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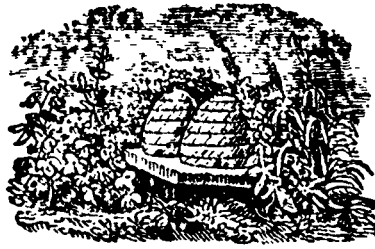
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACUM PROPOSITUM VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIAM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1837.

NUMBER XLVI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s 6d additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr m 50s 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 20 a 22s 6d
Cheese, N S - 5d a 6d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Pork pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board 14 a 6	Potatoes 2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke 16s	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Q'l 16s	Shingles pr m 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 7d a 8d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, N S 25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush 1s 6d.
" Canada, fine 52s 6d	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.	
Alswives 20s	Herrings, No 1 25s
Boards, pine, m 60s a 70s	" 2 20s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 42s 6d
" Quebec prime 55s	" 2 37s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" "
Codfish, merch'ble 15s	Molasses 2s 5d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 32s 6d	" Quebec none
Coffee 1s 1d	" N. Scotia 110s
Corn, Indian 5s 9d	Potatoes 3s
Flour Am sup none	Sugar, good, 50s a 60
" Fine none	Salmon No 1 52s 6d
" Quebec fine 52s 6d	" 2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia 50s	" 3 67s 6d

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

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 Weldon* 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. n-m

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The Lords of Trade have intimated to the committee of Keys Council and inhabitants of this Island, part of the intentions of His Majesty's Government towards them, the details of which, as far as they have transpired, have carried consternation among all classes, more particularly the mercantile men of the place. Their Lordships say, that, in pursuance of their duty, they will, early in the ensuing Session of Parliament, bring in a Bill regulating and increasing the fiscal taxation of the island, giving power to His Majesty's Government to increase the customs duty on timber, and all other articles now admitted into its ports duty free, from time to time, until the taxation be assimilated to that of England. Their Lordships further state, that the customs of the Isle of Man cannot be permitted to be a stumbling block of inconvenience to the customs and Navigation Laws of England. On Tuesday, January 17, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Court-house, Douglas, which was attended by the Members of the Legislative Council and Keys (the local parliament) and other influential inhabitants, when Major Stewart and other members of the committee stated the effect of their interviews with the British Government, and their inability to influence them to abandon the project of increasing the fiscal taxation of the Island, and passed a resolution that the high bailiffs of towns and captains of parishes throughout the Island, should call together meetings of the freeholders and housekeepers of the various districts to take their opinion on the conduct of the Government, which passed unanimously. A series of resolutions were then passed, appointing a committee to confer with the Council and Keys in their Legislative character, on the best means of inducing the Government to abandon, or at least modify, the threatened system of taxation; that the committee be instructed to repair to England, and represent to the Government and Parliament the feelings of the inhabitants against the proposed measure, and that the greatest mischief and injustice would be committed on the inhabitants at large, who are without wood of island growth, in taxing that article of necessity to the commerce of the island. An instruction was also given to the Committee, that in the event of their being unable to induce the government to forego their intended measure, then to propose that twenty-five years should elapse before the commencement of the levying the first tax. A subscription was liberally entered into, to defray the expenses of the Committee in London.—*Mona's Herald*

DESTRUCTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—On the 25th January, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Hopetoun rooms, Edinburgh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present alarming condition of the population in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland.—Among the gentlemen present we observed the Marquis of Huntley, Sir James Miles Riddell, Bart., Sir John Campbell, Bart., Sir John S Forbes, Bart., Sir Reginald Macdonald, S. Seton, Bart., Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., &c. The Marquis of Huntley was called to the chair. We give a specimen of the information laid before the meeting. It

appeared from the report from the parish of Portree, and in the range of four miles around it, 64 families who at the time when the report was transmitted had not a peat to burn nor an article of food to maintain life. Bracadale parish contains a population of 1600 souls. Of that number 1200 (when the report was transmitted) had no meal; 50 families had of potatoes what might serve them till about the 1st of May; 170 families had an average of four bolls each, 80 families were in a state of entire destitution; while the entire population, with the exception of a very few tacksmen, have not a peck of potatoes, oats or barley, to cast into the ground in the ensuing spring. The island of Tyree is in the same deplorable state. There are at present about 400 families in the island in the most destitute circumstances, who pay no rent to the landlord, and who in the course of a very short time must be in a state of entire want as to fuel, clothing, and the necessaries of life. The same remarks apply to a certain extent to Iona, the Ross of Mull, the village of Tabernory, and almost all the western coasts of Argyll, and Inverness, and adjacent islands. Such is the miserable condition of the inhabitants as to the article of fuel alone, that it is proved from documents now lying on the table, that in many cases two or three families have joined together for the purpose of using as fuel the timber of the other houses; and for want of blankets and bed-clothes, huddle together under a covering of dried ferns and rushes. Resolutions to enter into a subscription, and to send a deputation to England, were unanimously adopted and a considerable sum subscribed.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

THE INFLUENZA IN IRELAND.—This disease appears to be even more formidable in the Irish metropolis than with us. The following paragraph is from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of Tuesday:—"When the cholera was at its height in Dublin we question much whether the daily amount of mortality was equal to what it is at present. We are informed that for the last fortnight the average number of interments daily, in Prospect Cemetery alone, was, 46. The Mail of last night says—'It has been calculated that about a thousand funerals took place within the bills of mortality on Sunday last.' We do not remember worse weather than the present. It is cold, dark, and damp; snow on Saturday, rain on Sunday, darkness and mist on yesterday, and still even those who confine themselves to their Houses are not exempt from the attacks of this violent epidemic."

The typhus fever is spreading with a terrific velocity throughout Glasgow. The deaths from it in the infirmary alone were, at the last account, more than one hundred weekly.

Fifteen persons, who were at the Peel Banquet at Glasgow, have since died from the effect of the prevailing epidemic.

MORIS.—So powerful is the oil of lavender in destroying this vermin, that if a single drop is put into a box along with a living insect, the latter almost immediately dies.

Why is a solitary skipper on the outside of a cheese like the hero of a modern Novel? Because he is a pilgrim of the rind—(Rhino).

LATEST NEWS.

From the Halifax Times, March 28.

THE PACKET ALERT, in 18 days from Falmouth, arrived on Thursday last, bringing London dates to the 24, and Falmouth to the 4th March. The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, was debated in Committee of the House of Commons during three days, on an amendment of Lord Francis Egerton, which was finally lost, leaving a majority of 50 in favour of ministers.

The motion of Mr Charles Lushington in the House of Commons—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the sitting of the Bishops in Parliament is unfavourable in its operation to the general interests of the Christian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the people from the Established Church," was lost Feb. 18—there being a majority of 105 against the motion.

Another plot for the destruction of Louis Philippe had been discovered by the police—the instrument of assassination was an infernal machine, and its projector had improved so far on the invention of Fieschi, that it would have been next to impossible for the intended victim to escape from the effects of the explosion. The wretch confessed to his diabolical purpose, and in the momentary absence of his jailor, hung himself.

Gomez, the Carlist chief, who overran Spain lately, baffled the Queen's Generals, and collected booty, has since been tried by court martial and shot.

From the Novascotian.

LOWER CANADA.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord John Russell mentioned, in reply to Mr Robinson, that it was his intention to bring the affairs of Lower Canada under the attention of the House on the 25th March.

A meeting was held on Monday at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of setting on foot a subscription to erect monuments in London and in Edinburgh to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skyring, Gerrald, and Margaret, who suffered in the Parliamentary Reform in 1791.

It appears from the country papers, in Scotland, that horses, sheep, pigs, and dogs, are dying from the Influenza, as well as human beings, in all directions.

Mr O'Connell received on Thursday, a singular letter from Ireland, written in a female hand, inclosing notes for £100. The communication runs thus: "A tribute of gratitude to Mr O'Connell for making Ireland respected. Feb. 19, 1837."

The Russians refuse all entrance into the Black Sea, and will not permit the Turks to continue the coasting trade except by patent from Russia. Their fleet is reinforced, in order to enable the authorities to compel obedience.

The eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, Casarovitch Alexander Ncokevitch, is expected in England this summer.

A sea volcano was lately observed to pour out lava from the waves off the Shetland Isles.

A great fire broke out in the royal palace at Naples on the 9th ultimo, in which the furniture, jewelry, &c. in the apartments of the Queen Dowager, and other property worth 4,000,000 of francs, were destroyed.

The Paris papers are full of rumours of war, of Russia's preparations, and Egypt's demonstrations. These rumours are certainly not confirmed by the intelligence from Constantinople and St. Petersburg which has reached England.

The ex-King of Sweden, Gustavus IV. known for many years past under the name of Colonel Gustavson, expired suddenly on the 7th

ult., at eight in the morning, in the town of St. Gall.

THE VIXEN.—We have not expressed any responsible opinion on the subject of the anticipated breach with Russia, Lord Palmerston describes the question as one of great gravity; a contemporary says—"We are in no hurry to learn the result of an inquiry which can only terminate in the most humiliating concessions on the part of Russia, or hostilities on that of England, if the proper regard be had to the honour and interests of the British empire, and the liberties of Europe."

From the Acadian Recorder.

The present conjuncture of politics "at home," in a paper of the 12th ult. is thus delineated:

The old political institutions of this country are tumbling to pieces. The most bigoted friend of ancient ignorance is compelled to admit that there is really a great revolution now going on—a revolution in which Democracy is putting down for ever the ridiculous pretensions of a proud and corrupt Aristocracy. Yet no one has planned this revolution, no body of men has met to consult together and devise the ways and means of bringing it about; it comes upon the nation almost by surprise, to the horror of the corrupt and the superstitious, but to the joy of all wise and good men, who sympathise with their fellow beings, and desire "the greatest happiness to the greatest number." Almost every revolution the world has known has been the result of a mere brute contest, in which the people's blood was shed, and the products of the people's labour were wasted to put one set of oppressors in the place of another. This is one of a very different kind: it is a great peaceful revolution, the natural, the inevitable result of increasing commercial intercourse and the rapid spread of knowledge. Having its source in the very business of society, no power on earth can arrest it; intelligence must continue to dispel ignorance, and this revolution, therefore, must proceed with an accelerating pace, to the complete establishment of representative self-government.

By the latest papers we discover that, after all the festive badiage of the Tories, the present Ministry occupy no fragile edifice. The casualties of death and infirmity seemed at first to inspire them with extravagant expectations. The result of the elections on such events has admirably frustrated the insane hopes of men who know not the world as it is. A singular scene was lately presented in the House of Commons on the subject of the Municipal Corporations for Ireland: Mr Shiel delivered one of the most eloquent denunciations ever uttered in that House; Lord Lyndhurst (he who had pronounced 'Irishmen, aliens') sat beneath the Gallery. On the repetition of the word (aliens) by Mr Shiel, the House—Gallery—Strangers—rose and by one acclamation, convicted the son of the runaway native of Limerick and Yankee portrait painter, that the venal owner of a Peer's coronet is not the true Peer of Britain.—Lord De Roos, one of Lord Lyndhurst's especial Tories, has—from the verdict of a British Jury—been obliged to fly from the Conservative benches for swindling of cards!! £30,000 is the sum of his villainy. He never will dare to show his face in Britain.

DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Dr. Andrew Smith, who was sent out by the Cape of Good Hope Association into Central Africa, has recently presented to that body a very interesting account of his travels. The expedition under him, consisting of 50 persons, 150 head of cattle and horses, and 20 waggons, which started from Graaf Ruit on the 12th August, 1831, returned in the spring of the

present year, after penetrating to the latitude of 23 deg. 26 min. North. The mission became acquainted with members of 27 tribes, and had information of 16 others, and realized a very extensive and valuable collection in natural history, including 180 skins of new or rare quadrupeds, 3370 skins of new or rare birds, three barrels of snakes and lizards, one box of insects, three crocodiles, and two skeletons, 23 new and rare tortoises, 799 geological specimens, and one package of dried plants. They also ascertained that the Hottentot race was much more extended than has been believed, and that parties or communities belonging to it inhabit the interior as far at least as the inland lake, which they were told was not less than three weeks' journey to the north of the tropic of Capricorn.

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF INTemperance.—On Sunday evening an Irish laborer and his wife, who reside in 71st street, got themselves so drunk, that while they were sitting at the fire, the woman let her child of about four months old, fall from her lap into the fire, and neither she nor her husband was able to extricate it until it was too late. The agonizing screams of the little unfortunate caused a lodger in the house to run into the room, who beheld the beastly father of the poor child endeavouring to riss it from the flames, but so completely prostrate was he with liquor, that the child was literally roasted alive before he succeeded in taking it from the fire.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

COLONIAL.

Quebec, March 20.

THE SEASON.—On Wednesday and Thursday morning last, the 15th and 16th inst., Fahrenheit's thermometer, at sunrise, was one or two degrees below zero. On Friday it was at freezing, and on Saturday it rose to 45°, and in the afternoon there was a heavy rain. In the night, and on Sunday forenoon, there was a heavy fall of snow, with the thermometer at 20° above zero. This morning, the 20th instant, at sun rise, the thermometer was five degrees below zero. The tops of the fences are just appearing out of the snow, and there is yet about five feet of snow in the woods where it did not drift. The crows, however, made their appearance on the 14th instant. The ice-bridge stands as firm as ever opposite the town, at Point Leve and Carouge, with no hope of its breaking up during the spring tides of the 22d instant. So far, we have little prospect of an early spring; our expectations are, however, favourable both for an early seed-time and good crops.

On the 4th instant, 9 or 10 inches of snow fell at Savannah in Georgia.

(Quebec Gazette.)

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.

BUFFON'S NATURAL HISTORY,
VOL: 3d.

THE Person who has borrowed this book, will oblige the Subscriber by returning it immediately.
ROBERT M. KAY.

March 29.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late **JOHN McDONALD**, of Morigomishe, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.**
Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

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, 29th 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

FOR SALE,
AT A LOW PRICE,
A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.**
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 6, 1836. if

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date, **All his Landed Property, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.**
Viz:—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the *Three Mile Inn*, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to **JOHN HENDERSON,** Blacksmith.
February 22.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by **JAMES D. B. FRASER.**
March 29, 1837. if

ALBION MINES' RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES WANTED
FOR the formation of the two first sections of the *Albion Mines' Railway*, from the Foundry to New Glasgow Bridge.

SEALED OFFERS

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of Friday the 28th of April next, to whom, or to Mr Peter Crerar, apply for plans, specification, or other particulars.
Albion Mines, 23th March, 1837. e-w

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

CAUSE { **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 Wednesday the 15th 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, having expired.
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**
Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pltff. }
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

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, Druggist.
September 21. if

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.
He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and **20 ACRES OF LAND** fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called **COLIN MCKAY.**
New Glasgow, 25th Nov. 1836.

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. DAWSON,
Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Gen. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.
JAMES BAIN.
Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—
The Token, The New-Year's Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet
The Union Annual,
JAS. DAWSON.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,
The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, 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, 1826 **JAMES DAWSON.**

JUST RECEIVED

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

18 CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.
ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.
JAS. DAWSON.
Pictou, November, 1836.

To be Sold or Let.

THAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

ALSO,

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called *Point Pleasant*, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good freestone Quarry; and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to **JAMES DAWSON.**
Nov'r 5, 1836.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1000 Feet, clear, 1 inch **PINE BOARDS,** seasoned. Apply at this Office.
Mch 29.

TO LET:
THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchen. Apply to **J. D. B. FRASER.**
January 4, 1837. if

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AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer]
ON SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

Practical farmers are not agreed relative to the best time in the year for sowing Grass Seeds. Some prefer autumn, but a majority of those who have written on the subject, recommend sowing in the spring, and spring, so far as we are acquainted with the practice of our cultivators, is generally chosen for sowing grasses. European writers direct, even when grass seed is sown on the same ground with winter grain, to sow the grass seed in the spring, and harrow it in. They say that the harrowing will, on the whole, be of some service to the grain. The Hon. Richard Peters, likewise directed to "harrow your winter grain in the spring, in the direction of the seed furrows, or drills, and be not afraid of disturbing a few plants; manifold produce will remunerate for those destroyed."

But, although the spring sowing of grass seeds has been generally recommended, and practiced by New England Farmers, some experienced and scientific cultivators have preferred summer and autumnal sowing. Mr J. M. Gourgus, of Weston, Mass., in a useful article published in the N. E. Farmer, makes the following statement.

"Dear bought experience has taught me the efficacy of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain; it was a custom imported with the ancestors of the country, from old England, where the cloudy summers and moist climate will warrant a practice, which under our clear sky and powerful sun, is altogether unsuitable. I must add that grass sown in the fall, imperiously requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order; otherwise the small plants, slightly rooted yet, and heaved up by the frost, will suffer much, perhaps total destruction; and truly among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none, perhaps, would be more valuable than to roll all grass lands in the spring. The plants suffer from the wind and heat, and thus being the case more or less every spring, it must necessarily bring on a premature decay, which the yearly use of the roller might prevent."

In 1825, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded a premium of \$30 to the Rev. MORRILL ALLEN, for his experiments to prove the best season and mode of laying down lands to grass. Mr Allen gave a statement of several experiments which he made, which may be found in the New England Farmer, vol. xiii. p. 151.—The following is an extract from Mr Allen's report of his proceedings for the above mentioned purpose:

"From the result of these several experiments, I am led to believe the best time to commit grass to the earth, is from the 15th of August to the 15th of September: this time seems to accord with the intentions of nature; it is the season of ripeness in the seed, when it spontaneously falls to the ground: grass seed which is sowed in the last of summer or the beginning of autumn, is rarely if ever obstructed in its early growth by drought, which often proves destructive to young plants in the summer months; it gets firm hold of the ground before winter, and in the following spring grows more rapidly than grass on land which has been hardened by the heat of summer and the growth of a grain crop. The season, which it appears to me to be the best for sowing grass seed, is far from being the most convenient for farmers; they cannot often do it at that time, without too little preparation of the soil to receive the seed, or the loss of one crop; my experiments have proved to my own satisfaction, that much later sowing is preferable to spring sowing with grain; in one instance, I prepared the land late in the fall, and cast the

seed on the snow with very good success; for fields designed to be alternately in grass and tillage, the common practice of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain, may consist with good husbandry, for as often as wet seasons ensue, the grass will prosper tolerably well, and in case of a drought, which destroys the grass, the rotation may be changed without any other loss than that of the seed; but on fields which are unsuitable for frequent ploughings, when we wish to have the cultivated grasses remain as long as possible, and on sandy soils where it is difficult to get a sufficient number of grass plants established, the loss of a single crop is trifling, compared with the gain which will be realized by sowing grass seed in the month of August."

We would not, in all cases, condemn the sowing of grass seeds, though we have no doubt that, as a general rule, fall-sowing is to be preferred. There are evils to be dreaded in either case.) Grasses sown in the fall, are liable to be winter-killed, or destroyed by frost; those sown in the spring, may perish by drought and heat. But whenever they are sown, they should be well covered with a harrow, and it will usually be of service to press them down and smooth the surface with a roller.

From the Vermont Farmer.

POTATOES.—As I have an opportunity, I will send the result of an experiment which I made in planting potatoes in 1835, to which, if you think it will be of any use, you can give a place in your paper.

I had supposed that the seed end of the potato was nearly all that was valuable for planting; but the result of my experiment was the reverse of this. I had supposed that small ones were nearly as good as large ones; but from experience I am convinced that it is a mistake.

I planted one row of seed ends, two in a hill, one, with one in a hill; one, with two smallish potatoes, about as large as hen's eggs, in a hill; and one, with one large potato in a hill. Of these five rows, the two last exceeded the rest, by more than all the seed that was planted in them—the last of the two exceeded the other.

As it is a time when people seed potatoes to eat, I would recommend to select the largest, and preserve them till seed-time. And one thing more, see that you have some of the best kinds of potatoes; for the potato is an important crop in these cold seasons. J. H.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD.—The following experiment was tried by a house-keeper in this city, for the purpose of testing the economy of baking bread at home.

He bought a loaf of his baker for ten cents, which weighed one pound and three ounces. He then bought seven pounds of flour for six cents the pound, and paid one cent for yeast.—From this he made eight loaves, equal in weight to that bought of the baker, and eight ounces over. The whole cost the bread bring ten pounds, and the whole cost forty-three cents, the cost of each loaf being four cents and four mills. To this must be added labor and fuel, which could not exceed one fourth of the cost of the flour. Thus his bread could not have cost more than half of the price that would be paid to the baker for the same quantity.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

To practice wrong without remorse, belongs only to him who has never known right.

He abuses the absent, who quarrels with a drunken man.

From the Halifax Acadian Telegraph.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker's Salary.

Saturday, March 12.—Mr Stewart moved that £200 be granted to the Speaker of the House of Assembly for the present year.

Mr G. Smith answered some observations of Mr John Young, made on the previous day. The loss on the revenue Bills in 1830, was nearer £60,000 than £10,000, the sum mentioned by Mr Young. It was easy to account for the increase of debt—£15,000 went to the canal, for which he (Mr Y) voted; the cholera occasioned a loss of 4 or £5,000; 1,000 was granted to aid the sufferers by the fire of Miramichi, these three items alone made nearly half the amount of the debt spoken of. Joe Warner had charged him (Mr S.) with moving an increase in the Speaker's salary; he had done so and would do so again. He would also act again as he had acted in 1830, if there was a necessity for it. A great loss was then occasioned, but by it the period of misrule had been shortened. The speaker then stood up manfully for the country, and what was his reward? To secure an office which was his due, he had to go to England at an expense of about £2000. He (Mr S) for one would wish to make up for that £2000 to him if it could be done. To a man of his talents and experience, filling the chair of the House, £500 would not be too much; and he would propose that sum, only that the Speaker held other offices which swelled his emoluments. Honor had been spoken of, what was honor without money? This kind of economy did not suit his views at all.—He did not agree with Mr Young's opinion respecting the scrutinies. He considered the country to be in a better state than it had been for years. A falling off of revenue was occasioned in 1832 by the mercantile depression which existed; and the out port system now may occasion an apparent falling off in the Halifax balance. If Halifax had been declining, other parts were rapidly increasing. Unless they went beyond the appropriation of last year, he thought that they would meet in the ensuing session with £6000 in the provincial chest. The revenue was not increased by the goods of the ship Eagle, but rather depressed: They kept out at least the quantity of goods coming from the regular market. He would go hand in hand to assist in removing evils which existed, but this kind of reform was not to his mind. The abolition of the Militia system would cause a saving of about £1200—the other £400 for rations, supposed to be a Militia item, was for the regular troops when on their march between certain places in the Province. He concluded by saying that the speaker's salary should not be reduced, the dignity of the first commoner should be preserved, he never knew a more contemptible resolution than the one moved.

Mr J. Young, in answer to some remarks of Mr Smith, said that Joe Warner was not there.

Mr Smith. I did not say that he was.

Mr J. Young continued, the little book he held in his hand was not Joe Warner's book.—Warner's book was charged with mystification, there was nothing but absolute truth in the book he held. It exhibited in figures the progress the Province had been making in debt, the items of expenditure, and such matters. He agreed that he himself had voted for larger sums for roads and bridges than were advisable, and for the canal grant. The last issue of paper to the amount of £15,000 opened his eyes to the consequences of the state of things pursued. He denied that the securities were an index of the revenue, the revenue did not depend on the amount of goods in the warehouses, but on the ability of the people to purchase and consume. There was an old and honest Scotch Proverb, which, as he who was speaking was a Scotchman, and as he was answering a Scotchman, might be apropos: 'Never gut your fish till you catch them.' So he would not reckon next year's revenue by what some expected now. He would be pleased to find himself wrong, and others right, on this subject, but he feared not. He did not mean to throw any reflection on the conduct of the last House, but wished to take a review, for the purpose of impressing the necessity of care and economy on this House. He took his own share of the blame in several instances. He voted for the interest on the Shubenacadie canal loan, when it was proposed to borrow in England, he must say, that in the act, he was willing to sacrifice Englishmen for the sake of Nova Scotia. When 1840 should arrive, perhaps the House would hear something more on that subject, a claim might be made from the other side of the water. The post of reformer was not of much popularity here,—it was rather a disgrace, and was sure to create opposition from all those whose interests were touched. It required much moral courage to stem the torrent which was rushing onward to destructive courses. He wished to exhibit to some of the new members, the affairs of the public finances; to show that in the last

five years they had increased the public debt £46,000, and that great caution was now necessary, and economy on every subject that would bear it. The revenue had been declining for the last four years; he hoped that it had now reached its maximum, and that it would second, and that a greater sum would be realized for the present year than he expected.

Mr G. Smith spoke for a while, but it is generally impossible to catch, in the gallery, what the humble gentleman says.

Mr Wilkins expressed his regret at observing the hon. member for Sydney, giving his powerful mind to trifles while so many important matters claimed his attention, and might be grappled by him with good effect. He felt pain

To see him toiling for his country's good,
Which grew no better though 'twas time it should

The debt which they had heard so much of, was not fairly attributable to the last House,—as had been proved, but to circumstances over which that body had no controul. He believed that the Revenue of the country had never yet recovered the effects of the Brandy dispute. The epidemic also caused heavy charges. If the debt was high, and was partly attributable to expenditures which might have been avoided, did not much benefit accrue to the country in the improvement of internal communication? and if so, the debt could not be considered as a total loss. The appropriation act was not the proper field for a reformer, he should fly at higher game in a wider field. In the appropriation act he defied him to put his finger on more than one charge that would admit of retrenchment; there might be one, he alluded to an annual charge for contingent expenses of the Governor. He had supposed that this grant had been made to meet certain expenses during the year; he found that was not the case, that it was a mere gratuity to swell the Governor's emoluments. If they were sitting under a new governor, one who had not received it in former years, he would advise that this should be struck off from the Casual and Territorial revenues should be surrendered, that would be the time to reform and retrench, and to fix on a good scale of remuneration. He would respect existing salaries during the time of the existing incumbents, a prospective measure might arrange for a future time.

Mr J. Young asked Mr Wilkins to lay his finger on any subject on which he would be willing to reform.

Mr Wilkins said the burden rested with the member for Sydney; let him point out items and convince him (Mr W.) that they should be altered, and he would go with him. Officiousness in these matters would come with a bad grace from him (Mr W.) who had been an out and out tory, and a supporter of abuses; however, he could lay his hand on his heart and say that he was not of that character.

Mr B. Smith moved in amendment that the sum of £200, including pay as a member, be given to the Speaker for this year. Beside reducing items of the civil list to serve the revenue, new taxes might be laid on some articles, such as broadcloths, silks, and such things, used by the rich, while the agricultural and fishing classes should be encouraged.

Mr Dodd spoke against the reduction. They wasted more time than the proposed retrenchment was worth. They cost the country about £30 a day, and this was the second day of discussing this item. The Speaker had received £200 a year for thirty years back; the country was as rich now as when it was first given, and the duties of the chair had greatly increased.

Mr Howe wished for some general measure. (He dwelt for some time on member's pay, the necessity for it, and the reduction.) He was sorry that there seemed so much difference between the two Chancellors of the Exchequer; the mode of exhibiting the accounts he thought was to blame. He recollected that the Master of the Rolls, when in that house, devised a balance sheet which greatly simplified examination; the same might be beneficially adopted now. All were anxious to bring expenses within a moderate compass. It was mortifying to see how little the House could either grant or withhold; every House, he thought, had been grossly negligent in allowing the permanent charges on the Province to accumulate as they had done.

He would submit a scheme of reducing which might be some guide. A clear saving of £1200 might be made on the abolition of the Militia system; from the disposition to reduce the grants to the Stage Coaches, he put down £200 from that service; the Chaplain's pay, already saved, £25; that however was not at all a matter of economy, but of principle. He perceived, that £100 for the Clerk of the Council was not on the estimate, he supposed the Secretary withdrew that item, so that he would set it down as another saving; a feeling existed in favour of striking off £35 additional allowed the gaffer and weigher, he included that therefore in his list. The governor's

contingency, (It appears that a former House of Assembly wished to make a present to a former Governor, and found that he could not receive it consistent with his instructions; they therefore, as had been often done before and has been since, did that by artifice which could not be done openly, and granted £250 for contingencies!) this Mr. Howe said, he thought might be struck off, and that his Excellency would willingly give it up. He proposed this the more readily, for he found that the Province was charged £186 for articles about Government House, some of which he wondered to see charged; he would not read the items, but if they called the Commissioner to their bar for paying the sums, perhaps they would not be going too far. Besides this sum of 186l, he saw a charge on the Casual revenue of £160 for the private Secretary of the Governor: this was another reason why he thought the contingent vote need not be passed. As by an Act of the Session they had decided that the place of Judge Wiswell should not be supplied, they had thus saved £400, and £100 travelling expences. He put down another 25l, on the supposition that that sum would be taken from the salary of the Speaker, or of the Attorney General. These items were all beside the extensive reductions which they hoped to accomplish at another opportunity, when the surrender of the revenues should place in their power. In this way however, he found that a sum of £2390 might be saved. The drawback allowed to the officers of the garrison on the wines which they used, had been spoken of, but he was not inclined to touch that. By contemplated reductions in the Judiciary, considerable savings might be effected at future opportunities; and also by the junction of the excise with the treasury, on which subject he had prepared a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the proposed junction, which committee should report during next session. Something handsome might be saved in this manner, £2300 immediately, and 2500l in prospect.

Mr W. Young said, he did not think it fair that the reduction of members' pay should be alluded to as it had been. About 100l was thus saved to the Province; the House should sit 62 days before each member could draw 42l. After some remarks on the debt of the Province, Mr Young concluded by supporting the motion for retrenchment; it was a duty, however painful.

Mr Uniacke said there seemed a great desire in some to mystify the House. The assertion that the debt was occasioned by a vicious legislature, was not founded on fact. The debt was diminishing year by year; the charges made against the House were not true. In 1830, the balance against the Province was 28,000; in 1831, 46,000; in '32-'34, 82,000l; '35, 81,000l; '36, 80,000l. The collision between the branches in 1830 greatly increased this debt, as did the mad canal scheme. He had been early taught not to expect much from that project; his father used to say, Going to damn the Shubenacadie, indeed! that is the only thing that they will not damn! Causes for the increase of the debt, independent of vicious legislation, had been repeatedly pointed out, but with no effect—still the cry of the debt was coupled with the last House. There were, the collision between the branches, the canal grants and loan interest, the issues of paper for roads and bridges, and the Epidemic. In 1834, the notes out amounted to 68,000l, the debt to 56,000. A party which persisted in pressing on the House, obliged it to take a wise step and to reduce the amount of the paper money of the Province. The debt had actually decreased of late years, although it had been made to appear so formidable, and as if it were increasing.

Mr W. Young explained, as to the 46,000l additional debt; they issued 25,000l in paper, took 15,000l from the saving Bank, and borrowed 6,000l more in other quarters.

Mr Uniacke persisted that the debt was decreasing. In 1835 it was 81,000l, now 80,000l. He acknowledged that the member for Sydney did not understand cyphering—but somehow his sums were not always correct. It was often hard to ascertain the debt of his speeches, whether a charge or an insinuation had been made: He spoke of vicious legislation, but declared that he made no attack upon the last House. The reason which that hon. gentleman gave for voting for the 15000l to the Shubenacadie Canal, was that he was willing to sacrifice Englishmen for the benefit of the country! That was pretty legislation, to lay down a scheme to deceive, which would be fully developed in 1840! According to his very senatorial proverb, of not gutting fish before catching them, the committee of supply could not vote a shilling, because they had no funds in hands. The commerce of the town was in a good state, and a continuation might be expected for the ensuing year. He approved of the plan proposed by the hon. gentleman for the County of Halifax.—Respecting the popularity of Reform, which had been denied, if there were no Journals kept, or no open

gallery for an audience, they would not hear much of reform, or only such reforms as those when they doubled their pay in closed doors. He had been anxious since he first took a seat in the House, to support proper retrenchment; the member from Sydney seemed to think that he was the only reformer: reformers had been spoken of, who, one minute struck off £10 from the pay of the Sergeant at Arms, and the next, voted 750l to the Militia Inspecting Field Officers! He was most amused at the Member for Sydney declaring that he was not Joe Warner. But he must know something of that character, for he said, that Joe Warner was not within these walls! if he did not know who that writer was, how could he tell where he was, or was not?

Mr John Y. rose, and said that this was not the place to discuss such topics. Had not the House decided that they should not introduce matters from the public papers into debates? The public papers was the place to attack the writer alluded to, if he (Mr U) wished to do so, not in that House.

Mr Uniacke said, he was too old a soldier to go to the "Papers" with his remarks. He certainly invoked the spirit of Joe Warner on a late evening,—he wanted to find that victor, that he might point out one of the member for Sydney's acts, as a fit subject for his reprobation. That member seemed to know where Joe Warner was, he would hear more about him before the session was over. He saw [no reason why they should pursue a system by which 25l would be deducted from the Speaker's salary.

Mr Huntington answered very warmly to some allusions at which he had taken offence.

Mr Doyle thought that the people of the country were deceived respecting the power of the House;—they did not know that so many officers were provided for by permanent statutes. The plan proposed by the member for Halifax would give general satisfaction.

Mr Lewis spoke, but in too low a key.

Mr Holland expressed his readiness to support any system which would benefit the public. He did not like to take up particular items. He would willingly lessen his own pay, or give it up, if need be. He did not come to the House to make money; but he would tell them what he came for, although they might laugh at him,—'twas to see fair play between Whigs and Tories. He did not like to single out two or three sums and then stop.

The amendment was then put, and carried.

Mr Doyle said, that he would move for the rescinding of last resolution, and that the proposed reduction should be off the Attorney General.

Mr Doyle moved that 150l be granted to the Attorney General for the present year, in place of 225l. The Attorney General, besides, received 400l from the Casual Revenue.

Mr Uniacke said that the former Attorney General was better remunerated. The sum of 225l was too little for the services for which it was granted. They had better expunge the grant altogether than reduce it. The 225l was given as part of a compact;—to lessen it would be injustice.

Mr Doyle said that the Attorney General held this office until something better could be provided for him—he might soon leave the office and be succeeded by another. None would object to the elevation;—it would advance him a step nearer the bench.

Mr Howe said he did not object to the sum which the Speaker received out of the Casual Revenue;—while it went to Tom, Dick, and Harry, the more he got the better.

Mr Stewart was explaining that the grant of 225l given, as we understood him, for some services not strictly Provincial, when the Speaker came from his room into the House.

The Honorable Speaker said, that he was sorry any thing connected with himself should occupy the time of the House. The Speakership was in their hands, they might attach any salary they wished to it, or none; but he thought the office of Attorney General was differently situated, and might change hands soon—he therefore was desirous to explain: Misrepresentation had been circulated respecting the emoluments of the Attorney General. It was well known that power might be exercised in that department, and that fees might be made,—he appended to every part of the country to say whether the power of the Crown were felt oppressive, since he came to office. He followed the course marked out by his predecessor, and did not press on any unnecessarily. At the time that 150l was paid, the Attorney General had fees on all grants of lands made in the Island of Cape Breton, and on seizures whenever he was called upon to file a Bill. The Home Government had fixed the salary at 600l a year, and they enquired what was paid by the Province.—The answer was, 200l sterling; that sum had been paid to his predecessor, in lieu of charges which used to be made for daily opinions given to the officers of Government, and which consumed much time. This was previous to the additional duties of Cape Breton. Mr

Dobarr, had received warrant as Attorney General of that Island, but he was subsequently elevated to the bench, and the duties of Attorney General were turned over to this Province without any increase being made to the emoluments. An act of Parliament swept away all the Customs' fees; during the last two years he sued on one bond; another act deprived his office of all fees on excise seizures under £10. By a recent seizure £75 was paid into the treasury, his claim was £5 11s, but the Commissioners demurred, and gave his fees to the man who made the seizure, and directed him (the Attorney General) to the Assembly for remuneration. He did not come to the office as a proposer,—he resigned thousands to get hundreds. He had the command of the most important business of the country; and was then enabled to lay up what assisted him to live when he became a Crown Officer. If he had not supposed that the £200 was fixed, he would not have stated that amount to the Government.—He rested on what had been given for thirty years, and before the annexation of Capri Beton. He was not able to lay by one shilling since accepting the office, because, for this salary of £600, he withdrew from general business, except when a friend brought him a fee of £5 once or twice in a year, and he went down to plead as Counsel. Had he remained out in England, he would by this time be independent; his humble talents, or the partiality of friends, would have ensured him sufficient practice. He would ask some of those around him whether they would accept of £600 a year in lieu of their practice? The mode of paying this £600 had been spoken of; it had been put down in columns, and added up in various ways. He was paid in Province paper, and the £200 sterling only amounted to £225 currency, whereas, if it had to be paid as a debt, £250 should be given. He wished to make this explanation, and to ask the House whether they would now depart from what they had done for thirty years. The Speaker's Salary they might do with as they thought well, reduce, or strike it off,—but this he looked upon as his freehold. The Attorney General of New Brunswick received more, and his duties were much less than those of the same officer here. That Attorney General received £750 sterling, which came to £10 more than the £600 here, paid as it was. He should be sorry that the House should act under erroneous opinions; the office might fall into other hands to-morrow; and he would deem himself culpable if he did not come forward when it was attacked. The House might now dispose of it as they thought proper. On his return from England the Solicitor General expressed his surprise, at the amount of duties to be performed in his office. He hoped that the power of the Crown was not subject of complaint in this province; when parties were in his power he trusted that moderation had been experienced, and that none could say he had endeavoured to enrich himself by virtue of his office. He received notices beyond those stated, except some few which certain suitors had to pay, as any one else would, for services rendered.

Mr Doyle wished to say a few words before the Speaker retired. He thought the emoluments of the Speaker should be the last to be reduced, and he had moved the present proposed reduction, that the reduction in the Speaker's salary might be rescinded. If the British Government were in the practice of making bargains on the appropriations of that House, it threw a worse light than was expected on the matter, and exhibited appearances of controul which should not exist.

The Speaker explained, there was no 'bargaining' with the home government, he was merely required to make a return of what the Province paid towards his office.

(The Speaker retired.)

Mr Goudge made some objections to the word 'freehold,' as used by the hon Speaker in reference to his salary. Large sums were charged for criminal prosecutions beside the annual emoluments.

Mr Huntingdon said they were to decide what should be paid, without considering who held the office.

Mr Wilkins thought decidedly that the Attorney General was overpaid in proportion to the duties of his office, and the duties and responsibilities of other public officers. But as so small a sum went out of the funds of the Province, he thought reduction need not be made until the Casual Revenue came under their controul.

Mr Goudge wished to know did not the Province really pay this, by the Quit Rent Commutation. The £2000 went to the Governor, as it were, but it just relieved the Casual Revenue to that amount, and left the more to be shared by others.

Mr Forrester remarked that he saw several charges for the Attorney General's services, beside his salary.

Mr Huntingdon said, that the Civil List Bill of a former session, which did not pass, settled the Attorney General's salary at £500 currency.

Mr Goudge remarked that the emoluments of the office amounted to about £800 a year.

Mr Uniacke said that the Attorney General was deprived of the extensive practice which he would otherwise have, by accepting office.

Mr Forrester inquired, was not £800 a year sufficient to remunerate for all services. He thought that the chief effect of his office on his practice was, that he was expected to get larger fees than others.

Mr J Young said, that reckoning fees of office, after this reduction, the Attorney General would still have about £750 currency a year.

The resolution granting £150 was passed, 22 to 16.

Mr Uniacke moved that the resolution respecting the Speaker's salary be reconsidered.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Speaker's Salary was raised to the usual sum, £200, without division.

[From the Acadian Recorder.]

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—The Assembly, for the past week, have not been engaged in any very important business. The Supplies have been abundantly voted; we suspect they will be plentifully needed in the Chamber above—it will be as well if they are. Extra sums for Extra Bridges whereon girls can step over half a road and where no vehicle can possibly travel, are scarcely yet needed. The House have taken off the immense sum of—ten pounds!!! from the Chairman's salary. We trust posterity will record this magnanimous instance of self-restraint. We shall publish the division of names in our next. Are the People of the Province to be fed with crumbs?

Nothing of consequence has occurred in the House of assembly, since our last. The business is crawling along. Several Conferences have been held on the subject of the Bank of British North America. The Nova Scotia states the probability of the House breaking up in the second week in April.—Halifax Times, March 28

REPORT

Of the Pictou Temperance Society.

[21th March, 1837.]

Your Committee, in reporting the progress of your Society for the past year, cannot boast of a great accession of members, 22 only having joined us during that period;—and they have cause to regret that 7 violated their pledge during the two past years. Still, on the whole, the Society has every motive to persevere, as 96 members still observe the Rules, and consequently enjoy all the blessings which abstinence from ardent spirits is calculated to produce, besides the influence which the Temperance Cause exerts among the community at large. A very considerable number not connected with your Society observe temperance, if not total abstinence; and although the dissemination of temperance principles had accomplished no more than abolishing the practice of supplying and giving ardent spirits to workmen and labourers, much good has resulted. It is the wish of your Committee to avoid throwing any reflection on those who still stand aloof from your Society; but they would invite them to examine the claim which such Instructions have on their notice;—they earnestly entreat professors of the Christian religion to give a candid examination to the object in view, and the end to be obtained. We do not assert that temperance is religion, but we do most certainly maintain that intemperance is irreligion. It is difficult to find words strong enough to point out the evils of drunkenness. The man given to this vice is prepared for every evil deed. The Sabbath has no sanctity in his eyes. The holy name of his Creator is dishonored and blasphemed. He regards no tie sacred or social. The man who looks forward to another world, must be convinced of the appalling consequence of intemperance, as it affects not merely the present comfort, but also the eternal welfare of his fellow creatures. We fearlessly assert that his duty is plain, and not to be misunderstood. It is the Christian's highest privilege to be able to administer to the needy, to soothe the distressed, and to mitigate the misery of his brethren.

Your Committee would farther beg of every candid man, to examine the principles of Temperance Socie-

ties, and he will find their foundation to be Christian charity and self preservation. What permanent influence temperance principles are destined to exercise on the prosperity of Pictou, we will not pretend to predict; but the visible good effected already, should be an earnest of what might be accomplished, if the principles were more generally understood and adopted; this consideration must have forced itself on the unwilling notice of those who, if not adverse are still indifferent, to the temperance cause. If a life of sobriety is calculated to render a man prosperous and happy, it is the interest of every member of the community to adopt means by which the end may be obtained.

We beg to call your attention to facts, which at first sight may intimate that temperance is not making that progress which its advocates claim for it: The Returns of the Custom House at this Port exhibit the enormous quantity of 40,000 gallons of spirits imported during the last year, showing an increase of 5000 gallons above the year 1835; and 10,000 gallons over what it was in the year 1834. But, still it is 10,000 gallons less than in the year 1833; or in other words, the quantities stand thus: in 1833, 50,000 gallons; in 1834, 30,000; in 1835, 35,000, and in 1836, 40,000 gallons. That a great decrease has taken place three years ago, is evident, and a progressive increase since that period is also apparent. Persons will account for this according to their different views of the subject, whether this progressive increase arises from the increased demand of the County, or be occasioned by the growing traffic of its port. In either case, it exhibits a waste of property that should attract the serious attention of every reflecting mind.

OFFICE BEARERS

Elected for the ensuing year:

Reverend John McKinlay, President; Mr John Patterson, Vice President. Messrs Robert Dawson, Francis Beattie, James Fogo, jr., Charles Robson, and William Pottinger, Members of Committee. Mr Matthew Patterson, Treasurer; Mr A. D. Gordon, Secretary; and Mr Joseph Robinson, Collector.

A. D. GORDON, Sec'y.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR DAWSON,

Sir.—It appears to me that the due discrimination which has ever marked the selections of the BEE, was not extended to the communication of "Veritas" in your last number. However anxious you may be, to afford the community a Press "open to all parties," still, when any of your correspondents are disposed to gratify their hypocondriacal vapours at the sacrifice of truth, their communications should be suppressed from the public eye. A knowledge of the parties referred to by "Veritas," must convince every unprejudiced mind that his charges are groundless: "The Committee" says he, "should be skilled in the theory and practice of Agriculture." The majority of the Committee are practical farmers—men of extensive scientific information; and the minority are eminently skilled in the "theory" of the art. Few in the County of Pictou, have a better knowledge of the chemical properties of the soil than Mr Fraser;—and no individual can be successful in the management of his soil, without being acquainted in a greater or less degree with its chemical qualities. If Mr Fraser could afford time to deliver a course of Lectures before the Society on Agricultural Chemistry, they would be highly beneficial in imparting scientific information to the Agricultural Community.

With theoretical and practical knowledge, the Committee have every desire for the prosperity of the Society, and ought therefore, evidently to be viewed as men well qualified to discharge the important duties of the office to which they have been honorably elected.

Yours, &c.

MELVILLE.

April, 1837.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1837.

LONDON dates to the 2d ultimo, have been received by the March Packet. Most of our Contemporaries report that they are barren of interesting intelligence, but we think we see enough in them to warrant us in making extensive selections from them for our next number; and we hope our country readers will find the change agreeable, as our own Parliamentary proceedings are not of much interest at present.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—Having last week observed a confirmation of his Lordship's death, in the *New York Emigrant*, a paper which is generally reckoned good authority, we thought we were safe in noticing it; but we now hasten to contradict it, upon what we conceive to be better authority.

It is rather singular that such a report should have originated in Edinburgh papers, printed within a few miles of his Lordship's residence;—and this circumstance has caused the report to obtain such general belief, that nearly all our exchange papers from the United States and Canada, have been led into the error by it. The Members of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, had gone into mourning on the occasion.

The following notice is from the *Edinburgh Advertiser*:

"**THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.**—Some of our contemporaries of yesterday and Saturday, circulated a report of the death of the Earl of Dalhousie. How such a report originated, or what motive could possibly give rise to it we know not, but we are happy to be able to give it a most unqualified contradiction. This amiable and distinguished Nobleman enjoys his wonted health. Accounts from the Castle were received in town on Saturday evening, at which date the family were all well."

THE BERARODA ISLANDS were visited on the 5th ultimo by a terrific gale of wind, surpassing any thing of the kind ever witnessed there. The damage done in unroofing houses, wrecking vessels, and to the crops is immense. The loss of life at our last dates was not ascertained.

FIRE.—The cooperage of Mr George Fester, of River John, together with a large quantity of barrels, staves, and tools, was consumed by Fire, early last week.

On Thursday night last, the turnery of Mr Dunbar, in New Glasgow, was consumed, with all its contents. The adjoining buildings were saved by the praiseworthy exertions of the inhabitants.

On Sunday morning last, the alarm of 'Fire' was given in this town, it was soon found to proceed from the debtor's room in the Jail. The fire had communicated with the floor, from the stove; but having made but little progress when discovered, it was soon got under, without causing any serious damage.

The following is the award of the Arbitrators, appointed between Upper and Lower Canada, to determine what proportion of the duties levied in Lower Canada, on goods imported by sea, shall be paid to the Upper Province:—

"We do award and determine, that for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, thirty eight and one half per cent, of the duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any act or acts passed, or to be passed therein, upon goods and commodities imported therein by sea, shall be paid to the said Province of Upper Canada, as the proportion of the same duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the second communication of "A Farmer," but before we publish it, we have to request him to favor us with his name.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Last Wednesday evening, Mr Gunn read a Paper on the present extent and prospects of human knowledge.

Mr John McKinlay, jr., lectures this evening, "On the Refraction and Reflection of Light, with an illustration of the principles of Optical Instruments."

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th ult, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr McNece Falconer, Toney River, to Miss Margaret McKenzie, Cariboo Island.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr McIntosh, Mr Daniel McLeod, Cariboo, to Miss Catherine McLeod, Bear-Brook.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The ship Jane & Margaret, Capt. Wakes, from Liverpool, G. B. bound to New York on the 6th Feb'y—having on board 200 steerage Passengers, and the Rev. Mr. Clements, a dissenting clergyman from the north of Ireland, his wife and six daughters, and a female servant, as cabin passengers, has been totally lost near the Isle of Man and every soul on board perished. The majority of the passengers were males, principally from the North of Ireland—farmers, labourers and operatives.

The ship Glasgow, Robinson, master, from Liverpool for New York, with passengers and seed wheat, on 8 days, was totally lost off Carnore Point, and 22 of the passengers and crew perished, out of more than 80 on board.

BELFAST, Feb. 25.—The Elizabeth, of St. John, N. B. was fallen in with on the 15th inst. in lat. 46, long. 39, waterlogged and abandoned.

The Georgeana, Battlo, sailed from Sydney, C. B. in November last, for Shields, and has not since been heard of.

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

AN experienced person, to dig a few Chaldrons of Coal, for which liberal wages will be given. He also acquaints his friends that they will be permitted to dig for their own use in his Coal Pit, until the Agents of the General Mining Association will come back to the prices we paid in the good days of yore, when the coal was raised in baskets and wheelbarrows, and sold at fourpence half-penny per bushel.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

New Glasgow, 4th April, 1837. m-w

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, Athol 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. Buck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH**, West River, 20th December, 1836. if

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock **A very complete Assortment OF IRON-WONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.** Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTING'S, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. *Ear Caps.*

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few zetts 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.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."
[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.
March, 1837.

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.
Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Merigomish, CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.

Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

Terms of payment will be made very easy. Apply to R. Copeland at Merigomish, or to the Subscriber. **J. PRIMROSE.**

February 8, 1837

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.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW Copies of "THE CLOCKMAKER,"—price 5s. Also, *Howe's Trial for Libel*, price 3s.

JAMES DAWSON.

March 22.

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter.
November 30. if

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, ON Fraser's Mountain, about 30 acres of which is cleared. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the first day of May, **IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.**

Terms.—12 months credit on good personal security. Apply to

WM. FRASER,

March 22. e-w

Carpenter.

LANDING

From Brig COMMENCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber: **CARBOY'S 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, Carrigène Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

POETRY.

From the London Saturday Magazine

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

I HAVE stood at morn on the mountain's side,
When 'twas bright as morn may be,
And have lov'd to behold the sun in his pride
Of orient majesty.

I have watched him at noon, in unclouded blaze,
When, one living orb of light,
With unshaded heat, and fiery rays,
He burst on the dazzled sight.

I have seen him sink 'neath the western sky
And ride on the dark blue wave,
When, with mild indulgence he charm'd the eye,
And glad feelings of rapture gave.

And I love in the stillness of evening to rove,
And gaze on the starry sky,
Where bright hands in mysterious music move,
And I feel the melody.

But, in glory surpassing, a sight was there,
When the brilliant meteor's light
I lumin'd the regions of upper air,
'Mid the silent hour of night.

When, in liquid course, those flashes of flame
O'er the dazzled sky were driven,
Outshining the stars, as they onward came,
And crimson'd the face of heaven.

When, in many a shape and many a form,
Those spires of flame shoot fast
As the spirit that rides on the whirlwind's storm,
And the steeds of the rushing blast.

Faint type of those all-dreaded glaring fires
That shall rage in future days,
When the loud sounding trump, from earth's funeral
The mouldering dead shall raise. [pyres]

And O! on that dawn of eternity,
May we seek that radiant shore,
Where the tear shall be wiped from every eye,
And sorrow be heard no more. R. C. P.

MISCELLANY.

[From Lane's Egypt]

WISDOM OF AN EGYPTIAN A'GHA.

A poor man applied one day to the A'gha of the police, and said, "Sir, there came to me to-day a woman, and she said to me, 'Take this ckoors*, and let it remain in your possession for a time, and lend me 500 piasters;' and I took it from her, sir, and gave her the 500 piasters, and she went away; and when she was gone away I said to myself, 'Let me look at this ckoors,' and I looked at it, and behold it was yellow brass; and I slapped my face and said 'I will go to the A'gha, and relate my story to him; perhaps he will investigate the affair and clear it up; for there is none that can help me in this matter but thee.'" The A'gha said to him, "Hear what I tell thee, man. Take what ever is in thy shop, leave nothing, and lock it up; and to-morrow morning go early, and when thou hast opened the shop cry out, 'Alas for my property!' then take two clods, and beat thyself with them and cry 'Alas for the property of others!' and whoever says to thee 'what is the matter with thee?' do thou answer, 'The property of others is lost; a pledge that I had belonging to a woman is lost; if it were my own I should not thus lament it; and this will clear up the affair.'" The man promised to do as he was desired. He removed every thing from his shop and early the next morning he went and open-

* An ornament worn on the crown of the head-dress by women.

ed it, and began to cry out 'Alas for the property of others!' and he took two clods and beat himself with them, and went about every district in the city crying 'Alas for the property of others! a pledge that I had belonging to a woman is lost; if it were my own I should not thus lament it.'" The woman who had given him the ckoors in pledge heard of this, and discovered that it was the man whom she had cheated; so she said to herself 'Go and bring an action against him.' She went to his shop riding on an ass to give herself consequence, and said to him, 'Man give me my property that is in thy possession?' He answered 'It is lost.' 'Thy tongue be cut out!' she cried; 'dost thou lose my property? by Allah I will go to the A'gha and inform him of it.' 'Go, said he; and she went and told her case. The A'gha sent for the man; and when he had come, said to his accuser, 'What is thy property in his possession?' She answered—'A ckoors of red Venetian gold.' 'Woman,' said the A'gha 'I have a gold ckoors here; I should like to show it thee.'—She said 'show it me, Sir, for I shall know my ckoors.' The A'gha then united a handkerchief, and, taking out of it the ckoors which she had given in pledge, said "Look." She looked at it and knew it, and hung down her head. The A'gha said, 'Raise thy head and say where is the five hundred piasters of this man.' She answered, 'Sir, they are in my house.' The executioner was sent with her to the house but without his sword, and the woman, having gone into the house, brought out a purse containing the money, and went back with him. The money was given to the man from whom it had been obtained, and the executioner was then ordered to take the woman to the Roomey'leh (a large open place below the citadel,) and there to behead her, which he did.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE—News has been received from Bairout, under date of the 11th, which stated that the whole of Syria has been thrown into consternation by a catastrophe which had involved several towns and villages in ruin. On the evening of the first day of the year a few minutes before sunset, the Towns of Tiberias Japhat, and several villages in the neighbourhood, was entirely overthrown by a violent earthquake the shock of which was felt throughout the country for the distance of many leagues. These towns are but a heap of ruins, and it was said that nine-tenths of the inhabitants perished. Every day new details of the frightful disaster were received, from various quarters, which showed its effects to be more extensive than was at first supposed. No intelligence has been received from Jerusalem or Jaffa, and this silence was favourably interpreted, as it was supposed that if calamity had befallen those cities, the news of it must have been received.

At Acre and Seide the shock was very severe. It was said that all the new buildings at Acre had been destroyed. At Seide several were thrown; and all others were more or less injured. The Kha of the French agent was rendered untenable, and his wife was rescued from the ruins with her leg crushed. More or less damage was done at Bairout, and in the village near. Apprehensions were felt of further disasters, and light shocks continued to recur every day.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A SENSIBLE WORD FOR SERVANTS.—I have often thought the general complaints of annoyance from the faults of domestic servants scarcely reasonable, when we consider the class from which we receive them. With all the habits of disorderliness, negligence, and insensibility to filth and foul air, in which they have in many cases been born, nursed, and bred, they enter our houses, and most readily undertake to keep them in proper order, to an-

ticipate the numberless minutæ of our personal accommodation, and at once supply by intuition or sympathy, our wants—nay, our whims. We soon find (though here, too, there are rare exceptions), that their notions and ours on all those points differ widely. Great disarray and want of cleanliness to us, is order, neatness, and sweetness to them; ventilating of rooms and airing of beds, are to them mere troublesome fancies; dusting is an unnecessary disturbance of what, by nature, falls so noiselessly, and falls so impartially; they remove, of course, only what is pointed out to them, and sit down contentedly in the midst of what remains. In nothing should we reap more every-day satisfaction, more judicious education, than in the improvement of our domestic servants.—*Simpson's Necessity of Popular Education.*

PROGRESS OF TEA-DRINKING.—The Town-Council of Inverness a century ago would have delighted Cobbett, by their decided preference of ale over tea. The use of this plant in our good town seems to have been viewed by the civic rulers with distrust and dislike. They held meetings and drew up petitions to impose a prohibitory duty on tea, and a penalty on those who should use the seducing poison, "if they belonged to that class of mankind in this country whose circumstances do not permit them to come at tea that pays the duty." The Town-Council books exhibit various entries and resolutions on this subject; and it is surprising to find the enlightened Provost of the Burgh, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, also join in the outcry against tea. "The cause," says he, "of the mischief we complain of, is evidently the excessive use of tea, which is now become so common, that the meanest families, even of laboring people, particularly in burghs, make their morning's meal of it, and thereby wholly disuse the ale, which heretofore was their accustomed drink; and the same drug supplies all the laboring women with their afternoon's entertainments, to the exclusion of the twopenny." The tea, however, was destined to triumph over the twopenny; and this not only in the burghs, but in all parts of the country; not a hamlet in the wildest part of the Highlands but has some small shop for vending the precious plant—not a steam-bent leaves the Clyde for Inverness, but is freighted with packets of it to leave along the rugged shores of the West. The progress of tea, as has been happily remarked, was something like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last in cheering the whole land, from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and resistless efforts of time, and its own virtues.

In Montgomery co. Ohio, there are 52 grist-mills and 72 distilleries. Jack Falstaff's bill, of a shilling for suck and a halfpenny for bread.

Disinterestedness—Interfering with your neighbors' business to the neglect of your own.

Friendship—Sticking close to an heir expectant.

Scraping an acquaintance—Barking the shins of your neighbor with your heel.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REEDIN.
Atrantsch—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.
Archat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.