave out that he'd run away, and she kept on the business. One Saturday night, a little thin old gen'l'm'n comes into the shop in a great passion and says, 'Are you the misses o' this here shop?' 'Yes, I am,' says she. 'Well, ma'am,' says he, 'then I've just looked in to say, that we and my family ain't a goin' to be chonked for nothin'; and more than that, ma'am' he says, 'you'll allow me to observe, that as you don't use the primest parts of the meat in the manufacture o' sassaages, I think you'd find beef come nearly as cheap as buttons.' 'Buttons, sir,' says she. 'Buttons, ma'am,' says the little old gentleman, unfoldin' a bit o' paper, and showin' twenty or thirty halves o' buttons. 'Nice seasonin' for sassaages, is trowsers' buttons, ma'am.' 'The're my husband's buttons,' says the widdler, beginnin' to faint. 'What?' screams the little old gen'l'm'n, turnin' very pale. 'I see it all,' says the widdler; 'in a fit of temporary insanity he rashly converted his-self into sassaages!' 'And so he had sir,' said Mr Weller, looking stendily into Mr Pickwick's horror-stricken countenance, 'or else he'd been draw'd into the engine, but, however that might ha' been, the little old gen'l'm'n, who had been remarkably partial to sassaages all his life, rushed out o' the shop in a wild state, and was never heard on arterwards.'

AN IMPOSTOR.—A woman named Mrs. McGirdle, was dismissed from the House of Industry of this city, a few days ago, for bad conduct. Previous to her departure, she was searched, in order to see if she were not "harrowing" some of the property of the establishment, when the sum of forty-six dollars in silver, and two sovereigns, were found on her. It was clear that with such a sum in her possession she could not be considered a Pauper. The Committee very properly made her pay

32s. 6d. for her board and lodging, and then turned her out.—Vindicator.

The English Law forbids any Postmaster to open mailed newspapers or lend them to any person.—They are considered of equal importance with letters.—Boston Transcript.

The last three years' expenditure on whisky in Ireland amounted to £18,000,000, which would afford nine guineas for each family (say for four persons in each family,) allowing the population to be eight millions of souls.—Cork Standard.

The deaths in London for the year ending December 1836, were 18,229. The deaths by consumption were 3238—the next is old age, by which 2320 died.

AGE AND FECUNDITY.—A Whale is supposed to live a thousand years, and a pair to count not less than 72,000,000 of their offspring!

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his

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

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

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

BARGAINS.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

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

R. DAIVSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

AGENTS-

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev'd. 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. BALLANE, Esq.