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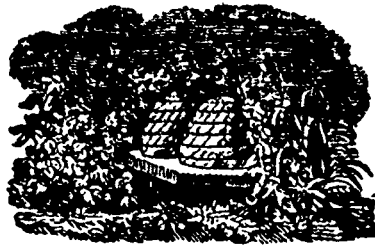
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIAM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TERRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1838.

NUMBER XLVII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage. Single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 5s. 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, per bushel	Hay	per ton	40s & 50s
Boards, pine, pr 2 50s & 60s	Herrings, No. 1.		30s
" homlock - 30s & 40s	Mackerel,		none
Beef, pr lb	5d, Mutton		
Butter,	10d Oatmeal pr cwt	16s & 15s	
Cheese, - 5d & 7d	Oats pr bush	2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d	
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes - 1s 8d & 1s 6d		
" at end of railroad 17s	Salt pr hhd		
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d	
Codfish pr Ql 16s & 12s	Shingles pr cr	7s & 10s	
Eggs pr doz	7d; Tallow pr lb	7d & 8d	
Flour, N. S.	22s 6d & 25s	Turnips pr bush	
" American s r	none	Veal -	5d & 4d
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	none	Horrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, pr	65s	"	2 15s
Beef, Quebec primo,	45s	Mackerel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s 6d	"	2 37s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	"	2 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d & 42s 6d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fino	50s	"	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s & 10s

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of red top N.A. CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of red CANADA WHEAT, for seed. Pictou, March 21, 1838.

1250 LBS. CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by
March, 1838. JAMES D. B. FRASER.

700 LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by
J. DAWSON.

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston.
March, 1838.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER, and BOAT NAILS, assorted.
Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.—CONTINUED.

BY W. E. BURTON.

THE officer and the magistrate exchanged a smile. The latter went to the man who had opened the door, and said, in a low tone of voice, 'We must get into the house, my man, show us how we can pass this grating, and I will give you five guineas. If you refuse, I shall commit you to jail, whether your connexion with the establishment deserves it or no. I am a magistrate, and these, my officers, are acting under my direction.'

The man spoke not, but, raising his manacled hands to his mouth, gave another whistle of peculiar shrillness and modulation.

The hall in which we were detained, was of great height and extent. Beyond the iron screen, a heavy partition of wood work cut off the lower end, and a door of heavy oak opened from the room thus formed into the body of the hall. An open, but grated window, was immediately above the door, and extended almost from one end of the partition to the other. L.—, observing this, climbed up the iron screen with the agility of a cat, and had scarcely attained the top, ere we observed him level a pistol towards some object in the inclosure, and exclaim, with a loud voice, 'Move one step, and I'll drive a couple of bullets through your skull.'

'What do you require?' exclaimed a tremulous voice from within.

'Send your friend there, Joe Mills, to open the door of the grating. If you move hand or foot I'll pull trigger, and your blood be upon your own head.'

L.—, afterwards informed me, that upon climbing the screen, he discerned a gentleman in black in close consultation with a group of men. They were standing at the further end of the enclosure against a window, the light of which enabled him to pick out the superior, and to discern the physiognomy of his old acquaintance Joe.

'Come, come, Joe make haste,' said L.—, 'my fingers are cramped, and I may fire in mistake.'

'How do you do, Mr Mills?' said L.—; how are our friends at the Blue Lion? You must excuse me if I put you to a little inconvenience, but you are so volatile that we can't make sure of finding you when we want you, unless we take the requisite precaution. Tommy, tackle him to his friend, and by way of greater security, fasten them to the grating—but don't waste the gloves, for we have several more to fit.

'Gentlemen,' said the man in black, advancing to the door of the enclosure, 'what is the reason of this violence? Why is the sanctity of this holy establishment thus defiled? Who are you, and what seek you here?'

'I am a magistrate, sir, and these men are officers of justice armed with proper authority to search this house for the person of Mary Lobenstein, and we charge you with her unlawful detention. Give her to our care, and you may save yourself much trouble.'

'I know nothing of the person you mean, nor are we subject to the supervision of your laws. This house is devoted to religious purposes—it is the abode of penitents who have abjured the world and all its vanities. We are under the protection of the Legate of His Holiness the Pope, and the laws of England'

do not forbid our existence. Foreigners only dwell within these walls, and I cannot allow the interference of any party unauthorized by the head of the church.'

'I shall not stop,' said the magistrate, 'to expose the errors of your statement; I am furnished with sufficient power to demand a right of search in any house in the kingdom. Independent of ascertaining the safety of the individual with whose abduction you are charged, it is my duty to enquire into the nature of an establishment assuming the right to capture the subjects of the King of this realm, and detain them in a place having all the appointments of a common prison, yet disowning the surveillance of the English laws. Mr L.—, you will proceed in your search, and if any one attempts to oppose you, he must take the consequences.'

The countenance of the man in black betrayed the uneasiness he felt; the attendants, six in number, who with our friend Mills, had formed the council whose deliberations were disturbed by the sight of L.—'s pistol, were ranged beneath the window that looked into the yard, and waited the commands of the chief. This man, whose name we afterwards ascertained was Farrell, exchanged a look of cunning with his minions and, with apparent resignation, replied.

'Well, sir, it is useless for me to contend with the authority you possess; Mr Nares, throw open the yard door, and, do you and your men attend the gentlemen round the circuit of the cells.'

The person addressed, unbolted the fastenings of a huge door that opened into the yard, and bowed to our party as if waiting their precedenc. Mr Wilson being nearest the door, went first, and Nares with a bend of his head, motioned two of his party to follow.

As they passed him, he gave them a knowing wink, and said, 'Take the gentleman to the stone-house first.' The magistrate was about to pass into the yard, when L.— seized him by the collar of his coat, and violently pulling him back into the room, closed the door, and jerked the principal bolt into the socket.

'Excuse my rudeness, sir, but you will soon perceive that it was necessary. Your plan, Mr Nares, is a very good plan, but will scarcely answer your purpose. We do not intend placing ourselves at the mercy of your men in any of your stone houses, or cells with barred windows. You have the keys of the establishment at your girdle—go round with us yourself, and let those five or six fellows remain here instead of dancing at our heels. Come, come, sir, we are not to be trifled with; no hesitation, or I shall possess myself of your keys, and leave you securely affixed to your friend Mills.'

Nares grinned defiance, but made no reply; Farrell, whose pale face exhibited his dismay, took courage from the dogged bearing of his official, and stutored out, 'Mr Nares, I desire that you will not give up your keys.' The hint was sufficient. Nares and his fellows who were well furnished with bludgeons, raised their weapons in an attitude of attack, and a general fight was inevitable. The closing of the yard door had cut off one of our friends, but it also excluded two of the enemy. Still the odds were fearfully against us, not only in point of numbers, which rated five to four, but our antagonists were all of them armed, while the magistrate and I were totally un-

armed, while the magistrate and I were totally unprovided with the means of defence.

Hostilities commenced by one of the men striking me a violent blow upon the fleshy part of the left shoulder, that sent me staggering to the other side of the room. Two of the ruffians simultaneously faced the police officer, as if to attack him; he received the blow of the nearest, upon his mace or staff of office, and before the fellow had time to lift his guard, returned him a smashing rap upon the fingers of his right hand, compelling him to drop his cudgel, and run howling into the corner of the room. The officer then turned his attention to the fellow who had assaulted me, and who was flourishing his stick with the intent of repeating the blow—but receiving a severe crack across his shins from the officer's mace, he was unable to keep his legs, and dropped upon the floor. I immediately wrested the bludgeon from his grasp, and left him 'hors de combat.' The officer while assisting me received a knock down blow from the fellow who had hesitated in the first attack, but, cat-like, had been watching his opportunity for a pounce. I gave him in return a violent thump upon his head, and drove his hat over his eyes—then rushing in upon him, I pinioned his arms, and held him till the officer rose and assisted me to secure him. While placing the hand-cuffs upon him, I was favoured with a succession of kicks from the gentleman with the crippled hand.

L., having drawn a pistol from his pocket, advanced to Nares, and desired him deliver up the keys; the ruffian answered him by striking a heavy blow on L.'s ear that immediately produced blood. The officer exhibiting the utmost self-possession under these irritating circumstances, did not fire the pistol at his adversary, but dashed the weapon into his face, and inflicted a painful wound. Nares was a man of bull-dog courage. He seized the pistol, and struggled fearfully for its possession. His gigantic frame and strength overpowered his antagonist, the pistol was discharged in the scuffle, luckily without wounding any one—and the ruffian holding the conquered L.—upon the ground, was twisting his cravat for the purpose of choking him, when, having satisfactorily arranged our men we arrived to the rescue, and prevented the scoundrel from executing his villainous intention.

But Nares, although defeated by numbers, evinced a determination to die game—it was with the utmost difficulty that we were enabled to secure his arms, and while slipping the handcuffs over his wrists, he continued to leave the marks of his teeth upon the fingers of the policeman.

While this furious melee was going on, the magistrate had been unceremoniously collared by the master of the house, and thrust forth into that part of the hall which adjoined the iron screen. But his worship did not reverence this ungentlemanly proceeding, and turned valiantly upon his assailant. Both of them were equipped with weapons, and a furious bout of fisty cuffs ensued, wherein his worship was considerably worsted. Mills and the porter, who had been fastened by the policeman to the railing of the screen, encouraged Farrel by their cheers. The magistrate was severely punished, and roared for help, Farrel, deadening cohesion with the conquerors of his party, left his man and started off, through the open door of the grating; he ran down the lane with a speed that defied pursuit. The driver and the magistrate both endeavoured to overtake him, but they soon lost sight of the manly rogue, and returned discomfited to the house.

During the scuffle, the two men, who, with Mr Wilson, were shut out by the promptitude of L., clamoured loudly at the door for re-admission. The attorney, as he afterwards confessed, was much alarmed at the position in which he found himself—cut off from all communication with his friends, and left at the mercy of two ill-looking scoundrels, in a strange place, and surrounded by a range of grated prisons, while a number of cadaverous maniac looking faces glared at him from between the bars.

Upon mustering our party we were all more or less wounded. The magistrate was outrageous in his denunciations of vengeance upon all the parties concerned; his discoloured eye and torn apparel, besides the bruises about his person, had enflamed his temper, and he declared that it was his firm determination to offer a large reward for the apprehension of the chief ruffian, Farrell. L., was much hurt, and for some time was unable to stand alone—his ear bled profusely, and relieved his head, which had been seriously affected by Nares's attempt at strangulation. The other officer had received a severe thumping, and his bitten hand gave him much pain. My left arm was almost useless, and many bloody marks exhibited the effects of the fellow's kicks upon my shins. Nevertheless, we had fought a good fight, and achieved a glorious victory.

The magistrate threw up the window sash, and addressed the men in the yard from between the iron

gratings. 'Harkee, you sirs, we have thrashed your fellows, and have them here in custody. If you attempt resistance, we shall serve you exactly in the same manner. But if either of you feel inclined to assist us in the discharge of our duty, and will truly answer every question, and render all the help in his power, you shall not only be forgiven for any part you may have taken in scenes of past violence, short of murder, but shall be rewarded into the bargain.'

One of the men, and I must say he was the most ill-looking of the whole lot, immediately stepped forward, and offered to turn 'king's evidence,' if the magistrate would swear to keep his promise. The other fellow growled his contempt of 'the sneak what would snitch,' and darted rapidly down the yard. As we never saw him again, it is supposed that he got into the garden, and found some means of escaping over the walls.

The yard-door was opened, and the lawyer and the informer were admitted. The latter personage told us that his wife was the matron of the establishment, and, with her sister would be found upstairs. The keys were taken from Nares, and we began our search. Mr Wilson desired the man to conduct us to Mary Lobenstein's room, but he positively denied the knowledge of any such person. His wife, a coarse, pock-marked, snub-nose woman, with a loud masculine voice, also declared that no female answering to that name, had ever been within the house. L.—remarked that no credit was to be attached to their assertions, and ordered them to lead the way to the search.

It would occupy too much space to describe minutely the nature of persons and events that we encountered in our rounds. Suffice it to say, we soon discovered that the suspicions of the police officer and the magistrate barely reached the truth. Farrell's establishment had no connexion with any religious house, nor could we discover either monk, friar, nun, or novice in any of the cells. But the name was a good cloak for the villainous usages practised in the house, as it disarmed suspicion, and prevented the interference of the police. The house, in reality, was a private mad-house, but subject to the foulest abuses, wives who were tired of their husbands, and vice versa—reprobate sons, wishing to dispose of fathers—or villains who wanted to remove their rivals, either in love or wealth, could secure safe lodgings for the obnoxious personage in Farrell's Farm, as it was termed by the knowing few. Farrel could always obtain a certificate of the lunacy of the person to be removed; Nares had been tried to the pestle and the mortar; and as the act then stood, an apothecary's signature was sufficient authority for immuring a suspected person. Incurables? of the worst description, were received by Farrel, and boarded at the lowest rate. He generally contracted for a sum down, guaranteeing that their friends should never again be troubled by them—and, as the informer said, 'He gave them little enough to eat, and if they did not die, it was't his fault.'

It was also appropriated to other purposes of secrecy and crime. Ladies in a delicate situation were accommodated with private rooms for their accouchment, and the children effectually provided for. Fugitives from justice were sure of concealment, if they could obtain admission to the farm. In short Farrell's doors, although closed to the world and the eye of the law, were open to all who could afford to pay or be paid for—from the titled seducer and his victim whose ruin was effected in an elegant suit of rooms fronting the lane—to the outcast bedlamite, the refuse of the poor house, and the asylum, who was condemned to a slow, but certain death in the secret cells of this horrible abode.

It would fill a volume to recount the history of the sufferers whom we released from their almost hopeless imprisonment—a volume of crime, of suffering and of sorrow. (To be Continued)

APPRENTICES.

THE Overseers of Poor for this Town, have at present, 2 BOYS and 1 GIRL, to be bound out on the terms prescribed by Law. One boy is seven years of age, the other, and the girl, are five years each.

F BEATTIE, } Overseers
J MAXWELL, } of Poor.

Pictou, April 11, 1838.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

JAMES FRASER,

Pictou, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within eighteen calendar months from this date; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVINA FRASER, Ex'x.
RODERICK FRASER, } Ex'rs.
JAMES D. FRASER, }

Pictou, 9th April, 1838.

FAMILY ECONOMY

ARCHIBALD HART,

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN DYER,
James Street, Pictou,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has already received. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has now, in addition to his old, received A FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS, by which he will be enabled to give the most brilliant colours, to all kinds of Silks and Wearing Apparel of every description.

Also, having a superior method of renovating, taking out spots, and removing all kinds of filth from gentlemen's coats, vests, and trowsers, without the least injury to the cloth, making the old appear little inferior to new,—attention to this would be economy!

A. H. begs to intimate that he has been solicited to remain here during the season, with which he has complied, in hopes that he will be more successful and better supported than he was last year; if not, he will positively leave this place in June 1839.

April 11.

R. FRASER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has located himself in the store lately occupied by Mr John Crerar, where every article in his line of business will be executed in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. He will constantly

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Vesting, and Pilot Cloths;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment.

He will also make up in the neatest manner, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Riding Habits; also, Gentlemen's Spanish and Circular Cloaks, Boston Wrappers, and New Market and Hunting Coats, &c.

R. F. would also remark, that having made arrangements with Reporters of Fashions both in New York and Philadelphia, he will be able to supply his customers in due season with the latest approved fashions.

April 11.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be seen at the Office of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.:

All that valuable piece of

LAND,

consisting of 22 Acres, commonly called the "Battery Hill," fronting on the Harbour of Pictou.

As the Town of Pictou has a natural tendency to extend itself in the direction of this PROPERTY, the Subscriber has been induced to lay it off in a neat and convenient Town Plot, in which the Streets are so laid out as to correspond with the Streets of the Town of Pictou, in such a manner that no inconvenience will occur in extending the present Streets; and those who are desirous of purchasing the Lots above offered, will have the advantage of broad and regular Streets, the want of which constitutes so great an objection to the erection of buildings in the present town. The front of this property possesses every advantage to those about engaging in Commercial Business, or desirous of erecting wharves and Stores, as the channel of the harbour passes very close to the land at this place, and a very trifling expenditure of labour in cutting down the bank, would make an easy inclined plane, almost to the channel's edge. This Property is in fact the natural site of a town, and probably would have been at this time covered with buildings, had it not been for the state of the title, which is now however undisputed. Persons therefore desirous of laying out money to advantage, cannot make a better investment than in the purchase of these Lots.

At the same time, the Subscriber will offer NINE LOTS,

Of five Acres each, in the rear of the property in possession of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.

These Lots are of an excellent quality; and though they have never been cultivated, they have been in pasture a great many years and are nearly fit for the plough.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent deposit, 20 per cent in 6 months, 20 per cent in 12 months, and the remaining 50 per cent 3 years from the date.

To commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN BINNEY.

Apr. 4th, 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of
Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W.
McKinlay, Booksellers, Halifax: *

THE HARMONICON;

A new collection of Church Music, containing
244 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal
discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.
February, 1838. J. DAWSON.

***AGENTS.**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| R Hartshorn, Esq. | Guyboro', |
| J W. Blanchard, | Antigonish, |
| James McGregor, | New Glasgow, |
| Charles Blanchard, | Truro, |
| James B. Davison, | Wallace, |
| William Campbell, | Tatamagouche, |
| Alexander McKenzie, | River John. |

Recommendations of the Harmonicon.

From the Novascotian] THE HARMONICON, the
first Musical Work ever printed in Nova Scotia, has
just issued from Mr Dawson's Press at Pictou, and is
for sale at the Halifax Book-stores. It is a collection
of Sacred Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn tunes,
Anthems, &c., selected from the best authors, with a
copious introduction to Vocal Music. The work is
got up in a very creditable style, and is sold for
6s. with a liberal allowance to traders and others,
purchasing 12 or more copies.

From the Halifax Pearl.] THE HARMONICON.—
We have much pleasure in being enabled to speak in
the highest terms of this selection of sacred music.
The mechanical execution of the work is exceedingly
creditable to the press of Mr Dawson of Pictou, from
whence it has just been issued, whilst the compiler has
evinced much taste in the selection of his tunes and
anthems. We have a great variety of Tune Books in
our possession, but we have not one of its dimensions,
embodying so choice a collection as the Harmonicon.
Its value, in our estimation, is exceedingly enhanced
by the introduction of the greater part of W. Arnold's
most admired compositions. These alone are worth
the full price charged for the whole collection. To
those also who are about to commence the study of
sacred music, this work will be found of inestimable
use, as the directions to learners are remarkable for
their fullness and explicitness. The Harmonicon is for
sale at the different book stores in town, and we feel
confident that all who examine it, having any know-
ledge of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, will concur with us
in the opinion we have expressed, of its great value
as a compilation of the very best tunes extant.

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to
his friends and the public in general, that

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the various Branches of his Business,

will be executed to order, on moderate terms. Shop
opposite Mr Harper's Hotel, Church Street, Pictou.
March 28, 1838. if

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house,
over the store, where he can be consulted
as usual.

Pictou, March 28, 1838 e-v

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received
large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES,
which is now very extensive; comprising a general
assortment of every thing usually kept by persons
in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at
moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for
sale as above.
December 6.

CLOVER SEED.

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society
who want RED CLOVER SEED, will
please call immediately on the Secretary for it.
March 28.

A NEW PAPER

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE,
MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this
nature, we have not been influenced by premature
conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of
a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party pre-
judice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the
labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at
a work of a similar nature has recently been made in
another part of the Province, this circumstance has
not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the
present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the
community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our inten-
tions respecting the character and appearance of the
paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what
will be its general contents:

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.—Under this head,
the practical mechanic will find much useful informa-
tion. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot
erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully
communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science
and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlight-
ened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.—It is not necessary
that our industrious husbandmen should become either
professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if
they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural
chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their
labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they
are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A
weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural
improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously
endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in
this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring
Provinces.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.—Mothers read news-
papers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the
moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that
this department of our paper will be made worthy of
their attention.

LITERATURE.—A considerable portion of the paper
will be devoted to literary articles. While light read-
ing, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all
classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various
relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt
and appreciated.

THE GATHERER.—Under this head, we shall col-
lect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and
oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to
the innocent delight of the mirthful.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We hope never to depart
from our determination to avoid promulgating the pre-
judices of any party. When, however, public utility is
the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of
unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narra-
tives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that
thankful reception which original productions deserve.

EDITORIAL.—We are not so ostentatious as to pro-
mise any astonishing achievements in this department.
Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public;
and though undivided attention will be paid to the
duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be ad-
vanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the
test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to
the editorial columns, whereas summaries of the latest
and most important events will always be recorded.

The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new
type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and
published every Friday morning. Terms, 15s per an-
num, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are
charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when
12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previ-
ous to receiving the third number, the postage will be
paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals order-
ing ten Copies, to one address, are only required to
remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names
will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES,

Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14, 1838.

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly
calved will be preferred. Apply to
JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March, 1838. if

**A Meeting of the Scot's Hill Temper-
ance Society, will be held in the School House,
on Thursday evening, 12th instant, at 6 o'clock.
April 4.**

WANTED,

A FARM SERVANT,

CAPABLE of performing the general routine of
WORK required in conducting a Farm in an
efficient manner,—to whom a liberal salary will be
given. A person of general good character only, need
apply. Application to be made to

HUGH H. ROSS.

10 Mile Farm, West River, }
April 11, 1838. } if

SABBATH SCHOOL REWARD BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of the latest and most pop-
ular of these are for sale at the Bookstore of
JAMES DAWSON.

April 11. m-w

**PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF
THE BEE.**

HAVING lately announced an intended change in
the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our
duty to state what that change is. The present Pro-
prietor intends to associate his Son with himself as
joint owners; and in future, one of the two will devote
his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Pa-
per, by which means, and the ready access we have
at all times to an almost endless variety of reading,
we hope to be enabled to make material improvements
in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to
have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an
early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other im-
portant improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion
of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at
large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to
us, we trust the exertions we are now making for
the general improvement of our periodical, will be
duly appreciated, and that our reward will be com-
mensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price,
mode of payment, &c. the paper will remain unchang-
ed for the present, except in this one particular, that
no Paper will in future be sent to places beyond this
County, where we have no agent, unless they are
paid in advance, or satisfactory reference made to
some individual on the spot. We take this early op-
portunity of letting this be known, that those whom it
affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared
for the change.

TO LET.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE

In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occu-
pied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent
low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.

The house can be examined by applying to

PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr
John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838.
For particulars, apply as above.
March 14, 1838. if

**ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

THE Company having determined to renew its
business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward
Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by
Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its
well known liberality and punctuality in the adjust-
ment and payment of losses, and from the present
moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced
to hope it will receive that fair share of the business
of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before
enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post
paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and
any farther information, that may be required will
be freely communicated.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 14, 1838. if

* * * Air Young has appointed James Fogo, Es-
quire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in
Pictou. Application may therefore, in future,
be made to him, who will negotiate the Terms on
which Policies can be obtained; and impart any
other requisite information to persons wishing to
insure.

AGRICULTURAL.

IRISH HUSBANDRY.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The soil with anxious skill prepare,
Or 'twill not recompense your care,
But with pernicious weeds be fraught,
Like mind neglected and untaught.

I SHALL now tell you how to prepare your land for cropping. The treatment must, in a great measure depend upon the nature of the soil; if it be stiff and wet while it is in course of tillage, rib it up carefully in winter, and keep the furrows clear; if the land have a sudden fall, these furrows should be run in a slanting direction, in order to prevent manure and earthy substances from being washed to the bottom by heavy rains. Clay land, if not treated in this way during the winter months, becomes hard and stiff in the month of March, or (if the weather then be wet) like mortar; in either case unfit for working: besides, in the succeeding summer, such land, (from the previous neglect of ribbing, which would have loosened and pulverised the soil,) splits and exposes to the sun those tender roots and fibres which ought to be sheltered from it. Even if your land be light and dry, you should treat it as above, in order to preserve the manuring principles. In very small farms there is no excuse for neglect of this practice, particularly if the owner have two or three healthy sons.

Every one must be sensible that the practice of the garden is much better than that of the field, only a little more expensive: but this extra cost is scarcely felt by the small holder, who performs the work with his own family, (who might otherwise be idle), and the increased value of his crops, and the improvement of his soil, will greatly repay the labour.

Strong clay land, if not properly loosened by spade or plough, besides preventing the vegetable roots from shooting out freely, renders the genial warmth of spring from reaching those roots as it would in open soil; the cold rains too, as well as warm air of April and May, should have a free passage to the roots, which are, as it were, so many mouths through which the plants suck in their nourishment.

Loose gravelly or shingly soils are also improved by deep digging; though for a different reason; the bringing up of heavy clay, and mixing it through the upper surface, gives solidity to the whole, and prevents moisture and manure from escaping too fast.

In treating of the preparation of the soil, ploughing is to be considered, although I write more for the cotinger, who should use spade and shovel in preference. The best ploughing is that which comes nearest to trenching, which exposes the greatest quantity of fresh surface; and the best plough is that which is most easily drawn. As to the depth, four inches may be considered light, six inches middling, and nine inches deep ploughing. In general, the poor man's field is only scratched; fresh mould is rarely brought up; and this, as I have already hinted is very important, in light soils, in which the essence of the manure is filtered downwards; it is therefore necessary, to bring it into action, by mixing the under with the upper soil.

Lea should be ploughed almost always for oats in the first instance. The soil should be so laid as to form an angle of 45 degrees; the harrowing covers the seed in the spaces between the furrow slices, and it comes up regularly in narrow drills.

When fallowing is resorted to, you should consider what your object is, which should be to clear the ground from weeds, to mix top, middle, and bottom together, and to loosen the clay; (for on clay lands alone should fallowing be thought of; and even on these only in case of

previous bad tillage and bad rotations,) therefore, as is the practice in Scotland, you should give four or five good ploughings, besides frequent harrowings whenever weeds appear; and afterwards, if possible, you should manure for your wheat.

Fields intended for summer fallows should be turned up in the preceding autumn, immediately after removing the crop, at which time also all stubbles should be turned in, and (after lying free from water during the winter, and while spring work is going on) ploughed during the succeeding summer, in the manner I have recommended. By such a fallow, weeds and insects are destroyed, and a single horse, with a common Irish plough, can open drills for the wheat with perfect ease; and all the succeeding crops will be clean. Now, my good friends have any of you ever seen such a fallow?—Believe me, it is much better than giving two scratchings, and turning cows, calves, horses, mules, asses, and pigs, to cut down the thistles, rag weed, docks, &c. &c., which should never be suffered to grow at all.

[From the New England Farmer.]

CULTURE OF THE POTATOE ONION.

The Potatoe Onion is of a more mild quality than those grown from seed, and is highly esteemed in the culinary department in which it would no doubt, if more generally cultivated be much used. It is to be regretted that so valuable an article is not more extensively cultivated, which I imagine is owing chiefly to a wrong mode of culture being applied. The onion is in many cases nearly lost at first planting, owing to its being planted too deep in the ground; and in others by its being earthed like a potatoe; many persons supposing it requires the same treatment as that vegetable. However, the idea is wrong, as the bulb requires to be on the surface of the ground.

The best method that I can recommend, and one which I think will be found to answer, in order to grow the onion to good perfection, is to manure and prepare a rich piece of ground, as early in the spring as the ground will admit of being worked, by digging it deeply; then raking the surface even and dividing the ground into four feet beds and eighteen inch alleys. This being done, divide the beds across into rows. The planting must be done by simply pressing down the bulb into the ground on the surface, in such a manner that the crown or top is level with the surface of the bed.

The after management is simply to keep the beds clean; but care must be taken not to disturb the earth about the onions until they have rooted firmly in the ground.

When the onions are ripe they are to be taken up and dried in the usual way.

From the Novascotian

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN

Her Majesty's Ship Hercules,
Halifax Harbour, 24th March, 1830

Mr. Howe,

Sir,—May I beg the favor of your giving insertion to the following statement:—

On our passage from England to this port, when in latitude 42° N and longitude 32° W, we observed a sail haul up for us, apparently with the intention of speaking the Ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American ship "Commerce," of and from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, commanded by Captain Perry, and that his object in communicating with us was to receive on board part of the crew of the "Elizabeth Caroline," of St. Stephens New Brunswick, which vessel he had met, dismantled and waterlogged, in latitude 39° N and longitude 45° W, and had taken all the crew off the wreck six days previously.

These unfortunate persons had been 23 days on the forecastle of their vessel, lashed to the windlass, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water they had remaining was

but two gallons, when the "Commerce" fell in with her.

My motive in detailing to you these particulars, is, principally to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Captain Perry, as it has been made known to us by the men lately belonging to the "Elizabeth Caroline."

It appears that the "Commerce" fell in with this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past nine at night, on the 4th of March, and that on hearing the cries of the crew, the "Commerce" instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel—Captain Perry hailing them in these cheering words, as the men themselves have represented:—"Keep up your hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will never leave you till I take you all off," and through night he twice or thrice passed round them, repeating those consoling words, and offering to veer to them water and provisions if they were in want of either.

Those generous assurances this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting all the people out of her into the "Commerce," where he clothed them, and treated them with a kindness, which, as they gratefully say, they never can forget, or will cease to acknowledge.

In thus making known the exemplary conduct of Captain Perry, it is with sorrow I have to draw a disgraceful contrast on the part of a vessel, barque rigged, which, on the very morning of the day that the "Commerce" fell in with the "Elizabeth Caroline," hauled up within three miles of the wreck, and took in her studding sails, yet, though the weather was then fine, she bore up again to the eastward, without offering the slightest assistance, her object thus evidently seeming to have been only plunder; and that, on discovering living persons on board of the "Elizabeth Caroline," which would have rendered this design abortive, she at once abandoned them all to their fate.

For the honor of the two nations, it is to be hoped that those who acted thus inhumanly, did not belong to either England or America, though the crew of the shipwrecked vessel, I regret to say, believe her to be English, but, to whatever country she may belong, I trust her name, and that of her unfeeling master, will be brought to light, in order that the man who could act so heartless, so cruel a part, may be held up to the execration of mankind, and thus receive the punishment which he so well deserves.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. TOUR NICOLAS,

Captain H. M. S. Hercules.

P. S.—I may add, that with a view of showing our admiration of the noble conduct of Captain Perry, in staying so long and so perseveringly in a gale of wind, by the wreck of the "Elizabeth Caroline," the Officers of the "Hercules," and myself, together with Major Esoucourt of the 43^d Regiment, and the Officers of the detachments of the 15th, 34th, 66th, and 55th Regiments, taking a passage in this Ship from England, have made a subscription for a piece of Plate, which we mean to present to this worthy American Captain, as a lasting memorial of the generous deed which he performed. J. T. N.

THE BOUNDARY LINE QUESTION is about to be taken up in earnest in Great Britain and the United States. The former has informed the latter that she "desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing further disputes." "And such a variation of the line of frontier as may serve to direct communication between Quebec and Halifax."

Though the State authorities of Maine resist any settlement which does not give them all the land in dispute—the St. John Courier says, it has at length, we believe, been agreed upon by the British and American Governments to abide by a conventional line, to be run in accordance with the Preamble of the Treaty of Ghent—namely, a line that will be for the mutual advantage of both parties.—Novascotian.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT has at length received the Assent of the President. It gives ample power to all officers of the United States, to interfere and seize munitions of war, and suppress combinations intended to disturb the peace of neighbouring countries.—Jb.

A report prevailed at Singapore, on the 25th Oct., that the Bencoes had commenced hostilities with the British.—Jb.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The Despatches—Structure of the new Councils.

Mr Howe rose and said, there was one subject which had not yet been brought to the attention of the House, and as there was half an hour to spare, he would throw out a suggestion relative thereto. The house was well aware that in answer to our address of last session, some despatches have been sent out to the local government and to the house of assembly; and certain changes have been made in the councils of the country. The other day, I said that these despatches and the subjects connected with them had not been taken up by the majority of the session, and either by resolution or otherwise a general answer submitted to the whole; but as they had been introduced partially by the hon. gentleman for Cape Breton, and by the hon. member for Yarmouth, in as far only as the civil list was concerned, I did not intrude more in my remarks than what related to that particular branch of the subject. But there are other parts which ought likewise be discussed; and one especially which excites deep interest in the country, is important in its results, and calls for an expression of opinion from us before we depart to our homes:—I mean that which adverts to the structure of the New Councils:—a subject which, as touched upon in various parts of the despatches, ought to be answered. I am not now prepared to submit any proposition—in fact, having taken so prominent a part, and occupied so much of your time last session on this subject, I felt disposed to leave it now in the hands of other gentlemen who were willing, and who were more talented to deal with it. But I feel it my duty to say, that if no member is prepared to say any thing on the structure of the present councils, or inclined to submit any resolutions on the subject, I at all events shall be prepared in the early part of the week to move either a few resolutions, or an address to the Throne, in order to draw forth an expression of the Assembly as to how far the instructions of the despatches have been carried out. I may advert to one or two points which I am satisfied our attention ought to be particularly called to. One of these had excited a good deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country, and unless it is fairly and finally settled will perpetuate ill feeling and discontent. This relates to the overwhelming majority of one class of christians which have held and do hold power at the Legislative Council board. I am glad to find that Lord Glenelg has approved of our observations on this head to the fullest extent, and the language and spirit of those despatches are worthy of a British minister of a British King. [Mr H. here read from the despatches the directions that the selections to the Council should be made without even the semblance of favour to any one denomination of christians.] There are other parts in the despatches—and the closing passage of that of the 31st. of October, reiterates and enforces on the local government, this principle. They are told even to avoid every ground of not only complaint, but even suspicion, that partial views have been acted upon.

Now it is our duty to turn our attention to this, because when we find that while the proportion of population, as to that particular denomination, remains the same—embracing but one-fifth; and that in the new council there are ten members of the church out of nineteen who sit there, including the Bishop—and forming an overpowering and distinct majority, we are stuck fast with the fact, that the appointments do not coincide with the instructions received from the home government.

I would not be disposed to cavil about the seat of his lordship at the board, was he not left there with a decided majority. I admitted that the custom which bestows on the church the right of having bishops sitting in the House of Lords, tends to embarrass this question; but when we see that care has been taken—I do not mean to blame his Excellency, for I know he is anxious and careful to do what is right—but I do say that some unseen influence has been at work, and great care taken to preserve the invidious distinction which we have repudiated. It may be said that this arises from a desire to preserve a number of the members of the old body in the new, and if I was satisfied that was the true reason for the disproportion complained of, I would hold my peace.—But when I see that some few appear to be placed there seemingly for no other purpose than resolutely to keep up the distinction,—(and, God knows, gentlemen will give me credit for using my endeavours to settle this question;) when I see this apparent determination, I cannot—I will not—as a Novascotian, cease from raising my voice against it. I am most anxious to get rid of the troublesome question, to have it driven out from the legislature; but I am satisfied that it will only be driven out by the determined voice of the representatives and the action of the local government on the principles which those despatches contain. I say this country will never be satisfied till those principles and directions are fully carried out, and all religious distinctions cast out from the government; and, as one member, I will never desist from demanding the full accomplishment of those measures we recommended, until they are carried out, or we are forced to give them up as hopeless. In order to keep down this monopoly, for monopoly it is, we should be decided, and without reference to names, I may speak of one or two members of the Legislative Council; and I shall do so as freely and fairly and boldly, as though they were in the assembly and before me.—If, I say, it was not for a determination to support these influences, how did it happen that in the selection which was made, honble. members of this assembly who did enjoy the confidence of the country and the agriculturists in particular, were passed over, and a learned gentleman who avowedly maintained principles against the large body of the people of the country—who distinctly opposed almost every proposition brought forward here, having a liberal or reforming tendency—and who finally voted in a majority of three besides himself against the very address for which the sovereign thanked us:—how is it that he was taken and placed there to swell the already too numerous body of learned gentlemen at that board. I say, sir, apart from other things obvious in the system, the appointment of that learned gentleman, of itself, sufficiently shows what influences are brought to bear on the Executive of the country. I say, sir, as one, I will openly, manfully, and broadly, state my views on these abuses, in order that in future we may have better selections.

I need but advert to the strong feeling in the country when the old council was in existence, and ask gentlemen if the new appointments are such as really remove the grounds of dissatisfaction; and I tell them if they do not feel convinced in their minds that the boards are well organised, they should express their opinions; for members of this House ought not to shut their eyes to the fact: and while the grounds of discontent are not cleared away, I, at least, will exclaim against them, though I stand alone. These are the points which press upon my mind; and tell me that as the representatives of the country we should express our opinions—and go forward, steadily, calmly, and properly, to endeavor to have

the work completed, upon those principles with which it was begun.

Hon. Mr Uniacke would not occupy the time of the house now. If religion was to be made the test of capability, why did not the despatches say so at once. Lord Glenelg says that religion does not constitute the test or the criterion for eligibility, but advises against undue favour to any particular church, and it appears to me his Excellency has made a most equitable selection. Whatever the religious qualifications of those gentlemen in the councils are, I do not think they trouble themselves much about it; and as to having new selections why there will soon be an opportunity to make them; for many of them do not purpose to retain their seats. The gentleman from Cape Breton has said he would not return again, and no doubt many more will follow his example. But as to giving an expression of opinion on the qualifications of the Councillors, I think it would be better to let his Excellency try first whether his selections are good. Why, they have not yet had an opportunity of expressing their opinions on any question of moment—you don't know yet who is Whig or Radical, Tory or Conservative! Gentlemen of course have different opinions; and I should suppose his Excellency is the best judge of the proper political sentiments that ought to be chosen—unless any member here can say: "please your Excellency, there is a man in this or that council with political views differing from mine; ergo, turn him out!" But his Excellency has the option, and because he has chosen according to his discretion; we are to be asked to go to our Sovereign with the futile petition—"Please your majesty there is a quarter of a churchman in our new councils more than there ought to be, and therefore your Majesty's instructions, through your Secretary for the Colonies have not been carried out!"—I do not know what proposition the hon. gentleman is going to bring forward, but I should like to have notice, that it may be the order of the day when he intends to move it, in order that we may be prepared.

Mr Howe.—The learned gentleman was not in the house when I stated my views. Mr H. again detailed his reasons for determining, if he was not suspended, to submit an answer to the despatches, and to obtain the opinion of the house as to the new appointments.

Hon. Mr Uniacke.—Well, I shall move that the House is perfectly satisfied, and appreciates the judgement of his Excellency.

Mr Howe.—Very well—you can move that in amendment to my resolution.

Mr McDougal said he perceived that his lordship's views were that members for the council board should be selected without the least semblance of undue favor to any particular church. And after such strong language as that, it did appear, as the hon. gentleman for Halifax had stated, that, out of nineteen members, ten belonging to the particular church was rather more than there ought to be. He had no resolution on the subject; but he would say with the hon. gentleman for Halifax that the subject ought to be brought before the House. One thing he was certain of was, that there was not a fair selection from the eastward portion of the province.

Mr Forrester confessed that he was not altogether satisfied with the selection to the councils; but he was not disposed to commence wrangling with the legislative council on religious grounds. He voted for the address, under the idea that better selections would be made; but would not make a collision between the branches.

Mr Douge and Mr Holmes spoke; but not sufficiently distinct to be clearly understood in the gallery.

Mr Howe did not contemplate a coalition. They had, however, a right to express their opinions, and the country would expect them to do so.

Mr Goudge read a resolution for the appointment of a committee to request his Excellency to furnish the house with the names of those gentlemen who had been requested to serve as councillors, but who had declined.

Mr Howe said, it was rather a delicate request—he did not approve of it.

Hon. J. B. Uniacke said, when this subject comes to be investigated, it will be seen that no person could have endeavoured more assiduously and carefully to carry out the intentions and instructions of Lord Glenelg than his excellency Sir Colin Campbell; and that if any undue preponderance is to be found in the councils, it is wholly accidental.

The remarks here terminated.

From the Novascotian, April 4.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—On Thursday last Mr Howe called the attention of the Assembly to those parts of Lord Glenelg's despatches which related to the composition of the councils, neither the spirit nor the letter of which he contended had been complied with, to the extent required of the Provincial Government.—He did not wish to impute blame to the Lieutenant Governor—on the contrary, he believed that while his Excellency had been actuated by a sincere desire to give satisfaction, and had made several judicious selections—yet still, that the old influences had been brought to bear upon the formation of both bodies, to such an extent as to mar the liberal intentions of her Majesty's Government, and disappoint the reasonable hopes of the People. In both Councils there was still the same decided majority of Churchmen over all other denominations—there being in the Executive seven out of twelve, and in the Legislative ten out of nineteen, his Lordship the Bishop being one. Of the Members taken from the Popular Branch into one or other of the Councils, with one or two exceptions, they were all the opponents of the liberal views and principles, professed by the People, and maintained by the majority of their representatives. He thought therefore they ought not to separate without again bringing the subject to the notice of her Majesty. The House owed it to the frank and magnanimous spirit in which the Sovereign had dealt with them, to deal openly and honestly with her—to show in what respect the fulfilment of the local authorities had fallen short of the promise given in the Despatches. He had waited until near the close of the Session, to give others, who he knew entertained the same opinions, an opportunity of moving in the matter. He was not now prepared to submit any proposition—he merely called attention to the subject, in order to ascertain if any gentleman intended to take charge of it—if they did not, he should be prepared to bring forward Resolutions or an Address early in the week. After some observations from other Members, the subject was dropped, with the understanding that it would be again introduced by Mr H. and fully discussed on such propositions as might be submitted. This was on Thursday.

The following paragraph, from our contemporary of the Recorder, will explain what occurred on the following day:—

THE NEW COUNCILS.—The town was frightened from its propriety yesterday by the astounding intelligence that the New Councils had been suddenly dissolved. It appears that instead of letters patent having been issued at home, conferring what had been done provisionally under the Despatches of Lord Glenelg, the legal authority to establish two councils, one of 15 and the other of 9 Members, has

been included in Lord Durham's commission, a copy of which was received a few days ago by Sir Colin Campbell, and which, from the moment of its Communication to the Executive Council here, was to take effect. A Council was called at Government House yesterday morning, and since then there have been no Councils in existence. The numbers will probably be reduced, and the machinery put into operation on Monday.

The above is, we believe, substantially correct. Rumors of coming changes were circulated around the Assembly Room on the morning of Friday,—the Honourable the Executive Councillors, who were absent, it was understood were sitting in Council at Government House. By and by they came in, having waded through the snow drifts, and breast a storm that seemed sent to herald in a political convulsion. Having taken their seats, questions were put to them in the usual way—and, from the answers given, it became pretty clear that both bodies were to be reduced in numbers; and that, in fact, at the moment, neither could be said to be in existence. Amidst the excitement of the scene, a pretty strong conviction was entertained by the majority, that if the same influences were to prevail at the revision, that were too powerful at the construction of the Councils—the probability was that, instead of the most objectionable members being weeded out, the worst would be suffered to remain, and the best be discarded. As the precise causes and extent of the changes could be but imperfectly gathered, from the little information which the Executive Councillors felt themselves at liberty to communicate—and as the Speaker having only been consulted as Attorney General, declined answering any questions—it appeared to the majority that no time should be lost in apprising his Excellency of the opinion entertained by the popular branch, that the liberal views of her Majesty, as expressed in Lord Glenelg's Despatches, had not been fully carried out in former selections. After some debate, the following resolution was moved by Mr Goudge:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to express the regret of this House that the liberal views of her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the Despatches, communicated to this assembly, have not been carried out in the late appointments to the Legislative Council; [although this house is convinced that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in making these appointments, was anxious to gratify the expectations of the people and of this House.]

The amendment—that part which appears between brackets, was subsequently added on motion of Mr Young. both were finally carried—22 to 16.

For the Resolution:—Messrs Goudge, Doyle, Chipman, McDonald, Young, Holland, McHessey, Benjamin, Lewis, Upham, Morton, Smith, Robicheau, McKim, Allison, Huntingdon, Forrester, McLellan, Holdsworth, Howe, D'Entremont, Kavanagh, Forrestall, Bell, Clements, Dickson.

Against it:—Messrs Elder, Spearwater, J. Sargent, Whitman, W. Sargeant, Creighton, Holmes, Miller, Thorne, Dewolf, Fairbanks, Uniacke, Heckman, Archibald, DesBarres, Dickey.

Messrs Goudge, Morton, Howe, Young, Dickson, Huntingdon, and McHessey, were then appointed a Committee to carry up the Resolution, which was done at once—and Mr G. subsequently reported that they had performed their duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say that he would give the Resolution his best consideration.

On Saturday the House merely met and ad-

ourned. On Monday it was understood, that Sir Rupert D. George, and Mr Huntingdon, and Mr Dodd, who were absent, were to be left out of the Executive Council. It was also reported and believed, that a prorogation was to take place—and surmised that, [as the only staunch advocate of Economy and Reform, who held a seat in the Council, had been flung overboard, it was not improbable that a dissolution would follow, in order, if possible, to obtain a more compliant House of Assembly, under cover of the excitement created by recent affairs in Canada. Acting under this impression, a few of the Reformers deemed it advisable that a Committee of Correspondence should be immediately formed, to represent the liberal interest and opinions of her Majesty's Government, through the new Governor General—and, as there was no time for delay, the following Resolution was prepared, and moved by Mr Young:—

WHEREAS, his Excellency the Right honourable the Earl of Durham, Governor General of these Colonies, has been invested with extraordinary powers and authority as such, and it will be necessary and proper to represent the wishes of this House and of the People of this Province to his Lordship, during the recess of the Assembly: *Resolved*, that

Members respectively for in this Province, be requested to correspond with His Lordship, and if necessary, to proceed to Quebec during the ensuing summer, and confer with his Lordship in person, on all matters affecting the prosperity and interests of the people of this Colony.

After some debate this resolution was put and carried 22 to 20.

For it:—Messrs Doyle, McDougall, Chipman, Lewis, McKim, Annand, Young, Morton, Howe, Holland, Benjamin, McDonald, Upham, Archibald, Robicheau, Waterman, Goudge, Huntingdon, D'Entremont, Kavanagh, Dickson, McLellan.

Against it:—Messrs Whitman, W. Sargent, Holdsworth, J. Sargent, Allison, Thorne, Creighton, Taylor, Spearwater, Fairbanks, DesBarres, Dickey, Smith, Miller, Bell, Heckman, Forrester, Uniacke, Elder, Holmes.

Mr Doyle then moved, that the hon. and learned Speaker's name should be the first in the Resolution, which was seconded and carried.

Mr Holland, then moved that Mr Young's name should also be inserted, which was carried. Mr Fairbanks then moved that the Hon Mr Uniacke should be a member of the Committee—as an amendment, Mr Howe's name was moved by Mr Young, and the house dividing, there appeared for the amendment 23, against it 17.

For the the Amendment.—Messrs McDougall, Doyle, Huntingdon, Chipman, Lewis, McKim, Annand, Young, Morton, Bell, Holland, Benjamin, McDonald, Upham, Archibald, Robicheau, Spearwater, Waterman, Goudge, McLellan, D'Entremont, Kavanagh, Dickson.

Against the Amendment.—Messrs Whitman, Holdsworth, J. Sargent, Allison, Thorne, Creighton, Taylor, W. Sargent, Fairbanks, DesBarres, Dickey, Smith, Miller, Heckman, Forrester, Elder, Holmes.

Mr Huntingdon's name was then moved by Mr Howe, and carried 26 to 15.

For the motion:—Messrs McDougall, Howe, Chipman, Lewis, McKim, Annand, Young, Morton, Elder, Holland, Benjamin, McDonald, Upham, Archibald, Robicheau, Spearwater, Waterman, Goudge, McLellan, D'Entremont, Allison, Kavanagh, Holdsworth, Doyle, Dickson.

Against it:—Messrs Whitman, J. Sargent, Thorne, Creighton, Taylor, W. Sargent, Fair-

banks, DesBarres, Dickey, Smith, Miller, Heenan, Forrester, Ball, Holmes.

Mr Chipman then moved that Mr Doyle's name be inserted, which was carried 23 to 16.

For it:—Messrs McDougall, Howe, Huntingdon, Chipman, Lewis, McKim, Annand, Young, Morton, Holland, Benjamin, McDonald, Upham, Archibald, Robicheau, Waterman, Goudge, McLellan, D'Entremont, Allison, Kavanagh, Holdsworth, Dickson.

Against it:—Whitman, Elder, J. Sargent, Thorne, Creighton, Taylor, Spearwater, W. Sargent, Fairbanks, DesBarres, Dickey, Smith, Forrester, Ball, Holmes

The proceedings having been completed, the House waited for some time, until the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar, and summoned the House to attend His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber—they attended accordingly, when the Hon. Peter McNab, by command of his Excellency, prorogued the Assembly until Thursday the 5th inst. We have thus given a narrative of the facts as they occurred—and the causes which gave rise to the movements in the Assembly, from Thursday to Monday, as far as we understand them. Of course proceedings so novel have excited some surprise, and a good deal of speculation, the official people about town, and the anti-reformers generally, are highly indignant that the People's Representatives should dare to caution the Executive, in the Reconstruction of the Councils, against the continuance of a system which the Sovereign has condemned, and their constituents feel to be unjust. It is for the country to say whether they have exceeded their authority, or misstated the People's opinions. We may be deceived, but we believe that some of the appointments to both Councils will, in the judgement of the Country, justify the resolution of Friday, under the circumstances in which the Government and the Assembly were placed—and we shall strangely mistake the intelligence of the constituency of Nova Scotia generally, if they do not find in the exclusion of the only staunch Reformer selected from the popular Branch, from the Councils of the Executive, good grounds for the formation of a permanent Committee, to confer with the General Government on the affairs of the Province.

LATEST NEWS.

The London Courier of the 20th ult, says, in relation to the Canadian affairs, and the action or rather the want of action of the United States Government—

"The excellent spirit displayed by the population of Upper Canada, leaves us without uneasiness as to the result of those buccaneering speculations on the part of a few individuals in the United States; but in how melancholy a light do they not place the Executive Government of that country when, with an apparent wish to maintain the honorable line of conduct toward England, they are unable to restrain their own citizens from repeated acts of aggression on the unoffending inhabitants of a neighboring country."

The proceedings in the House of Commons in relation to Canada, on the 20th ult, we subjoin.

"Mr Hume moving for 'copies' of all the letters between Mr Hume, Mr Roebuck, and any other persons in Great Britain with M. Papineau, Mr McKenzie, Dr Duncombe, and any other individuals who have held public situations in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which have been seized in the provinces or otherwise come into possession of Government.

Sir G. Grey, said, that he was not aware of

the existence of any such papers in the hands of Government, and he feared, therefore, that no return could be made.

Mr Hume said that some journals supposed to be in the confidence of Government, had mentioned that such correspondence had been found. Now statements of that kind were calculated to produce very erroneous impressions. If any correspondence had been found in which his name had been mentioned, he should be most anxious for its production. He was sure that the return would be nil but as the subject had been mentioned in some of the public papers fourteen days ago, he felt it due to himself to make this motion. In one paper was an article headed "The Arch Traitor, Joseph Hume," (a laugh,) which stated that he had been implicated in some correspondence with M. Papineau, which had been forwarded to the Colonial Office. He wished to have that fact set at rest, by the production of any correspondence which might have reached the Colonial Office, in which his name was implicated.

Sir G. Grey said that if the motion were agreed to, the return to it must be nil, as no such correspondence had ever been received at the Colonial Office. He had seen an account in an American paper, mentioning that some correspondence of the kind mentioned had been found; but he attached no credit to the statement. One letter had been mentioned and given, but it was such as no gentleman need be ashamed of having written. He would not oppose the motion if the honourable member pressed it, but he repeated that the return to it must be nil.

Mr Hume wished to have the return such as it might be.

The address was then agreed to, with this alteration, "Copies of all letters between Mr Hume, Mr Roebuck, and any other members of Parliament, and M. Papineau," &c."

From the Miramichi Gleaner.

GLASGOW COLONIAL SOCIETY.—The Glasgow Colonial Society having resolved to send out to British North America, during the spring or summer, several Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, have submitted to intending applicants the following list of places where Ministers are specially required:—

McLennan's and the Blue Mountains, Pictou Novascotia.

- Guysborough, do.
- Saint James's, New Brunswick.
- Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island.
- Dumaresq, Bay Chaleur, Lower Canada.
- New Richmond, do.
- Martintown, near Montreal.

And travelling Missionaries for the Presbyteries of—Quebec, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Pictou, and Halifax.

RULES OF PICTOU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

1. This Society shall be called *The Pictou Temperance Society*.
2. The object of this Society is to discourage as much as possible, the use of ardent spirits, as in a high degree hurtful to the social, civil, and religious interests of mankind.
3. The Members of this Society shall not deal in any kind of ardent spirits, and shall not make use of them but as a medicine, and shall not allow them to be used in their families, or give them to their friends, or to persons in their employment; and shall also, in every prudent way, discourage as much as possible the use of them by others.
4. Any person subscribing the Rules, shall become a member of the Society.
5. Each adult member of the Society shall pay quarterly six pence, and youths under 21 years of age six pence annually, to the Treasurer, for the purpose of procuring tracts and papers, and for other purposes connected with the objects of the Society.
6. The Office-Bearers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary; who, together with five others, shall consti-

tute the committee of management, the whole to be chosen at every annual meeting,—five to form a quorum.

7 The Committee shall be authorised, when members are found to have transgressed the rules, to deal in the way of admonition, and if that course be found unavailing, to expel them from the Society.

8. The Society shall meet quarterly, on the third Wednesdays of June, September, and December.

9 The annual Meeting of the Society shall be hold on the third Wednesday in March, when the Committee shall make a report of their proceedings for the preceding year.

Any member may withdraw from this Society by giving a written notice of his design to the Committee.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1838

THE LEGISLATURE.—Singular movements have taken place during the last week in all the branches of this Body, the best account of which, that we have seen, we copy from the Novascotian.

We are informed that the two Councils, on the plan of Lord Durham's instructions, have been constructed, and that the individuals retiring are:—From the Legislative Council, Lawson, Almond, Ratchford, and Fitz Randolph; and from the Executive Council, R. D. George, Huntingdon, and Dodd.

We think the two Branches are better constructed than they were before; and so far the hint given by the House of Assembly has not been lost on the Executive, but the Legislative Council is still too large, and the most unpopular individuals still remain.

The public business was resumed on Thursday, and we understand there is no immediate prospect of a dissolution of the Lower House.

EARLY SPRING AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec Gazette says, the river opposite and below the city was clear of ice on the 10th ult. Boats were plying to and from Point Levi, and so far as could be seen, vessels might come in from sea.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 29th ult., Mr A. S. Hingley of Salmon River, lost three of his fingers by the bursting of a gun.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.—One of these excellent institutions has lately been formed at Loch Broom and Green Hill, and bids fair to become extensively useful. Every settlement or parish in the country should possess at least one of these.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Dr. W. J. Anderson will lecture this evening—On Phrenology. Mr Hepburn will lecture next evening—On Hydrostatics.

THE BRITISH have determined to send out a steam force to serve in the St Lawrence, to be placed under the command of Captain Austen, late of the Medea. He was two winters with Captain Perry and with Captain Foster, in the South Seas.—N. Y. Ad.

DIED,

At Rogers' Hill, on Wednesday last, Mr George Patrick, eldest son of Mr Ralph Patrick, of that place, in 25th year of his age.

Same day, at Scot's Hill, Mr John McMillan, aged 56 years.

At Town Gut, on Friday last, Bridget, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Waller, aged 4 years.

At Cariboo, on the 17th Feb. last, Mr William Reid junior, in the 19th year of his age.

At Deinatara, in February last, Mr James Blanchard, fourth son of Mr Jonathan Blanchard, Pictou, in the 27th year of his age.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber having already notified those indebted to him of the necessity of having their accounts with him settled and paid, and many having neglected to do so, he begs further to inform them that such accounts as remain unsettled at the 15th of May next, will, without reserve, be put in a legal course of collection.

JAS. DAWSON.

April 11, 1838.

POETRY.

LIFE A DREAM.

Our life is a dream—when memory surveys
The scenes that have sped with the flight of her days,
They resemble those visions of grief or delight,
Which so frequently dance on the mind for a night.

The youth is in Eden, beneath the fresh bowers,
Or culling his temples a chaplet of flowers;
The glad offspring embraces its parent again,
And hears the fond voice it had longed for in vain.

The friend, whose dark destiny long had been wept
And whose dust the four winds of the heaven had
swept,

In the smiles of an angel from slumber returns,
And asks his beloved, "Why so sadly he mourns?"

The minstrel exults—for his exile is o'er,
And he rouses his harp from its silence once more—
But the least breathing whisper, the stir of a leaf,
Ushers in on the fancy the morning of grief!

"And where," asks the youth, "is my nosegay of
flowers,
Which I thought I had wove in the shade of the
bowers?"

And where, hapless child, is the parent you pressed,
In the rapture of joy, to your languishing breast?

And where is the smile of that friend who returned
From his slumber, and asked why so sadly I mourned?
'Twas a phantom—too gay, when it sports on the
mind;

But a phantom which always leaves sorrow behind.

So passes our life: in the slumber of night
The fancy is glided with dreams of delight—
But, ah! when again from that slumber we rise,
Every dream about pleasure deceitfully flies.

MISCELLANY.

THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

It is rather a subject of surprise that, in our general associations and mixed societies in times so highly enlightened as the present, when many ancient prejudices are gradually sitting away, as reason and science dawn on mankind, we should meet with so few, comparatively speaking, who have any knowledge of, or take the least interest in Natural History, or if the subject obtain a moment's consideration, it has no abiding place in the mind, being dismissed as the fitting employment of children, and inferior capacities. But the natural historian is required to attend to something more than the vagaries of butterflies & the spinnings of caterpillars. This study, considered apart from the various branches of science which it embraces, is one of the most delightful occupations that can employ the attention of reasoning beings. And perhaps none of the amusements of human life are more satisfactory and dignified than the investigation and survey of the workings and ways of Providence in this created world of wonders, filled with his never absent power. It occupies and elevates the mind, is inexhaustible in supply, and while it furnishes meditation for the closet of the student, gives to the reflections of the moralising rambler, admiration and delight, and is an engaging companion that will communicate an interest to every rural walk.

We need not live with the humble denizens of the air, the tenants of the woods and hedges, or the grasses of the field, but to pass them in utter disregard is to neglect a large portion of rational pleasure open to our view, which may edify and amply many a passing hour, and by easy steps, will often become the source whence flow contemplations of the highest order.

Young minds cannot, I should conceive, be too strongly impressed with the simple wonders of creation by which they are surrounded; in the race of life they may be passed by, the busyness of life may not admit of attention to them, or the unceasing cares of the world may smother early attainments, but they can never be injurious. They will give a basis to a reasoning mind, and tend in some after thoughtful sobered hour, to comfort and to soothe. The little insights that we have obtained into Nature's works are many of them the offspring of scientific research; and partial and uncertain as our labours are, yet a brief gleam will occasionally lighten the dark path of the humble inquirer, and give him a momentary glimpse of hidden truths.

FACT FOR THE NATURALIST.—*Adventures of two geese.*—The efforts made by salmon to regain their native river are well known, and animals also possess strong local attachments and a retentive memory. The following, however, is the first instance we have heard of geese being endowed with faculties of this description.—Mr. D. Campbell, a respectable sheep farmer lived at Borley, in the county of Sutherland, close by a fresh-water lake, near the Kyle of Durness. Subsequently he took the farm of Mudale, inland from Borley about thirty miles where he now resides. When he left this former residence, Mr. C. took with him as a part of his moveable, a pair of geese.—The wings of the geese was clipped, and they were carried across the country in a covered basket. Their new locality did not seem to please this *douce* and cordial couple; and accordingly, after residing a few days at Mudale, they set off together down the river to Loch Naver, a distance of three miles.—Here they remained two or three days, after which they continued their aquatic excursion for thirty miles further, to Inver Naver. The sea was now before them, but they boldly entered upon their voyage; they crossed the Kyle of Tongue and rounded the Whiten-head (well known to mariners as a stormy head land,) steering athwart Loch Dribel, and landed at Rispond, the first point of land at the west side. At this place they bated, and after a short stay pursued their course along the coast till they arrived at Durin. To save a distance of about twenty miles by sea, round Farrethead, the geese then, sagaciously and courageously, walked across the country to their native lake, Borley, giving the worthy minister of Durness a call as they passed.—The wanderers had been six weeks on their travels, having performed a circuitous route of about a hundred miles, first north east to the sea, and then north-west to Loch Borley. The fate of the poor geese after their long and perilous journey was hard and unmerited. They had come to Borley (as some other travellers had done) somewhat hungry & exhausted, and they took the liberty of feasting a little in a cornfield. Mr. Campbell had offered a reward to any person that would secure the geese; and, this failing, he offered to pay the amount of damage inflicted by their trespass. The grievance, or steward, on the farm, was apparently as ruthless as Coleridge's ancient mariner when he shot the albatross, for he shot both the geese. Thus perished the unfortunate wanderers whose exertions certainly entitled them to a better fate. This story is well known in the district, and the correctness of the above narrative can be vouched for by Mr. Campbell and the other inhabitants.—*Scotch paper.*

The following ludicrous, though somewhat alarming adventure, happened to a gentleman in the course of a late visit to the celebrated cathedral of St. Paul's, London. In his inves-

tigation of the several curiosities of the place, he arrived at the turret which contains the machinery of the clock. Here the dial plate is accessible, and on its inside is a small square aperture, for the convenience of the person shifting the hands of the clock. Our friend being of a decidedly inquisitive disposition and particularly fond of thrusting himself into every strangle and out of the way corner, immediately popped his head through the inviting opening. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of the view his elevated situation afforded him, his position in reference to the hands of the clock never costing him a thought, when, guillotine like, down comes the ponderous bar which constitutes the larger hand, right over his devoted head. A gentle & gradual pressure on the spine soon gave him a hint of the predicament in which he stood.—But the organ of phallogogeniveness being very strikingly developed, it was too late. To draw in his head was impossible, and it became an unavoidable fixture, while the powerful and steady motion of the machinery was scarcely at all impeded. Decapitation in its most lingering and shocking form must have been inevitable, had not the bell ringer, in the exercise of his duty, at this moment arrived. He instantly perceived how matters stood, and with the quickness of thought stopped the machinery. The bar was shoved up by means of levers, and the terrified and astounded man released from his peril. It is said that he has ever since been very shy of trusting his head off the perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shudder when, in looking out of a window, his neck by accident touches the frame.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

You may respect the opinions of others without following them, even as you may receive a man for a friend without making him your master. To spurn all advice is to acknowledge that you are afraid of it, and to close your ears to the warning of a friend, proves that you dread his influence. He is more of a slave who fears to listen than he who listens and changes his intention.

The Northern Courier says—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature, making it a penal offence to climb and rob fruit trees. Does not this come within the statute against *high treason*?

An economical man is one, who files away a newspaper for future reference.

A parsimonious man is one, that stops his paper to keep from paying a small pittance for it.

PROGRESS OF TIME.—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks.

Miss Rebecca Theresa Reed of Convent notoriety, recently died in Boston. On her dying bed she affirmed to the truth of her narrative.

HARD TIMES.—"John, go to the pump and bring me a can of water—I am as dry as a fish."

"So is the pump, father."

"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied "you think differently, sir, from your father."

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAT.
Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.