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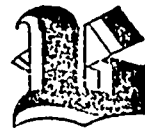
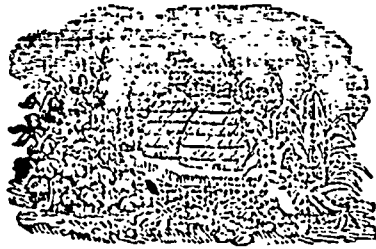
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUDICENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PESTON, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1836.

NUMBER XXXIX.

**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.

**WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.**

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

**GOODS,**

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes, **LOCKS AND HINGES** of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augers, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid irons, coffee Mills, bed screws, **ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS,**

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

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

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

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

**WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,**

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

**GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;**

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE,

weigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

**ALSO: ON HAND,**

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rovers,

Iron Ears No. B, black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 2. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

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

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

January 6, 1836. if

ALMANACS FOR 1836,

at the Office.—Price 7½ each.

**NOVA-SCOTIA.  
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**

From the Novascotian.

*New Steam Boat Company.*

February 4. Mr. JOHNSTON presented two Petitions, from the subscribers to the stock of the New Annapolis Steam Boat Company—asking first for an Act of incorporation, and secondly for some aid from the House. Mr. Stewart was opposed to granting exclusive privileges—in a few months after the charter of the New Brunswick Company expired, there were three or four Boats on the St. John instead of one. Mr. Umacko said that as he understood the petition, they asked for an exclusive privilege of navigating the Bason of Annapolis and the Bay of Fundy, by steam—this would be unconstitutional, and could not be done. Mr. Huntingdon thought the people of Annapolis were as much entitled to an Act of incorporation if they wanted it, as others. We had them here for Banks, Insurance Companies, and Steam Boats, and were giving an Act to some Yankees to grind Plaister at Petite. Messrs. Johnston and Delap defended the Petitions—stating the want of better accommodation than that at present enjoyed—the desire of the Petitioners to embark their capital and enterprise in the business—and reminding the House that Mr. Whitney had received a very large bonus from the Province. The Petition for aid was withdrawn 21 to 8; that for an Act was referred to a Committee, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

*The Currency.*

The rest of the afternoon was spent in discussing Mr. Umacko's Bill for raising American Coins, which, as we stated in our last, was so amended as to defeat its object, and make it the basis of the old plan, for the introduction of British Sterling.

*Great Roads.*

In the course of the afternoon, two Messages came down from the Executive—one accompanying the Great Road Returns, and recommending a change of system in the expenditure; the other enclosing a copy of the Despatch from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the St. Paul's and Scattarie Light Houses.

The Road Message was as follows:

MESSAGE.

C. CAMPBELL,

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly Reports of necessary repairs, and of supposed improvements on the main Post Roads, leading from the Capital through the Province, prepared in compliance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly in its last Session.

Although it is not intended at present to recommend all the improvements specified in those Reports, yet the Repairs pointed out, appear to be indispensably necessary; as also the completing such alterations as have already been commenced on the main Eastern Post Roads, as far as the Gut of Canso.

The Lieutenant Governor also desires to draw the attention of the House of Assembly to the necessary alteration which was formerly proposed in the Amherst line of Road, thereby avoiding the present difficult route over the Cumberland mountain. The Roads in

Cape Breton appear to require immediate consideration. The Post Road to Sydney from the Gut of Canso, should be opened throughout. A survey will be required to be made on the fifth Section, a distance of 31 miles, before any money shall be expended, except in finishing the part already opened. There are many important repairs and new lines of Road, deserving early attention, which are specified in the Reports; but the Lieutenant Governor is unwilling to bring these proposed improvements, specially to the notice of the Assembly, as sufficient means are not apparently available for their completion. He must, however, express his anxious desire that the House will, in its wisdom, see the necessity of adopting a permanent system for gradually improving all these important lines of Communication, so essential to the increase of the Trade and Agricultural interests of the Province.

The Reports will be found to contain much valuable information, and some of them are drawn up with zeal and ability; and it is therefore hoped, that a suitable compensation will be granted for their services Government House, 2d Feb. 1836.

The Message was accompanied by:—

Mr. Crerar's Reports and Estimates of Repairs and improvements, required on the Great Eastern Post Road, from Bell's, near Dartmouth, to the County of Sydney.

Mr. Taylor's Report of the state of the Post Road from Antigonish to Mahgnant Cove, and thence to the County line.

Mr. Taylor's plan of part of the Post Road, from Guysborough to Antigonish, with proposed alterations.

Mr. Taylor's Report of the state of the Post Road from Guysborough to Antigonish.

Thomas Holland's Report of the main Post Road, from Chester to Margaret's Bay, and thence to Halifax.

John Munro's Report of the Post Roads in Cape Breton.

Jacob Purdy's Report of the main Post Road to Londonderry from Amherst.

John Munro's Report of the Main post road between the three mile house and the halfway house, Windsor road.

Whitman Freeman's report of the main post road and bridges, through Queen's County.

Mr. Lovett's report of the state of the main road and bridges from bounds of King's County to Bear River.

Mr. Eddy's Report of the state of the main post road from Bear River, through the western part of the County of Annapolis, to bounds of Yarmouth.

J. Sangster's Report of Chester Road to F. M. M. C.

Herbert Huntingdon's report of the main post road from Smeethorne bounds to Yarmouth, and the bounds of the County of Annapolis

Colonel Gladwin's report of the New Mosque Road.

W. P. Morris's Report, &c on the state of the main road, from the bounds of Queen's County through Lunenburg to Chester.

Copy of the memorandum of Mr. Owen, on the military road from Halifax to Annapolis

Mr. Johnston's Report of the state of the main road and Bridges from the bounds of Queen's County

through Shelburne, to bounds of Towaship of Yarmouth.

John Elder's Report of the state of the main Post Road, from Half way House through the Counties of Hants, and King's County, to bounds of Annapolis County.

Mr. UNIACKE presented a Petition from James Fattel, praying remuneration for expenses incurred in administering to the necessities of seven persons, belonging to the Sekt. Barrington, cast away on the Island of Cape Breton.

### The British Sterling Bill

Was then taken up, and read a third time, when Mr. Stewart moved a clause, by way of Rider, the object of which was to revive the Act of last Session, by which Silver was made a tender at 25s. up to £50, and to continue it in force until the 1st August, at which time the new Act was to come into operation.

Mr. DENLORS opposed the clause. Will you, he asked, return back to a Bill, which it is allowed on all hands has been injurious? Would he hold out a premium to the Merchants to import Shillings and Sixpences between the end of the first of August at which time Silver is only to be a tender to the extent of £5?

Mr. BELL read a letter, received by a mercantile house here, from a Correspondent in the West Indies, to show that there was no danger of any such importations, as British silver was worth 25s in Jamaica and other Islands, the Doubloon, at the same time, passing at £4.

Mr. DENLORS replied, that the reason why Silver had not been remitted, was because the merchant had limited the Consignee to 1s 1-2 for the British shilling.

Mr. J. R. DEWOLF stated that silver was now passing at 25s in all the Islands.

Mr. LAWSON wished to know if the Sterling Bill passed, how much he would have to give for a Bill of £100? and was answered £126 10 in the Province Notes, or British Coins at 25s to the £1.

Mr. UNIACKE admired the caution of the learned member from Cumberland, who fearing to trust the lame and stumbling measure he had fabricated, was about to put a rider on its back to make it go ahead. But even this bribed Jockey would be incapable of keeping it on its legs. The spirit of the whole Bill was this—to introduce a gold currency in place of a silver one—and yet the effect of the rider would be, to perpetuate the evils sought to be removed, and prevent the Banks and the Country from providing themselves with the gold which they would be compelled to deal in after the 1st of August. If the old law were not renewed, gold would gradually flow into the various channels of circulation, and the silver would pass off to a certain extent. But this attempt to defeat the very measure, for which the majority had contended, was opposed to common sense and common honesty.

Mr. YOUNG entered into an explanation of some statements he had been charged with making, relative to the purchase of dollars by the Commissariat. He had said that agents had been sent out to South America, and that hopes were entertained that Dollars might be purchased there at 3s. 10d—but, in consequence of the disturbed state of those countries, no contracts had been completed. Mr. Uniacke denied that Mr. Y. had so guarded his first declarations. Mr. Y. rejoined, and both he and Mr. S. explained that the rider was necessary, to restore the currency to precisely the same state it was in when the former Act expired. They were anxious to fix the value of the Coins, now in circulation, to guard the people from loss till the new law came into operation.

After some further discussion the rider was agreed to.

Mr. UNIACKE then moved another, the object of which was to strike out the principal clauses of the Bill, and rate all the American coins as they stood in that which he had formerly introduced. Upon this, the house divided, and it was lost 19 to 16, the names standing, for his motion—Messrs. Lawson, Smith, Harris, Cochran, W. H. Roach, Delap, Barss, Dodd, Budd, Shey, Rudolf, Crow, J. R. Dewolf, Morse, DeBlain, Uniacke.

Against it—Messrs. C. Roche, Doyle, Weir, Crich-ton, Oakley, O'Brien, B. Dewolf, Blanchard, Wilkins, Archibald, Stewart, Dickson, Clements, Young, Chipman, Lovett, Morton.

The usual motion, that the Bill pass and be sent to the Council, was then made by Mr. Stewart, and was carried, the numbers and names being the same.

Mr. DELAP then moved that the Bill be printed, but the Speaker explained that it would be irregular and unconstitutional for the House, after passing a Bill and putting it beyond their control, to print it with a view to obtain Petitions to defeat it in another place. The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and the House and Gallery seemed to be delighted to get rid, for a time at least, of a threadbare and tiresome subject.

Mr. LAWSON presented a Petition from several persons in the District of Colchester, complaining of the system of bringing into that District Road Commissioners and labourers from other Counties, and recommending Wm. Logan as a fit person to be employed.

**Saturday.**—The Messages and Despatches relative to the Light Houses on St. Paul's and Scattario were taken up and read, and referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Uniacke, Smith, Dodd, Huntingdon, and Lovet. It appeared that the Government estimated the cost of each Light House, with lanterns, &c. at £1500 sterling. The annual expense of them to be borne by the Colonies. During the prevalence of fogs on the Coast they recommend that guns be fired every fifteen minutes. The Speaker calculated these at 3,500 discharges in the year. On motion of Mr. Clements, the Yarmouth Petition was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Stewart moved a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee to request the Governor to have the boundary lines between the Counties of Cumberland in this Province and Westmoreland in New Brunswick, run out and determined. Such inconvenience, he said, was now experienced by persons on the borders, being taxed and summoned to serve on Juries by both Provinces. A similar application, he had reason to believe would be made by the Legislature of New Brunswick.

### Magistrate's Courts.

A Bill, introduced on a former day by Mr. Chipman, to amend the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions, was then taken up and read, and gave rise to some animated discussion. It was stoutly opposed by Messrs. Uniacke and Doyle, on the ground that many persons now in the Commission of the Peace, were unfit to be trusted even with the present jurisdiction, limited as it was to sums of £5—it permitted to adjudicate on double the amount, which was object of the Bill, more extensive mischiefs might be expected to follow; in some of the Counties they used the power at present possessed to foster litigation, to make a profit to themselves; and in one a Magistrate had undertaken to cut off a Boy's ears, declaring that he was as good a criminal Judge as any in the Country. They were anxious to have the Bill referred to a select Committee, and pledged themselves to lay the facts before it. Mr. B. Dewolf and others thought it was unfair to bring general charges against the whole body, because there might happen to be persons in the Magistracy who were unworthy of the trust reposed. When such sweeping attacks were made on the legal profession, they always complained of injustice, and called for names. He felt bound, on behalf of the body to which he belonged—and many members of which, like himself, performed a great deal of thankless and unprofitable duty, to do the same. The whole ought not to suffer for the misconduct of a few; and if such persons as had been described really held the Commission of the Peace, they ought to be convicted and driven out. In the County of Hants one person, he was aware, had been at times charged with misconduct, but had contrived to get out of the scrape. Mr. Stewart defended the magistrates of Cumberland. During nearly 20 years that he had lived in the County he had never known any of them to be guilty of such malpractices, or deserving of the imputations cast upon the Body. The appeals from their decisions seldom averaged more than one or two in a year. There could be, however, no wish on the part of the legal profession to protect their own interest by making these charges, as the summary business was the least profitable to them—indeed, though compelled to do it, in order to protect the interest of their clients, they were not remunerated for their labour. Mr. Wilkins expressed the same opinion, and drew a fanciful picture of a bad magistrate—looking, at the same time, most significantly at a certain gentleman on the opposite Bench. He described him as a mixture of cunning and roguery—with shrewdness enough to set all the parties by the ears by giving his decisions in favour of the Plaintiff; and sufficiently unscrupulous to profit by the spirit of contention, which he strove to foment. Such persons there were in the magistracy even now—and the mischief they did, with a limited jurisdiction, showed what might be expected when the sum was raised to £10. Mr. Chipman, in defending his Bill, said that the learned member from Cape Breton was a person who could make black white, and white black. Mr. Uniacke demanded an explanation, and wished to know if the hon. member meant to say that he had stated what was not true. Mr. C.'s explanation we did not distinctly hear, but understood him to lay the blame, not on the learned gentleman's veracity, but on his imagination.

The Bill having been recommended to a select Committee, one introduced by Mr. Stewart, to amend the Act for the more easy foreclosure of mortgages, was taken up and read. The simple machinery of the former act was confined to cases where there was but

one mortgage, and could be evaded by a person giving a second, even for £5, or 6s. The object of this bill was to provide against such evasions, and make it applicable to all cases. After some opposition from Mr. Johnston, who conceived that in substituting a more summary mode of foreclosure, Mr. S. was admitting some of the equities of the old one, depriving the second mortgagee of the option he now had to pay off the first, and take the property; the bill passed, and the House resumed—when Mr. Chipman's bill was referred to a member from each county.

**Monday, 5th Feb'y.**—Some discussion arose to-day in Committee of the whole House, on a Bill introduced by Mr. Johnston, the object of which was, to allow factors and agents to pledge as well as sell goods, sent to them to be disposed of. The bill was opposed by Mr. Stewart on the ground that there was no need of uselessly multiplying Statutes—and that the tendency of it, would be to enable Auctioneers and Agents to pledge the Goods of others, sent to them for sale, to pay their own obligations at the Bank; and defended by Mr. Johnston and the Speaker, who showed that upon this subject, the Courts in England had halted for a long time—the authorities were confused and contradictory—cases being decided, rather by precedent than by any rational principles of common sense or common law. At present the Agent had the power to sell goods at his principal for half nothing—was it not folly then to deny him the right to pledge them, if necessary, for something near their value—as the right of the principal would still run with the Goods, and he would have over them the only one he ought to have, the right of redemption. As the law now stood, a man might come here from Britain with a store full of merchandise—contract debts on the faith of property, apparently his own, and yet the real owner in England, might step and take them at any moment. The Bill was but a Copy of the Act of Parliament, which it had been found necessary to pass, to remove all doubts on the subject. Mr. Deblain stated a case in which he had been defrauded of a very large sum, in consequence of an advance made on a quantity of cloths, which it afterwards appeared the Agent had no authority to pledge. The Bill passed, the House resumed.

The greater part of Tuesday was occupied by the ordinary Bills, to the number of twenty, for continuing the expiring laws. Yesterday Mr. Uniacke's Bill for the settlement of the currency, by rating American Coins instead of British, was discussed in Committee of the whole House. This Bill goes to fix the American Eagle at \$10, the half Eagle at \$5—the Spanish & Mexican Dollar at 5s, and the halves and quarters at 2s 6d and 1s 3d—and gives one year for the payment of old obligations in British silver at 25s. and Doubloons at £4. It was stoutly opposed by Messrs. Young, Bell, and others on the ground that it was an impudent attempt to oblige debtors to give £10, on every £100, more than they had contracted to pay—and to enable the Banks to deal in American half and quarter Dollars, and other debased and spurious coins, instead of British money the weight and fineness of which could not be misunderstood. After a good deal of discussion, in which the old arguments were used on all sides, the House divided on a motion for filling up the blank, by which the use of the present currency in the payment of debts was limited to one year, which was negatived by a large majority.

The House were in Committee on this Bill when our paper went to Press. Mr. Uniacke having moved as an amendment that all debts heretofore contracted should be paid in Doubloons at £4, and British Coins at 25s, without limitation as to time.

**Six O' Clock p. m.** We stop the Press, to announce that the Bill has been so amended as substantially to change its character, and establish British Sterling.—Majority 4.

### NOTICE.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their  
NEW STORE,  
immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an  
extensive and general Assortment of

#### PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.  
W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835.

### TO LET.

#### Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romane  
as a SHOP and DWELLING.  
For particulars apply at this Office.  
if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

**ABSTRACT.  
PORT OF PICTOU, NOVA-SCOTIA.**

IMPORTS, 1835.					EXPORTS, 1835.				
FROM	NO. OF VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.	ESTIMATED VALUE STERLING.	TO	NO. OF VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.	ESTIMATED VALUE STERLING.
United Kingdom, . . .	24	6,697	2-0	£12,785   0   0	United Kingdom, . . .	37	9,276	365	£28,856   0   0
British N. A. Colonies,	198	11,044	674	3,512   6   0	British N. A. Colonies,	165	8,153	528	18,023   0   0
United States Brit. Shups.	32	3,599	151	3,371   12   0	United States Brit. Shups,	52	4,025	213	1,928   5   6
do. Foreign Ships,	86	14,464	552	5,494   0   0	do. Foreign Ships,	85	14,317	558	7,712   2   6
St. Pierre and Miquelon,	1	67	4	26   10   3	St. Pierre and Miquelon,	NIL			
Coasting Trade, . . .	242	10,200	668	59,432   18   2	Coasting Trade, . . .	236	9,906	644	18,938   14   2
					Ships Built.				
					No.   Tons.				
					10   2638				
					: :   : :   : :   15821.   0   0				
<b>TOTALS: . . .</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>46,071</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>84622   6   5</b>		<b>575</b>	<b>45,679</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>91,302   2   2</b>

**POSITIVE SALE.**

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

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

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

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

**4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou,** on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

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

**6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou,** beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 32 feet

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

**8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES,** being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

**9. THAT LOT OF 20 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear)** on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 20 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

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

**11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND,** adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**

Sole Executor and Devisee  
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

**TO BE SOLD**

**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

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

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**

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

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

For Particulars, please apply to  
**ABRAM PATTERSON.**  
Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835.

**ON CONSIGNMENT.**

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

**AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, AT PICTOU.**

By virtue of the Act of this Province for the more easy Redemption of and Foreclosure of Mortgages, THOS. H. GIBBS, Plaintiff,

vs.  
In the Cause of **JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r. of the Estate of John Jamieson, late of Pictou, deceased.—Def.**


To be Sold at Public Auction on the premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Pictou, the following Lands and Premises:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of Pictou, formerly part of the farm lot of George Smith, Esq., and abutted, bounded, and described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning on the North side of Spring street, at the point formerly the South-east corner of the said George Smith's farm lot; thence to run North one hundred and twenty seven feet; thence North 26 degrees West, fifty feet; thence South one hundred and twenty-seven feet, to the North side of Spring street aforesaid; thence South 76 degrees East, along said Street to the place of beginning, being the lot of Land sold by the said George Smith to James Kitchen, jun'r, and sold by James Kitchen, jun'r, aforesaid, to one William Kitchen, and by him to the said John Jamieson. **TERMS OF SALE.**—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed


**J. W. HARRIS.**  
Dep. Sheriff of Pictou.

**J. BLANCHARD,** }  
Plffs Attorney. }  
Pictou, 16th January, 1836.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**

 THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

**ALSO:**

 THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

**JAMES DAWSON.**

January, 1836.

A Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST**, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.

## REPORT,

OF COMMISSIONERS IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU, AND G. MCKENZIE AND J. GEDDIE, AS OVERSEERS OF POOR.

HAVING been appointed at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, to examine into, and report upon, the claims of sundry individuals against the Township, originating by George McKenzie and John Geddie, in the capacity of Overseers of Poor; we met in pursuance of said Commission, and had the following accounts presented to us and substantiated, viz't:

John Graham	-	-	-	£ 9	1	9
Joseph Richards	-	-	-	1	0	0
Robert McLean	-	-	-	1	13	0
Doctor Landesberg	-	-	-	2	15	0
John Kerr	-	-	-	10	10	0
John Taylor	-	-	-	6	14	8
Mrs. Livingston	-	-	-	5	13	10 1-2
Henry Hutton	-	-	-	6	0	0
John McMillan	-	-	-	0	13	0
John Maxwell,	debt	£ 32	8	1		
	costs	17	1	3		
				49	9	7
Doctor Martin,	debt	£ 20	0	0		
	costs	8	7	10		
				28	7	10
Hugh Monro	-	-	-	3	11	2
Henry Blackadar	-	-	-	3	13	2
Roderick McKenzie	-	-	-	2	16	8
Abram Patterson	-	-	-	3	19	4
Mrs. McKinnon	-	-	-	6	4	3
Arbitrators, viz: Grant & Murray				17	5	0
£6 each, and J. McKay		£ 5	5	0		
Charles Fraser	-	-	-	2	10	0
James McLean	-	-	-	2	0	0
				£ 164	18	3 1-2

These Accounts amount to one hundred and sixty-four pounds eighteen shillings and three pence half penny, which sum we declare to be justly due by the Township.

Doctor Martin having brought an action against McKenzie and Geddie, for the amount due to him for medical attendances, obtained a judgment, and placed the parties in Jail. It appears that a number of benevolent individuals came forward, and relieved them from this responsibility, trusting to the Township for the reimbursement of the sum advanced, as soon as it could possibly be raised: that sum therefore is as justly due by the Township as any of the others.

The Meeting which constituted us Commissioners in the business, withheld from us the power to investigate any accounts embodied in the report of a former arbitration, and the foregoing sums are not included in the account, stated by said Arbitrators, between the Township and the Overseers. We have, however, had access to that account, and the materials from which it has been composed, and think, that, in some instances, it has been drawn up in more accordance with legal principles, than we should have considered it necessary to have governed ourselves by, had the matter been submitted to us; for instance, the Overseers, not having a knowledge of law, have expended monies which have not been allowed them, because the expenditure was not legal. Now it can scarcely be expected, that the persons who are appointed to, and compelled to accept, the office of Overseer of Poor, can have that knowledge of law, which is necessary for the strictly legal performance of the duties attached to that situation, and, in such cases as the present, we think the *motus* of expenditure should have more weight with Arbitrators than strict legality.

There is, however one sum struck out of the account by the former Arbitrators, which we cannot refrain from submitting again to the Township.

The Overseers in question held the office for five years. The first year the Arbitrators allowed them £5 12 7 as a remuneration. The second year £12 was voted to them at the Township Meeting, and the Arbitrators allowed £12 12 6. The third year £15 was voted by the Township, and allowed by the Arbitrators. For the last two years of their service, nothing has been allowed, because no record of a vote of

any sum can be found; but we are fully of opinion that the Township is in justice bound to pay the over-seers thirty pounds for the two last years; because they were entitled to expect a continued remuneration if the public continued them in the office, without notice of the withdrawal of the allowance; and we are the more constrained to urge this matter on the favourable consideration of the Township, from the circumstance, before alluded to, of the overseers having actually paid several sums which have not been allowed them by the Arbitrators.

JOHN MCLEAN,  
ANTHONY SMITH,  
JAMES PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 10th February, 1856.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the District of Pictou, held in the Court House in the town of Pictou, on Wednesday the 10th day of February, inst., agreeably to the Public Notice given by John W. Harris, Esquire, Deputy Sheriff of this District, calling the said meeting for the purpose of presenting to His Majesty and His Council, an humble Address on the subject of the Bill recently passed by the several branches of the Provincial Parliament, entitled "An act for the division of the County of Halifax, and for the regulation of the representation thereof, and from which the Royal Assent has been withheld, in consequence of a Petition from several individuals, residing in Annapolis, having been transmitted to the Colonial Office.

Whereupon, it was moved by Henry Blackadar, seconded by John W. Harris, that David Crichton, Esq. be Chairman to preside over this Meeting.

Moved by Robert McKay, Esq., seconded by Mr James D. B. Fraser, and unanimously

Resolved—That the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia is the proper and constitutional guardian of the public rights, privileges, and interests of its inhabitants. Holding this opinion, this Meeting learning with surprise, not unmingled with indignation, that a Bill passed by the Council and Assembly, giving an increased Representation to the County of Halifax, and providing for the division of the same, has had His Majesty's assent withheld therefrom, in consequence of a Petition from Br. G. S. surreptitiously conveyed to the Colonial Office, deem it a bounden duty to repudiate such a proceeding, and to petition His Majesty and His Council, to grant to the Act of the local Legislature referred to, that consent which will give to this district, a portion of its just rights.

[Here the following Petition was introduced and read.]

To the King's most excellent Majesty, and the Rt Honble. His Privy Council,

The Memorial of His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, Freeholders of the District of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at a public meeting assembled in the Court House, in the Town of Pictou,

Most humbly Representeth—

That your Majesty's loyal subjects residing in this portion of the Province of Nova Scotia, have, for the last five sessions of the Provincial Parliament, been soliciting at their hands the passing of an Act, which would entitle your Memorialists to a participation in the Representation of the country.

That the justice of this request becomes yearly, more evident, from the growing importance of this District, the extent of its population, the rapid increase of its foreign and colonial trade, together with its great mineral resources, which are equalled by no part of these, your Majesty's Colonial possessions.

In order, therefore to shew to your Majesty and the Members composing your Right Honorable Council, the Geographical situation of this District, and the important light in which the same is viewed in comparison with any other part of the Province, your humble Memorialists would beseech permission to quote from the only Provincial History extant, and one which for its talent and accuracy secured to the author, now Mr Justice Haliburton, a public vote of thanks from the House of Assembly. That writer, in speaking of this flourishing District, remarks— "The fertility of the land its proximity to the Fisheries, its Coal and other mineral productions, naturally lead to the conclusion that it will, at no distant period, be the seat of enterprise and wealth. The Harbour of Pictou is admirably situated, for becoming the imporium of the trade of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is already the centre of enterprise in that part of the Province. Between the Bay of Verte and the Gut of Canso it occupies a central position; and from the latter place to Quebec, although there are several Harbours, both sheltered

and commodious, it is not surpassed by any, either in facility of entrance, good anchorage, or general safety. The great coal fields contained in the District, and accessible only by the waters which flow into its harbour, mark it as the first part where the forest is likely to disappear; and also as the site of extensive manufacturing establishments. When considered in reference to the coast, to Halifax, Quebec, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, it is also equally evident, that the abundance of fuel will render it the centre of steam navigation. There is but one point in which it is inferior to Halifax, the harbour is much oftener frozen over in winter; but even in despite of this serious inconvenience, it is more likely to become the rival of the Capital, than any other sea port in the Province." And your humble Memorialists are happy, in being enabled to inform your Majesty and your Right Honorable Board, that, in the short space of seven years since this publication, the predictions of the author have been generally fulfilled, for the mineral resources have induced the introduction of steam, and caused the establishment of manufactories—now in active operation.

Possessing, therefore, such powerful reasons for the acceding to the wishes of your humble Memorialists, the Provincial Parliament, did, during its last session, pass an act dividing the County of Halifax, and regulating its Representation; by which your Memorialists were entitled to return to the House of Assembly, one Town and two County Members; a number which, even then, your Memorialists viewed as disproportioned to every other part of the Province, possessing equal extent of means. Your Memorialists were, however, willing to be content with that number, rather than remain without any voice in the Legislative Councils of the country; and your humble Memorialists, with that becoming loyalty and respect which have ever characterised your Majesty's dutiful subjects in this Province, cannot but express their undivided opinion, that, a further withholding from your Memorialists even this portion of Representation would be denying to your loyal subjects in this District, a right secured to them by the Constitution, enjoyed by all other sections of the Province, and, for the protection of which, your humble Memorialists have ever been taught to look with confidence to that Government under which they have the happiness to live. With the confidence which an Act of the two Branches of the Legislature, assented to by the Representative of Royalty, was calculated to create, and knowing that the Representatives of the Province were fully conversant with all the local circumstances and rights of your Majesty's dutiful subjects in this District, and were the proper judges of the justice of the application thus made to them—they concluded that the period had arrived, which secured to your Memorialists an opportunity of enjoying with others a common privilege: but your humble Memorialists cannot approach your Majesty, and your honorable Board, without expressing their deep regret and surprise, that your Majesty's Royal Assent has been withheld from that Act in consequence of a Petition from Annapolis—a remote part of this Province; and against whose interests and rights, the Bill in question could not prove prejudicial; a precedent which, if tolerated, would render your Majesty's Council and House of Assembly, in this your loyal Province, in a great measure inefficient and powerless, and open a wide door for complaints and remonstrances to your Majesty's Government, frequently dictated by sectional divisions and local jealousies.

But notwithstanding, your humble Memorialists look to your Majesty, and the Honorable Board by which you are surrounded, with a strong confidence; emanating from a conviction, that they are approaching a paternal monarch, and seeking from him his Royal assent to a measure, which will only place your humble Memorialists in some degree on a footing with others of your Majesty's subjects. If it were necessary to show to your Majesty and your Honorable Board, the injustice of the request thus made by the Petitioners from Annapolis, and the great disproportion of the privileges enjoyed by one over that of the other, although not warranted by their resources: Your humble Memorialists would solicit your Majesty's gracious consideration to the following facts, gathered from statistical statements published by authority. By these documents (among which is the last census taken by the authority of government) it will appear, that almost every part of your Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia is provided with some degree of Representation in the Provincial Parliament, adequate to their means, excepting the District of Pictou, and in no respect can the inhabitants of Annapolis complain, when, with a population of 14,661 souls, and cultivated territory of 22,174 acres, they are privileged to return to the General Assembly five members, that is to say, two for the County of Annapolis, and one for each of the following Townships, comprized within its limits, viz: Annapolis, Grandville, and Digby. That in order to shew to your Majesty and



your Hon. Board, the particular situation of the County thus so favoured they beg to state, that the Township of Annapolis thus returning one member, contains but a population of 2578, that of Granville 2526, and Digby, that of 3614 souls; and when compared to the situation of the District, to which your humble Memorialists belong, the injustice of refusing to them a share in the representation, must appear manifest; for your Memorialists, on referring to the same documents, humbly submit to your Majesty and your Honorable Board, the following as correct statements, that the District of Pictou at the period alluded to, contained a population of nearly 14,000 souls, with cultivated land to the extent of 49,181 acres, possessing three distinct Townships, viz. Pictou, with a population of 6989 Egerton, with that of 4923, and Maxwellton of 1787. Yet with all this immense difference, Your Humble Memorialists, are not permitted to send to the Assembly any Town or County members; and thus the District of Pictou stands without any one distinct member to represent it in the Provincial Parliament! Your Memorialists would therefore humbly submit to your Majesty, and your honorable Board, that the Bill thus passed by our Provincial Legislature would in some measure relieve your Memorialists from the difficulties under which they earnestly, but with all the feelings of loyalty and duty look to your Majesty, for the exercise of that Royal Prerogative, which has never been employed for the purpose of denying to any of Your Majesty's loyal Colonial subjects, an inherent right.

Your Humble Memorialists, therefore approach their Sovereign and His Honorable Board, with a consciousness, that their claims will receive that consideration; which a Government, controlled and influenced by principles of sound policy, and extending to all parts of the King's dominions, a fostering care and protection, have ever shown; and that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to give effect and validity to their local Legislature, by granting to the Act passed by that body for the Division of the County of Halifax and regulating the representation thereof, His Majesty's Royal Assent.

And His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects residing in this District, now assembled at a Public Meeting, will ever pray, &c.

Moved by Mr. Peter Crerar, seconded by Mr. Geo. McKay, and thereupon unanimously

Resolved—That the Petition now read be adopted, and that the Chairman do sign the same for, and in behalf of, this Public Meeting, and transmit the same to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would be pleased to have the same laid before His Majesty and his Council, and that the influence of his high station be used in accomplishing its object.

Moved by Henry Blackadar, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Peter Crerar, and unanimously

Resolved—That this memorial to His Majesty and his Council, be sent to George Smith, Esquire, for presentment to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that he solicit his Excellency to forward the same by the first Packet to England.

Moved by Mr. John McKay, seconded by Mr. Peter Crerar, and thereupon unanimously

Resolved—That a vote of thanks from this Meeting be given to George Smith Esquire, for the prompt manner in which he brought this measure before the Assembly.

A vote of thanks was then passed to David Crichton, Esquire, the Chairman, for his attention in conducting the business of the meeting.

JAMES SKINNER, Junr.  
Clerk to the Public Meeting.  
Pictou, 10th Feb'y, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR—One month of the doubly interesting LEAP YEAR has been allowed to pass unheeded and fruitlessly away, and mortifying to the feelings of our bashful Fraternity, not one of those anticipated advances have been made, which we in fondness had hoped, would ere now have been realized through the exertions of beings denominated "Heaven's last Gift." Strange as complainings of this kind may appear in the columns of a Periodical, they are nevertheless founded on true and painful premises. Perhaps it may not be generally known, that single gentlemen, arriving at a certain age, become timid to a degree, and are but too apt to imagine that the appellation "Old Bachelor," embodies a stigma almost amounting to a prohibition from female society. Indeed, at a late meeting of our Brotherhood, this seemed to be the prevailing opinion, and despair was about to

stamp her withering mark upon each hopeless brow, when one more fruitful in expectation than the rest, luckily hinted, that the year was at hand wherein the ladies would have the privilege of selecting, without infringing the limits of decorum; and if not through choice, their well known benevolence and pity would give a chance to the members of our too diffident association. From effects immediately produced, it would seem that not only the reality, but even the prospect of "woman's smile" can at any time dispel the most gloomy apprehension. Beams of joyful anticipation instantly rounded each lengthened visage, and a discussion cheerful in the extreme, (upon the origin of leap year,) gave animation and eloquence to the tongue of each late frost bitten bachelor, whence it was inferred, and unanimously concluded, that the foresight of our ancestors had instituted and set apart this season of love, expressly for the benefit of timid gentlemen, when somewhat past the meridian of self-assurance, and that the calculations of astronomers, respecting Leap Year, were in reality nothing more than the ravings of Planet-stricken madmen. Pleased with the happy termination of the evening, each delighted member retired to his apartment, where, in compliment to the ladies expected to be met on the morrow, a copious libation of sweet oil, eau d' cologne and other smoothing liquids being bestowed upon the face, morpheus was invoked, and dreams of pleasing anticipation flitted around the couch of late inquietude and despair; and surely *ær. Editor*, sweet oil and perfumed waters are far less injurious to health and morality, than the noxious quaffing of whiskey punch and other deleterious compositions, now invariably closing the entertainments of certain fashionable clubs. But Sir, hope blighted in the bud has often proved fatal to the most brilliant of prospects, and that such may be the case with our unassuming Fraternity, apprehensions may be entertained, deeply hereafter will it be lamented, that in consequence of the ladies refusing or neglecting to exercise a portion of that privilege so justly at present bestowed; numbers of individuals every way qualified to render the domestic circle easy and happy, must linger out existence, and close their solitary days in that worst of all conditions, a state of wretched singleness. We would therefore again remind our female acquaintances that one month of the eventful year has passed from the calendar of hope, and also to request them to consider that such delay may be the means not only of destroying our anticipations, but may possibly deprive themselves of all the comforts and enjoyments to be obtained by sharing in the lot of well-conditioned Bachelors. Trusting that the ladies will no longer allow their prerogative to be so cruelly neglected, but that they will immediately put in practice the means of adding to human felicity by acting the part destined them for the year.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your Diffident Servants,

By our Secretary,

BILLY BASINFUL.

Pictou, Feb. 1, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

TO GAMMA.

SURELY, my dear Sir, after your assertions, no person will venture to deny that a dog's conduct in "driving the swine from the potatoe field" or crouching under the uplifted whip of his master, is an indication of a very nice and discriminating conscience. But, in your endeavour to maintain your argument that reason implies accountability, you proceed in a way which appears to me rather singular. you first say that by reason we obtain a knowledge of "Mathematics, Political Economy and that Virtue is the path to happiness," from which you conclude, therefore reason makes men and dogs accountable. In the next place you tell us that "without reason heathen nations could not obtain a knowledge of the existence of a Deity;" and from this you draw the same conclusion. Just in the same manner you might

argue, that because the sense of sight enables a christian to read his bible, it is the test of his accountability: and the morose child who ever learned his catechism, could inform you that heathen nations will not be judged by "the light of reason," but by what the scriptures call "the law in their own minds," or in other words, by conscience. Your objection therefore is groundless unless you can prove that reason and conscience are the *same*, an undertaking which I am afraid will baffle even your abilities: and as this appears to be your only argument, I would advise you to scribble upon some subject with which you are better acquainted.

Before leaving you, I must remark that your communications, notwithstanding the notes of admiration with which they are so profusely adorned, betray a miserable scarcity of solid argument, and a desire to avoid anything like serious discussion. I therefore give you fair warning that I will take no notice of any further communications written in the same strain.

Wednesday evening.

DELTA.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Price 6d.

THE NOVA-COTIA SONGSTER,

being a selection of Scotch, English, Irish, Love, Naval and Comic Songs. JAS. DAWSON.  
Pictou, February 10, 1836

For Sale.

AN Excellent Lot of LAND situate on the Road leading from the Middle to the East River of Pictou, adjoining the Lands of Alexander Horn. For Terms, which will be made liberal, please apply to

JOHN MCKENZIE.

West River, Pictou, 8th Feb., 1836.

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Roman as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

100 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE  
24th Nov. if

SEEDS,

Growth of 1835.

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

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned. J. D. has for sale, a few barrels American APPLES, of superior quality.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States,

and Canada

Bills Lading

Seamens' Articles

Indentures

Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.

Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions

Law do do and do

Declarations and Subpoenas

Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards

Arbitration Bonds

Mortgage do

Writs of Enquiry

Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.

[December 36.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS

Nov. 4.

if

## UNITED STATES.

**INDIAN WAR.**—The United States Government having resolved to remove the Seminole Tribe of Indians from Florida, to the Far West;—where they had assigned them lands for their new location;—love of Country has involved these unfortunate Aborigines in a fierce and bloody war with their masters. With the rifle, tomahawk, and the scalping knife, they have laid waste some hundred miles of country, and have fought some well-contested battles with the United States troops and militia. The following is an account of their exploits.—[Ed. Rev.]

**HORRID MASSACRE!**—MOBILE, Jan. 12.—By the mail boat *Mazeppa*, capt. Carson, arrived yesterday afternoon from N. Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of 2 companies of U. S. troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King, to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th Dec. at 5 o'clock, they were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot on his horse at the commencement of the attack. Capts. Fraser and Gardner soon after fell, mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieuts. Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Kean, and Dr. Gailin, surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieut. Bassinger was wounded at the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian warfare.

Col. Twiggs, of the U. S. Army, chartered the steership *Merchant*, and started with four companies from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Major Belton is now there with the force under his command.

[Florida papers to Jan. 14, contain details of further ravages by the Seminoles.]

## FOREIGN.

His Majesty's brig *Pantaboon* arrived at Norfolk from Falmouth on the 23d January, with Despatches for the British charge d'Affairs at Washington.—The following paragraphs, (which are all our American papers furnish on the subject) will inform our readers of the supposed purport of the despatches, and which is probably a correct guess:—

Boston, January 30.

**Latest from England.**—His Britannic Majesty's despatch *Pantaboon*, capt. Corry, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday morning, in 27 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the charge d'Affairs of the British Government at Washington. We are not, says the Her. Ed., permitted, of course, to know the nature of them, but rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the United States. The *Pantaboon* left Falmouth 24th December, and brings London papers to the 22d. The acceptance of the mediation of England, was the current rumour of the day, to which the Ledger hesitates to give credence. The Editor of the *Advertiser* remarks—"There can be no doubt that these despatches have reference to the mediation proffered by England; indeed, letters have been received in town, placing the fact beyond question. This circumstance gives new hopes to the friends of peace, for it can hardly be supposed that a special messenger would have been sent out, if France had not

already signified her readiness to accept the offer of friendly mediation.

The French chambers were to open on the 29th December.

The genuineness of the speech reported to have been delivered by the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw is no longer questioned.

The intelligence from Spain is not important.—Doubts still exist as to the Carlists having abandoned the siege of St. Sebastian.

The Correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, states that Capt. Corry, commander of the British brig of war *Pantaboon*, arrived at Washington on the evening of the 26th inst. "with important despatches for the English charge."

M. Pageot and the whole of the French Legation, sailed from New-York on Wednesday morning, in the packet ship *Poland*, for Havre.

## THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1836.

**DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF HALIFAX,—ANAPOLIS PETITION.**—We have this day given the proceedings of the Public Meeting, held in the Court House of this place, on Wednesday last; and we would also have copied the Petition from the County of Annapolis, were it not for its tiresome and unnecessary length. When we heard it read, we were not a little struck with the effrontery with which the petitioners have practised upon the almost over-indulgent paternal solicitude of our good King; this effrontery is only exceeded by the barefaced untruths by which the Petitioners have attempted to deceive the Royal ear into their insidious designs. They represent the interests of the eastern and western portions of Nova Scotia as being so opposed to one another, as to require a balance of power to be kept up in the Representation; and they say this Halifax County Division Bill threatens the overthrow of this balance; what a mighty mole hill this must appear at the Colonial Office!! and how would my Lord Glenelg stare did he but know that all this power which is threatened with overturning, is the mere chimeric of cunning, yet ignorant, legislators themselves, and such as they have deceived into a belief of its reality, for their own interested ends.

It is a foul libel upon Nova Scotia, to represent any portion of its interests as being so much at variance with others, as to require a balance of power to be preserved in the Legislature to maintain them, and so soon as we get a more enlightened Legislature, these erroneous notions will be scouted at, as the whimsical absurdities of other times.

To give an instance, as they could give no better, of the important events that might result from any disturbance of the equilibrium of this power, the Annapolis Petitioners say that the Eastern Members, knowing that the Western ports were principally concerned in Ship building, combined together to get a heavy duty laid on ships' Rigging and Anchors, as little of it would come out of the pockets of their own Constituents;—this assertion is untrue, every way; ship building is carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as extensively as it is on the Nova Scotia shores of the Bay of Fundy, and by reference to the Journals of the House it will be seen, that the majority of the Members from the Western counties, among whom were some of the Members from Annapolis, voted for this measure. The truth is, that the good people of Annapolis were as much in the practice of building the hulls of vessels for the New Brunswick market, before the imposition of this obnoxious tax, as since, and they only seize upon this measure as a false covering for their anti-provincial propensities; it was the ship-builders to the Eastward that ought to have complained of this tax, for they have to pay it to the

utmost farthing; while their Western brethren, almost to a man, evade it.

In the Annapolis Petition a great deal is said about the extent of the County, and from hence they wish to persuade His Majesty that their present Representation is too small, but he, as well as the meanness of his subjects, live in an age which protects them from becoming the dupes of such silly artifices. It is not the number of Geographical miles which a County contains, but the number of its inhabitants and their interests, that forms the true basis of representation; this being the case, and as the population of Pictou is at this moment larger than that of Annapolis, we maintain, that when the Halifax County Division Bill goes into operation, the County of Annapolis will be over represented by at least two members when compared with Pictou, and were the General Representation of the Province properly equalized, the former would be disfranchised by one or two members; then as to their interests, we have this day given a statement of the last year's Trade of Pictou, let the people of Annapolis compare this with theirs, and see which preponderates, and if they would wish the comparison carried a little farther, whether as a test of interest or Loyalty, let them show what they have contributed to His Majesty's Revenues of this Province, during the same period, and we shall then see how the matter stands. There is one thing in which we think both Petitioners are defective, that is, in not giving a comparative statement of the Revenues arising from each County, and the amount which each receives back in appropriations; such a statement could not have failed to convince His Majesty and his Ministers, of the groundless nature of the Petitioners complaints, both as to the balance of power, and the Representation.

We select the following as a specimen of the Annapolis Petition, to which we annex the Dispatch of the Colonial Secretary, to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, in reference to the same.

"Although the people of this Country, in whose behalf this Petition is submitted to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty, and that of Your Right Hon. Board, deeply regret that they should feel themselves compelled to beg the Royal interposition to avert the operation and effect of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and beg to state as a cause of such regret, the deep consciousness that their duty to the parent and local Government ought at all times to be testified by a ready and cheerful submission, to whatever laws the paramount wisdom of their Governments may think proper to require their obedience, yet they earnestly hope that sufficient facts may be gathered from the foregoing statement, to warrant the measure they have presumed to adopt in order to prevent the Act referred to for dividing the County of Halifax and increasing her representation, from going into effect. They most humbly beg leave to declare, so far from having a wish, frequently to call upon the Parent Government for redress of local grievances, it is their pride to know, that it is the prominent characteristic of Nova Scotia to refrain from such courses as tending to evince discontent, and which consequently are calculated to bring their Loyalty into reproach: conceiving it to be their duty on all occasions, to act in accordance with what they most sincerely believe, viz. that their political situation above that of all others is most to be envied.

Therefore these facts and views Your Humble and Loyal Petitioners, beg leave to submit to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty, and that of Your Right Honorable Body; and thereupon humbly to ask a decision upon the question, whether the withholding the Royal assent to the Act for dividing the County of Halifax and increasing her representation will not be more conducive to general justice than if your Petitioners are left to struggle for their rights, against the obstacles which that Act will create, should it be allowed to take effect? And with dutiful submission, to whatever may be the result of the decision upon the question submitted, Your humble and Loyal Petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray."

(Copy.)

"DOWNING STREET,  
12th August, 1835.

"SIR,—

"I enclose for your information the Copy of a Letter, dated the 30th March, last, addressed by

Mr. S. L. Morse, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, to Lord Aberdeen, and a Copy of the petition referred to and enclosed in that Letter, praying that His Majesty's assent may not be given to an Act for dividing the County of Halifax, and for increasing the number of the Representatives of that part of the Province, in the House of General Assembly.

"I regret that it did not occur to the Petitioners that the Petition ought to have been transmitted through yourself, or that at least a copy of it should have been placed in your hands. As nearly three months have elapsed since it was received at this Office, and as during that period I have heard nothing from you on the subject, I conclude that the views of the Petitioners have not been brought under your notice.

"It is not without the utmost reluctance, that the King acquiesced in the necessity of postponing his decision upon the Act, in order to afford time for the arrival of the necessary explanations in this country. The measure does not on the face of it appear open to any reasonable objection, and long experience assures His Majesty of the wisdom by which the Enactments of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia are habitually dictated. The King is therefore desirous to give to the Act for dividing the County of Halifax, that final sanction which is necessary to its validity.

"On the other hand, His Majesty cannot receive with indifference, any Petition from any class of His Provincial subjects seeking relief against a supposed grievance of the constitutional authority to arrest. However strong may be the presumption in favor of the views of the Council and Assembly, and therefore against those of the Petitioners His Majesty is unwilling to act upon a mere probability in a case of so much importance where exact and certain knowledge is attainable.

"I am therefore to desire that you transmit to the Council and Assembly copies of the Despatch and of its enclosures, acquainting them that His Majesty desires to receive any explanation which it may appear to them necessary or convenient to give, or the subject of the complaints from the Inhabitants of Annapolis, and apprising them that until those explanations have been received, His Majesty's decision on the Halifax County division Bill will be suspended.

I have &c.  
(signed) GLENEILG.  
Major General, Sir C. Campbell, }  
&c. &c. &c. }

From the manner in which we noticed the Currency Question in our last, our readers would suppose that the House of Assembly had decided on affording no remedy during the present Session, we were almost deceived into this belief ourselves from the way in which it was noticed in the Nova Scotian, but it now appears, that there were two Bills before the House, one called the Currency Bill, the other the Sterling Bill, it was the former which was lost. The latter has been passed, and sent to the Council, as will be seen by this day's paper, to go into operation on the 1st day of Aug. next, until which time, the British Coins are to pass at 25s. for the £ sterling. This Bill is reported to be lost in the Council.

FEARS.—The Mexican Cruisers have captured two American vessels, bound to Texas with volunteers;—and General Santa Anna was preparing to invade the country with an army of 10,000 men:—much fear is entertained for the safety of the Colonists.

We are happy in being able this day to lay before our readers the report of the commissioners on the Poor Rate Question; it is a document which does much credit to the individuals who composed the Commission, and we sincerely hope that every Freeholder in the Township who read it, will come forward like honest men to meet the emergency.

The credit of the township requires this at their hands, and in justice to the late overseers, and to the individuals who have suffered in consequence of their claims having been so long withheld no unnecessary delay should now be made in their liquidation.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last, Dr. RIRKWOOD delivered a Lecture before the Society on the Anatomy of the Brain. Mr. G. CHRISTIE will lecture next Wednesday evening on Language; and the following are announced as forthcoming in

succession; Mr. A. P. Ross, on Hydraulics and Hydrostatics; Mr. J. D. B. FRASER, on Combustion; Mr. PRIMROSE, on The causes of the diversity of colour and form exhibited by the Human race; Dr. MARTIN, on Pneumatics.

THE Constitutional Association of Montreal, have addressed a circular to the other British N. A. Provinces, laying a brief statement of their grievances before them; but we cannot gather from the document itself, what specific object they have in view by so doing, unless, by a coalition with the other Colonists, they expect to overawe the Frenchmen into submission. The Editor of the New York Albion, however, seems to contemplate more decisive measures: he concludes an editorial notice of the Address in the following strong language:—

"Let them boast of their numbers, even though they be three to one, we fear them not; and were the troops recalled, or shut up within the walls of Quebec and the keys given to Mr. Papineau, the people of British origin would, with their strong arms and valiant hearts, by one mighty effort, arise and sweep the traitors from the face of the earth."

To CORRESPONDENTS—"Athanatus," "Old Rusticus" and "M" are received.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Subscriber has politely favoured us with the last Halifax RECORDER, from which we extract the following:—

Acadian Recorder Office,  
Saturday, 12 o'clock.

The mail-boat Emily has just arrived from Boston, with the important intelligence, that the American Government had accepted the offer of MEDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, for the adjustment of the French question.

The Recorder says,

The Sterling Bill which had been sent to His Majesty's Council for concurrence, has been returned not agreed to, and a new bill from that branch of the Legislature, to establish the Doubleloon at £4, the Eagle at 2 pounds 10 shillings, the Spanish and American dollars at 5s. currency, and the aliquot parts in proportion to a certain extent, but without fixing any specific value on the British Coins, has met a similar fate in the lower house, by a majority of 26 to 15—On this day Mr. Johnston introduced a NEW BILL, the object of which is to establish the Sovereign at 25s, the British crown at 6s. 3d. the English shilling at 1s. 3d. and the Doubleloon at £4 currency, as legal tenders, leaving the Dollar and Eagles to fluctuate as bullion, which bill is at present before the House.

MARRIED.

At the West River, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. James Stewart, of that place, to Miss Janet Beggs, Middle River.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. in St. James's Church, by the Rev. John Burney, the Rev. Charles Elliot, Rector of this Parish, to Jane, Eldest daughter of the late Dr. Johnston.

DIED.

LONGEVITY.—Died at St. Hilaire, Montreal, Marie Racette, aged 106.

The Veteran Lauchlin McInnon, of Matanne, a native of the Island of Eigg, (Scotland) who was at the battle of Culloden, in the service of Prince Charles, in 1745, died on the 20th ultimo, after a few hours illness. He had two brothers killed in the battle, and emigrated in 1773. He leaves a widow, aged 90, and several children, with whom he lately lived. Supposing him to have been 20 when he bore arms, he must have attained the patriarchal age of near 110.—Quebec Gazette.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON. Pictou, 1835.

POPULAR.

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

FOR SALE.

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

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop, A LARGE FRAME BARN, and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber, A. McDONALD, Blacksmith.

West River, 12h Feb., 1836. tf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES CARR,

of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY CARR, Administratrix.  
ROBERT McCONNEL, Adm'r.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835. tf

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of

JOHN McDONALD,

late of Douglass, County of Hants, Schoolmaster, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ARCHD. FRASER, } Admrs  
WM. URQUHART, }

Douglass, Nov. 4th, 1835. b-w

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

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigomish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colcrair Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Loudon.

A liberal Credit will be given, THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

15th December, 1835 m-m ce-s



## ROBERTS.

### SABBATHS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Types of eternal rest—four buds of bliss,  
In heavenly flowers infolding week by week;  
The next world's gladness imaged forth in this;  
Days of whose worth the Christian's heart can speak!

Eternity in time—the steps by which  
We climb to future ages—lamps that light  
Man through his darker days, and thought enrich,  
Yielding redemption for the week's dull flight.

Wakeners of prayer in man—his resting bowers,  
As on his journeys in the narrow way,  
Where, Eden-like, Jehovah's walking hours  
Are waited for, as in the cool of day.

Days fixed by God for intercourse with dust,  
To raise our thoughts and purify our powers;  
Periods appointed to renew our trust,  
A gleam of glory after six day's showers!

A milky-way mark'd out through skies else drear,  
By radiant suns that warm us well as shine;  
A clue, which he who follows knows no fear,  
Though briars and thorns around his pathway twine.

Foretastes of heaven on earth; pledges of joy,  
Surpassing fancy's flights, and fiction's story;  
The preludes of a feast that cannot cloy,  
And the bright outcasts of immortal glory!

From the Quebec Gazette of 25th January.

### GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The most numerous attended meeting of this Association which has ever yet taken place was held on Thursday last, at the Albion Hotel, when the following Resolutions were passed:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting has seen with regret that no remedy has hitherto been afforded to the evils of which they complained in their Humble Petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, presented at the last session thereof.

2nd.—That they have seen with extreme regret that since the presenting of these petitions additional means of injuring them have been afforded to those of whom they complained, and that these means, derived in great part from the petitioners, are now avowedly employed for the purpose of subjugating the person, property and freedom of the petitioners to the mere will and pleasure of a power derived from a majority of one distinct portion of the population only, proclaiming its "French origin" by solemn Resolves of its Representatives, and manifestly held together by feelings and prejudices averse to other origins, and acted upon by ambitious and self-interested individuals. (Passed unanimously.)

3rd.—That the Executive Committee be requested to take measures with a view to the assembling of a Select Committee of the petitioners, at some place to be agreed upon, to consult on such ulterior measures as may then seem most advisable to the said General Committee, in support of their petitions; and for the security of all rights and liberties, civil and religious, which the inhabitants of all classes and denominations in this Province now enjoy or of right are entitled to.

4th.—that the number of members of which the said General Committee shall consist, and the time, mode and place of selection be determined by the Executive Committee, in concert with the Montreal Executive Committee, and that the same be publicly notified at least two months before the day fixed for meeting.

5th.—That it is desirable that the said General Select Committee should, as speedily as may be, take into consideration the expediency of the assembling of a General Congress of the British Provinces in North America, to consider of the general interests of the said Provinces, with a view of submitting their opinions thereon to His Majesty and both houses of the Imperial Parliament.

6th.—That the day and place of meeting of the General Committee be fixed in the same manner, and that at least one month's notice be given of the time and place of meeting.

7th.—That Vigilance Committees of the petitioners, to consist of three residents, be appointed for each Ward within the City of Quebec, to receive signatures to the Declaration, and to enter in a book, by streets, a list of the names, surnames, additions, and residences of the members and signers of the petitions within each Ward; the Chairman and members of which Committees shall respectively keep a copy of such list, and transmit a duplicate to the Executive Committee.

8th.—That the unavoidable disbursements of said Vigilant Committees be allowed by the Executive Committee.

9th.—That the appointment of Vigilance Committees for like purposes, be recommended to the several Branch Associations, and the petitioners in each Parish, Township, or detached Settlement, and that the Committee-men, and all members and signers of the petitions, keeping in view the sixth object of the Association, as expressed in its Declaration, avoid all national reflections, altercations, or angry discussions with those who differ with them in opinion on public affairs, or who are of a different national origin, but extend to all the inhabitants of the Province that kindly feeling and toleration which they claim for themselves.

## MISCELLANY.

**THE NEURALS.**—A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom dame, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the Peace to have the ceremony performed. They stood meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was luying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband, "say no more about that sir," said the half made husband,—"if this hand remains upon this body, I'll make her obey me!"—"Are we married yet?" said the exasperated maiden to this ratifier of covenants between man and woman—"No," said the wondering Justice—"Ah, very well," cried she, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow!" and away skipped the damsel congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

**CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR.**—In a neighbouring village a few days since, a fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he only took it in a joke. The Justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered about two miles—that is carrying a joke too far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner.—*Detroit Journal.*

**FORMATION OF COAL.**—That coal is of vegetable origin, no one who has read much on the subject, or personally examined the coal beds, will deny. Time was when it was considered a peculiar mineral product, formed in the earth in the same manner and at the same time with the rocks that surrounded it. The product of its chemical analysis being altogether vegetable, and the artificial formation of coal from wood by Sir James Hall, have silenced all doubts on the subject. The only mystery now is, how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated, and grow on the spot where they were buried. That they grew in general, on the spot now occupied by the coal appears from the state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water, especially from any distance, it is hardly possible they should not have received more damage. The climate at the period must have been more warm and more humid than at present, as many of the plants are of families which now grow only in tropical climates; and as the laws of nature never change, this may be deemed a correct inference.

**FINDING STORE.**—A chap from "the bush" was patrolling the streets of Boston a short time since, with a sheet of gingerbread under his arm, and gazing at the signs; when one which was labelled "General Finding Store," attracted his attention. He entered, chewing his gingerbread and after a severe effort at swallowing, like a hen eating dough, he exclaimed, "I s'wore! you must be darned lucky chaps to find all these here things.—I 'spose you aint found my umbrella nor nothing, are you?"—*Norfolk Ado.*

**A TEST.**—A jolly Friar, who was to read a homily to a congregation on a certain occasion, was while waiting for the time for him to officiate, playing cards in an apartment adjoining the church. He stationed a lad at the

door to give him notice when he was wanted; but the moment he was called, he had just dealt—his own hand was an excellent one, and, determined not to lose it, he agreed with his comrades, that each should keep his cards, and continue the game after service. Placing the cards up the sleeve of his surplice, he walked into the Dock, holding the end of his sleeve with his fingers.

His subject was the reminiscence of parents in the moral instruction of their children. As he proceeded in his discourse, he waxed violent in his gestures and motions—till forgetting the deposit in his sleeve, he struck the palms of his open hands together, and out flew the little tell-tales, to the amazement of the congregation. All were disconcerted but the friar. Leaning over his desk, he called to a little urchin of five or six, 'Boy, pick up one of those cards!' This done, the priest demanded of the lad, 'Now tell me what it is.' 'It's the ten of spades,' said the boy. 'Behold here, parents,' said the priest, 'a proof of what I have told you. I scattered these among you to convince the congregation that this child understands cards better than his prayers.—*Ohio Watchman.*

**HOW TO MAKE A PENNY.**—A very comfortable improvement in one branch of our manufactures has recently been adopted, which is in lacing shoes with fur, in imitation of the French. A large dealer in the article informs us that the hides of young lambs—the very youngest—may be used for this purpose to excellent advantage; and desires us to extend the information for the benefit of country lads. Many lambs die every spring, and we believe have hitherto been a dead loss; but now, for each skin, when carefully taken off and properly cured with alum, 12 1-2 to 17 cents may be readily obtained. Our industrious young friends in the country will doubtless engage with spirit in this novel 'speculation.'

**HUMAN LIFE.**—It has been calculated that there might be at least three thousand millions of men upon the face of the earth at once; but in reality there are no more than a thousand and eighty millions; of which there are,

In Asia	650 millions
In Africa	150 —
In America	150 —
In Europe	130 —

If, then, we suppose the earth to be inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or thereabouts; and that 33 years make a generation; it follows, that in the aforesaid space of time, a thousand millions of men die. Therefore the number of men who die on the Earth amounts

Each year to	30,000,000
Each day to	86,400
Each hour to	3,600
Each minute to	60
Each second to	1

This calculation affords matter for serious reflection. At this very moment, one of my fellow creatures has departed from this world; and before an hour has elapsed, more than 3000 souls shall have entered into eternity? What a motive to induce us to think often and seriously upon death!—*Burns.*

A Lawyer on his death bed willed all his property to the Lunatic Asylum, giving as a reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class of people who had patronized him.

### AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURRY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTMORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.